

Socio-Economic Assessment of Wadgaon Shinde Village in Pune District

Jyoti M. Shingare

Asst. Professor, Dr. D.Y. Patil Arts, Commerce and Science College, Akurdi, Pune, (M.S.) India

Abstract

Socio Economic Assessment is the systematic analysis used to identify and evaluate the potential socio-economic and cultural impacts of a proposed development on the lives and circumstances of people, their families and their communities. If such potential impacts are significant and adverse, Socio Economic Assessment can assist the developer, and other parties to the Economic Impact Assessment process, find ways to reduce, remove or prevent these impacts from happening. *Impacts are potential changes caused – directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for better or for worse – by industrial development activities.* In the past, Economic Impact Assessment focused on direct and indirect biophysical impacts of proposed developments (i.e. impacts of development activities on water, air, land, flora and fauna). In recent years, the impacts of industrial development on society, culture and different forms of economic activity have gained equal importance in Economic impact assessment. Socio Economic Assessment can identify and distinguish numerous measurable impacts of a proposed development but not every impact may be significant. The people who are impacted, directly or indirectly, have a say in whether impacts on valued socio-economic components are significant. While Socio Economic Assessment tends to focus on the avoidance of adverse impacts, Socio Economic Assessment also provides a forum for planning how to maximize the beneficial impacts of a proposed development. Beneficial impacts can include: a better standard of living due to increased access to employment, business opportunities, training and education, greater access to and from a community and increased funding to improve social infrastructure and cultural maintenance programs.

Key Words – Social, Economic, Assessment, status.

Selection of the Subject:

To identify the socio economic condition from past and current status of the Wadgaon Shinde village in Haveli Tahsil.

Choice of study region:

The study region has been selected for present study due to various reasons. Region has diversified relief and amount of rainfall and soil types. It has diversified population structure, educational status, standard of

living. Traditional farming system and poor agriculture tools are used for cultivation.

Objectives:

The present study has certain specific research objectives.

- 1) To study Geographical set up of the study regions.
- 2) To assess the socio economic status of Wadgaon Shinde village.
- 3) To find out the economic condition of Wadgaon Shinde village.

Database and Methodology:

The present study is based on primary and secondary data.

a) Primary Data Source:

The Simple random sampling method was chosen for selecting the sample Families.

Preparing interviews with questionnaires and Field visit and surrounding area.

Observation

b) Secondary Data Source:

Some information regarding this study has been collected from secondary data source i.e. Socio-economic Abstract of Pune District, Census Handbook, Primary Census Abstract 2011. Talathi office, Grampanchayat office of Wadgaon Shinde

c) Laboratory components:

Maps related to study region has been prepare from GIS Software like, Global Mapper, Surfer 8, and Google earth.

Introduction

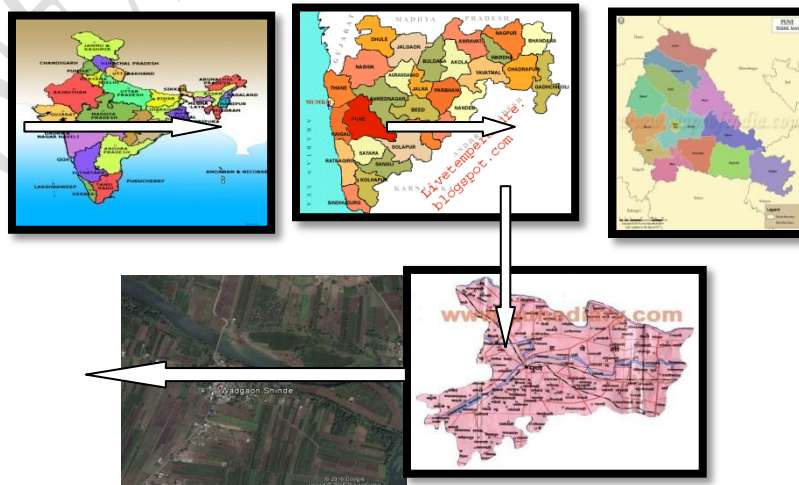
Location, Site and Situation

Wadgaon Shinde village situated on the right bank of Indrayani River. It is bounded by Haveli Tahsil. The national Highway no. 50 is 25 km west from the study region. The Study areas occupy the undulating surface. It extends from 18°58'23''N latitudes and 74°05'21''E longitudes.

The region with irregular shape and total enclosed area has 20.825sq.km. and 5.549 kilometers a length and width of 3.279 kilometers and total length / Perimeter has 20.329 km. and having population of 2148 persons in 2011 accounting 2.75 percent area of Haveli Tahsil.

Physiography

A study region covers 20.825 square kilometers area. Sahyadri mountain range lies from north to south in west part in study region. The study regions an average altitude of 600 m to 620 m. above mean sea level. The study area is situated near the in western margin of the Deccan Plateau, and on leeward side of the Western Ghat crest. The village is surrounded by hills on west and south side. Mostly region has consisted of plain land thereof maximum population engaged in agriculture.



Economic status of study area:

Economic structure gives an idea about the economic status of the village. It studies the economic condition of agriculture activities on which the development of village depends. It includes economic factors like availability of labour, capital, use of fertilizers, irrigation and technology. The economic status in particular area shows the developmental situation in the area.

The village is located on the bank of Indrayani River that's why Water resource is largely available for fulfill all needs of people, which needs are depend on water. Many peoples in study area engaged in

Source: From Own Sample Survey

Occupation	Population	Population in%
Agriculture	104	47.27
Gov. worker	28	12.72
Pvt. worker	25	11.36
Business	16	7.27
Agri. Labour	47	21.36

Above table shows the occupational structure of Wadgaon Shinde villages. In Wadgaon Shinde 47.27 % peoples are engaged in agriculture sector, Government workers (12.42%), Private workers (11.36%), Self Business (7.27%) and then agriculture labour (21.36%).

Land Use: Land use is the human use of land. Land use involves the management and modification of natural environment or

Agriculture. But their some peoples are engaged in job (Private worker). The main occupation of study region is agriculture and avocation of agriculture. I.e. Animal raring. The component of economic status is largely available in the study areas. Like, occupational structure, Land use, Crops, Commodity sales, Irrigation, live stock, Income, Women "Bachat gat", Amenities. They are detail in following chart.

From the sample survey out of population near about 48% peoples are engaged in agriculture and avocation. Following table shows the occupational structure of Wadgaon Shinde

wilderness into built environment such as settlements and semi-natural habitats such as arable fields, pastures, and managed woods. It also has been defined as "the arrangements, activities and inputs people undertake in a certain land cover type to produce, change or maintain. The table shows the land use of study region. Agricultural land and follow land are same that is 43.72%.

Use of land	Area (hector)	Area%
Agriculture	303	43.72
Follow land	303	43.72
Not for agri	26.3	3.79
Forest	60.8	8.77

Irrigation: Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the land or soil. It is used to assist in the growing of agricultural

crops, maintenance of landscapes, and vegetation of disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall.

Source	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries in%
River	47	82.46
Well	05	8.77
Tube well	02	3.51
Canal	0	0
Rainfall	03	5.26

Live stock:

Livestock are domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce commodities such as food, fiber and labor. This article does not discuss poultry or farmed fish, although these, especially poultry, are commonly included within the meaning of "livestock".

Livestock are generally raised for profit. Raising animals (animal husbandry) is a component of modern agriculture. It has been practiced in many cultures since the transition to farming from hunter-gather lifestyles. So many people's practices animal husbandry in the study region.

Live Stock	Numbers	Numbers %
cow	41	7.98
ox	23	4.48
buffalos	175	34.05
goat	58	11.28
hen	217	42.22

Income:

Consumption that, at the end of a period, will leave an individual with the same amount of goods (and the expectations of future goods) as at the beginning of that period. Therefore, income means the maximum amount an individual can spend

during a period without being any worse off. Income (and not the GDP) is the engine that drives an economy because only it can create demand

Income shows the economic status, standard of living in a region. Following table shows the annual income of families in study regions.

income	family	family in %
0 to 50000	4	4
50000 to 100000	29	29
100000 to 400000	42	42
400000 to 600000	15	15
600000 to 800000	7	7
800000 to 1000000	3	3

Above mentioned graph indicate the annual income of family in study regions In Wadgaon Shinde Maximum income family are include in 1 to 4 lakh that is 42% and minimum in 8 to 10 lakh (3%) it conclude that economic status of family in Wadgaon Shinde village is medium.

Social status of the study area

Status refers to the relative rank that an individual holds; this includes attendant rights, duties, and lifestyle, in a social hierarchy based upon honor or prestige. Status has two different types that come along with it: achieved, and ascribed. The word status refers to social stratification on a vertical scale.

In modern societies, occupation is usually thought of as the main determinant of status, but other memberships or affiliations (such as ethnic group, religion, gender, voluntary associations, fandom and hobby) can have an influence. Achieved status is when people are placed in the stratification structure based on their individual merits or achievements. This status can be achieved through education, occupation, and marital status. Their place within the stratification structure is determined by society's bar, which often judges them on success, success being financial, academic, and political and so on. America most commonly uses this

form of status with jobs. The higher you are in rank the better off you are and the more control you have over your co-workers.

Status is an important idea in social stratification. Max Weber distinguishes status from social class, though some contemporary empirical sociologists add the two ideas to create socioeconomic status or SES, usually operationalised as a simple index of income, education and occupational prestige.

Population Distribution:

Population distribution means the pattern of where people live. Village population distribution is uneven. Places which are sparsely populated contain few people. Places which are densely populated contain many people. Sparsely populated places tend to be difficult places to live. These are usually places with hostile environments. Places which are densely populated are habitable environments.

Demography is the study of population change over time and space and it studies the various determinants of population change and the impact of such changes on socio-economic development of region. The study of population gives an idea about the dispersion of population. The density is one of the parameters for measuring population ratio of the region.

Below table indicate age wise population in study region. It gives an idea about particular age group population.

Age	Male	Female	Total	% male	% female
0to5	19	23	42	4.0860	4.9462
5to10	16	18	34	3.4408	3.8709
10to15	22	17	39	4.7311	3.6559
15to20	14	13	27	2.9045	2.7956
20to25	38	34	72	8.1720	7.3118
25to30	27	25	52	5.8064	5.3763
30to35	21	18	39	4.5161	3.8709
35to40	18	16	34	3.8709	3.4408
40to45	13	15	28	2.7956	3.2258
45to50	15	7	22	3.2258	1.5053
50to55	11	9	20	2.3655	1.9354
55to60	7	6	13	1.5053	1.2903
60to65	10	12	22	2.1505	2.5806
65to70	7	3	10	1.5053	0.6451
70to75	5	2	7	1.0752	0.4301
75to80	3	0	3	0.6451	0
80+	0	1	1	0	0.2150
Total	246	219	465	52.796	47.096

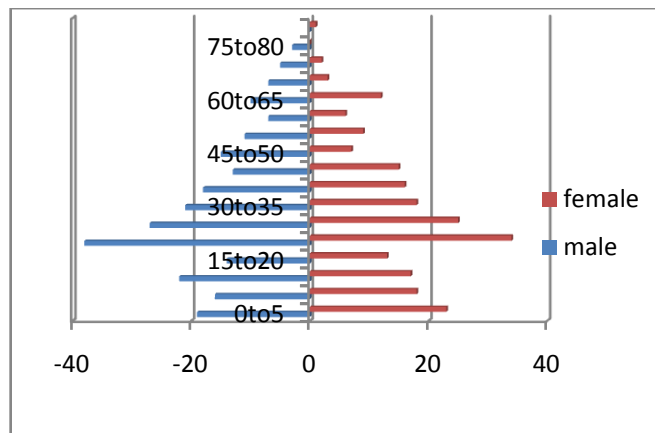
Age Sex Composition:

The age structure of population is classified by rural-urban and sex in the form of histogram known as age-sex pyramid. The base of pyramid shows very low age begins from zero. The top of pyramid indicates the maximum age above 80 years. The population pyramids are of five years interval. The pyramid becomes conic when

it moves upward indicting region in developing stage. The developing countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other countries are passing through this second stage (Demographic Transition) are found population increasing at rapid rate and the expectation of life and ratio of dependent population are also increased. It is noticed that the study region has large young population.

Following table shows that the age sex composition in study region:

Age	Male	Female	% male	% female
0to5	19	23	-19	23
5to10	16	18	-16	18
10to15	22	17	-22	17
15to20	14	13	-14	13
20to25	38	34	-38	34
25to30	27	25	-27	25
30to35	21	18	-21	18
35to40	18	16	-18	16
40to45	13	15	-13	15
45to50	15	7	-15	7
50to55	11	9	-11	9
55to60	7	6	-7	6
60to65	10	12	-10	12
65to70	7	3	-7	3
70to75	5	2	-5	2
75to80	3	0	-3	0
80+	0	1	0	1
Total	246	219		



Dependency Ratio:

The age composition can be studied with the help of age indices. The calculation of age indices is significant purpose of man power planning growth of population analysis etc. “The ratio between adult on one hand and children and aged on the other hand is

known as dependency ratio” The table shows dependency ratio in study region.

The study area shows the maximum population is working population.

Age- Group	Wadgaon Shinde		
	Male	Female	Total
0-14	57	58	115
15-64	174	155	329
Above 65	15	6	21

Literacy: Literacy has been defined as the ability to read and write with understanding. Literacy reflects the socio economic and cultural setup of a nation ethnic group or community. Literacy is essential not only for the eradication of poverty but also for

mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relation and for the permitting the free play of demographic process as well. The literacy table shows 67.33% peoples are educated peoples.

Class	Male	Female	(%) Male	(%) Female
0	21	72	8.54	32.88
1-4	48	43	19.51	19.63
5-10	34	57	13.82	26.03
11-12	58	31	23.58	14.16
Graduation	70	12	28.46	5.48
P.G	15	4	6.08	1.83

Religion:

Religion means "Belief in, or the worship of, a god or gods" or the "service and worship of God or the supernatural". Religious wise population gives information, which religions are live in village. Maximum (79%) people's religion is Hindu.

Religion	Family	Family %
Hindu	79	79
Muslim	2	2
Christian	0	0
Buddhist	19	19
Shikh	0	0
Jain	0	0

Material used for houses:

Used material for Houses can be shows that the standard of living and also the economic status of study area. In the study area various types of material used for the build of houses but 80% peoples living in the cement concrete houses.

Conclusion

The selected region for study is rural areas but they are very close to the Pune, that's why the regions are rural but converting into the urbanization. The economic condition of the region is developing but they can be developing in some years. The regions are

diversified in social and economic condition. The standard of living is not so poor but the medium in this region. Educational status moderate. Occupational structure and the income of families are engaged in the agricultural activity, and they are fulfilling all the needs of the agricultural and take cash crops and the vegetable crops. All people are in that areas are the 'Bagayatdar'. Due to the Indrayani River and the irrigation facilities.

That's why the final conclusions are Wadgaon Shinde village socially and economically develop at present situation.

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