

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 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 play a dominant role in the socio-economic development of this region. Shri Pandurang Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.(SPSSKL), Shreepur is one of the well reputed sugar factories in the Solapur district. Rather it is one of the main agents in the positive rural transformations of surrounding villages. This paper is a study of social condition as well as economic development of the residents within 10 km radius from the site of project. Here 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 residents.

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

Introduction

The socio-economic setting of an area is a prime indicator in socio-economic studies. In fact, socio-economic studies (SES) investigates the general picture of society, its condition, form social and economic perception (Saymote, 2016). The industrial sector is supporting to the economic development of an area by different ways. The sugar industries in Maharashtra play a dominant role in the socio-economic development of the residents of industrial parts. 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 growth 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 Malshiras, District-Solapur, was originally established in the year 1934 & later

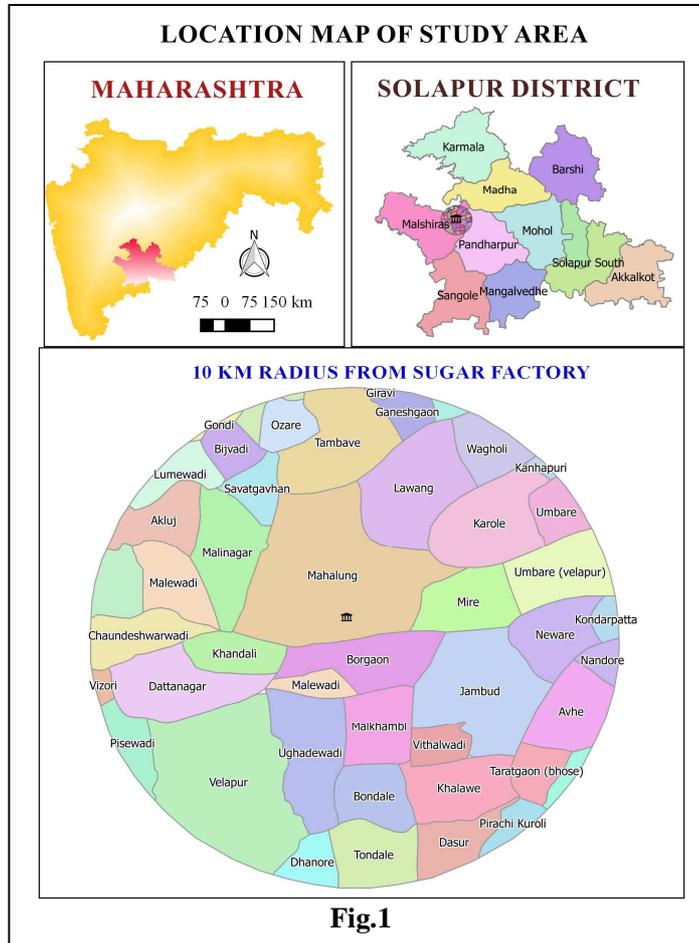


Fig.1

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 factories 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. There is absence of frost in operation area of the factory. The climate of the region is well suited for sugarcane cultivation. The soil in this area 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 (Saymote, 2012). 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 selection of sample villages as well as sample respondents. A systematic questionnaire is prepared and 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 and from other possible sources like gazetteer, district resource handbook, several official websites are utilized in this study.

Methodology

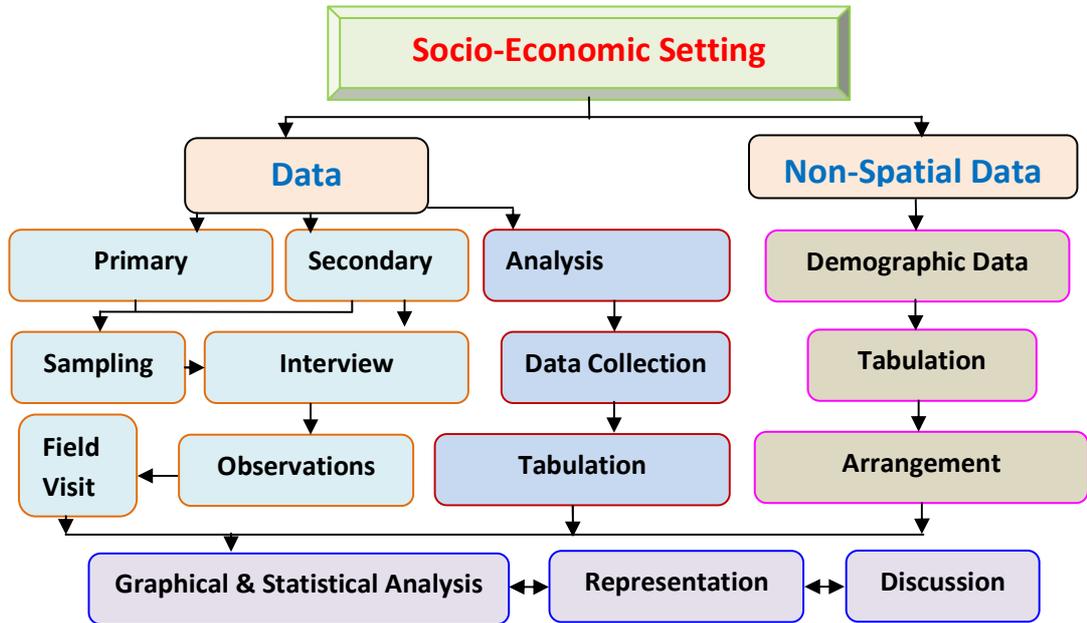


Fig-2 Flow Chart of Methodology

Generally, socio-economic conditions are representing the living practices of that area. The irrigation plays vital role for the changes in landuse status and consequently it effects on socio-economic conditions of respective area (Saymote, 2012). The methodology adopted for this study is given in 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

Man is a social animal hence dynamics of population is one of the prime aspects in socio-economic study. The demographic attributes such as population growth, population density and its distribution, sex composition, etc. aspects are studied in this section.

Population

The basic population aspects are studied in this part. The available data is tabulated and its pattern is understood with graphs. The fig.3 depicts village wise total population of the study area for year 2011. The comparison can be carried out within situated villages by this graph.

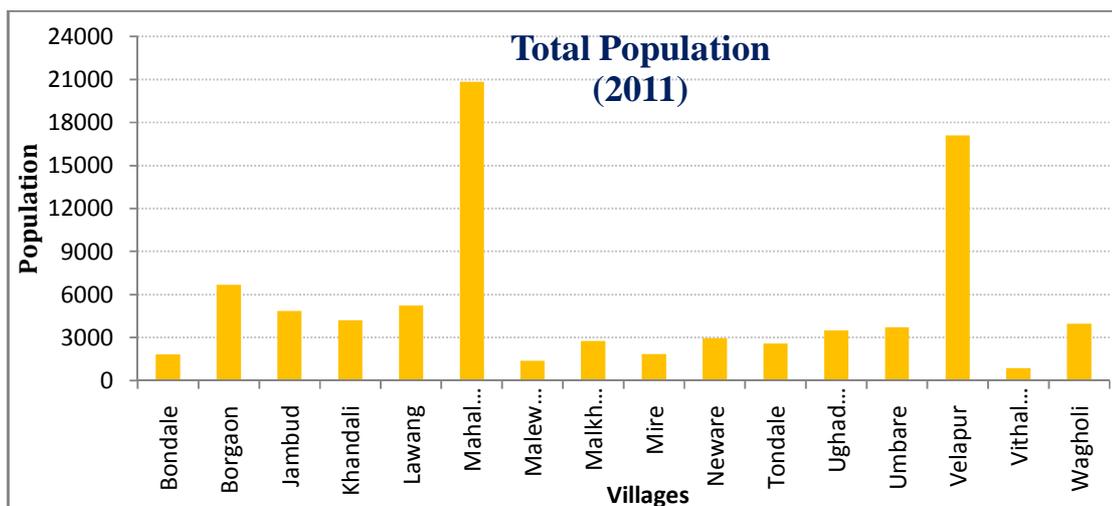


Fig.3

Composition of Gender

The composition of gender is an important aspect of demographic studies. Fig.4 represents the village wise distribution of male - female in the study area. It seems that 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). In entire study area the average share of female population is 47.60%. The village Borgaon, Khandali, Lawang, Umbare, etc. are having above average female population.

Cast wise Population

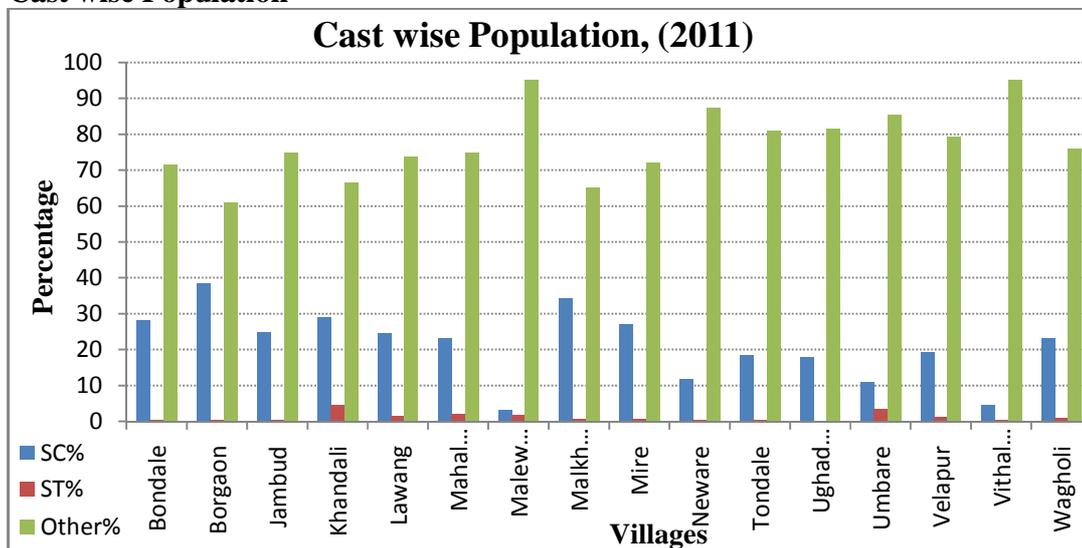


Fig.5

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 share of SC and ST population seems average 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 development for empowering the society. The male literacy is recorded more than the female. In all sample villages on an average 65% literacy rate is recorded. The average highest literacy is recorded at Borgaon (71.19%) and lowest at Umbare (58.10%).

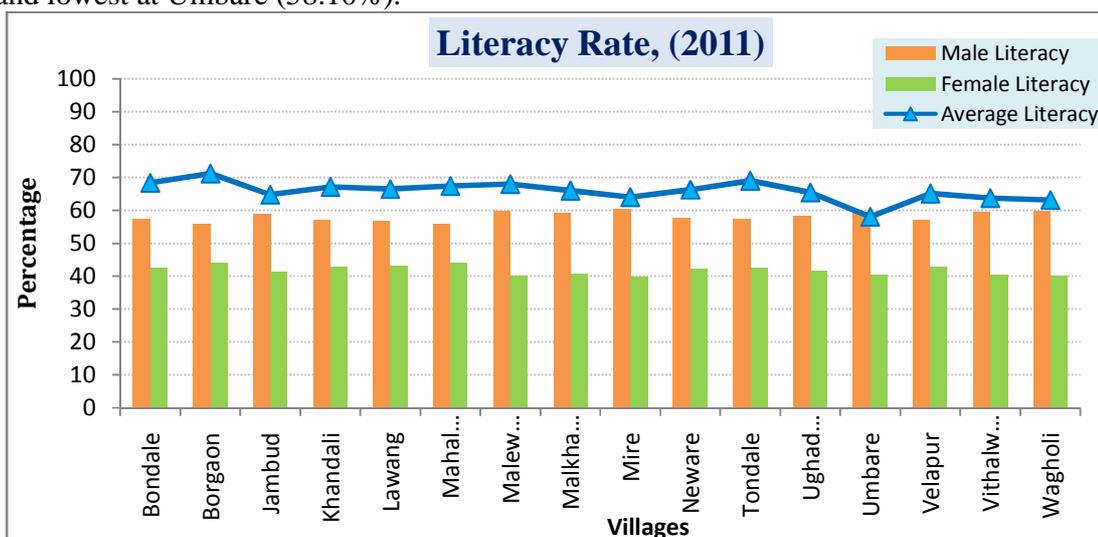


Fig.6

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.

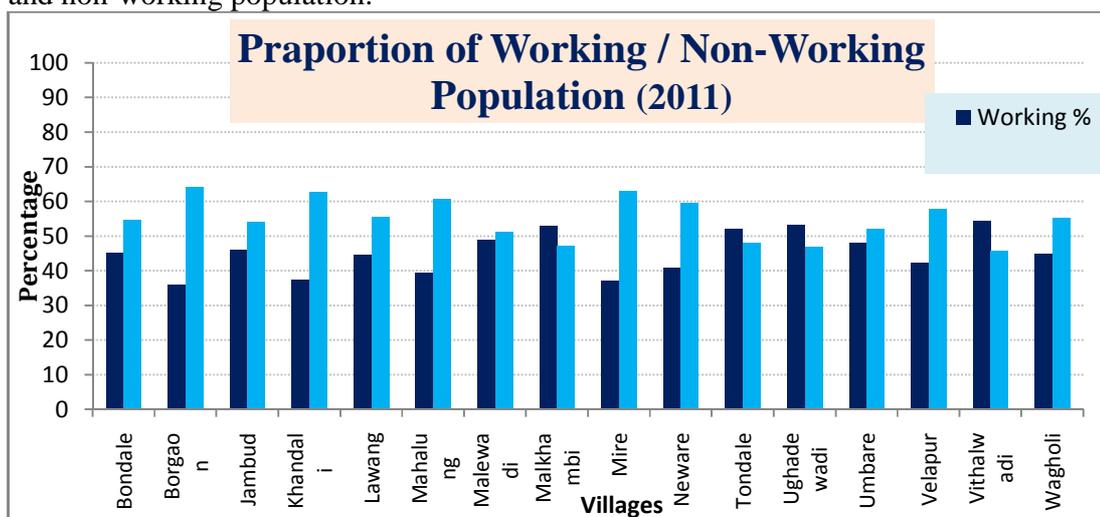


Fig.7

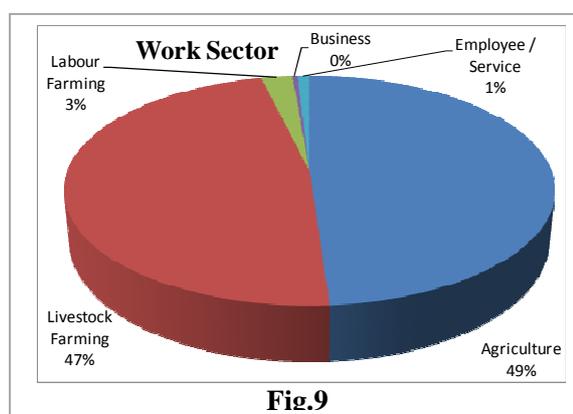
Boargaon, Mire, Neware, Khandali, Mahalung, villages are having more non-working population. On the contrary Malkhambi, Vithalwadi, Tondale, Ughadewadi, etc. are having more share of working population.

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 activity.



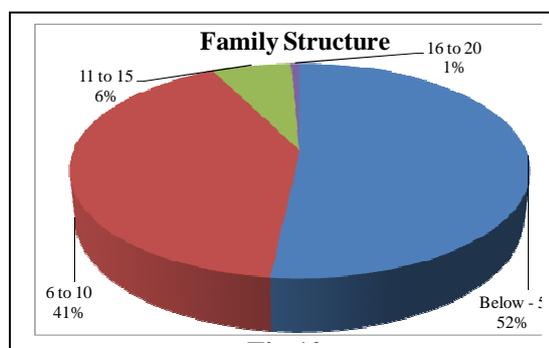
SOCIO-CULTURAL ATTRIBUTES

Family Structure

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 a 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 which requires manpower.

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.

Type of House

The construction of houses is depending on various factors like economy of that family, climate of that region and other socio-cultural aspects (Mayer, 1995). In the study area mixed housing structure is observed. The houses 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 its 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

Legend:

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, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

Source:Census of India, Solapur District

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 (Nata, 1989). The private sector is running parallel to the public health sector; in fact, public sector is more popular than the

private medical sector. The health 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: Census of India, Solapur District

It is found that study area is having different types of medical facilities. Table-3 is the summary of medical facilities available in the sample villages. All most all villages are having one or the other type of 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 of water 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 production.

Irrigation Method

The agriculture production is depending on water facility. 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 and 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 equipment and 29.9% are depend on traditional livestock and manual work. It is noticed that 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.

For cooking 42% families are depend on timbre, 32% are using GAS connection, 21% uses Kerosene. The study area is agriculture base hence the use of Gobar GAS is also made but its proportion needs to be increased 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 (Singh, 2007). About 47% population is engaged in livestock farming. The buffalo, cow, bullock, goat, sheep, etc. are the main livestock of the study area. Among the animals the highest share is of buffalo, followed by goats and sheep and cow. The share of

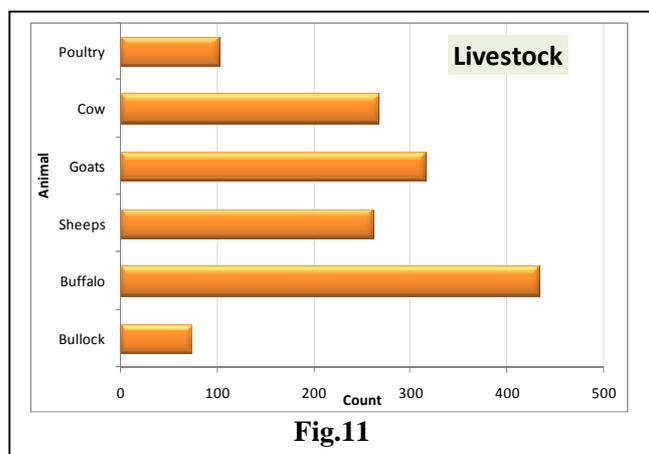


Fig.11

bullock is less because now use of tractors is increased.

Vehicles

The vehicles are essential to carry the tasks in stipulated time. In sample villages 8.82% share is of Moped and Motor Cycle share is 80%. The proportion of Car is 8.24% and 22.94% other vehicles. The category other vehicles contain vehicles like Tractor, Tempo, Truck, etc. these are considered as business vehicles.

Conclusion

The conducted study shows that most of the families are farmers and engaged in farming and allied activities. The study area is having good accessibility and having good bus transportation facility. But it is noticed that people are not depending on public transportation rather using their own vehicles for travelling. It means the purchasing capacity of resident is good and along with agriculture other supporting business is carried out by the residents. 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 earn enough money and meet their daily needs. The use of chemical and fertilizers is more on the contrary use of organic fertilizer is very less which is a serious concern. Study reveals that there are good educational and health care facilities available in the sample villages. The literacy is responsible for economic, social, political and cultural enhancement of individual in the society. It is found that, Shri Pandurang sugar factory have brought positive transformations, social wellbeing as well as economic betterment of the residents. Shree Pandurang sugar factory is helpful to the farmers by many ways. The irrigation schemes are developed in this region which are helping to different types of crops. Due to the factory many of them have got employment and also other employment opportunities are generated around factory site. Sugar factory has helped to enhance the economic condition of farmers directly as well as indirectly. To conclude it can be said that the sugar factory is one of the major factors in the overall development of surrounding area.

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