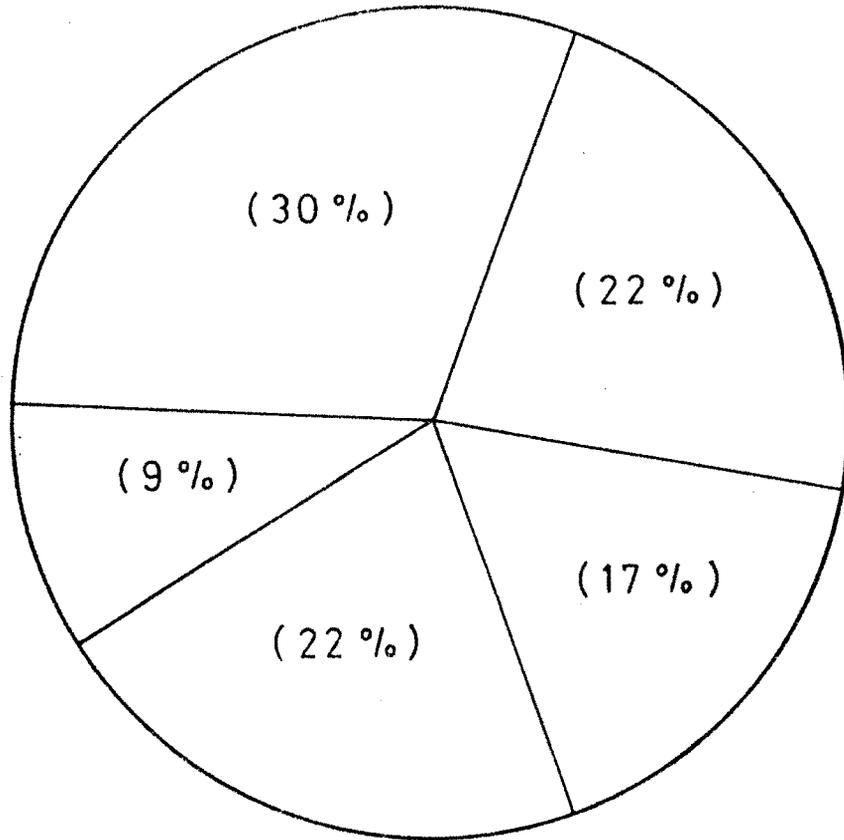


# CHAPTER NO. 4

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.

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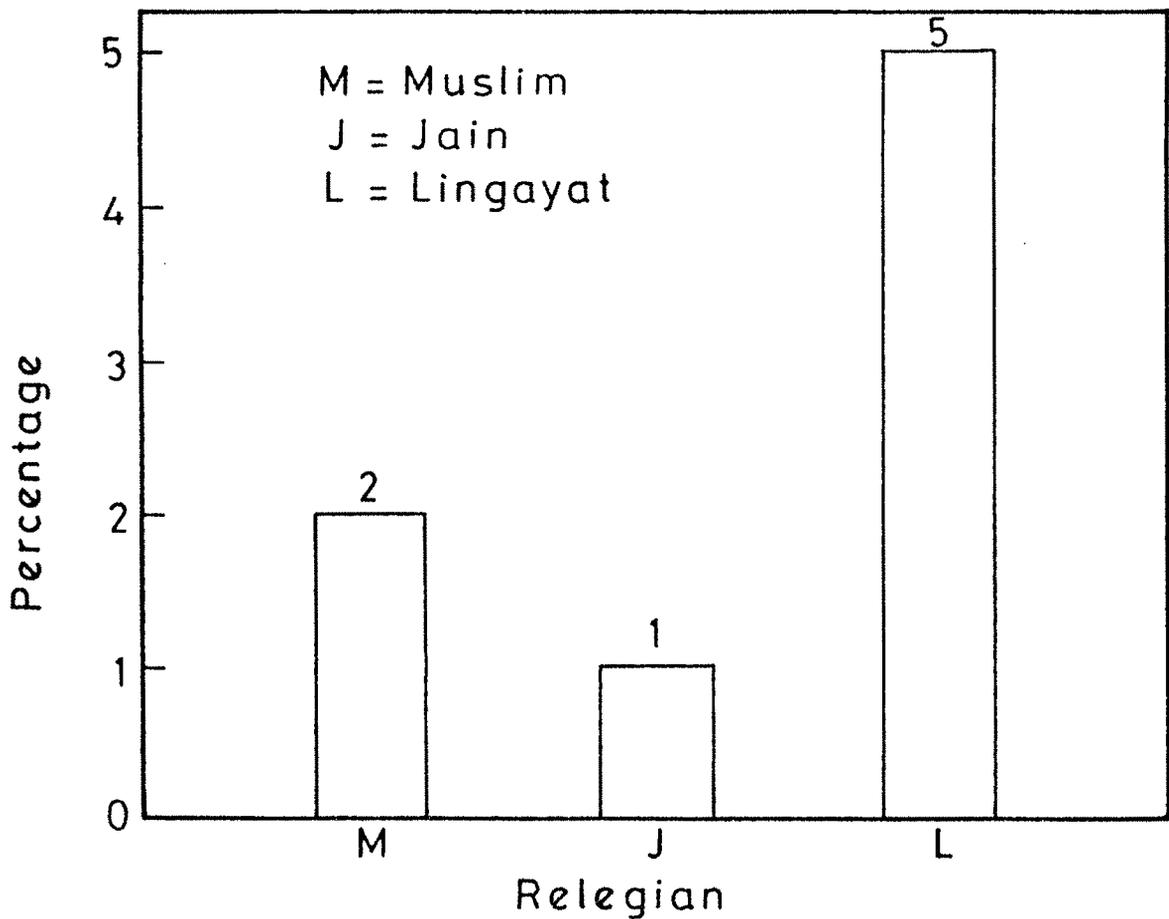
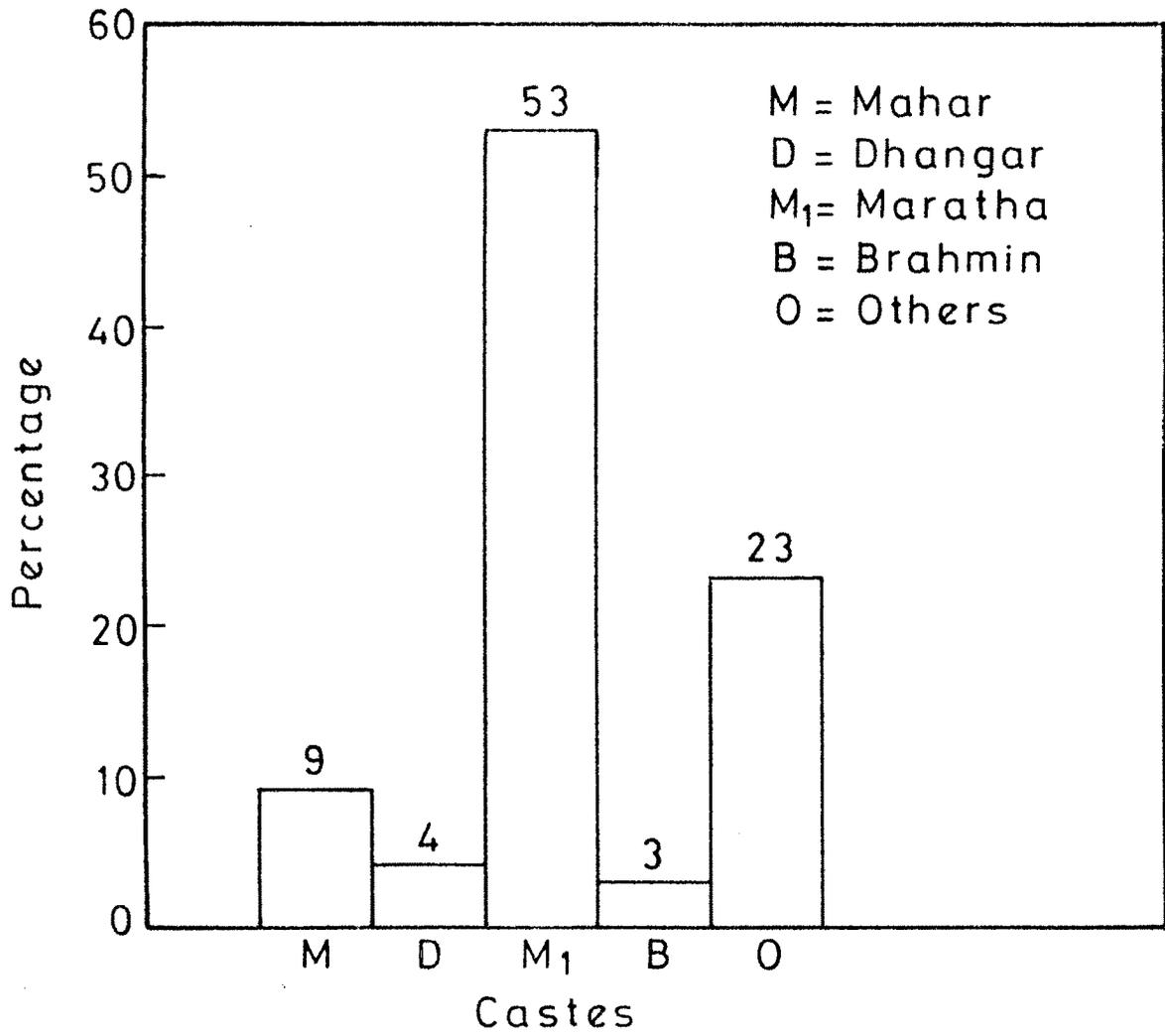


Fig. 2 Caste and Religion composition

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.

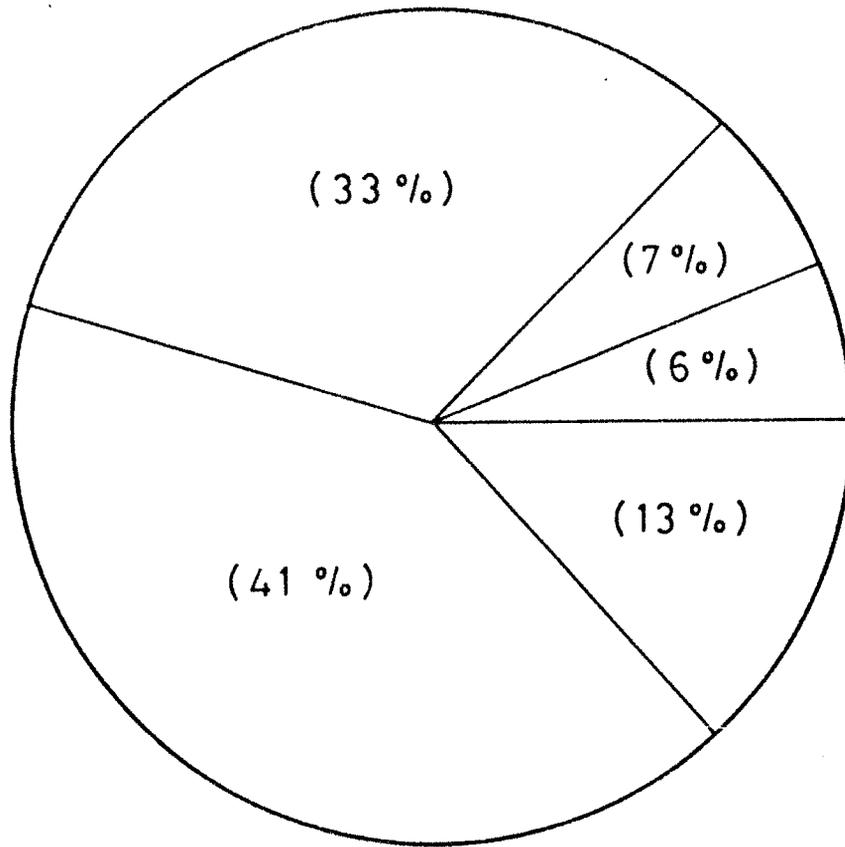
The table reflects that majority of the spouses were agricultural workers, which is the main occupation in the Lingnur Village. Also it is obvious from the above data that, only few people have jobs but, that can't generate sufficient income hence it becomes imperative on their wives that they should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

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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.

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TABLE NO. 6

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF THE RESPONDENTS.

SR. NO.	AGE GROUP	PRIMARY EDU.	SECONDARY EDU.	COLLEGE. EDU.	LITERATE	ILLITERATE.
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

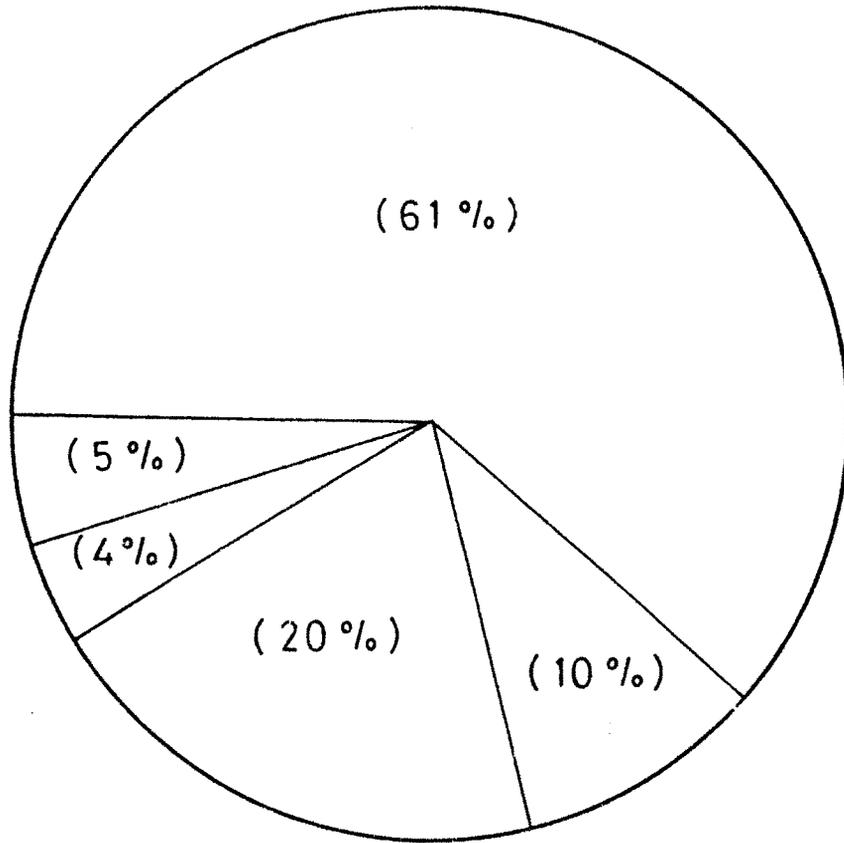
The table above shows that, interrelation between age and education in Lingnur village. In 15-25 age group there were 12 respondents who had taken primary education, 6% of the respondents who had taken secondary education, 1% of the

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.

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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 & abaoove	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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 affort 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.

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