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ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY-WORK

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## 5.0 Introduction :

Field-work or survey work is <sup>sp</sup>unversely respected approach to study of Geography, as it is a primary source of data. In the preceding chapters attempt has been made to highlight the aspects of socio-economic transformation in the region. In this chapter the survey work is attempted, to observe personally the situation in the region regarding the socio-economic transformation.

For the study, stratified sampling technique is used. The region is divided into two parts viz. northern region and southern region. Then nine villages are selected from northern region and six villages are selected from southern region (Fig.5.1). In each village 15 house holders (Farmers) are selected on the basis of purposive sampling, taking care of inclusion of house holders from all categories i.e. high, medium and low, and the interview schedule is fulfilled by interviewing the house holders (Detailed methodology is given in Chapter I).

The analysis of the survey work has been done of the collected and tabulated data. The consideration of population structure, educational structure, occupational structure, irrigation, cropping pattern, agricultural productivity, standard of living and social attitude of the people in the region is made. The study of these factors are absolutely necessary to

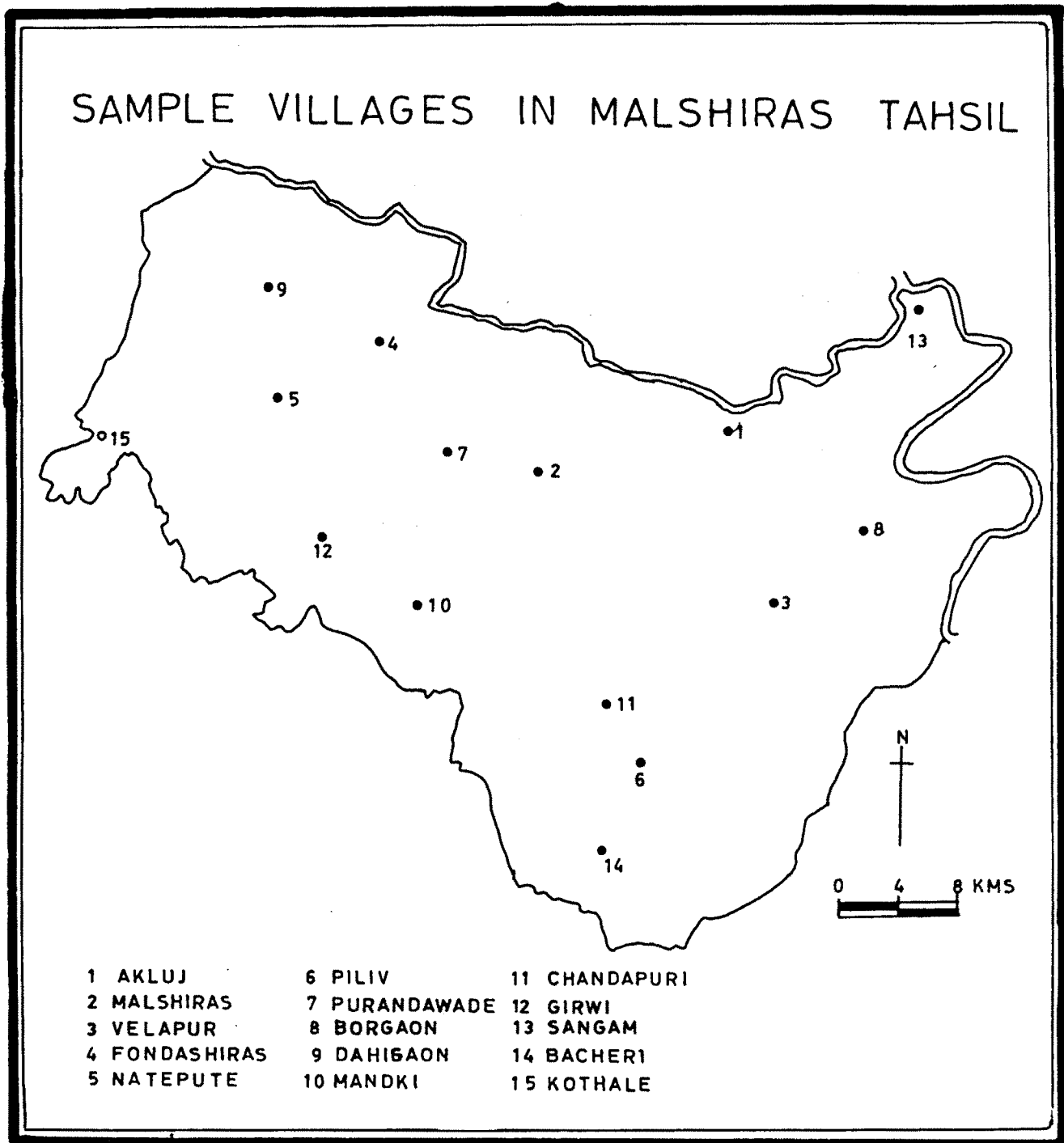


FIG. 5.1

give clear picture of the socio-economic transformation of the Malshiras tahsil.

### 5.1 Population structure :

The analysis of the population of the sampled house holders is made through the point of view of the assessment of the socio-economic structure of the families. It helps to understand views of the people regarding the population. About 225 families of the region have been interviewed and population structure is assessed. The following table gives the idea about the population structure.

Table No.5.1 : Population Structure

Sr. No.	Class	Number of house holders	Number of persons	Percentage <i>out of total</i> No	Number of persons per family
1.	High	38	345	18.12	9.07
2.	Middle	57	495	25.98	8.68
3.	Low	130	1,065	55.90	8.19
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	Total	225	1,905	100.00	8.46

Source : Compiled by author.

It is observed from the Table No.5.1 that the total population of sampled families is 1,905 persons. As the families are selected on the basis of economic status as high,

medium, and low class, it is observed that about 18.12 percent persons belong to high class families, 25.98 percent persons belong to middle class families and the 55.90 percent belong to low class families. The average family size of these three class represent that high class family consists 9.07 persons, middle class family consists 8.68 persons per family and lower class family consists 8.19 persons per family. It is also observed that average family size of all sample villages come to 8.46 persons per family, which shows little higher than the average size of lower class and lower than the high class and middle class families. Average family size (8.46 persons per family) did not show the awareness of the people regarding the family planning programme.

## 5.2 Educational structure :

The analysis of the data collected regarding the education in the sampled villages show the attitude of the people towards education.

From the Table No.5.2 it reveals that about 45.56 percent sampled population of the region is literate and 54.44 percent population is illiterate (literacy includes from primary education to university education). If we observe classwise literacy it is seen that highest literacy is found in middle class which contributes 73.73 percent, leaving 26.67

percent population illiterate. Next to it in higher class percentage of literacy is more (56.52 percent) and illiteracy percentage is 43.48. The lower class families have literacy rate about 39.83 percent, which is lowest in these classes where illiteracy percentage reached to 60.17 percent.

Table No.5.2 : Educational Structure.

Sr. No.	Family Class	Number of persons	Literate Persons	Percentage	Illiterate persons	Percentage
1.	High	345	195	56.52	150	43.48
2.	Middle	495	253	73.33	242	26.67
3.	Low	1,065	420	39.83	645	60.17
Total		1,905	868	45.56	1,037	54.44

Source : Compiled by author.

This picture of literacy in the region clearly indicates that middle class families are more conscious about the education as their livelihood depends upon education. Today there is no possibility of service without higher education, hence the middle class people tried to adopt it. The higher class people are not so conscious about education. They want education but for the sake of education only, not for the service or for any other earning by education. These people are economically self sufficient. On the contrary position of the lower class family

is quite different. They need education but because of economic condition they cannot take education. It is observed that children of these families could not reach upto secondary school also, because elders need help of them in their work especially in the field. Therefore, they do not give required attention towards education.

### 5.3 Occupational structure :

The analysis of the occupational structure gives the idea about the attitude of the people towards it and type of the economic activities on which economy of the people rest. Out of the total population of the sampled villages about 43.09 percent population engaged in different occupations.

Table No.5.3 reveals the percentage of persons engaged in different occupations. It shows that about 79.16 percent working population engaged in primary activities. About 9.98 percent working population engaged in secondary activities and 10.86 percent working population engaged in the tertiary activities.

It is clear from the table that primary activities in the region have due importance in the region as compared to secondary and tertiary activities. It is open that agriculture is the main economic activity of the people in the region. Because of enhancement of sugar factories in the region, the ?

Table No. 5.3 : Occupational Structure.

Sr. No.	Class	Primary activities		Secondary activities		Tertiary activities		Total Number of persons
		Number of persons	Percentage out of total	Number of persons	Percentage out of total	Number of persons	Percentage out of total	
1.	High	149	69.62	27	12.63	38	17.75	214
2.	Middle	111	74.99	15	10.15	22	14.86	148
3.	Low	389	84.75	40	8.72	30	6.53	459
Total		649	79.16	82	9.98	90	10.86	321
		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%

Source : Compiled by author.



area under sugarcane increased considerably (Chapter II) and along with this subsidiary activities like dairy and poultry etc. developed in the region, which make people self sufficient in the economy. Even small land holders also attracted towards these activities and tried to become self sufficient. Thus, it becomes an important reason that people engaged in primary activities. Except sugar factories, the development of other industries and trade and commerce is comparatively less; hence percentage of working population in the secondary and tertiary activities is less. The entire population of the tahsil lives in a rural area where primary activities are dominant. Hence secondary and tertiary activities are less important.

#### 5.4 Irrigation :

The assessment of the irrigation proved by the various means in this region and views of the cultivators are assessed by discussing with them. It is observed that total net sown area of these 225 farmers is 1,550 hectares. Out of this 635.5 hectares of land is under irrigation. Thus, percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area comes about 40.99 percent. Table No.5.4 indicates percentage of irrigation under different means.

Table No.5.4 reveals that the percentage of area under different means of irrigation. Out of the net irrigated area

51.22 percent land is under canal irrigation. About 48.78 percent area is under well irrigation. These are the two sources of irrigation in the region. Irrigation by other means are completely absent in the region. ✓

Table No.5.4 : Irrigation

Sr. No.	Source of Irrigation	Area under irrigation in hectare	Percentage <i>out of total</i>
1.	Canal irrigation	325.5	51.22
2.	Well irrigation	310.0	48.78
3.	Others	-	-
Total		635.5	100.00

Source : Compiled by author.

The Nira Right Bank Canal passed through the central part of the Malshiras tahsil is the fortune of the people. It becomes possible to the people to bring land under irrigation. Because of this sugar factories established in the region, area under sugarcane increased and people become self sufficient in economy of its own. Though the irrigation was available since past (1930) real stimulation to the development of the region started after 1960, by the establishment of sugar factory at Shankarnagar (Akluj) and it is essential to give due honour to late Shri Shankarrao Mohite-Patil as he had played active role in this respect.

### 5.5 Cropping pattern :

The evaluation of cropping pattern in the region also has an importance, as it shows the shifting from subsistence to commercial farming. The following table gives cropwise area in the sampled villages. ✓

Table No.5.5 : Cropping Pattern.

Sr. No.	Crops	Area under crops in hectare	Percentage of area under crops to net sown area TCA
1.	Jawar	635.5	41.0
2.	Wheat	170.5	11.0
3.	Bajra	62.0	4.0
4.	Sugarcane	186.0	12.0
5.	Cotton	46.5	3.0
6.	Sunflower	62.0	4.0
7.	Groundnut	32.5	2.1
8.	Others	356.0	22.9
9.	Net sown area	1,550.0	100.0

Source : Compiled by author.

Table No.5.5 reveals that the due weightage is given in the region to the Jawar, Sugarcane, Wheat and then Sunflower, Groundnut, Cotton. In sample study it is observed

that Jawar has got first rank in respect to area in the region. It constitutes 41 percent of the net sown area. The sugarcane ranks second and contributes about 12 percent of the net sown area. The wheat ranks third and contributes 11 percent of the net sown area. Then sunflower 4 percent, bajra 4 percent and cotton 3 percent contribute the net sown area. Other crops contribute 22.9 percent of the net sown area.

It reveals from the statistics that the jawar has maintained its first rank as it is a main foodgrain of the region mainly use in their diet, which is followed by wheat in their diet. The sugarcane ranks second and has much importance. The area under sugarcane increased by 5.0 percent during 20 years (1960-80) in the region (Chapter II). The establishment of sugar factories in the Malshiras tahsil is the cause behind it. Out of eight sugar factories in the district four sugar factories located in this region. Of course, in order to supply the sugarcane to the sugar factories is inevitable. Secondly, sugarcane is the main cash crop of the region. The farmers can get assured and satisfactory returns by sending sugarcane to sugar factories. The sugar factories are also giving some incentives to the share-holders to enhance the economic condition. Sunflower, Cotton and Groundnut are the other three cash crops grown in the region but these crops have not much importance as sugarcane.

### 5.6 Agricultural productivity :

The agricultural productivity is the best indicator to show the development of agriculture. Agricultural productivity is expressed in terms of yield per hectare.

Table No.5.6 : Yield Per Hectare of Principal Crops.

Sr. No.	Crops	Yield per hectare in quintals
1.	Jowar	08.40
2.	Wheat	14.25
3.	Bajra	02.35
4.	Sugarcane *	120.00
5.	Cotton	03.00
6.	Sunflower	03.50
7.	Groundnut	07.00

\* Yield of sugarcane in Metric tonnes.

Source : Compiled by author.

Table No.5.6 reveals the yield per hectare of principal crops of the sampled villages. The yield per hectare of jawar, wheat and bajra (foodgrains) is 8.40, 14.25 and 2.35 quintals respectively. While the cotton has 3.0 quintals per hectare and sunflower and groundnut have 3.5 and 7.0 quintals yield

per hectare respectively. Groundnut and sunflower are the main oil seeds of the region and widely used by the people. The sugarcane yield accounts about 120 metric tonnes per hectare in the region.

The jawar, wheat and bajra are the main foodgrains of the region. As the yield of jawar is 8.40 quintals per hectare, which is less yield per hectare. It is grown in Rabi season. The less yield of jawar is due to use of local seeds, less use of fertilizers and manures, and sown on less fertile soil. The yield of wheat is about 14.25 quintals per hectare. It gives considerable weightage to total production. It gives highest average yield against the foodgrain crops. The main reason is that wheat is grown in Rabi season and irrigation is available to it in the region. Because of timely supply of water and fertilizers available at hand due to primary credit co-operative societies and banks, the yield of wheat raised considerably. Bajra gives 2.35 quintals yield per hectare, which is very less. But farmers do not give much weightage to this because they concentrate their attention on the jawar, wheat and sugarcane. Cotton and sunflower are other cash crops of the region. These crops are irrigated crops. Because of the provision of irrigation these crops are taken in this region. Groundnut has also an importance in this region grown in Kharif and Rabi seasons.



Sugarcane is the most important crop of the region. It gives 120 metric tonnes yield per hectare which is considerable production. The keen interest of the farmers, incentives of the sugar factories to the farmers to increase the production of sugarcane, improved sugarcane seeds, sufficient use of chemical fertilizers and availability of water for irrigation are some of the important reasons for the increase of yield per hectare of sugarcane in the region. The farmers are attracted towards this crop because sugar factories in the region. The care of sugarcane is taken by the sugar factories which finally give satisfactory returns to the farmers.

#### 5.7 Standard of living :

The main purpose of the survey is to assess the standard of living of the people in the region. Superficial appearance of the region will not give the clear idea about the standard of living of the people. Hence attempt has been made to evaluate this by visiting farmers and observing their houses. It is essential to take into consideration while assessing the standard of living the diet, clothes, domestic appliances, vehicles, recreational facilities available with them and overall appearance of their ways of livelihood. ✓

It is observed in the rich families that there is no banning on their diet. They can take any type of diet as

they want. There is no question of money for them. Daily people use wheat, rice, jawar, milk, eggs and all types of vegetables and fruits in the diet. The non-vegetarian people use to take non-vegetarian weekly, though their capacity to take daily. It is observed that all modern domestic appliances like gas, mixture, heater, furniture etc. are available and also they can change as they want. They use vehicles like motor cycles, cars, jeeps. Each family belongs to this class possesses either motorcycle or car or both. Recreational facilities like radio, T.V., tape recorders etc. are also available with them. In conclusion we can say that there is no scarcity of anything to them for better livelihood.

In middle class it is observed that people are also found satisfactory. They have also good diet as per their capacity. They use jawar, wheat, rice, milk, eggs etc. in daily diet; but there is banning on them. It depends upon the economic budget. The non-vegetarian people also take mutton and eggs etc. in their diet weekly. It is observed that their budget is fixed on the basis of their income. The domestic appliances are also seen in the middle class families like gas, electric stove, heater etc. Motorcycle or scooter is the main vehicle, observed in these families. They feel that motorcycle or scooter is the need of them and it is not a luxurious item. The recreational facilities are



mostly the radio and tape-recorder are found in these families. They also intend to take T.V., but economic budget do not allow them to purchase. Research scholar feel that these families are satisfied with the available facilities with them.

The problems of lower class are quite different from these of higher and middle class people. The main cause of it is economic condition of these families. Their income mostly used to feed their families. There are also limitations on the diet of the people. They take mainly jawar in their daily diet, use of wheat is less though it is available. The main reason brought by these people that the groundnut oil is required for chapati which is not possible to use daily, hence they use jawar. Along with the jawar the use of pulses is observed in the lower class. They use vegetables in their diet which are available in their fields as per season but not fruits. They use to take mutton once in a month. There is no question of domestic appliances, like gas, mixture, electric stove etc. The main fuel for domestic use is wood and kerosene stoves. The favourite vehicle to them is bicycle. The recreational facilities, the small radio or transistor are seen in very few families. The people of these families are satisfactory to some extent. Their view to see towards life is limited and quite different and hence author feels the satisfaction of people in them.

### 5.8 Social attitude :

The evaluation of the social attitude of the people in this region, while survey is surprisingly satisfactory. Survey work helps to understand the social attitude of the people. Author feels in the survey, that economic status of the people helps to decide social attitude. It is observed that people of equal economic status come together. They help to each other in their difficulties. They do not bring their castes in between. The view of the people in all classes viz. high, middle and low, it reveals that they like small family size with two kids. They feel that in present position small family is welcomed, so that they can give more attention to their children. In large family, they feel that individual attention to their children is not possible. Different income of two brothers, some times become cause of quarrel in between them which may not be healthy to the family. Hence they accept the small family. Similarly view about the family planning are noted. It is observed that mostly high and middle class families are tried to keep their family limited in size by using various means of family planning. They do not hesitate to take advice of the doctors to keep the family small. But in lower class family the people do not think much over it. They do not bother also, which will be resulted into large size family in lower class.

The views about the marriage institutions are collected. It is observed that the tendency of the people now inclined towards to reduce the expenditure over the marriage ceremony. They give responses to community marriages. They speak about the role played by the sugar factories in this region. Sugar factories arrange community marriages every year and increasing response is there to this activity. The people are against the dowry system, still dowry system is in existence. Views about the inter-caste marriage are also collected. It is observed that people of the high and middle class accept the inter-caste marriage system by principle but not ready to do so. The lower class and illiterate people are against this view, but it is also observed that intercaste marriages take place in four families.

Provision of medical facilities made by the Government and sugar factories are noteworthy. In present days, the attitude of the people changed. They inclined to take medicines from health centres and consult doctors whenever they need rather than believing <sup>G.P.</sup> on god and ghost. But still there are persons, they believe god and ghost and any fault in their body they suppose the result of the anger of the god and ghost. But this trend is now decreasing and people consult doctors or medical officers of the health centres.

Education is the promising activity of the livelihood

of the people. People feel that they could not thrive without education. Education helps to enhance the economic condition of the people. Therefore, it is observed that in all surveyed families the views regarding the education is favourable. Their attitude inclined towards taking education. But in lower class families, they feel that it is necessary to take the help of their children in their daily work. Hence they give less attention towards the children regarding the education. Main reason behind it, is the economic condition of these families. But they are aware of the importance of the education. In concluding, author can say that the attitude of the people inclined towards taking education in order to enhance the economic condition.

#### 5.9 Summary :

In the analysis of the survey work the consideration of population structure is made. The average persons per family are 9.07 in high class, 8.68 persons in middle class and 8.19 persons in lower class. Average persons per family are more in higher class. Educational structure of population indicates that middle class families are more conscious about the education as livelihood of them depends upon it. People in the higher class want education for the sake of education only as these people are economically fullfledged. Children

*\* Contradicts with statement on p 128*

school also. Occupational structure reveals that primary activities in the region have due importance as comparative to secondary and tertiary activities. 9

Canal irrigation and well irrigation are the two important sources of irrigation. The cropping pattern shows the shifting from subsistance<sup>sp</sup> to commercial farming. The yield of all crops increased. The standard of living of the people increased because of economic transformation caused by the sugar factories in the region. Social attitude of the people changed considerably.