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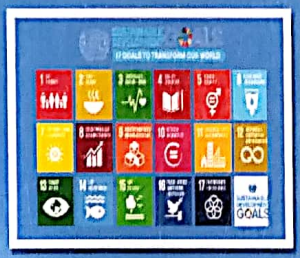

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Socio-Economic Status of Girgaon Village in Shahuwadi Tahsil: A Case Study

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Abstract:

Socio-economic status is a combined measurement of economic and social position of an entity compared to others in society. Socio-economic status of farmers plays a key role in agriculture. It is observed that eventually with time there has been a significant change in the overall life style of the farmers. The present research work focuses on systematic assessment of socio-economic status of the farmers from hilly part of Girgaon village of Shahuwadi tahsil. The present research is based on primary data. Primary data has been collected from 70 households in the village Girgaon of Shahuwadi tahsil. Socio-economic condition depends on occupations, education, income, wealth and place of residence.

Key Words: Socio-economic status, Agriculture, hill farmers, socio-economic variables.

Introduction:

Agriculture plays an important role in India's economy. Agriculture and its allied sectors are the principal source of livelihood for more than 60 % of the population in India. It plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic development of India.(Anonymous, 2013). Socio-economic status of farmers in Girgaon village given an indication to understand the socio-economic background of farmers to understand rural development in the study area. To understand socio-economic status of farmers some indicators have been taken as unit of analysis. The socio-economic status has been analyzed by using indicators like gender, religious composition, caste composition, age group classification, education status, family size and health status etc. These aspects are studied respectively and the results are included in this study.

Study Area:

Area selected for the present study is Girgaon village is a hilly village of Shahuwadi tahsil in Kolhapur district. Shahuwadi tahsil is important tahsil in the Kolhapur district. There are 140 villages in Shahuwadi tahsil. The village Girgaon is situated 25 km away from Malkapur and 70 km away from district headquarter Kolhapur.

The total geographical area of Girgaon village is 1443.6 hectares. Girgaon has a total population of 603 peoples of which 300 male populations and 303 female populations. There are 108 households in Girgaon village.

Objectives:

The main objective of the study is to analyze the current socio-economic status of the farmers of Girgaon village of Shahuwadi tahsil where as specific objectives are....

1. To examine the present socio-economic status of the farmers in the village.
2. To give relevant recommendation to the policy maker for economically and socially upgrading the farmers.

Database And Methodology:

The present research paper is based on primary data. The primary data was collected through intensive field work through schedule, interviews, spot observation from farmers as well as local people. Collection of primary data, fieldwork is very significant and accepted approach which provides the required data about the farmers for evaluating the socio-economic status.

The stratified random sampling technique is used for selecting farmers. There are 108 household in the Girgaon village, out of which 65% sample size select for present study. In this field survey we have filed up 70 schedules and observed that, the social status of farmers in Girgaon village. The collected data analyzed with simple statistical method and represent with suitable cartographic techniques such as bar graph and pie-chart.

ANALYSIS:

A Survey of 70 farmers (Family Head) was made from Girgaon village of Shahuwadi tahsil in Kolhapur district. A Stratified random sampling techniques was used to select the farmers.

Table No. 1Gender-wise Classification of farmers

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Sr. No.	Gender	Respondents	Percent
1	Male	51	72.85
2	Female	19	27.15
Total		**70**	**100**

Source: Based on Field Work Jan-2020

Table No. 1 reveals that gender-wise classification of farmers in Girgaon village of Shahuwadi tahsil. In this village 72.85 percent farmers are belonging to Male category followed by 27.15 percent are females.

Table No. 2 Farmers according to Age Group

Age Group	No. of Family Members	Percent
30-39	67	19.36
40-49	158	45.66
50-59	70	20.23
Above 60	51	14.73
Total	**346**	**100**

Source: Based on Field Work Jan-2020

The table no. 2 showing the age group wise classification of farmers in the study area. Age group of the farmers is different and uneven. In the study area the age group of 40-49 has been found highest percentage of farmers which is 45.66 percent, followed by the age group of 50-59 (20.23 percent), Above 60 (14.73 percent) and 30-39 having 19.36 percent respectively.

Table No. 3 Educational Status of Farmers

Sr. No.	Education Level	No. of Family	Percentage
1	Illiterate	47	67.14
2	Primary	15	21.42
3	Secondary	6	8.57
4	High. Secondary	2	2.85
Total		**70**	**100**

Source: Based on Field Work Jan-2020

Here educational status of farmers is shown in the above table. In the society economic standard is depends on the education so we have considered education status of farmers. Table also shows educational level in to four categories. In the Girgaon village maximum proportion of farmers i.e. 67.14 percent belonging to Illiterate education level. In present study 21.42 percent farmers is Primary level. This is the main cause of the people to bring in agriculture sector. 8.57 percent farmers educated upto secondary level while only 2.85 percent farmers belonging to high. Secondary level.

Table No. 4, Occupation of sample households

Occupation	Total	Percentage
Agriculture	232	54.2
Animal Husbandry	36	8.41
Unemployment	91	21.26
Business	3	0.7
Service	10	2.35
Household works	56	13.08
Total	**428**	**100**

Source: Based on Field Work Jan-2020

Occupation is considered as the main source of income it represents the economic status of people. Agriculture and animal husbandry is the main occupation of the farmers in the Girgaon village. The above table shows that out of 428 total population 54.20 percent of them are found to be engaged in agriculture 8.41 percent in animal husbandry, 21.26 percent in unemployment, 0.70 percent in business, 2.35 percent in service, and 13.08 percent in household works. The field survey

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and above table shows that majority of the economically active population of the study area are engaged in agriculture which proves to be agriculture as the main occupation.

Table No. 5, Income status of sample households

Income Level	No. of Family	Percent
0-5000	3	4.28
5000-10000	12	17.14
10,000-20,000	23	32.85
20,000-40,000	28	40
Above 40,000	7	10
Total	**70**	**100**

Source: Based on Field Work Jan-2020

The economic condition of farmers in Girgaon village is extremely low. The above table no. 5 shows that out of 70 families, 28 families earn Rs. 20,000-40,000 per year (40.00%), 32.85 % earn Rs.10000-20000, 17.14 % earn up to Rs.5000-10000 and only 10% earn Rs. 40,000 and above annually.

Table No. 6, Family size of sample households

Sr. No.	Family Size	No. of families	In %
1	Below 4	11	15.71
2	4 to 7	42	60
3	Above 7	17	24.28
Total		**70**	**100**

Source: Based on Field Work Jan-2020

The study region is mostly dominated by the rural area, which impacted on the size of the farmers family. Table no. 6 depicts family size of sample households in the study area. Here 60 percent farmers have 4 to 7 persons in their family and 15.71 percent sample households have less than 4 members in the family. 24.28 percent sample households have large family size which contains more than 7 family members.

Major Findings:

1. The analysis of the socio-economic status of Girgaon village helps to study the background of farmers. Majority of farmers belonging to Hindu religion followed by Buddha religion.
2. Caste wise analysis shows social background of Dhangar community is better than other caste farmer.
3. Age group wise analysis reveals that age group of 40-49 has been found highest percentage of farmers which is 45.66 % and lowest percent of farmers observed in the age group of Above 60.
4. Educational level of sample household is low because hilly nature of village.
5. Agriculture and animal husbandry is the main occupation of the farmers in the Girgaon village.
6. The economic condition of farmers in Girgaon village is extremely low.
7. It is observed that, 60 percent farmers have 4 to 7 persons in their family and 15.71 percent sample households have less than 4 members in the family.

Conclusion:

The findings of the study will help to know the socio-economic condition of sample household in Girgaon Village. The study suggests that there is need of government assistance to promote the participation of farmers, particularly female ones in agricultural training and workshop. The above study provides s glimpse of socio-economic profile of a sample households of Girgaon village and ascertains their socio-economic status. It also indicates the socio-economic variables which are associated with the adoption behavior.

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