

Chapter-V

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SOCIAL BENEFITS OF DHOM COMMAND AREA

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Chapter – V

SOCIAL BENEFITS OF DHOM COMMAND AREA

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, an attempt is made to examine the impact of irrigation project on the social conditions of the beneficiaries. What extent, there has been improvement in social life of farmers and social amenities in the region under study Social benefits 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 29 villages covered under Dhom irrigation project in Wai taluka 10 villages have been selected for the intensive study and 200 farmers from Wai taluka have been selected to know the improvement in social life of this community.

5.2 Age Composition of the sample Farmers

The age and sex composition of population at any time is the result of past trends in fertility and mortality. The high birth and death rates for a fairly long time results in a bottom-heavy of age pyramid. India is a 'young nation' in the literal sense of the term. The current proportion of the young in the population quite high. The study of age composition is helpful in determining the proportion of the labour force in the total population.

It was observed that of the total sample farmers only 7% households were in the age group below 35 years, 34.5 % of sample farmers were in the age group of 35 to 50 years, 49 % households were in the age group of 50 to 65 years and 9.5 % households above 65 years.

Table No.5.1

Age Composition of the sample Farmers

Sr.No	Age Group (In years)	No. of Households	Percentage
1	Up to 35	14	7
2	35 to 50	69	34.5
3	50 to 65	98	49
4	Above 65	19	9.5
	Total	200	100

Source:- Fieldwork

5.2.1 Sex composition

Sex ratio is a powerful indicator of the social health of any society. It conveys a great deal about the state of gender relations. It gives the ratio of women to men in the population and reflects the relative chances of survival of women vis-à-vis men. The sex distribution of population in study region shows two things 1) Higher ratio of males in the population, and 2) A rising tendency towards masculinity. The proportion of females per 1,000 males is 916 observed in study region

Table No.5.2
Sex composition

Sr.No	Particular	Total Population	% of Households
1	Male	543	54.19
2	Female	459	45.81
	Total	1002	100

Source :- Fieldwork

5.3 Classification of Household by Caste

Out of the total number of beneficiaries 80.5% beneficiaries were belonging to Maratha community, followed by Mali 16%, followed Kumbhar 1.5%, Chambhar 1% and Nahavi 1% 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.5.3

Classification of Household by Caste

Sr.No	Caste	Households	Percentage
1	Maratha	161	80.5
2	Mali	32	16
3	Kumbhar	3	1.5
4	Chambhar	2	1
5	Nhavi	2	1
	Total	200	100

Source:- Fieldwork

5.4 Classification of Households by Types of Family

Nature of Family

Out of total families 22% of households were in the category of joint family and 78% of households were in the category of nuclear family. Thus, out of total families sample household 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.

Table No.5.4

Classification of Households by Types of Family

Sr.No	Types of Family	No.of Households	% of Households
1	Joint Family	44	22
2	Nuclear Family	156	78
	Total	200	100

Source:- Fieldwork

5.5 Occupational Classification of Respondents

Economic development involves occupational diversification, commercialization of agricultural and changes from primary to secondary and tertiary occupations etc. Table No.5.5 indicates that occupational classification of respondents. Agricultural was the main occupation of 77.5% respondents. Out of total sample farmers, 12.5% respondent belonging to agricultural labourer, 5.5% respondent engaged in services and 4.5% respondents were businessman. It was observed that majority of peoples depend upon agriculture for income.

Table No.5.5

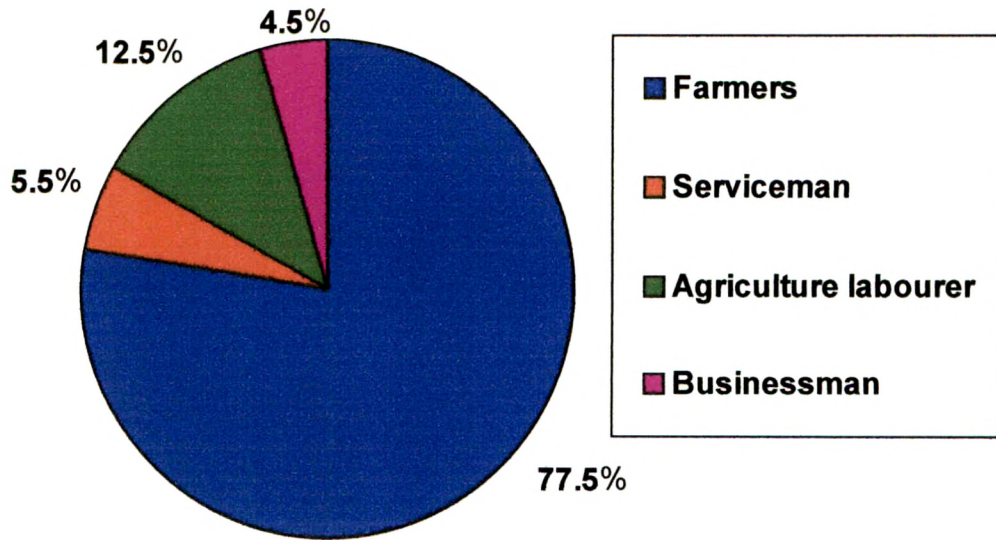
Occupational Classification of Respondents

Sr.No	Occupations	No. of Households	Percentage
1	Agriculture	155	77.5
2	Service	11	5.5
3	Agricultural labourer	25	12.5
4	Business	9	4.5
	Total	200	100

Source:- Fieldwork

Graph No.5.1

Occupational Classification of Population



More than 3/4 people were engaged in agriculture. 5.5% people were belonging to service sector, 12.5% peoples were agricultural labourers. Only 4.5% people were earning income from other business,

5.6 Educational status of Respondent

The role of education in the development of agriculture is needed for social and economic upliftment. It is one of the chief instruments through which a society socialized its membership and brings desirable changes in a social life. In fact education is the aggregate of all the processes by means of which a person develops their abilities attitudes, and other forms of behaviour with positive values in the society, he lives or it is a social process. There were only 7 % of respondents who were illiterate and about more than one- fourth respondents were educated at primary level and more than three-fourth respondents were learned up to 10th standard. The 11.5 % respondents were learned at higher secondary education and only 14 % and 0.5 % were graduate and post- Graduates respectively.

Table No.5.6
Educational status of Respondents

Sr.No	Education	Respondent	Percentage
1	Illiterate	14	7
2	Primary	53	26.5
3	Secondary	81	40.5
4	Higher Secondary	23	11.5
5	Graduate	28	14
6	Post Graduate	1	0.5
	Total	200	100

Source:- Fieldwork

5.6.1 Educational Status of Population

Column No.2 of Table No.5.7 shows that around 21.82 % of children were learning at primary school 30.36% children were in the secondary education level, 20.18 % of children were engaged in higher secondary level,13.27% of children were engaged in degree level and only 2.55 % children were learning in post graduate class and 7.64% were doing Diploma e.g. ITI. Some children were also studying other education like that technology, medical (M.B.B.S) and Engineering course. Drop out ratio show when students were enrolled in primary school, only 2.55% reaches at post-graduate level.

Column No.3 of Table No.5.7 Shows the education completed by the families in which 22.12 % were having education level of 7th standard, 49.65% were in secondary school. In the percentage terms it remained at 16.94 %, 5.88 %, 1.18 % and 2.59% in higher secondary, graduate, Post-graduate and diploma respectively, 1.65% people were engaged in other educational courses.

graduate and diploma respectively, 1.65% people were engaged in other educational courses.

Table No.5.7
Educational Status of Children

1 Education	2 Continues Education		3 Education Completed	
	Population	%	Population	%
Primary (1 to 7 th)	120	21.82	93	22.12
Secondary (8 to 10 th)	167	30.36	211	49.65
Higher Secondary (10 to 12 th)	111	20.18	72	16.94
Degree (B.A., B.Com, B.Sc.)	73	13.27	25	5.88
Post Graduate (M.A., M.Com., M.Sc.)	14	2.55	5	1.18
Diploma	42	7.64	11	2.59
Other	23	4.18	7	1.65
Total	550	100	425	100

Source:- Fieldwork

5.7 Mean of Entertainment and Other Consumer Durable

The farmers in DIP Command Area in Wai Taluka were using durable entertainment means in their daily life. Some farmers feel it is necessity of their life. The 61.5% of farmers were having Radio, 64 % having Tape Recorder, 93.5% Television, 55%CD-DVD-VCD, 71% Telephone, 84.9% Mobile phone, which is useful for daily communication and distance communications. The 1.5% of farmers were having DTH service, 87% having chairs, 30% table with chair, 11% Refrigerator, 94% Mixer and 85.5% of farmers were having fan.

Possession of consumer durable is an important parameter, which indicates the standard of living of the cultivator. The information on consumer's durable articles the possessed by the farmers was collected and presented in table 5.8.

Table No.5.8
Consumer Durable Goods of Households

Sr.No	Particulars	No. of Owners (N = 200)	% of Farmers
1	Radio	123	61.5
2	Tape Recorder	128	64
3	Television	187	93.5
4	CD,DVD-VCD	110	55
5	Cable Connection	92	46
6	Telephone	142	71
7	Mobile phone	169	84.9
8	DTH Service	3	1.5
9	Chair	174	87
10	Table + Chair	60	30
11	Refrigerator	22	11
12	Mixer	188	94
12	Fan	171	85.5

Source: Fieldwork

5.8 Use of Vehicles

Of the total number of households nearly 11.5 % families had no any type of vehicles, 24.5 % families had owned bicycle,56% households had bicycle & two-wheeler,1.5 % families had bicycle and four-wheeler. Moreover, 6.5 % households had bicycle, two-wheeler and four-wheeler.

Table No.5.9
Use of Vehicles

Sr.No	Types of Vehicles	Households	% of Households
1	No Vehicles	23	11.5
2	Bicycle	49	24.5
3	Bicycle & Two Wheeler	112	56
4	Bicycle & Four Wheeler	3	1.5
5	Bicycle, Two Wheeler & Four Wheeler	13	6.5
	Total	200	100

Source : Fieldwork

5.9 Social Participation in various Institutions

The social participation of the farmers in various organizations/Institutes indicates the extent of their contact with outside world. It has been observed from the information collected on the aspect of social participation of the farmers in Dhom Command Area in Wai taluka

Table No.5.10
Social Participation in various organizations/Institutions

Sr. No	Membership In Co-operatives	No. of Farmers	% of Farmers
1	No any Membership	10	5
2	PACS	140	70
3	Dairy Co-Operatives	114	57
4	Sugar Factory	117	58
5	Cotton Mill	92	46
6	Lift Irrigation	5	2.5

Source : Fieldwork

Farmers were having property in the form of house, land purchased and shares of the Sugar factory, Cotton mills. Nearly 58 % farmers were share holders of the sugar factory, 70 % people were the member of PACS, 57 % Dairy Co-operative and 46 % cotton mill and 2.5% farmers lift irrigation in study region.

5.10 Knowledge about WTO and Policy of LPG to Respondents

5.10.1 World trade organization oversees and regulates the international trading environment. It replaced GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, early in 1995, as with GATT, its objectives are to promote free trade. In practical terms it aims to reduce trade barriers. There have been successive rounds of tariff negotiations which have cut tariffs on a wide range of products and sought to eliminate quotas and reduce non-tariff barriers. Although the WTO/GATT has been highly successful in reducing tariff barriers on trade in manufactures, there are still major trades in manufactures. There are still major restraints on trade in agricultural products which are being reduced only very slowly.

Agriculture Trade: WTO Agreements

In the wake of globalization agricultural product and commodities will have to play a more major role in international trade. Despite large volumes India is not as yet a major player in the world commodity market except in tea, coffee, cashew, Soya meal, spices and rice. It is imperative to improve upon this situation by enhancing India's trade competitiveness and achieving the status of a net exporter for commodities in which India has a comparative advantage.

Table No.5.11

Knowledge about WTO to Respondents

Sr. No.	Particular	No.of farmers	Percentage
1	Those who know WTO	4	2
2	Those who do not know WTO	195	97.5
	Total	200	100

Source : Fieldwork

Table No.5.11 shows that the knowledge about WTO to respondents. Out of total sample farmers only 2% farmer were known about WTO and 197farmers were unknown about WTO. Majority of farmer were illiterate about New Economic Policy which is related to agriculture.

5.10.2 Knowledge about Policy of LPG to Respondents

Liberalisation movement towards a free market system. This means that market forces will become more important in determining the policies regarding agriculture. This can be important within the economy and also in international trade. Liberalization means eliminating or reducing the impact of tariffs and non-tariff barriers. This brings us closer to free trade in which decisions to buy and sell are based entirely on market prices. The world organization encourages liberalization by organizing world wide negotiations to reduce import controls. Globalisation has been associated with the rapid growth in world trade and has encouraged economic growth. It has improved standards of living for many people. It may also have increased the power of the multinational companies.

Table No.5.12
Knowledge about Policy of LPG to Respondents

Sr. No.	Particular	No.of farmers	Percentage
1	Those who know LPG	5	2.5
2	Those who do not know LPG	195	97.5
	Total	200	100

Source : Fieldwork

Table No.5.12 show that the knowledge about policy of LPG to respondents. Majority of farmers do know about policy of LPG, its percentage was 97.5 and only 2.5 percent farmers were known about the policy of LPG.

5.11 General Opinion of farmer about Agriculture sector

Table No.5.13 shows that general opinion of farmer about agriculture sector. Out of total farmers 53.5% farmers were reported that agriculture sector is good and profitable, 40% farmers were reported that agriculture sector is not good and not profitable,4% reported that agriculture sector is like no profit, no loss base business and 2.5% farmer were reported that agriculture sector was only for subsistence.

Table No.5.13
General Opinion of farmer about Agriculture sector

Sr. No.	Particular	No.of farmers	Percentage
1	Agriculture sector is good and Profitable	107	53.5
2	Agriculture sector is not good and Profitable	80	40
3	Agriculture sector as like No profit no loss	8	4
4	Agriculture is only for Subsistence	5	2.5
	Total	200	100

Source : Fieldwork

5.11.1 Opinion of sample farmers about doing Agriculture by their children

Table No.5.14

Opinion of sample farmers about doing Agriculture by their children

Sr. No.	Particular	No.of farmers	Percentage
1	Do agriculture by their children	25	12.5
2	Not to do agriculture by their children	175	87.5
	Total	200	100

Source : Fieldwork

Table No.5.14 shows that the opinion of sample farmers about doing agriculture by their children. Out of total sample farmers 87% farmers expressed their opinion that they desire their children not to do agriculture and only 12.5% farmers expressed their opinion by the side of doing agriculture by their children

5.12 Views of farmers about the Role of Government for the Development of Agriculture sector

Table No.5.15 indicates views of farmers role of government for the development of agriculture sector. Out of total sample farmers 41.5% farmers were suggested that government formulates minimum support price for agricultural goods considering cost of production for all crops, 18% farmers were suggested that government give subsidies for agriculture, 12% suggested that government will supply the credit to the farmers on fairly interest rates and on time, 12.5 % farmers suggested that government give sufficient water and electricity to agriculture, 11.5% farmers were suggested that government give the loan exemption to all farmers, and 4.5% farmers suggested other measures to development of agriculture sector and farmers.

Table No.5.15
Views of farmers about the Role of Government for the
Development of Agriculture sector

Sr. No.	Particular	No.of farmers	Percentage
1	Supported Price for Agricultural goods considering cost of production	83	41.5
2	Subsidies for Agriculture	36	18
3	Chief and timely credit	24	12
4	Sufficient Water and Electricity supply	25	12.5
5	Loan exemption	23	11.5
6	Other	9	4.5
	Total	200	100

Source : Fieldwork