CHAPTER - IV

DATA ANALYSIS

AND

INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER – IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRATION

In this chapter an attempts has been made to present socio-economic condition of peasants, as well as to depict the impact of Governemnt Agricultural development programmes on peasants in the Kavathe village. For this purpose present chapter is divided in to two main sections. They are,

i) Socio-Economic condition of Peasants in the KAVATHE Village and

ii) Impact of Government Agricultural Development programmes on peasants in Kavathe Village.

As we already know, the total households in the village are 432, out of them 298 households are peasants households. From these 298 peasant households, the researcher has selected 50 peasant households, using purposive sampling technique. Among the selected 50 households, 20 households are beneficiaries of different Government Agricultural development programmes, and 30 households are non beneficiaries. The particulars are given in table – 1.

Table No. 1

Distribution of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households

Name of Programme	Respondent	%
Jawahar Well Programme	3	6
Orchard Development Programme	6	12
Development progeramme on Sugarcane Method.	4	8
Integrated Paddy grain Develpoment Programme.	3	6
National Oil grain Development Programme	4	8
Not Beneficiaries	30	60
Total	50	100

From the data presented in the table – 1, it is observed that, among the total 20 beneficiaries majority (6) respondent households in the village adopted Orchard Development Programme, followed by 4 households each one of which adopted Development Programme on Sugarcane method and National Oil-grain Development Programme respectively. And, in the remaining 3 households each adopted Jawahar well Programme and Integrated Paddy grain Development programme respectively.

It is also noted that 30 (60%) respondent households are non-beneficiaries.

SECTION I) SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF PEASANTS IN THE KAVATHE VILLAGE.

A through study of representative sample of 50 peasants in the Kavathe village was done. The detailed interviews and probing questions gave very useful information, the classified data are put in the table forms which reveals the nature of the Socio-Economic condition of peasants in Kavathe village.

Table -2

Castewise Distribution of Respondent Households

Castes / Religion	Respondents Households	Percentage
Higher Castes [Brahmin, Linghyat]	12	24
Middle Castes [Mali, Dhangar & Maratha]	18	36
Lower Castes [Kaikadi, Layman, Rajput]	8	16
Scheduled Castes [Mahar, Mang]	3	6
Muslim	9	18
Total	50	100

From the data presented in the table – 2 it is observed that, the selected respondents were from 11 castes. These 11 castes are divided in five caste categories. These are as follows :

These caste categories are on the basis of Verna-system in Hindu philosophy.

1) Higher Castes : in this category Brahmin and Linghyat castes are included.

2) Middle Castes : in this category, Maratha, Dhanagar and Mali castes are included.

3) Lower Castes : Laman, Kaikadi and Rajput these castes are included in this category.

4) Scheduled Castes : in this category Mahar and Mang these castes are included.

From the table-2, it is clear that majority (36.0%) respondents belong to middle castes, [It is because, population of these castes is high (42% of the village population)] followed by 24% respondents belong to Higher Castes. But, only 6% respondents are from Scheduled Castes, because, the population of S.C. in the village is very low Schedule (2% of the village population). We also selected 16.0% respondents from Lower Castes, and 18.0% respondents from Muslim community, its mainly because, all the major castes in the village have also represented in the sample.

Now, it is necessary to know the educational background of our respondents. The particulars are given in the table-3.

Table No. 3

Castewise Distribution of Respondents Education

Caste/Religion	Educational Groups				Total
	Illiterate	Up to 7th std.	8th to 12th std	Graduate	
Higher Castes [Brahmin, Linghyat]	0 (0) (0)	8 (66.66) (50.0)	2 (16.67) (40.0)	2 (16.67) (66.66)	12 (24)
Middle Castes [Mali, Dhangar & Maratha]	12(66.66) (46.15)	4 (22.22) (25.0)	2 (11.12) (40.0)	0 (0) (0)	18 (36)
Lower Castes [Kaikadi, Layman, Rajput]	6 (75.0) (23.07)	2 (25.0) (12.05)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	8 (16)
Scheduled Castes [Mahar, Mang]	3 (100) (11.54)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	3 (6)
Muslim	5 (55.55) (19.24)	2 (22.23) (12.5)	1 (11.11) (20.0)	1 (11.11) (33.34)	9 (18)
Total	26 (52)	16(32)	5(10)	3(6)	50(100)

From the data presented in the table-3, it is observed that the majority (52.0%) of the respondents are illiterate. Out of them not a single respondent from Higher castes is illiterate, on the contrary, all 3 (100%) respondents of Scheduled Castes and 75% respondents from lower castes are illiterate. After careful observation of this table it is important to note that, out of total 3(6.0%) Graduate respondents majority (66.66%) respondents are from Higher castes. And out of total 5(10.0%) respondents who have 8th to 12th standard education, large majority (80%) are also from Higher and Middle Castes. But, on the contrary, not a single respondent (0%) from lower and scheduled castes have even above 7th standard education.

Table No. 4.1

Distribution of House heads by Primary Occupation

Primary Occupation	Respondents Households	Percentage
Agriculture	40	80.0
Carpantery	2	4.0
Service	5	10.0
Consumer store	3	6.0
Total	50	100

From the data presented in the table 4.1 it is found that, 40 (80.0%) respondent househeads primary occupation is agriculture. This shows that majority (80.0%) respondent families are fully dependent upon agriculture. Remaining 10 (20.0%) respondent househeads are engaged in Carpentery, Consumer store and services as their primary occupation, out of them 2 (4.0%) respondent househeads are carpenter by their primary occupation, 5(10.0%) respondent househeads are engaged in services as their primary occupation, but, very few [3 (6.0%)] respondent househeads opened consumer store as their primary occupation.

This means agriculture is the main and important primary occupation of majority respondent househeads in the Kavathe village.

Table 4.2

Distribution of Households by Secondary Occupation

Secondary Occupation	No. of Households	Percentage
Milk selling	22	44.0
Rearing of Sheeps & Gots	13	26
Poltery	8	16.0
Wage labour	5	10.0
Tailoring	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

47

From the table 4.2, it is observed that a high percentage (44.0) of respondents report that their secondary occupation is milk selling. And these 44.0% respondents have their own cows & buffalos, who sell their milk to milkmen, in the village. Rearing of Sheep and Gots as a major Secondary occupation is reported by 26.0 percent of the respondents. The other secondary occupation reported by the respondents are Poltery, Wage labour and tailoring. From this table, it is important to note that large majority (70%) respondents are engaged in milk selling & Rearing of Sheep & Gots as their secondary occupation.

Table No. 5

Landholdsing Patterns of different caste groups

Caste/Religion	Farm size Groups					Total
	Below 2.5 (Acre)	2.6 to 5 (Acre)	5.1 to 10 (Acre)	10.1 to 15 (Acre)	Above 15 (Acre)	
Higher Castes [Brahmin, Linghyat]	1 (8.34) (6.66)	3 (25.0) (25.0)	2(16.66) (20.0)	2(16.66) (28.57)	4(33.34) (66.66)	12 (24)
Middle Castes [Mali, Dhangar & Maratha]	4 (22.22) (26.66)	4 (22.22) (33.34)	6(33.33) (60.0)	3(16.66) (42.86)	1(5.55) (16.67)	18 (36)
Lower Castes [Kaikadi, Layman, Rajput]	5 (62.5) (33.34)	2 (25.00) (17.66)	1(12.5) (10.0)	0	0	8 (16)
Scheduled Castes [Mahar, Mang]	2 (66.66) (13.34)	0	01(33.34) (10.0)	0	0	3 (6)
Muslim	3 (33.33) (20.00)	3 (33.33) (25.0)	0	2(22.22) (28.57)	1(11.12) (16.67)	9 (18)
Total	15 (30)	12 (24)	10 (20)	7 (14)	6 (12)	50 (100)

The table 5, shows the distribution of land according to different caste-groups. From the data presented in the table-5, it is observed that majority (30.0%) respondents are having below 2.5 acre land, and very few (12%) respondents are having above 15 acre land. First most dominant observation from this table is that, out of total 15 respondents from below 2.5 acre Farm size group majority (33.34% + 13.34% = 46.68%) respondents belong to Lower Castes and Scheduled Castes respectively, but, only 1 (6.66%) respondent is from Higher Castes. On the contrary out of total 6 respondents from above 15 acre farm size-group, a majority (66.66%) respondents belong to Higher castes, but, not a single (0%) respondent from lower and scheduled caste.

Second dominant observation from the table – 5 is that, there are 13 (7 + 6) respondents who have above 10 acre land, out of them very large majority [10 (76.92%) respondents are belong to Higher and Middle Castes, but, not a single (0%) respondents from Lower and Scheduled Castes. After careful observing the table-5, it is clear that, out of total 12 (24.0%) respondents of Higher caste majority (33.34%) respondents are having above 15 acre land, but, on the other hand large majority respondents of lower castes (62.5%) and scheduled castes (66.66%) are having below 2.5 acre land.

From the above data we can conclude that, there is high inequality in distribution of land. Mainly Higher, and Middle castes peoples are having more land.

Table No. 6

Castewise Annual Income of Respondent households

Castes/Religion	Annual Income Groups					Total
	Below Rs. 25,000	Rs. 25,001 to 50,000	Rs. 50,001 to 75,000	Rs. 75,001to 1 Lakh	Above 1 Lakh	
Higher Castes [Brahmin, Linghyat]	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	6(50.0) (35.29)	4(33.33) (80.0)	2(16.68) (66.66)	12 (24)
Middle Castes [Mali, Dhangar & Maratha]	1 (5.56) (25.0)	11 (61.11) (52.38)	5(27.7) (29.41)	1(5.56) (20.0)	0 (0) (0)	18 (36)
Lower Castes [Kaikadi, Layman, Rajput]	0 (0) (0)	6 (75.0) (28.57)	2(25.0) (11.76)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	8 (16)
Scheduled Castes [Mahar, Mang]	2 (66.66) (50.0)	1(33.34) (4.76)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	3 (6)
Muslim	1 (11.11) (25.0)	3 (33.33) (14.28)	4 (44.44) (23.52)	0 (0) (0)	1(11.11) (33.34)	9 (18)
Total	4 (8)	21 (42)	17(34)	5 (10)	3(6)	50 (100)

From the data presented in the table-6, it is observed that, the 4 (8.0%) respondents annual income is below Rs. 25,000 out of them 50.00% respondents are from scheduled Castes; but not a single (0%) respondent is from Higher Caste. On the contrary, only 3 (6.0%) respondents annual income is above Rs 1 lakh, out of them 66.66% respondents are from Higher Castes, but, not a single (0%) respondent is from Scheduled Caste.

After careful observation of thes table-6, it is clearly found that, 12 respondents from Higher Castes are having annual income above Rs. 50,000, on the contrary, all 3 respondents of Scheduled castes are having below Rs. 50,000 income per year.

From the table-6, it is found that, all 5 respondents from the income group of Rs. 75001 to Rs. 1 Lakh are from Higher and Middle castes. It is also observed that, except 1 all 8 respondents of Muslim community are having annual income below Rs. 75,000

From the above interpretation we can conclude that, Higher and Middle caste respondents annual income is high, but, Scheduled and Lower caste respondents have low level of annual income. The main cause behind it is, as we seen Higher Caste respondents are having larger landholding and Scheduled and Lower caste respondents are having small and marginal land, so their income is low, because in agrarian society land is most important income source. All other economic activities are dependent upon it.

Table No. 7

Castewise distribution of respondents indebtedness

Castes/Religion	Source of getting Lone					Total
	Rural Money Lenders	Banks	Friends	Relatives	No Any Lone	
Higher castes	0	2 (16.66) (50.0)	1(8.34) (50.0)	0	9(75.0) (50.0)	12 (24)
Middle castes	12 (66.66) (54.54)	0	0	3(16.67) (75.0)	3 (16.67) (16.66)	18 (36)
Lower castes	6 (75.0) (27.28)	0	0	0	2 (25.0) (11.12)	8 (16)
S.C. Scheduled	2 (66.66) (9.9)	0	0	1 (33.34) (25.0)	0	3 (6)
Muslim	2 (22.22) (9.9)	2 (22.22) (50.0)	1 (11.12) (50.0)	0 (0) (0)	4(44.45) (22.22)	9 (18)
Total	22 (44)	4(8)	2(4)	4 (8)	18(36)	50 (100)

From the data presented in the table -7, it is observed that there are only 36.0% respondents who are not indepted, but, large majority (64.0%) respondents are indepted. Among the total (32) indepted respondents majority [22 (68.75%)] respondents are indepted to Rural Money Lenders, but only 4 (12.5%) respondents have taken lone from Banks. It is mainly because as we see many respondents (52%) are illiterate so they don't know a facility and process of Banks lone so Rural Money Lenders take benefits of their illiteracy, so, large majority (68.75%) respondent are indebted to Rural Money Lenders.

If we see, castewise indebtedness of our respondents, it is clearly found that, only 25.0% respondents of Higher castes are indebted, on the contrary 75.0% of Lower castes and all 100% respondents of Scheduled castes are indebted. It is also noted that not a single respondent from Higher castes was indebted to Rural Money Lenders, because, they themselves are Rural Money Lenders.

Table – 8

Castewise Distribution of Respondents as per their active participation in any
Political party.

Castes/Religion	Active participation	No participation	Total
Higher Castes	7 (58.33)	5 (41.66)	12 (24)
Middle castes	9 (50.0)	9 (50.0)	18 (36)
Lower castes	1 (12.5)	7 (87.5)	8 (16)
Scheduled castes	0 (0)	3 (100)	3 (6)
Muslim	2 (22.23)	7 (77.77)	9 (18)
Total	19 (38)	31(62)	50 (100)

The table-8, presents data relating to the active participation in political parties as per different castes groups in the village. There are three political parties in the village.

From the data presented in the table-8, it is observed that only 19 (38%) respondents are actively participating in the polities. But, majority [31 (62.0%)] respondents are not participating in any political party. This means 62% respondents are not interested to participate actively in politics. If we see castewise distribution of participated and not-participated respondents it is mainly observed that, 7 (58.33%) respondents of Higher castes are actively participating but on the contrary there is only 1 (12.5%) respondent of Lower Castes who participating in political parties. The reason behind it, as we see Higher Castes respondents economic condition is well, so, they can possible to spend money and time for active participation in politics.

The second dominant observation from the table-8, is that 9 (50.0%) respondents from Middle castes are actively participating, but on the other hand not a single (0%) respondent from the scheduled caste is participating in

politics, because as we see, scheduled caste respondents economic and educational condition is very low.

Womens participation in Agricultural Activities is the most important indicator of individuals socio-economic condition in agrarian society. Because it is mainly observed that well socio-economic category peasants can't send their women in agriculture for working or managing. But, however, one could summarise that this practice of women agricultural activities has some relation with caste-categories. The particulars are presented in the table – 9.

Table No. – 9

Castewise distribution of households as per their womens participation in Agricultural Activities.

Castes/Religion	Womens participation in Agricultural Activities				Total
	Full Time	Part Time	Some Time	Nil	
Higher Castes [Brahmin, Linghyat]	0	3 (25.0) (10.0)	7(58.33) (53.84)	2(16.66) (66.66)	12 (24)
Middle Castes [Mali, Dhangar & Maratha]	0	13(72.22) (43.33)	4(22.22) (30.76)	1(5.55) (33.34)	18 (36)
Lower Castes [Kaikadi, Layman, Rajput]	1 (12.5) (25.0)	6(75.0) (20.0)	1(12.5) (7.70)	0	8 (16)
Scheduled Castes [Mahar, Mang]	3 (100) (75.0)	0	0	0	3 (6)
Muslim	0	8 (88.88) (26.66)	1 (11.12) (7.70)	0	9 (18)
Total	4 (8.0)	30(60.0)	13(26.0)	3 (6.0)	50 (100)

From the data presented in the table – 9 it is observed that, majority (60.0%) respondents women are part time participant in agricultural activities, followed by 26.0% respondent womens are casual participant in agricultural

activities. The first dominant observation from this table is that, there are 4 (8.0%) respondents women who are full time participant in agriculture activities these all 100% (25.0% + 75.0%) women are from Lower and Scheduled caste category, on the contrary, there are only 3 (6.0%) respondent women who do not participate in agricultural activities, at all and all these 100 %(66.66% + 33.34%) households are from Higher and middle castes. From the table-9, it is clearly that, except some Higher and Middle castes, all other castes women are participating in agricultural activities.

Form of Residency & Residential Assets are another important indicator showing individuals economic condition. So, now it is necessary to examine the relationship between caste-categories and forms of houses. The particulars are given in the table- 10.1 and 10.2.

Table No. 10.1

Castwise distribution of respondents as per forms of houses

Castes/Religion	Forms of Houses			Total
	Pacca	Kacca	Hut	
Higher castes	10(83.33) (55.55)	2 (16.67) (7.69)	0 (0)	12 (24)
Middle castes	6 (33.33) (33.33)	12(66.67) (46.15)	0 (0)	18 (36)
Lower castes	0 (0)	6(75.0) (23.07)	2(25.0) (33.33)	8 (16)
Schedule castes	0 (0)	1(33.34) (3.85)	2(66.66) (33.33)	3 (6)
Muslim	2(22.22) (11.12)	5 (55.56) (19.24)	2 (22.22) (33.33)	9 (18)
Total	18 (36)	26(52)	6(12)	50 (100)

In the table – 10.1 we should describe three types of houses

1) Pacca House : It is a good quality and well built cement concrete house.

2) Kacca House : Described as Kacca houses that is the houses with mud walls and thatched roof.

3) Hut : It is very simple house built by using leaves and branches of trees.

From the data presented in the table – 10.1, it is observed that majority of the [26 (52.0%)] respondents having Kacca House, Out of them majority [12 (46.15%)] respondents are belong to Middle castes, followed by 6 (23.07%) respondents are from Lower castes. From the table – 10.1, it is clear that there are 18 (36.0%) respondents who are having Pacca houses out of them majority [16 (88.88%)] respondents belong to Higher and Middle castes. But, on the contrary, not a single (0%) respondent from the Lower and Scheduled castes is having Pacca House.

Form the table 10.1, it is seen that there are in all 6 (12.0%) respondents who are living in Huts, out of them majority [4 (66.66%)] respondents are belong to lower castes and Scheduled Castes. But, on the contrary, not a single respondent form Higher an Middle caste live in Hut. So, from this data it can be proved that the socio-economic condition of lower and Scheduled castes respondents is not good. But, on the other hand the socio-economic condition of higher and Middle caste respondents is relatively good.

One Scheduled caste respondent's house (Hut) in the village.

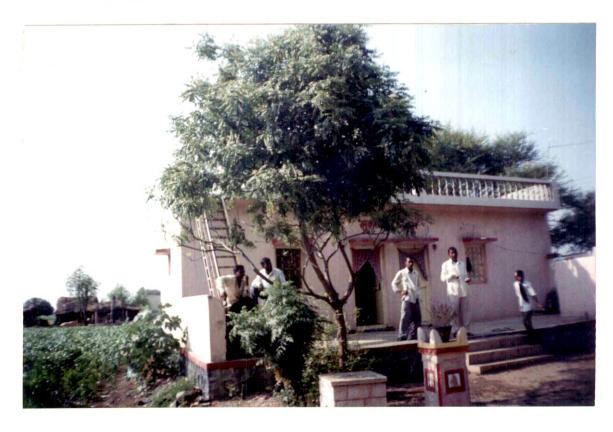

One higher caste respondent's Pacca House in the village.

Table No. 10.2

Castewise distribution of respondents residential Assets.

Castes/Religion	Approximate Value of Residential Assets					Total
	Below Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,001 to 20,000	Rs. 20,001 to 50,000	Rs. 50,001 to 75,000	Above Rs. 75,000	
Higher castes	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	10(83.33) (45.45)	2 (16.67) (66.66)	0 (0)	12 (24)
Middle castes	0 (0) (0)	7 (38.88) (35.0)	11 (61.11) (50.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	18 (36)
Lower castes	3 (37.0) (60.0)	4 (50.0) (20.0)	1 (12.5) (4.55)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	8 (16)
Scheduled castes	2 (66.66) (9.9)	1 (33.34) (5.0)	0 (0)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	3 (6)
Muslim	0 (0) (0)	8 (88.88) (40.0)	0 (0) (0)	1 (11.12) (33.34)	0 (0) (0)	9 (18)
Total	5(10)	20(40)	22(44)	3 (6)	0 (0)	50 (100)

The table 10.2, present data relating to the approximate value of the residential assets owned by the different caste-groups in the village.

From the table 10.2, it is found that majority of the respondents [22 (44.0%)] own residential assets in the price range of Rs. 20,001 to RS. 50,000, out of them majority [21 (95.45%)] are from Higher castes and Middle castes, and only 1 (4.55%) respondent is from the lower caste.

From the data presented in the table 10.2, it is important to note that, there are 5 (10.0%) respondents who owned residential assets in the price range below Rs. 5,000, and all these 5 (100%) respondents from the Lower and Scheduled castes, but, not a single respondent is from Higher and Middle castes. On the contrary, there are 3 (6.0%) respondents who owned residential assets in the price range of Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 75,000, out of them 66.66% respondents are from Higher castes, and remaining 33.34% respondents is from

Muslim community, but, not a single respondent is from Lower and Scheduled castes.

This means Higher and Middle castes respondents are having mani valuable residential assets but, Lower and Scheduled castes respondents are having very low residential assets, it is prove from the data presented in the table-13 that, all 12 respondents of Higher castes are having residential assets of the value of above Rs. 20,000. But, on the contrary all 3 respondnets of scheduled castes are having residential assets of the price of below Rs. 20,000.

Table No. 11

Castwise distribution of respondents according to the value of Agricultural tools

Approximate Value of their All agricultural tools	Different castes Groups					Total
	Higher Castes	Middle Castes	Lower Castes	Schedule Castes	Muslim	
Below Rs. 10,000	0	0	3 (43.85) (37.5)	1 (14.28) (33.34)	3 (42.85) (33.33)	7(14)
Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 50,000	0	2 (25.0) (11.12)	2 (25.0) (25.0)	0	4 (50.00) (44.44)	8 (16)
Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 75,000	6 (40.0) (50.0)	8 (53.34) (44.44)	1 (6.66) (12.5)	0	0	10 (20)
Rs. 75001 to 1 Lakh	4 (40.0) (33.33)	6 (60.0) (33.33)	0	0	0	10 (20)
Above 1 Lakh	2 (66.66) (16.67)	0	0	0	1 (33.34) (11.11)	3 (6)
No any Tool	0	2 (28.57) (11.11)	2 (28.57) (25.0)	2 (28.57) (66.66)	1 (14.28) (11.11)	7 (14)
Total	12 (24)	18 (36)	8 (16)	3 (6)	9 (18)	50 (100)

The table – 11, presents data related to the approximate value of the agricultural tools owned by the different cast-groups in the Kavathe village.

From the data presented in the table-11, it is observed that majority [15 (30%)] of respondents are having agricultural tools of the value of Rs. 50,001

to Rs. 75,000, followed by 10 (20.0%) respondents are having tools of the value of Rs. 75,001 to 1 Lakh. From the table it is important to note that, all 7 (14.0%) respondents who have agricultural tools of the value of below Rs. 10,000, belong to Lower, Scheduled castes and Muslim community, on the contrary all the 10 (20.0%) respondents who have agricultural tools of the value of Rs. 75,001 to Rs. 1 Lakh belong to only Higher and Middle castes.

From the table-11, it is clearly seen that, all the 12 respondents of Higher castes owned agricultural tools and that too having value of more than Rs. 50,000. But on the contrary among the total 3 (6.0%) scheduled castes respondents, majority (66.66%) respondents don't have any agricultural tools and remaining have agricultural tools but of the value of Rs. 10,000 and below.

From this data we can conclude that only Higher and Middle castes respondents are having more agriculture implements of high value. But on the contrary many Lower and Schedule castes respondents do not have any agricultural tools at all and some who have them are very lower value implements.

SECTION – II

Impact of Government Developmental Programmes on Peasants in Kavathe Village.

The earlier section dealt with the socio-economic background of the peasants in Kavathe village. In this second section, it is proposed to analyze the determinants of development through Development programmes specifically in the caste categories context. This analysis is essentially based on the actual level and condition of development which were found to exist in the study village. The major thrust in the present section is to identify the thresholds of development in the specific context. In other words, what are the particular factors found within the village that dispose at least certain sections of the rural population towards the professed goals of development.

For this purpose, it is necessary to understand the awareness of our respondents towards Government Developmental programmes. Because, awareness in any specific form enables an individual to seek information about certain aspects of reality and achieve benefits.

The data in this regard obtained in response to the questions posed to respondents are presented in the table 12.1.

Table No. 12.1

Castewise distribution of Respondents Awareness toward Government

Agricultural development Programmes

Castes / Religion	Awareness of Programmes		Total
	Aware	Not Aware	
Higher castes	4 (33.34) (50.0)	8 (66.66) (19.4)	12 (24)
Middle castes	2 (11.12) (25.0)	16 (88.88) (38.09)	8 (36)
Lower castes	1 (12.5) (12.5)	7 (87.5) (16.66)	8 (16)
Scheduled castes	0	3 (100) (7.14)	3 (6)
Muslim castes	1 (11.12) (12.5)	8 (88.88) (19.04)	9 (18)
Total	8 (16.0)	42 (84.0)	50 (100)

After careful observation of the table 12.1 it is important to note that, there are only 8 (16.0%) respondent who aware about these programmes, out of them majority of the [4(50.0%)] respondents are from the Higher castes, followed by 2 (25.0%) respondents belong to Middle castes who aware about these programmes, but, on the contrary, only 1 (12.5%) respondent each is from Lower castes and Muslim community respectively, and not a single (0%) respondent of Scheduled caste is aware about these Developmental Programmes, from this data we can conclude that majority of the Higher and Middle caste respondents (50.0% + 25.0% = 75%) are aware about these programmes So, they know benefits of these programmes more than Lower and Scheduled casts people.

The respondents who are not aware about the developmental programmes were further asked about the causes of their ignorance of these

programmes. Data in this regard obtained from the respondents are presented in the table 12.2.

Table No. 12.2

Distribution of Respondents according to the causes of ignorance of government development programmes & Schemes

Causes of ignorance	Respondents	Percent
Illiteracy	18	36
Grampanchyat does not give information about programmes	16	32
Both of these two	4	8
Other causes	4	8
Those who have information about these programmes	8	16
Total	50	100

From the data presented in the table 12.2, it is clear that, majority of the (36.0%) respondents told illiteracy is a main cause of their ignorance of developmental programmes, followed by 32.0% respondents who told that Ponchyat samiti, Grampanchyat do not gives information about programmes which is a main cause of their ignorance. It is noted that, 4(8.0%) respondents who told some other causes like as, Lack of advertisement, Lack of awareness programmes, Lack of interest of peasants, financial problems etc. are some of the main causes of their ignorance.

From this data we can conclude that, not only illiteracy is the major cause of their ignorance of developmental programmes, but also the lack of awareness programmes by Panchyat saymiti and Grampanchyat is also one of the important cause of their ignorance.

As we already know among the total 50 respondents, 20 respondents are beneficiaries of development programmes. Now it is necessary to know castwise distribution of beneficiary and non beneficiary respondents. The particulars are presented in table no. 13.

Table – 13

Castewise distribution of beneficiary and Non Beneficiary Respondents

Name of the Programme	Castwise classification					Total
	Higher Castes	Middle Castes	Lower Castes	Scheduled Castes	Muslim	
Jawahar Well Programme	1 (33.33) (8.33)	1 (33.33) (5.55)	0	1 (33.33) (33.34)	0	3 (6)
Orchard development programme	2 (33.33) (16.66)	2 (33.33) (11.11)	1 (16.67) (12.15)	0	1 (16.67) (11.11)	6 (12)
Development programme on Sugarcane method	1 (25.0) (8.33)	2 (50.0) (11.11)	1 (25.0) (12.15)	0	0	4 (8)
Integrated paddy grain development programme	0	2 (66.66) (11.11)	1 (33.34) (12.15)	0	0	3 (6)
National oily grain development programme	2 (50.0) (16.66)	1 (25.0) (5.55)	0	0	1 (25.0) (11.11)	4 (8)
Not Beneficiaries	6 (20) (50)	10 (40) (55.55)	5 (10) (63.55)	2 (6.57) (66.66)	7 (23.33) (77.78)	30 (60)
Total	12 (24)	18 (36)	8 (16)	3 (6)	9 (18)	50 (100)

From the data presented in the table – 13, it is observed that, out of total 12 Higher caste respondents 50% respondent are beneficiaries on the contrary, out of 8 Lower caste respondents only 3 (37.05%) respondents are beneficiaries. It is also noted that, out of 18 Middle castes respondents, 8 (44.45%) respondents are beneficiary, on the other hand, out of 3 scheduled castes only 1 (33.34%) respondent is beneficiaries. Among the total 9 Muslim respondents only 2(22.22%) respondents are beneficiary, this means out of 20

beneficiary 14 (70.0%) respondents are from the Higher and Middle castes and only 6 (30.0%) respondents are from Lower, Scheduled castes and Muslim community.

From these data we can conclude that, compare to Lower and Scheduled castes respondents, Higher and Middle castes respondents are more beneficiaries. The main reasons behind it, as we know economic and educational condition of Higher and Middle castes is better and they are also well aware about the benefits of these programmes. On the contrary majority of the Lower and scheduled castes respondents are illiterate, poor and helpless.

As, we just see that, among the total 20 beneficiary respondents 70% beneficiaries are from the Higher and Middle castes and 30% beneficiaries are from Lower, Scheduled castes and Muslim community. From it, it is clear that, there are very few Lower and Scheduled castes respondents are beneficiaries. And it is only because the reservation of these caste-categories. New it a time to know, whether these Lower and Scheduled castes respondents have received real benefits or not? whether their agricultural methods & technique change or not?, is there agricultural production is change or not? And it is also needed to know whether Higher and Middle castes beneficiaries have developed, or not.

Thus, to understand responses to above questions and to know the real development of all beneficiaries it is necessary to know which changes have been made in their cropping pattern, farming method & their agricultural

production. The relevant information provided by the respondents is presented in table 14.1, 14.2 & 14.3.

Table 14.1

Castewise distribution of beneficiaries as per their changing cropping pattern

Castes/Religion	Change in crops			Total
	No any change	Cultivate Sugarcane & cotton	Cultivate orchard	
Higher castes	0	4 (66.66) (40.0)	2 (33.34) (33.33)	6 (30)
Middle castes	1 (12.5) (25.0)	4 (50.0) (40.0)	3 (37.5) (50.0)	8 (40)
Lower castes	1 (33.34) (25.0)	2 (66.66) (20.0)	0 (0) (0)	3 (15)
Schedule castes	1 (100) (25.0)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	1 (5)
Muslim	1 (50) (25.0)	0 (0) (0)	1 (50.0) (16.66)	2 (10)
Total	4(20)	10(50)	6(30)	20(100)

From the data presented in the tbale 14.1, it is observed that, out of total 6 Higher Castes beneficiaries, 4 (66.66%) beneficiaries are cultivate sugarcane and cotton and 2 (33.34%) respondents cultivate orchard, this means all beneficiaries of Higher castes are making significant changes in their crops. On the contrary, out of 3 beneficiaries of Lower castes 1 (33.34%) respondent did not made any chang, in his traditional crops (Jawar, sunflower, Ture etc.) it is mainly because of his financial problems, but, 2 (66.66%) Lower caste beneficiaries cultivate Sugarcane and cotton. Second dominant observation from the table 14.1 is that, out of total 8 respondents from the Middle Castes, except 1 (12.5%) all 7 (87.5%) beneficiary made change in their crops. But, on the other hand, there is only 1 beneficiaries of Scheduled castes which can not make any change in his cropping pattern. After getting detailed information from him, he told that he dug up a well under Jawhar well programm in June

Crops in higher and middle caste beneficiarie's farm.

Crops in the lower and scheduled castes beneficiarie's farm.

1992, during the first year there was sufficient water in the well, which went dry during the subsequent years. According to him the management of the well by government servant was not well, so, he did not receive the real benefit from programmes

For the evaluation of the impact of these programmes on peasant, it is essential to understand the changes in their farming method and other measures which the beneficiaries adopt toward improvement of agricultural productivity like the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and H.Y.V. seeds; and other scientific farming techniques. It is also essential to know which efforts taken by the beneficiaries toward providing the necessary inputs and the adoption of scientific technique with the objective of achieving higher agricultural production. The particulars are given in table 14.2.

Table 14.2

Castewise Distribution of beneficiaries according to change in their cropping pattern

Castes/Religion	Change in their farming method			Total
	None	Use of fertilizer and pesticides only	Use of fertilizers, pesticides and adopt scientific technique	
Higher castes	0	4 (66.66) (44.44)	2 (33.34) (33.33)	6 (30)
Middle castes	1 (12.5) (20)	4 (50.0) (44.44)	3 (37.5) (50.0)	8 (40)
Lower castes	2 (66.66) (40)	1 (33.34) (11.11)	0	3 (15)
Schedule castes	1 (100) (20)	0	0	1 (5)
Muslim	1 (50) (20.0)	0	1 (50) (16.66)	2 (10)
Total	5(25)	9(45)	6(30)	20(100)

From the data presented in table 14.2, it is observed that, all the 6 (100%) beneficiaries of Higher castes have made some changes in their farming method. But, on the contrary, out of 3 Lower caste beneficiaries a majority [2(66.66%)] beneficiaries have not made any change in their farming method. It is mainly because, government helps through developmental programmes is not sufficient it is necessary to invest some extra money for purchasing fertilizers, pesticides and for the use of new scientific techniques. But these Lower caste beneficiaries are not having sufficient money for this investment. So they adopt traditional cropping method.

Second significant observation from this table is that, out of 8 beneficiaries from the Middle castes, majority of the (87.5%) respondents have introduced several changes in their farming method. But, on the other hand, all (100%) the scheduled castes and 50% Muslim beneficiaries have not made any change in their farming method.

From the above data we can conclude that all the Higher castes, and large majority of the (87.5%) Middle caste beneficiaries have made change in their farming method, it is mainly because of their economic, political and educational status. But, it was not possible for the Lower, scheduled and some muslim beneficiaries because they are powerless.

So now we have seen that beneficiaries have made changes in their cropping pattern, now we see whether the beneficiaries were able to boost their agricultural production the particulars are presented in the table 14.3.

One higher caste beneficiary who throw fertilizers to crops.

Only higher caste beneficiary who used
advance agricultural technology like this.

Table 14.3

Castewise distribution of beneficiaries as per agricultural production

Castes/Religion	Increment in agricultural production				Total
	No any Increment	Very less Increment	Double Increment	Increment more than double	
Higher castes	0	1 (16.67) (12.5)	2 (33.33) (66.66)	3 (50.0) (75.0)	6 (30)
Middle castes	2 (25.0) (40.0)	4 (50.0) (50.00)	1 (12.5) (33.34)	1 (12.05) (25.0)	8 (40)
Lower castes	1 (33.33) (20.00)	2 (66.67) (25.00)	0	0	3 (15)
S.C. Scheduled	1 (100) (20.00)	0	0	0	1 (5)
Muslim	1 (50.00) (20.00)	1 (50.0) (12.5)	0	0	2 (10)
Total	5 (25)	8 (30)	3 (15)	4 (30)	20(100)

From the data presented in the table 14.3, it is observed that, all the 6 beneficiaries of Higher castes have made good progress in their agricultural production, and *their* Agricultural production increased more than double. On the contrary, out of 3 beneficiaries from the lower castes, 1 (33.33%) respondents has not made any progress in his agricultural production, because of lack of change in the farming method, use of traditional seeds, old technology etc., and remaining 2 (66.66%) respondents have made very less progress. After careful observation of the table 14.3, it is clearly found that, out of the 8 Middle caste beneficiaries very large majority (75.0%) respondents have made a tremendous change in their agricultural production, but, on the other hand, all (100%) the scheduled caste beneficiaries have not made any increment in their agricultural production at all.

From the table 14.3 one significant observation is that, there are 7 (3+4) beneficiaries who have made more than double progress in their production and

all these 7 (100%) beneficiaries are from the Higher and Middle castes, but, not a single (0%) beneficiary from the Lower, Scheduled casets and Muslim community who has made double progress in his agricultural production.

So, from this data we can conclude that, only the Higher and Middle caste respondents in the Kavathe village have received real benefits from government developmental programmes, but the lower, scheduled castes and some Mulsim respondents have not received any benefits fro^mthe developmental programmes launched by the Government.