

# STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (SES) OF VILLAGES AROUND PADMABHUSHAN KRANTIVEER DR. NAGNATH ANNA NAYAKAWADI, HUTATMA SUGAR FACTORY, WALWE

**Saymote Ashok Pradip \***

*\*Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Studies, Mithibai College, Mumbai-56.*

## **Abstract**

*The sugar factories established in sugar belt of south-western Maharashtra is key factor in the socio-economic development of farmers as well as that region. The sugar factory is directly and indirectly supporting to the economic development of an area. Padmabhushan Krantiveer Dr. Nagnath Anna Nayakawadi Hutatma Kisan Ahir Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Walwe is one of the well reputed sugar factories not only in the Sangli district but entire Maharashtra. The factory is functioning as key element in the positive transformations of surrounding villages. This paper highlights the socio-economic condition of the residents within 10 km radius from the sugar factory site. In this study both primary and secondary data sets are used. The results reveals that, Hutatma sugar factory have brought positive transformations, economic stability and social wellbeing of the farmers and surrounding residents.*

**Keywords:** Social, Economic Status, SES, Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana (Sugar factory), etc.

## **Introduction**

The sugar factories established in sugar belt of south-western Maharashtra is key factor in the socio-economic development of farmers as well as surrounding region directly and indirectly. Padmabhushan Krantiveer Dr. Nagnath Anna Nayakawadi Hutatma Kisan Ahir Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Walwe is one of the well reputed sugar factories in Maharashtra state. This sugar factory is supporting to overall development of the region by several ways. The establishment of different irrigation schemes have changed cropping pattern of the study area. Same time the health care services, educational facilities and income of the farmers is also enhanced. This factory has made very good progress under the scholarly supervision of late Dr. Nagnath Anna Naikawadi and now under the chairmanship of Shri. Vaibhav Naikawadi where different activities are been implemented in the study area. The sugarcane rate paid to the farmers by this factory is generally highest rate not only in Sangli district but in entire Maharashtra (Sugar Factory Annual Report, 2015). Hence through this paper an attempt is made to appraise the socio-economic condition of the residents within 10 km radius from the factory site. Some of the social and economic indicators are selected and present work is carried out. The derived results are quite interesting which are elaborated in coming sections.

## **Objectives**

The main aim of this study is to comprehend the socio-economic status of villages within 10 km radius from factory site. The related objectives are: To understand demographic setting and agricultural condition of study area. To study the socio-economic status of study area

## **Study area**

Hutatma sugar factory is located in Walwa tahsil of Sangli district on the bank of Krishna River (Figure -1) . The nearest railway station is Bhilawadi (16 km) and nearest town is Islampur (12 km). The factory site is situated on the coordinate of 17° 2' N & 74° 27' E. The

total area of factory premises is 43.55 Ha. There are total 24 villages comes under this study area i.e. completely or partially.

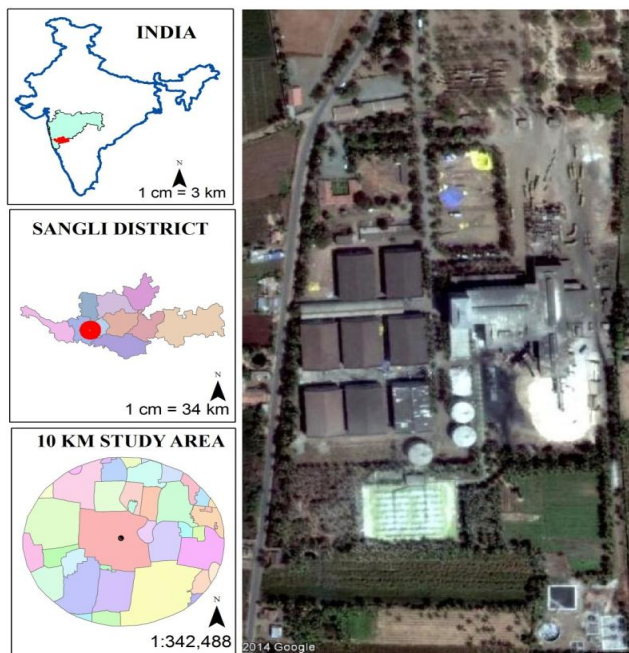


Figure 1. Location Map

## Database

To perform this study both primary and secondary data sources are used. The systematic schedule is prepared with which primary data is collected. Through filed visits observations are made to understand the reality in better manner. The use of published material like census reports, socio-economic abstracts, annual reports of sugar factory and other available material is used in this study.

## Methodology

A purposive random sampling method has applied for selection of respondents from various sections of the society. Before that about 21 villages within the study area were chosen and data is collected from different respondents. The status of at all possible layers from the society i.e. households, hospitals, educational institutes, etc. are collected with help of prepared questionnaire. The needed secondary data is gathered form census, socio-economic review and reports published by sugar factory. The collected data is tabulated and graphical analysis is performed to understand the complete picture of study area. Finally the interpretation is made of derived results and conclusions are drawn.

## Demographic structure

The demographic attributes such as population growth, population density and its distribution, sex composition, etc. are used to understand the demographic condition. Composition of male female population is important aspect of demography (Saymote, 2012).

The distribution of male and female population is given. In the study area the count of female is low as compare to male. As per 2011 census village Walwa is having highest population (above 20,000) among all villages in the study area whereas Pundiwadi village is having lowest population.

Also the proportion of SC and ST population is checked, where the population of SC is very high as compare with ST population. Only in village Walwa the count of ST population is near about equal to SC population; its main reason is many families are migrated in study area and been employed.

Higher levels of education and literacy lead to a greater awareness and also contributes in improvement of economic and social conditions (Saymote, 2016). The sugar factory has school for the children of labour and it is one of admirable effort at state level. Shri. Vaibhav Naikawadi is specially focusing to provide good quality of education through their esteemed educational institutes. Household, size refers to the number of persons residing in private households. The highest household size is 6 and minimum 4, whereas the average household size is 5 persons in a house. The average sex ratio of the study area is 942. As per 2011 census, the population density of study area is 532 which show quite high degree of concentration of population. The good fertile land, water availability and well developed locality are the main reasons for high density.

## Services and Infrastructure

In this study infrastructure is checked in context of education facilities, drinking water supply, transport and communication, roads, power supply, etc. The availability of these services in the villages and its condition is understood.

## Education

The education is central pillar in the overall development of a region (Ghatage and Saymote, 2017). The study area is having all types of educational institutes. The study area is having primary school to colleges. The numbers of adult literacy centres are 59 which are highest among all hence the proportion of illiterate population is good.

In surveyed population, 20.1% is studied up to only primary level out of that 10.78% are female and 9.332% male literates (Table -1). About 30.29% are studied up to Secondary level (15.53% Male and 14.76% Female) and higher secondary level is 27.29% whereas the proportion of graduate population is 12.72%. The share of uneducated population is 3.64% on the contrary the proportion of uneducated population is 6.02%.

Table 1. Educational Facility

Category	Count
Primary School	56
Middle School	39
Secondary School	23
Higher Secondary School	2
College	2
Adult literacy centre	59

## Drinking Water Supply

Water is considered as life hence safe and pure drinking water is one of the basic needs of human being. Now a day providing drinking water to a large population is an challenge (Ghatage, Jadhav and Saymote, 2014). All cent per cent villages in study area are having water availability one or other source. 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.

### **Transportation and Communication**

Movement of people from one place to another place in search of job, education, emergency, etc. is carried out through the transport facility (Jadhav, Saymote and Ramotra 2013). The study area encompasses one main road connecting to NH-4 and Sangli city. Other than this several district roads and local roads are passing through study area. All villages in the study area are connected by pucca road. Also all villages are having bus facility, one village has railway facility and due to the Krishna River 4 villages are having waterways. The power supply is available for all the villages for domestic use and all of other purposes.

### **Medical Facility**

In India parallel to the public health sector, private medical sector is available indeed private sector is more popular than the public (Sutar, 2016). The study area is having good number of medical services. There are total 159 medical service centres available in the study area.

### **Economic condition**

There quite good progress in the field of literacy, education and health awareness in the study area which plays an important role in socio-economic development. The proportion of working population and total working population is understood. The ratio of male and female working population is quite equal. The total working population of male and female is having difference. In big villages total male working population is about double to female working population whereas in small villages it is quite equal. There are many small villages where women's are working in field hence its proportion is more.

### **Housing Conditions**

The living status of particular region is generally reflected from the housing condition of that area (Saymote, 2016). More than 75.29% of the families are staying in the Pucca houses. It is also noticed that 0.59% family are staying in the temporary made shelters. It means more than 99% families are having proper shelters. The housing structure of the study region is grouped into three categories i.e. 44.71% are R.C.C. Bungalow, 52.35% are staying in Tiles houses and 2.94% are staying in sheet or other types of constructed houses. About 98% houses are having individual Kitchen rooms and 96% houses are having separate bath room. During survey it is also noticed that many families are preferred to stay in the farm house rather than staying in village cluster. Its main reason is the road connectivity and other facilities. In farm house also they get electricity, telephone or mobile connections, drinking water, etc. Other important reason is that 92% workers are engaged into agriculture sector and staying in the farm is helpful by monitoring and working aspects.

### **Available Facilities in Household**

The facilities and equipment available in the house show the economic purchase power of that family (Ghatage and Saymote, 2017). More than 85% families are having mixer grinder and cooker in their home. About 15.88% families are having microwave oven and 58.23% families are having fridge in their home. In 12.94% families are having cooler and 42.94% families are having water filter. This is showing the awareness in people and their purchase power. The more use of equipment shows the improving standard of living.

### **News Paper Awareness**

The newspaper helps to improve the social awareness and creates relationship. About 80% people are taking Marathi newspaper and 4.12% people reading English newspaper as well.

### **Loan and Financing**

Most of the farmers are having loan from one or the other source. They have taken loan from various sources like credit society, co-operative and nationalize banks. About 15.88% farmers have taken loan from credit society, nationalized bank 14.71%, co-operative bank 14.71% and the share of farmer who has not taken any loan is only 5%.

### **Entertainment Facilities**

The entertainment facility is most essential to refresh and it can be grouped into two categories i.e. individual level and group level. The television is main entertainment source at household level. In surveyed houses 57.65% houses are having local cable connection for their TV and 16.47% people are using D.T.H. connection. About 17.06% houses are having TV with antenna which is having Doordarshan on the contrary 8.82% houses are not having TV for entertainment.

### **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 46% families are having liquid GAS connections and in majority of houses (73.52%) wood is utilized as energy source. This is agricultural area hence about 21.17% houses Gobar GAS is used. In 22.71% houses Kerosene is used in combination with other sources. The increasing ratio of Gobar GAS is good sign but high proportion of wood is serious issue where focus needs to pay.

### **Livestock's**

The livestock is first and most important allied activity carried out by farmers. The milk animals are helping farmers by many ways. About 36.40 households are having buffalo in their home and 16.57% families are having Cow. In 2.41% families only bullocks are available for work to carry out in their own farm as well as working in others farm on daily wages. The share of poultry is only 1% and sheep and goats in 7% families. But in 36.61% houses are having mixed animals.

## **Agricultural aspects**

### **Land Holding Size**

The land holding is important issue because it is noticed that day by day the size of land is decreasing. About 48.91% families are holding below one hector land. 21% families are having land within 1 to 2 ha and 28.61% families having land 2 to 3 ha. Only 1.48% families are having land above 3ha.

### **Irrigation Method**

The study area is situated at Krishna River basin and water is available for irrigation. It is noticed that still most of the farmers are irrigating their fields by traditional methods (67.06%). About 25.29% farmers are using drip method and only 4.71% using sprinkler. The drip method is useful by various means like it save water, effective for crops and reducing soil problems. Hence more awareness should create among farmers towards using drip irrigation.

### **Cropping Structure**

Sugarcane is the main crop in this region which occupied major proportion and 87% of the respondents are growing sugarcane in their farm. Soyabean, Groundnut, Wheat, Jowar are the other crops are occupied rest 13% area. In this area both irrigated and non-irrigated crops are been cultivated.

### **Use of Fertilizers and Pesticides**

To get good crops chemical, fertilizers and pesticides are being applied by the farmers (Sule and Barkade, 2014). In conducted survey it is noticed that 45.88% farmers are using chemical fertilizers and 32.94% uses organic and 21.18% uses both organic and chemical. The overdose of chemical fertilizers is creating problems since past many years and now its results are coming into picture. It is a good sign that about 54% farmers believe on organic feeds to the farm and hopefully in coming days this will increase up to certain level

### **Use of Advance Technology**

In study area various modern equipment are available to carry out the agricultural work. About 51.18% farmers are using tractor and other modern equipment in their farm and 20% are depending on traditional livestock. Rests of the farmers are using it as per need of time and availability of tractors. The hybrid seeds are very important to produce good crops and it is noticed that 24.12% farmer respondents are using it regularly and 75.88% farmers as per their convenience use the hybrid seeds.

### **Conclusion**

Hutatma Sugar factory is one of the leading sugar factories not only in south western but also from entire Maharashtra. It is helping the farmers, residents and shareholders of surrounding villages directly or indirectly. The sugar factory is giving highest price to the farmers than the surrounding sugar factories; in fact most of the time this rate is highest in entire Maharashtra state. The site of sugar factory is on suitable place hence the cane is reaching to factory within time. As a result the cane is getting processed quickly and its weight of cane is not reducing. The factory and its supported institutes have provided employment and opportunities to earn and benefited by several ways. This is helped to improve the economic status of many farmers directly and others indirectly. The irrigation system is developed the farmers are using hybrid seeds, fertilizers and technology for getting good production. The factory has contributed towards educational and health services in the region. In shot it can be conclude that the factory is one of the dominant factors in the socio-economic development of the periphery.

### **References**

**Census of India**, Sangli District (2011)

**Ghatage T. G. and Saymote P. A.**, 2017., A Geographical Appraisal of Family Background and Standard of Living of Female Beedi Workers in Solapur Dist. Published in Proceedings of Two Day International Interdisciplinary Seminar on Geographical and Historical Perspective of Global Problems' held at D.P. Bhosale College, Koregaon, Satara on 13th & 14th Feb.2017, VOL – I (ENGLISH) ISBN-978-81-927095-5-0

**Jadhav R. G., Dr. P. A. Saymote, and Dr. K. C. Ramotra.**, 2013., Influence of Transportation on Urbanization of SangliMirajKupwad City, Research Volume on Tourism & Soil Waste Management, ISBN 978-81-910533-2-6, Vol-III 2013, pp. 454 to 470

**Sule, B. M. and Barakade, A. J.**, 2014., Pattern of Levels of Agricultural Development: A Case Study of Sample Selected Villages in Solapur District, EUROPEAN ACADEMIC RESEARCH, Vol. II, Issue 3/ June 2014, pp.3330-3347