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ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF VILLAGES AROUND SHRI PANDURANG SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LTD., SHREEPUR, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

The socio-economic setting of an area is an important indicator in several social and economic studies. The industrial sector is supporting to the economic development of an area by different ways. The sugar industries in South-Maharashtra pay a dominant role in the socio-economic development of the surrounding area. Shri Pandurang Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.(SPSSKL), Shreepur is one of the well reputed sugar factories in the Solapur district. It is one of the main agent in the positive rural transformations in surrounding villages. Through this paper an attempt is made to study the social condition as well as economic development of the residents within 10 km radius from the site of project. To conduct this study both primary and secondary data sources are utilized. The study reveals that, Shri Pandurang sugar factory have brought positive transformations, social wellbeing as well as economic betterment of the surrounding residents.



KEYWORDS: Social, Economic Condition, Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana (Sugar Factory), Socio-economic Status, etc.

INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic setting of an area is a prime indicator in several social and economic studies. The industrial sector is supporting to the economic development of an area by different ways. The sugar industries in Maharashtra pay a dominant role in the socio-economic boost up to the surrounding area. Shri Pandurang Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.(SPSSKL), Shreepur is one of the well reputed sugar factories in the Solapur district. This paper highlights the social condition as well as economic development of the residents within 10 km radius from the site of project.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of this study is to comprehend the socio-economic status of villages around Shri Pandurang Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Shreepur, Maharashtra. The associated objectives are:

1. To understand the demographic characteristics of the area under study.
2. To analyze the social and economic attributes in relation with sugar factory.

STUDY AREA

Shree Pandurang Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., (SPSSKL), Shreepur, Taluka Malashiras, Dist Solapur, was originally established in the year 1934 & later converted to co-operative sector in the year 1993 with the initial installed capacity of 1250 TCD. The command area of the sugar factory has excellent cane potential and the sugarcane grown in this area is rich in sucrose content. SPSSKL is

today one of the best professionally managed and financially sound co-operative sugar factory in Maharashtra. The villages around 10 km radius from sugar industry are considered as a study area. There are total 24 villages in the circumference out of that 16 are considered in this study. The maximum temperatures ranging from 30 to 40 °C. There is no occurrence of frost in area of operation of factory. The climate of the region is well suited for sugarcane cultivation. The soil in area of operation is from medium deep soil to very deep soil. River Bhima is the main river flowing through this area.

DATABASE

The data is considered as a back bone in the decision making process. In socio-economic study the primary and secondary data sources are having vital importance. In this study both primary and secondary data is used. The primary data is collected from intensive field work and the secondary data is collected from various available sources.

The purposive random sampling technique is adopted for section of sample villages as well as sample respondents. A systematic questionnaire is prepared and data is collected. The data is collected from various respondents from the society i.e. farmers, teachers, business men, labours, etc. Several field visits are made to understand the area and discussion is made with at all possible layers from the village like households, hospitals, educational institutes, etc. The data published in district census handbook, socio-economic review report as well as from other possible data sources like gazetteer, district resource handbook, several official websites are utilized in the study.

METHODOLOGY

Generally, socio-economic conditions are representing the living practices of that area.

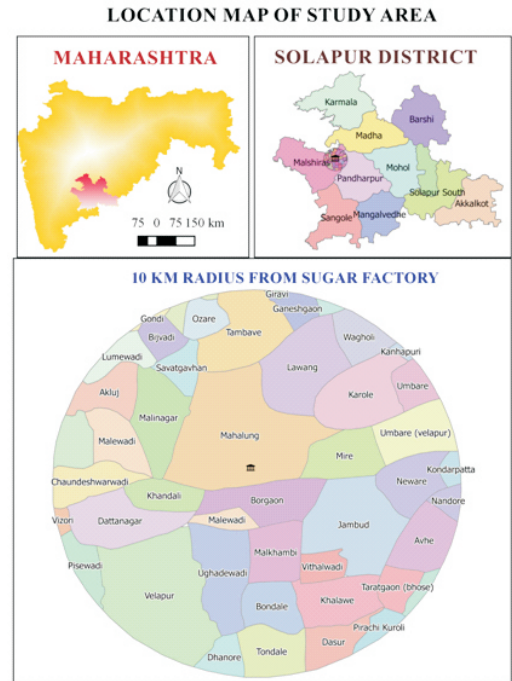


Fig.1

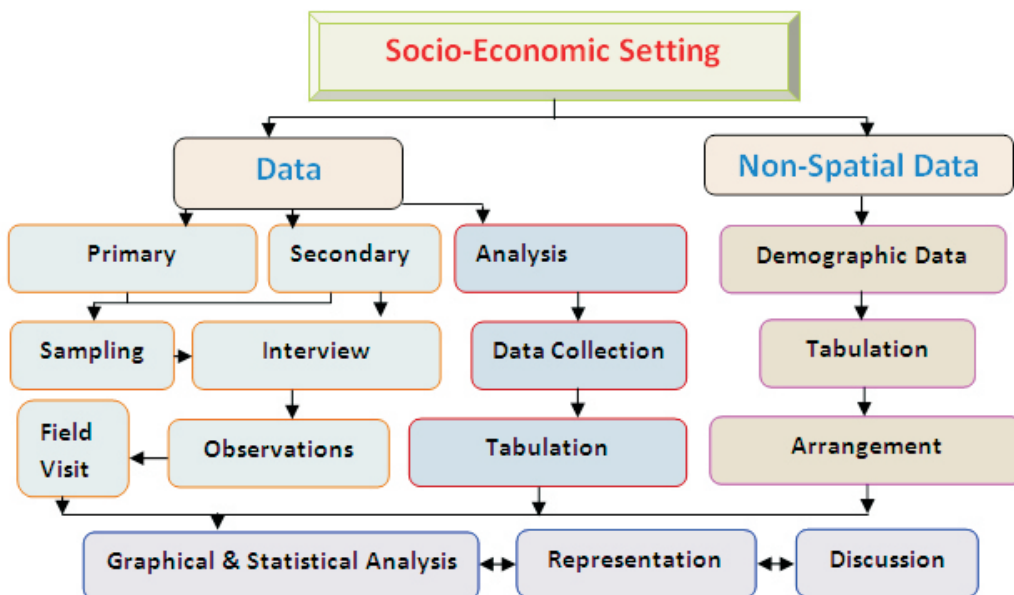


Fig-2 Flow Chart of Methodology

The irrigation plays vital role for the changes in landuse status and consequently on the affect on socio-economic conditions of respective area (Saymote, 2012). The methodology adopted for this study is given in below flow chart (Fig.2). This task is initiated with the systematic planning. It is divided into various levels i.e. preparation of questionnaire, sampling, field observations, data collection, analysis, etc.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Dynamics of population is one of the prime aspects because man is a social animal. The demographic attributes such as population growth, population density and its distribution, sex composition, etc. aspects are studied.

Population

In this segment basic population aspects are studied. The available data is tabulated and represented with graphs to understand the pattern. The figure XX depicts village wise total population of the study area for year 2001 and 2011. The comparative analysis can be carried out for 10 years by the graph.

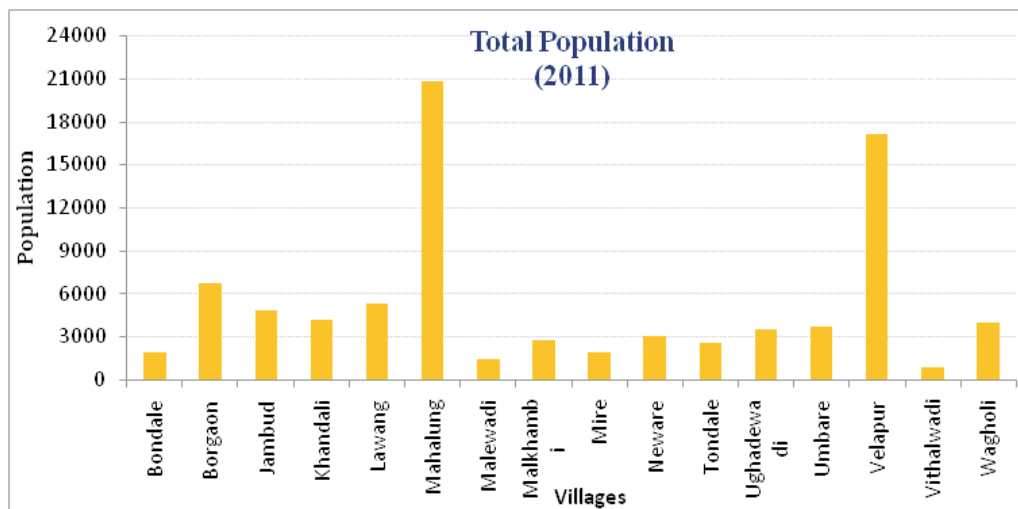


Fig.3

SEX COMPOSITION

The sex composition is an important aspect of demographic studies. Figure XX represent the village wise male - female distribution in the study area. In all villages the count of female population is low as compare to male. The percentage of female is varying from 46.37 (Malkhambi) to 48.91 (Mahalung). The average share of female is 47.60% in the study area. The village Borgaon, Khandali, Lawang, Umbare, etc. are having above average female population.

CAST WISE POPULATION

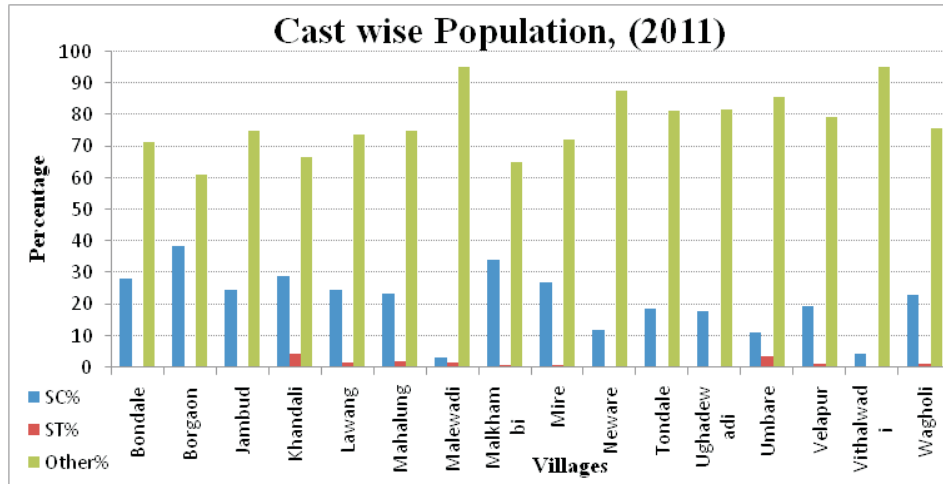


Fig.5

The cast system of our country is the social reflector. India is comprised of several religions and casts. Here the cast wise population distribution is studied. It is grouped into three categories i.e. SC, ST and Others (Fig.5). In general the village Malewadi and Vithalwadi is containing less proportion of SC and ST population. In rest of the villages the average share of SC and ST population i.e.about 25%.

Literacy Rate

The education and literacy rate are important indicators of social development achieved by a society. The special programs are being conducted to increase the literacy rate.The literacy is responsible for economic, social, political and cultural enhancement of individual in the society. In other words the education is one of the most powerful means of bringing socio-economic development in the society. Educational development is a stepping-stone of socio-economic developmentfor empowering the society. The male literacy is recorded more than the female. In all sample villages on average 65% literacy rate is recorded. The average highest literacy is recorded at Borgaon (71.19%) and lowest at Umbare (58.10%).

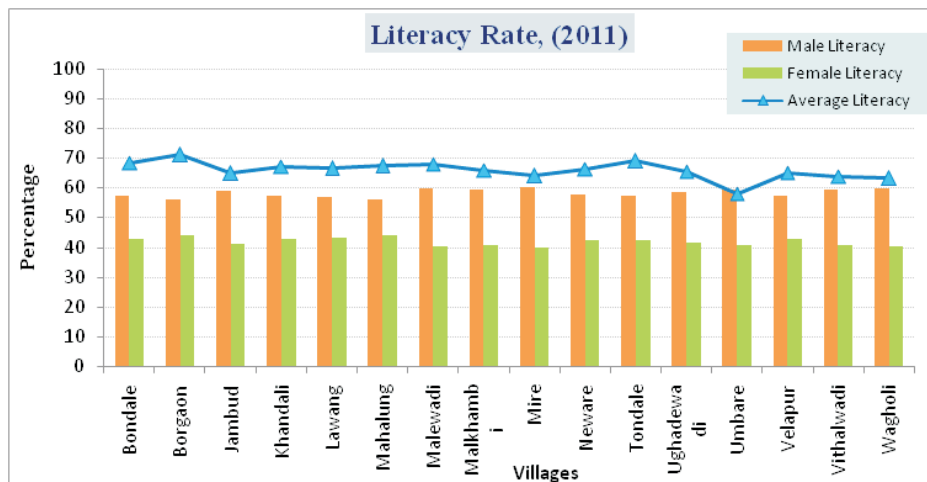


Fig.6

ECONOMIC ATTRIBUTES: Working and Non-Working Population

Work may define as participation in any economically productive activity that may be physical or mental in nature. There is uneven distribution of working population and non-working population. Boargaon, Mire, Neware, Khandali, Mahalung, villages are having more non-working population. On the contrary Malkhambi, Vithalwadi, Tondale, Ughadewadi, etc. are having more share of working population.

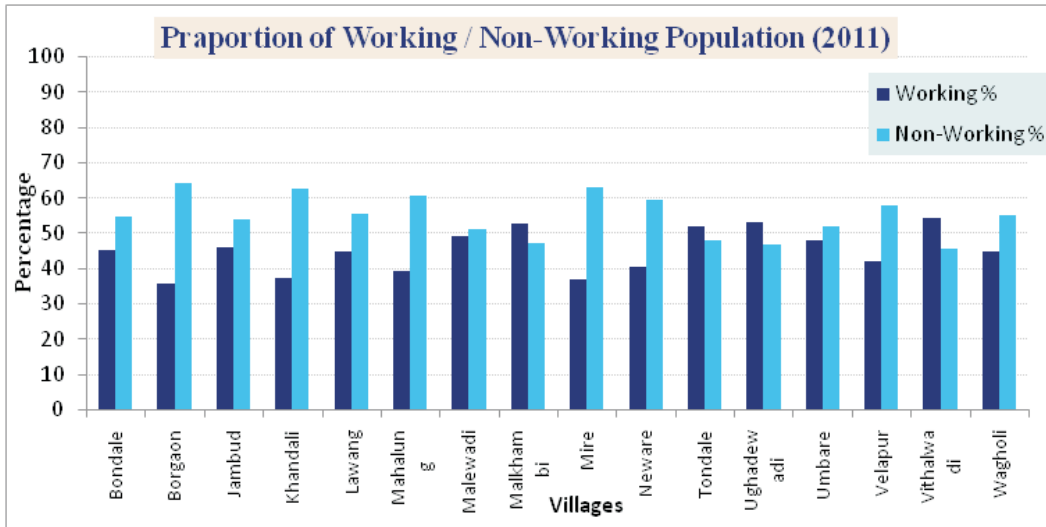


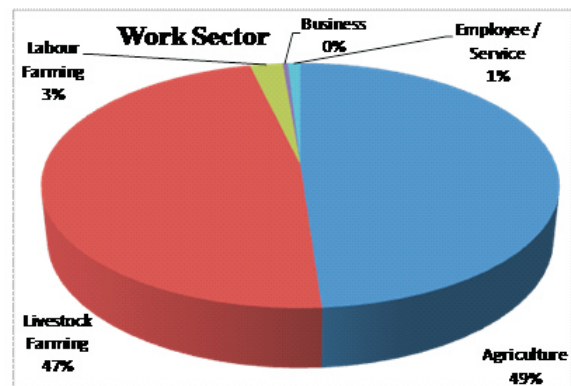
Fig.7

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The working population is again having several classes such as cultivators, labours, agricultural labours, manufacturing, service and many more. The share of male total working population is more as compare with female in all sample villages. The maximum male and female working population is recorded at village Mahalung followed by Velapur. In villages like Malewadi, Tondale, Bondale, Vithalwadi, Ughadewadi there is not much difference in total male and female population.

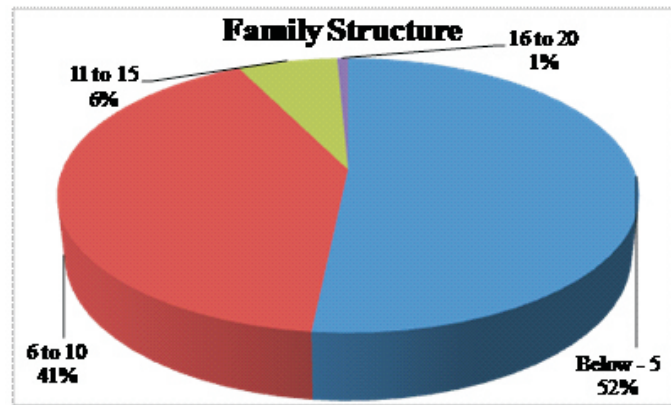
Work Sector

The conducted survey shows that 49% families are farmers and 47% engaged with livestock farming. About 3% population is working as labours in farms. The share of businessman is very low i.e. below 1 per cent and service sector is of 1%. These figures states that the study area is agriculture base and economy is also based on agriculture.



SOCIO-CULTURAL ATTRIBUTES**Family Structure****Table-1 Family Members Structure**

| Persons in the Family | Count | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Below – 5 | 140 | 51.66 |
| 6 to 10 | 111 | 40.96 |
| 11 to 15 | 18 | 6.64 |
| 16 to 20 | 2 | 0.74 |
| Total | 271 | 100.00 |



Source:Based on the Field Work dataset.

Fig.10

The family is considered as social unit and family members are the prime component of the society. In conducted survey 51.66% families are nucleated and having very small size i.e. below five persons in family. There are about 41% families having 6 to 10 persons and 6% families having 11 to 15 persons in a family. The proportion of large families is below one per cent where more than 15 persons are staying in a household. The agriculture is main occupation of the study area and for this activity it requires manpower.

Type of House

The construction of houses is depends on various factors like economy of that family, climate of that region and other socio-cultural aspects. In the study area mixed housing is observed. The housed are of sheet, tiles and RCC bungalow. The share of bungalow is 36% which represent the good economic condition. The proportion of tiles houses is very less i.e. only 2% and sheet / other material houses is having highest share i.e. 62%.

EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

In India the education is provided by both public and private sector. It is having control of local, state and central level and funding also made on same level.

Table-2 Educational Facilities in Sample Villages

| State | Name | Educational Facilities |
|-------|------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Bondale | P, M |
| 2 | Borgaon | PUC |
| 3 | Jambud | P |
| 4 | Khandali | S |
| 5 | Lawang | M |
| 6 | Mahalung | S, PUC |
| 7 | Malewadi | P |
| 8 | Malkhambi | M |
| 9 | Mire | P, M |
| 10 | Neware | M, S |
| 11 | Tondale | M, S |
| 12 | Ughadewadi | M |
| 13 | Umbare | M, S, PUC |
| 14 | Velapur | PUC |
| 15 | Vithalwadi | P, M |
| 16 | Wagholi | M, S |

| Educational Facilities | Code |
|--|------|
| (i) Primary School | P |
| (ii) Middle School | M |
| (iii) Secondary School | S |
| (iv) Senior Secondary School | PUC |
| (v) College | C |
| (vi) Industrial School | I |
| (vii) Training School | Tr |
| (viii) Adult literacy class/centre | AC |
| (ix) Others (specify) e.g. SanskritPathshala, Nandani Vaidya Mahavidyalaya | O |

Source:Source: District Census Handbook, 2011

The enrollment rate is quite satisfactory but much focus is needed on quality. Table-2 shows the educational facilities in the sample villages. All most all villages are having one or the other educational centre. In small villages Primary school is available and in few villages Middle and Secondary school are available. The villages like Borgaon, Mahalung, Umbare are having Senior Secondary School. The study area is having Colleges, Industrial School and Training School but these villages are not coming under sample villages.

HEALTH STATUS / MEDICAL FACILITIES

In India, health care system is run by the states and territories on both Governmental and Private level. The National Health Policy was endorsed by the Parliament of India in 1983 and updated in 2002. The private sector is running parallel to the public health sector; in fact public sector is more popular than the private medical sector. The facilities are available more or less in both urban and rural areas.

Table-3 Medical Facilities in Sample Villages

| Sr. No | Name | MEDICAL Facilities | Legend of MEDICAL Facilities | Code |
|--------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Bondale | TB, RMP, CHW | (i) Allopathic Hospital | H |
| 2 | Borgaon | HA, MCW, HC, PHC, TB | Ayurvedic Hospital | HA |
| 3 | Jambud | RMP, CHW | Unani Hospital | HU |
| 4 | Khandali | PHC | Homeopathic Hospital | H Hom |
| 5 | Lawang | HA, DU, PHC, FWC | (ii) Allopathic Dispensary | D |
| 6 | Mahalung | PHS | Ayurvedic Dispensary | DA |
| 7 | Malewadi | PDC | Unani Dispensary | DU |
| 8 | Malkhambi | PHC | Homeopathic Dispensary | D Hom |
| 9 | Mire | DA | (iii) Maternity & Child Welfare | MCW |
| 10 | Neware | DA, RMP, | (iv) Maternity Home | MH |
| 11 | Tondale | RMP, CHW, MC | (v) Child Welfare Centre | CWC |
| 12 | Ughadewadi | DU, RMP, CHW | (vi) Health Centre | HC |
| 13 | Umbare | D | (vii) Primary Health Centre | PHC |
| 14 | Velapur | PHC, FWC, CHW | (viii) Primary Health Sub-Centre PHS | |
| 15 | Vithalwadi | D | (ix) Family Welfare Centre | FWC |
| 16 | Wagholi | D, PHS, RMP | (x) T.B. Clinic | TB |

Source: District Census Handbook, 2011

It is found that study area is having medical facilities. The Table-3 is a summary of medical facilities available in the sample villages. All most all villages are having one or the other health facilities. The villages Borgaon, Velapur, Lawang are having more than one medical service and in other villages facilities like Dispensaries and Hospitals are available. In villages like Velapur and Ughadewadi Child Welfare Center is available. The extra details about medical facilities are given in below table in the form of summary.

Drinking Water Source

The water is basic need of human being and it is being fulfilled by well, tube well and other available sources. In study area 51% families are using drinking water from tube well and 43% from well. Although this area is having river the most of the population is depend on well and tube well for drinking water. The share of tap is highest i.e. 75.88% among all. In many places it is noticed that more than two sources are available.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITION

Agriculture is the main occupation of the residents in the study area. The land around factory site is fertile and developed irrigation facilities further boosted for good agriculture.

Irrigation Method

The agriculture is depends on water. In study area irrigation is carried out by several sources viz. Well, Tube-Well, Canal and River / Stream. The irrigation provided by well is having highest share i.e. 47.65%, followed by Tube Well (34.15%), Canal (12.18%) and River / Stream (6.02%) respectively.

The Bhima River is the main source of water for irrigation. It is noticed that still most of the farmers are irrigating their fields by traditional methods (61.60%). About 38.40% farmers are using advance methods like drip and sprinkler. The drip irrigation method is most efficient in terms of water saving, proper feeding of fertilizers – nutrition.

Cropping Structure

It is observed that in study area both irrigated and non-irrigated crops are cultivated. Sugarcane is the main crop (78% area) and other grown crops are Jowar, Fodder, Maize, Bajara, Wheat, etc.

Use of Fertilizers and Pesticides

The use of fertilizers is made for getting good production of crops. But unscientific and excess use of chemical and fertilizers creates problems. It is noticed that 32.11% farmers are using chemical fertilizers and 19.70% uses organic whereas 48.19% uses both organic and chemical. The share of organic fertilizer farmers is very less. In case of pesticides only 64.14% farmers are using regularly and 28.61% farmers are using it occasionally whereas 7.25% respondents are not using it at all.

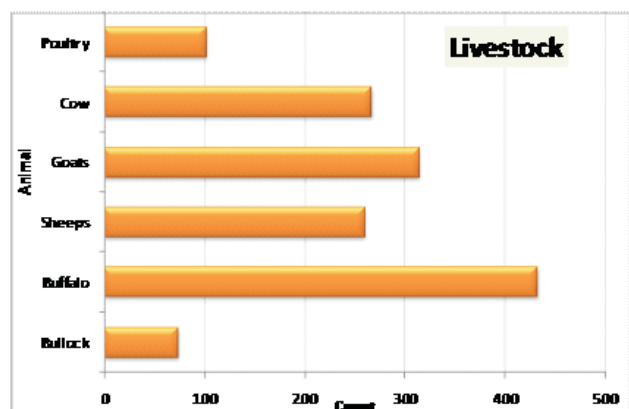
Use of Advance Technology

About 70.10% farmers are using tractor and other modern equipments and 29.9% are depend on traditional livestock and manual work. The farmers are adopting new technology. Now various harvesting machinery are available for wheat and other crops and farmers are using them. The hybrid seeds are very important to produce good crops and it is noticed that 53.28% farmer respondents are using it regularly and 46.72% farmers use occasionally.

In daily routine life for cooking and water heating purpose we require the energy. For cooking 42% families are depend on timbre, 32% are using GAS connection, 21% uses Kerosene. The study area is agriculture base hence the Gobar GAS are also coming under use but its proportion should increase up to satisfactory level.

Livestock's

The livestock is prime and important allied activity of farmers. The milk animal generates money on regular bases which is helping them to meet their daily needs. About 47% population is engaged in livestock farming. The buffalo, cow, bullock, goat, sheep, etc. are the main livestock of the study area. The highest share in animal is of buffalo, followed by goats and sheep and cow. The share of bullock is less because now use of tractors is increased.



CONCLUSION

The conducted survey shows that most of the families are farmers and engaged with farming allied activities. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The area is having good accessibility and having bus transportation facility. But it is noticed that people are not depending on public transportation rather having their own vehicles for travelling. Electricity is available for all villages for all

purposes.

The farmers are adopting new technology in their work. The milk animals are source of income on regular bases by which they meet their daily needs. The share of chemical and fertilizers is more on the contrary use of organic fertilizer is very less. Study reveals that there are good educational and health facilities available in the sample villages. The literacy is responsible for economic, social, political and cultural enhancement of individual in the society. The study reveals that, ShriPandurang sugar factory have brought positive transformations, social wellbeing as well as economic betterment of the surrounding residents. Shree Pandurangsugar factory is helpful to the farmers by many ways. Due to the factory many of them have got employment and other employment opportunities have generated around factory site. Factory has helped to enhance the economy of farmers directly or indirectly. In short the sugar factory is one of the major factors in the development of surrounding area.

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