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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (SES) OF VILLAGES AROUND GODAWARI BIOREFINEIRES PVT., LTD., SAKARWADI

Dr. Pradip Ashok Saymote

Assistant Professor , P. G. D. in Geoinfroamtics, Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

ABSTRACT

Socioeconomic status (SES) collectively studies the investigation of the general picture of society, its condition in terms of social and economic structure. The study area is comprised of 2 districts and total 4 tehsils which cover 37 villages. In this study both primary and secondary data sources are used. The education and health care system facilities in study area seem good. The present study reveals that about 81% respondents are demanded for drinking water and 58% respondents demand for hospital service. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture & few are engaged in other activities. The road and telecommunication facilities are good in the study area. The accessibility is made through roads and for some villages can access through rail. The buses are available for all villages. But it is noticed that people are having their own vehicles for travelling. It seems

that 77% families reported that they were not suffered from any kind of diseases. The study region is agricultural base still only 23% families are having agriculture as a source of income, 60% families are engaged in labour work.

KEYWORDS: Socio-Economic Status, economic structure , telecommuni-cation facilities.

INTRODUCTION :

Socioeconomic status (SES) is an economic and sociological measure of a person's work practice and of an individual's or families economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, occupation and other associated aspects. (Hauser & Warren, 1996). SES may be indicated by educational attainment, occupational standing, social class, income, wealth, tangible possession such as home appliances or libraries, houses, cars, or by degrees from elite colleges and universities. This term is an empirical, rather than a conceptual or theoretical aspect. In this study SES collectively studied for the investigation of the general picture of society, its condition in terms of social and economic structure.

STUDY AREA

The study area is 10 km radius from the factory site. Godawari Biorefineires Pvt., Ltd., Sakarwadi is located in Ahmadnagar tehsil. It is comprised of 2 districts and total 4 tehsils which cover 37 villages.



DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The extensive field survey is carried out and during survey (questionnaire filling) personal observation and informal interviews are conducted. In this study both primary and secondary data sources are used. The data of sample survey from 12 villages is utilized as a representative of entire study region. There are total 8975 households from 12 selected sample villages. The share of the surveyed household is 6.22%. In this study for analysis of secondary data all 37 villages are considered. Therefore both datasets of census (for 37 villages) and sample survey (12 villages) are utilized in this study.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Demographics are the study of a population based on factors such as age, race, sex, economic status, level of education, income level and employment, among others. As per 2011 census, Maharashtra has population of 11.24 Crores, an increase from the figure of 9.69 Crore in 2001 census. The study area is having total 37 villages out of that only 12 villages are completely within 10 km radius and rest all are having more or less area. The average population density of the study area is 538 per sq. km. It means on an average 538 persons are living in 1 sq. km area. The highest population density is recorded at Kopargaon i.e. 6199 and lowest at Ghoyegaon i.e. 76. Figure 2 represents the spatial distribution of total population of study area. The highest population is noticed at Municipal Corporation i.e. Shirdi and Kopargaon whereas the least population is noticed at villages on eastern direction from the factory site. The same trend is observed for the children below 6 years at 10km radius from factory site.

WORKING NON-WORKING POPULATION

As per the economic survey conducted in 2014 the proportion of working-age population in India is likely to increase from around 58 per cent in 2001 to more than 64 per cent by 2021, with a large number of young persons in the 20-35 age group. India with a large and young population has a great demographic advantage. Figure 1 represents spatial pattern of population and working and non-working population for study area. In all villages the share of working population is more than the non-working population. Particularly in urban areas working proportion is more and in rural area it is about equal or slightly workers are more.

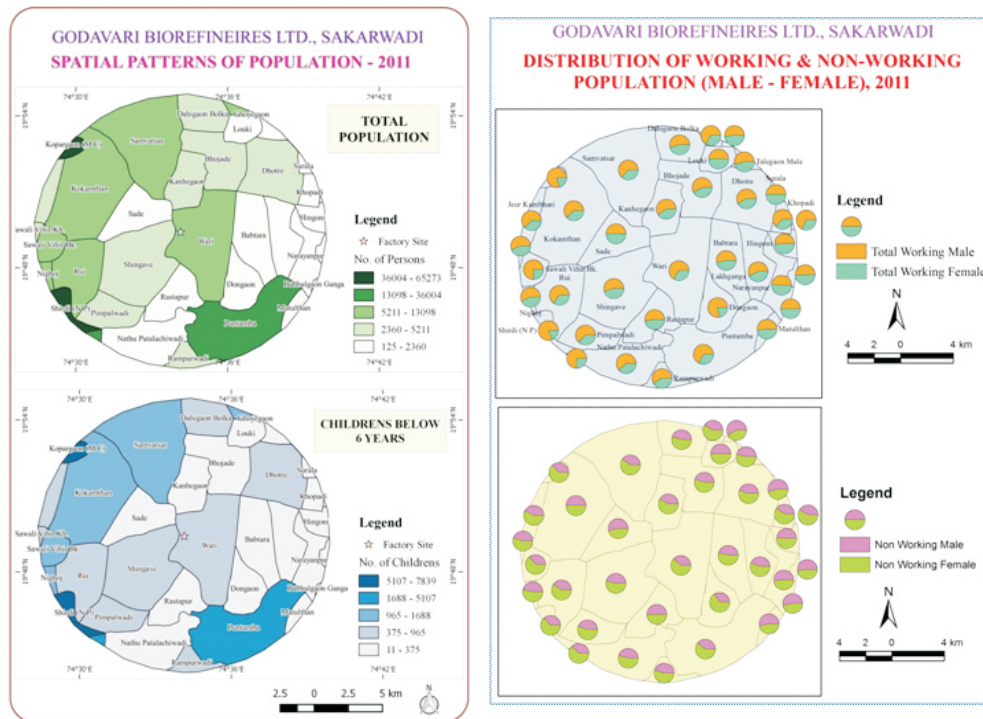


Fig.1

The literacy is one of the basic indicators of levels of development of a society. Higher levels of education and literacy lead to a greater awareness among the people. It works as a medium for social enhancement through employment generation. Figure 2 represents the comparison about spatial distribution of literate and illiterate population in study area. The population of study area is categorized in 5 groups starting from very low to very high. The high literacy is recorded at urban areas i.e. Kopergaon Municipal area and Shirdi and low literacy is recorded at village Louki, Dongaon, Sade, Rastapur, Natu Patalachi Wadi, Baktara, Naryanpur, Hingoni, Khopadi, Surala, etc. The count of illiterate population is ranging from 48 to 16411. The factory site located village Wari (also referred as Sakharwadi) is having balance between literate as well as illiterate population, for both category it is coming under moderate category. The village wise distribution is performed but it shows the general trend i.e. males are more literate than the female. The proportion of male literacy is ranging from 51% to 64% from village to village and rests all are illiterate female population.

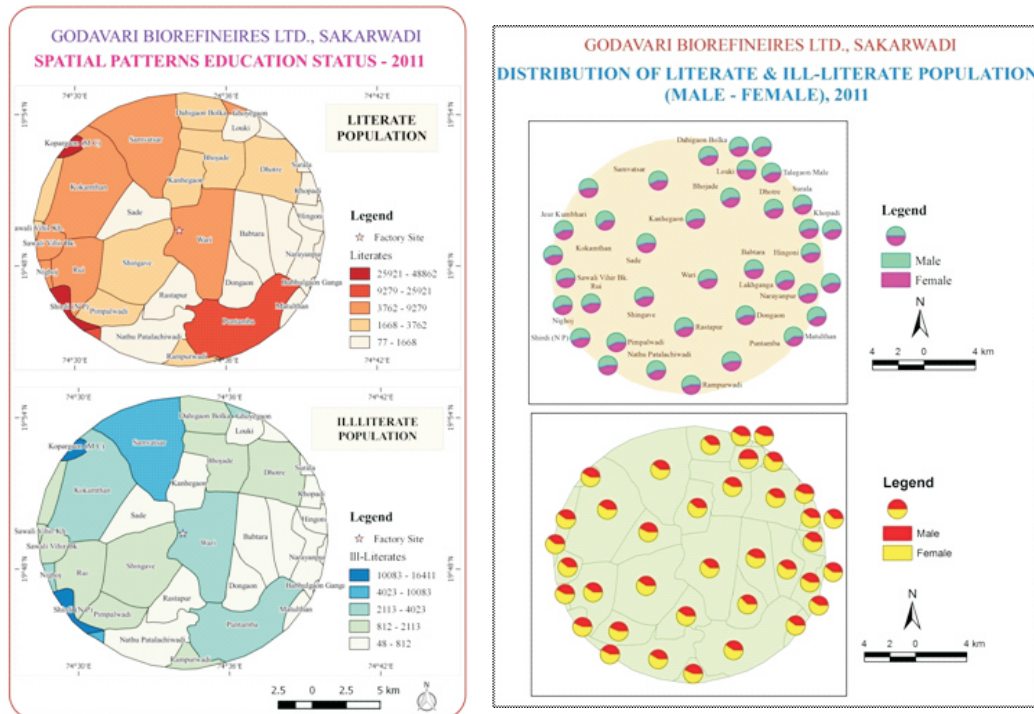


Fig. 2

SC AND ST POPULATION

The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is an important component of society. This category is socially and economically backward as a result their development is also not enriched in Indian society. As per the share of highest population the highest SC population is living at Kopergaon. In India about 70 per cent of rural SC population resides in the seven states and Maharashtra is one of them. As per 2011 census, the average sex ratio of the study area is 939. The highest sex ratio is recorded as 996 at village Babtara and minimum 816 at village Kokamthan (Out migration is taken place).

HOUSEHOLD

Household, size refers to the number of persons residing in private households. The total household size of study area is 51706 in which highest household are of Kopergaon 13211 and minimum 23 of village Narayanpur. The average household size is 5, same time the household size 6 is highest for Kopergaon and minimum 4 for few villages.

EDUCATION

Education in India is provided by the public sector as well as the private sector, with control and funding coming from three levels: central, state, and local. The education facilities in study area seem good. All together there are total 455 educational centres are functioning in 37 villages/urban centres.

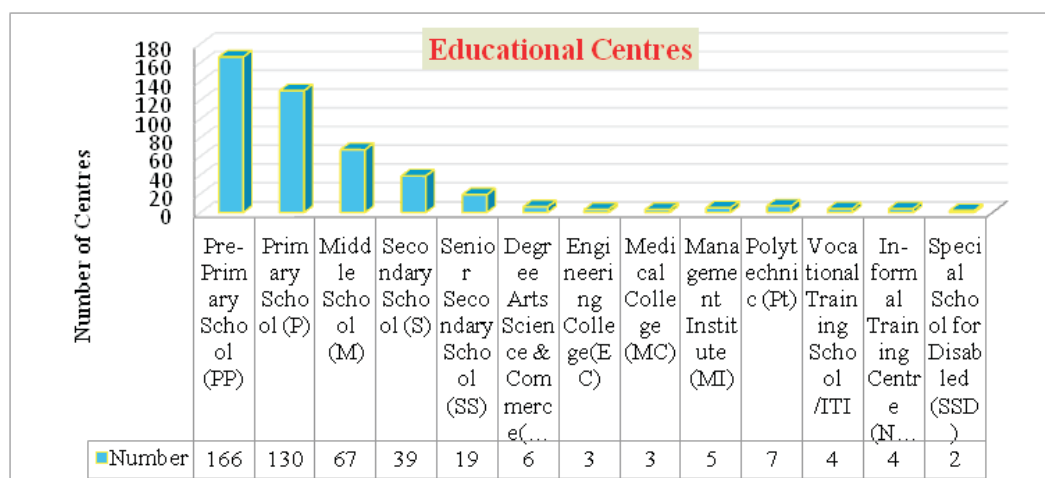


Fig. 3

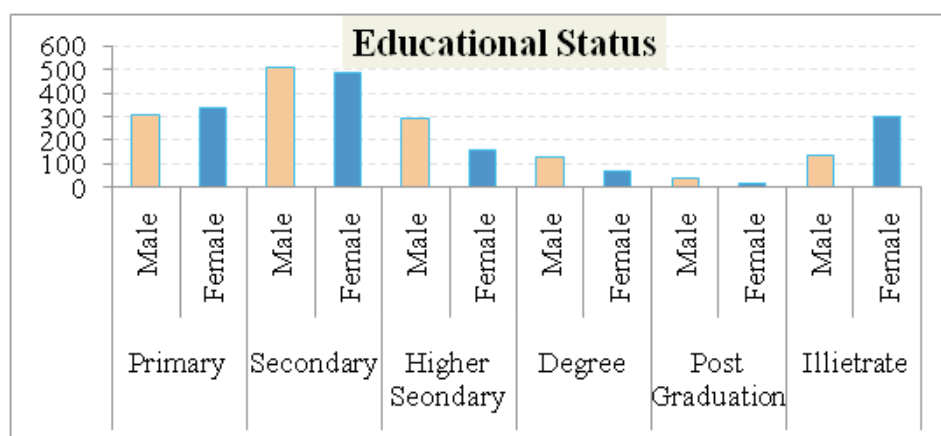


Fig. 4

The conducted survey shows that present study area is having mixed educational status i.e. from uneducated to post graduate. In surveyed population, about 15% population is illiterate out of which male share is 5% and female 10%. About 30% population is studied up to only primary level out of that 11% are male and 12% female. 45% population is studied up to Secondary level (18% Male and 17% Female) and higher secondary level is 16% whereas the proportion of graduate population is only 7%. The share of highly educated i.e. post graduate is only 2% where male and female are having equal share.

HEALTH SERVICES

In India the health care system is run by government as well as by private sector. The study region is also having satisfactory medical facilities. There are total 85 medical service centres available in the study area. The count of primary health center is 4 and 16 sub centres are functioning. There are total 4 maternity and child welfare centres and 4 Tuberculosis clinics. In short the health care system is quite good.

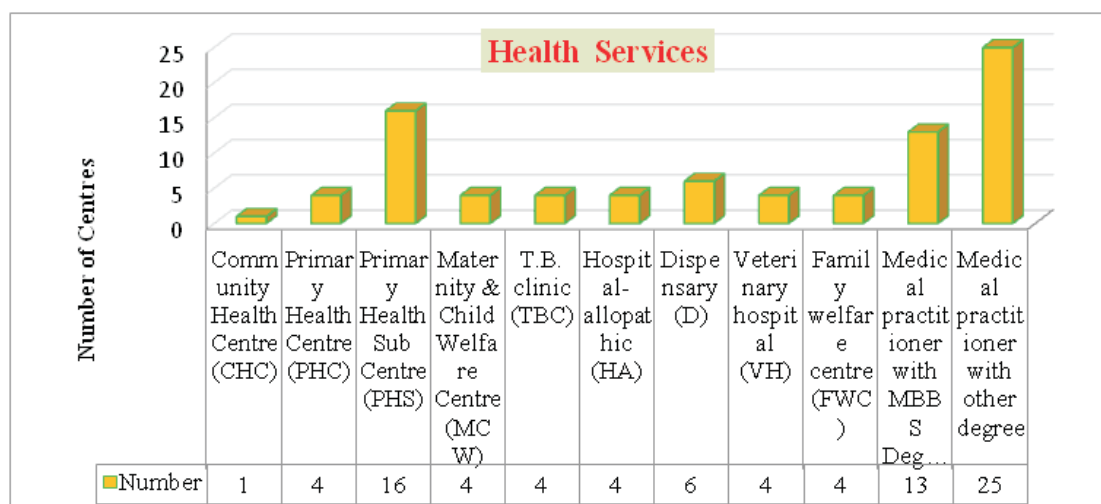


Fig. 5

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Safe and pure drinking water is one of the basic needs of human being. The drinking water for study area is been provided by all possible sources. Fig. XXX represents the drinking water supply in the study area. The maximum households are having tap water facility. The proportion of well and tube well is also high. During summer the source of water is well, hand-pump and the villages located on the bank of river uses river water.

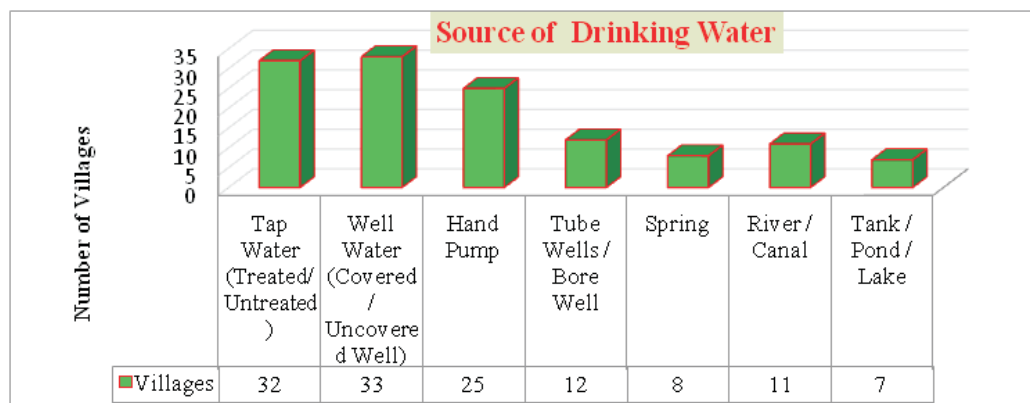


Fig. 6

ENTERTAINMENT AND OTHER ASPECTS

The libraries, cinema, sport are working as nodal entertainment aspects. The study area is having sports grounds as well as clubs. The number of public libraries and reading room is satisfactory i.e. 15 and 25 respectively. The newspaper is considered as one of pillar of democracy. It helps to improve the social awareness and creates relationship. There are 33 villages where newspaper is supplied daily. But still there are about 5 villages where this service is not available.

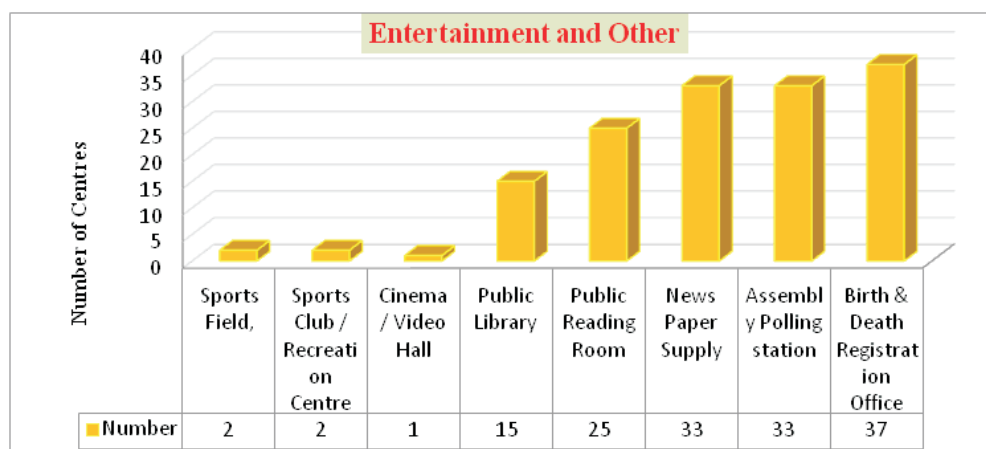


Fig. 7

BANKING SERVICES

The banks are acting as the main component by providing financial assistance to its customers. In study area there are total 283 bank in which commercial and co-operative banks are 94. There are 93 agricultural credit societies and 36 self help groups.

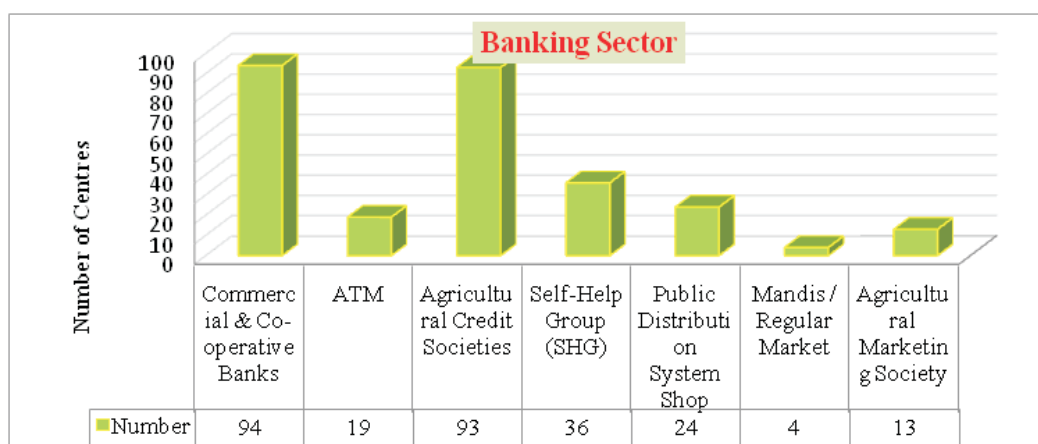


Fig. 8

SAMPLE SURVEY RESULTS

The discussion made in upper section is totally based on secondary data. The grass route level reality about the socio-economic status in the study region is studied by conducting sample survey. Purposive random sampling survey method is adopted for selecting household samples. Out of 37 villages in the study area 12 villages are selected. The total household size of sample villages is 8975 out of that 559 villages were surveyed. The share of the surveyed household is 6.22%. The collected data is tabulated and analysis is carried out. Some of the main aspects of derived results are mentioned below.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The living status of particular region is generally reflected from the housing condition of that area. The condition of house, and other related aspects are checked from 12 sample villages within 10 km radius. Out of total households 59% households were permanent, 39 semi-permanent and only 2% were temporary. The housing structure of the study region is grouped into three classes i.e. 86% are of

sheet and other material, 6% are R.C.C. Bungalow and 8% houses are of tiles. The figure 9 shows that most of the families are from middle or lower middle class.

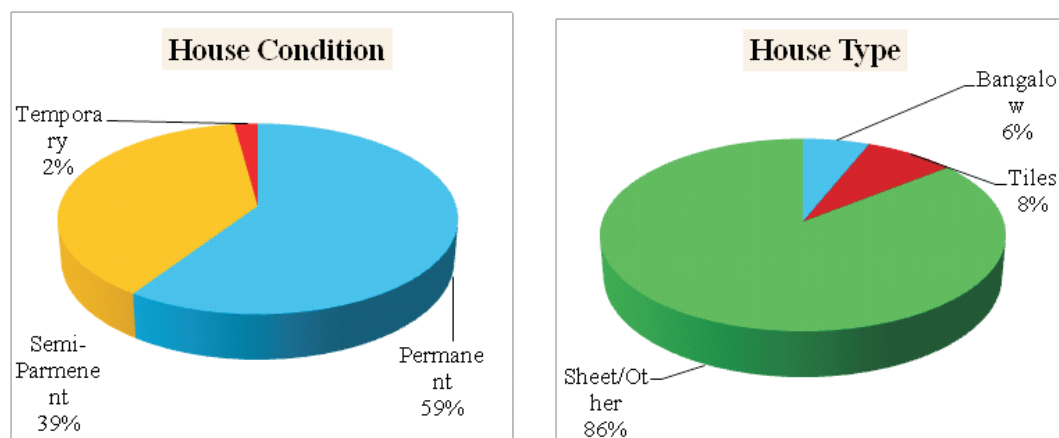


Fig. 9

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSE

About 76% houses are having individual kitchen rooms and 61% houses are having separate bath room whereas only 38% houses are having own toilet facility. The government is continuously focusing on health safety and making awareness about toilet facility. But the figure shows that the percentage of houses having own toilet is very low. This is indication of low awareness towards social and health aspect. The number of toilets must be increased in fact all households must have own toilet facility or at least public toilet and open use must be restricted.

SOURCE FOR WATER HEATING

In daily routine life for bath purpose we require energy for water heating. The source of water heating represents the awareness towards conventional energy sources as well as economic capability of a family. In the study area almost all i.e. 98% families are using wood and other traditional sources, 3% solar panels and only 1% uses geysers (Gas / Electrical). The utilization of solar energy needs to increase at high level.

ENERGY SOURCE FOR COOKING

In the conducted survey it is noticed that people are using liquid GAS, Wood, Gobar GAS and Kerosene as a source of energy for cooking. About 42% families are using liquid GAS connections and in 89% houses wood is utilized as energy source. The 15% families are using Kerosene.

AVAILABLE AMINITIES IN HOUSEHOLD

The water and electricity connection is considered as most essential service for a household. As per the statistics given by respondents 86% of surveyed households are having electricity. About 40% houses are having water tap connection and only 8% houses are having drainage facility. As per the personal observations 99% houses are having electricity connection and 85% water tap connection. But the data provided by respondents is differs from the field observation. It is observed that though that facility is available at home still they were saying that it is not available.

AVAILABLE VEHICLES IN HOUSEHOLD

Now a day's vehicles are considered as basic needs of human beings. The advancement in technology made human life speedier and fulfilling the daily tasks in stipulated time vehicles are essential. In surveyed households major share is of motor cycle i.e. 58%, the share is of Moped and Car is 2% and 3% respectively. The share of other vehicles (Tractor, Rickshaw, Truck, Tempo and other vehicles) is 3%.

ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES

The entertainment facility is most essential to refresh the residents. It directly or indirectly creates impact on human efficiency. The entertainment can be grouped into two categories i.e. individual level and group level. Cinema theaters, garden and parks and other public facilities are serving the users at group level. The television is main entertainment source at household level. In surveyed houses 31% houses are having Doordarshan for their TV and 26% people are using D.T.H. connection. The share of local cable is only 3% which is comparatively very low.

PURIFICATION OF DRINKING WATER

The water is basic need of human being and since historical period we have seen that habitats are emerged near drinking water source. In study area 30% families are using drinking water from well and 10% families are getting water from tube well. The share of tap (by overhead tank) is 32%. But due to various reasons water is getting polluted and it became essential to purify the drinking water. About 4% families are using filter to purify the drinking water. The share of using medicine and auto purifier is about nothing. It means almost all people are not taking any care towards water purification and ultimately about health.

DISEASES SUFFERED

The health is most important for human being and one must take care of it. The survey is carried to understand the pattern of patient and diseases attack on the residents of the study area. It seems that 77% families reported that they were not suffered from any kind of diseases. The share of TB, Cancer is 1% and Malaria, Diyarria, Typhoid, Asthma is 2%. About 3% families reported that they were affected by Jondic and other diseases.

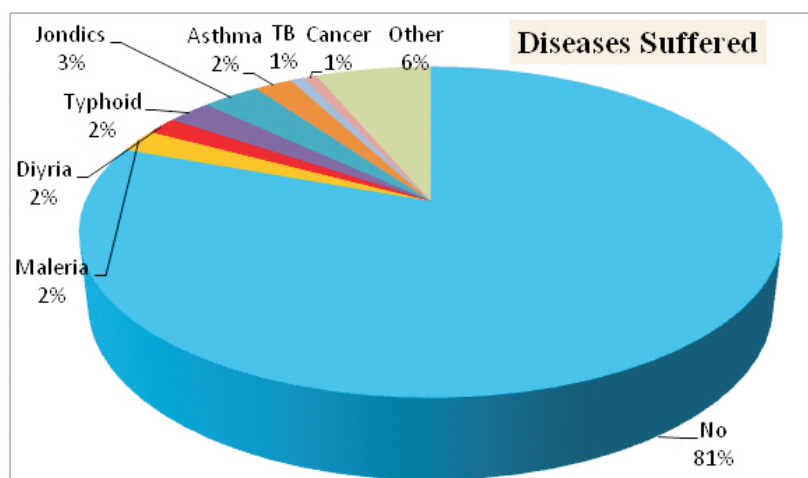


Fig. 10

WORK SECTOR / SOURCE OF INCOME

The study region is agricultural base still only 23% families are having agriculture as a source of income, 60% families are engaged in labour work. It shows that the employment opportunities generated by Godawari Biorefineires factory are playing main role. Most of the families around factory are working at factory and it is the source of income. About 20% families are having livestock as a source of income and share of service and business 7% each. These figures strongly support that Godawari Biorefineires Pvt, Ltd., Sakarwadi is main source for employment and base for the economy of this area.

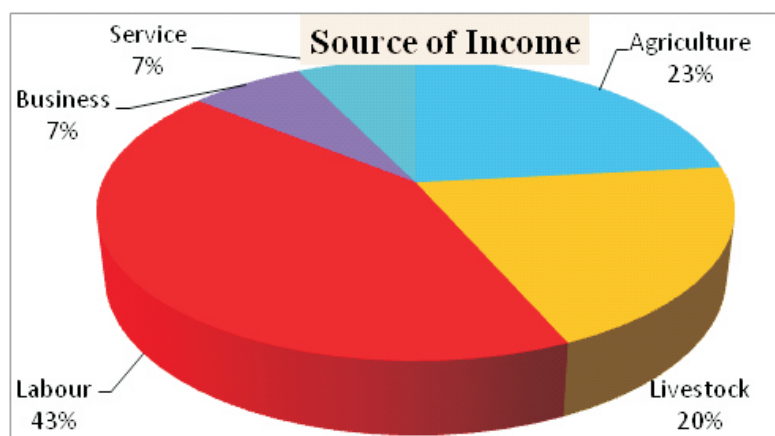


Fig. 11

IMPORTANT NEEDED SERVICE

During the survey we have asked the respondents regarding the most needed service in the study region. About 81% respondents are demanded for drinking water and 58% respondents demand for hospital service. About 35% respondents are asked for regular and continuous water supply. Also there is demand for transportation facilities and drainage. In case of most needed facility the respondents asked for educational facility. More than 50% respondents have asked for school and college facility. The facilities like Cinema Theater, park/garden and other facilities are having very low demand i.e. within 2 to 5%.

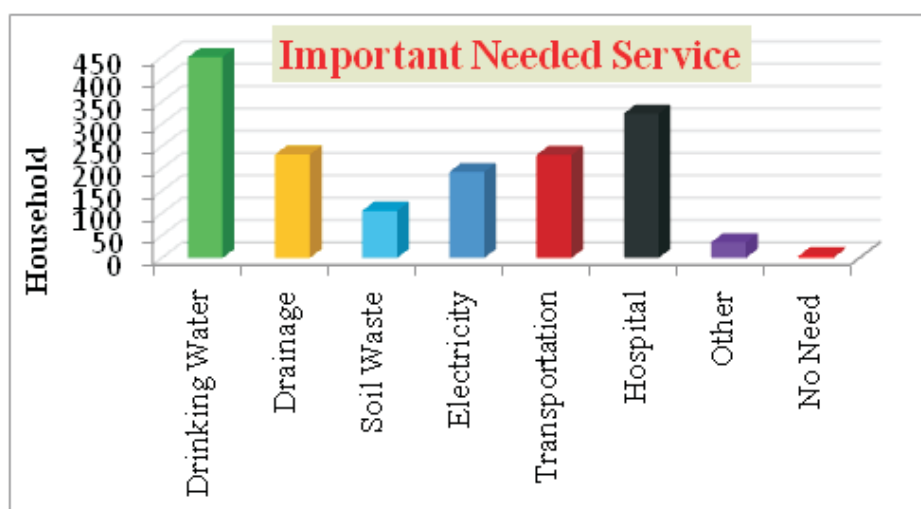


Fig. 12

CONCLUSION

Godawari Biorefineires Pvt., Ltd., Sakarwadi is helpful to the residents by many ways. Some of the main focused points told by the farmers are: The factory is the main source of employment. The factory is supported for the economic upliftment of the residents and the standard of living is raised up to certain extent directly or indirectly. The factory is one of the dominant factors in the socio-economic development of villages in the periphery.

In this survey the respondent have told that there are no major issues form the factory side other than water. Some of the respondents have said that now day the quality of ground water is disturbed, but they are not sure about its cause. Same time some respondents have claimed that the factory is main case for water pollution in the region. The socio-economic survey was conducted for 12 villages within the study area, from all directions. The respondents were asked for their awareness/opinion about the project and also of their opinion about the impacts of the project which is an important aspect of socio-economic environment, viz. job opportunities, education, health care, transportation facility and economic status. The collected data is systematically arranged using computer application and quantification is made. Using graphical representation the derived results are discussed.

Some of the salient observations recorded during survey in the study area:

- Most of the population is engaged in agriculture & few are engaged in other activities.
- Adequate medical and educational facilities are available in the periphery of project site.
- Road and telecommunication facilities are good in the study area.
- The accessibility is made through roads and for some villages can access through rail. The buses are available for all villages. But it is noticed that people are having their own vehicles for travelling.

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Dr. Pradip Ashok Saymote

Assistant Professor , P. G. D. in Geoinfroamtics,
Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

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