

CHAPTER V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF SAMPLE SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS IN SATARA DISTRICT

5.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses the socio-economic profile of the sample scheduled caste households in Satara District. The study of socio-economic nature of any population is very important because consumer behavior is closely associated with the socio-economic nature; hence consumption expenditure pattern is influenced by socio-economic conditions of households. The survey was restricted with rural area from four tehsils of Satara District namely Man and Khatav from drought prone region and Satara and Karad from river basin region.

5.2 Characteristics of sample households

The primary data collected from sample households are being analysis to study the demographic characteristics of sample households. Demographic characteristics like size of the family, age and sex of the members of the households, education level, occupation structure, income level etc have a direct effect on the consumption expenditure of the households. Demographic characteristics play significance role in influencing the consumption pattern.

5.3 Sex wise distribution of sample households

Table 5.1 indicates the sex wise distribution of sample households. in the sample of 600 households population of sample households is 2588. In the sample of 300 scheduled caste households from drought prone region the total population is 1299 persons. The number of female was 550 and the number of male 749. In the sample of 300 scheduled caste households from drought prone region the total population is 1289 persons. The number of female was 528 and the number of male 761.

Table 5.1**Sex wise distribution of sample households**

Category	No. of SC HHDS selected	Sample population		
		Male	Female	Total
Drought prone region	300	749	550	1299
River basin region	300	761	528	1289
Total	600	1510	1078	2588

Source: Survey Data

5.4 Distribution of sample scheduled caste households into different sub-caste

Table 5.2 and figure 5.1 indicates distribution of sample scheduled caste households into different sub-caste in the study region.

Table 5.2**Distribution of sample scheduled caste households into different sub-caste**

Caste	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Mahar	54	18	45	15
Matang	72	24	51	17
Chambhar	108	36	105	35
Dhor	30	10	45	15
Holar	36	12	54	18
Other	00	00	00	00
Total	300	100	300	100

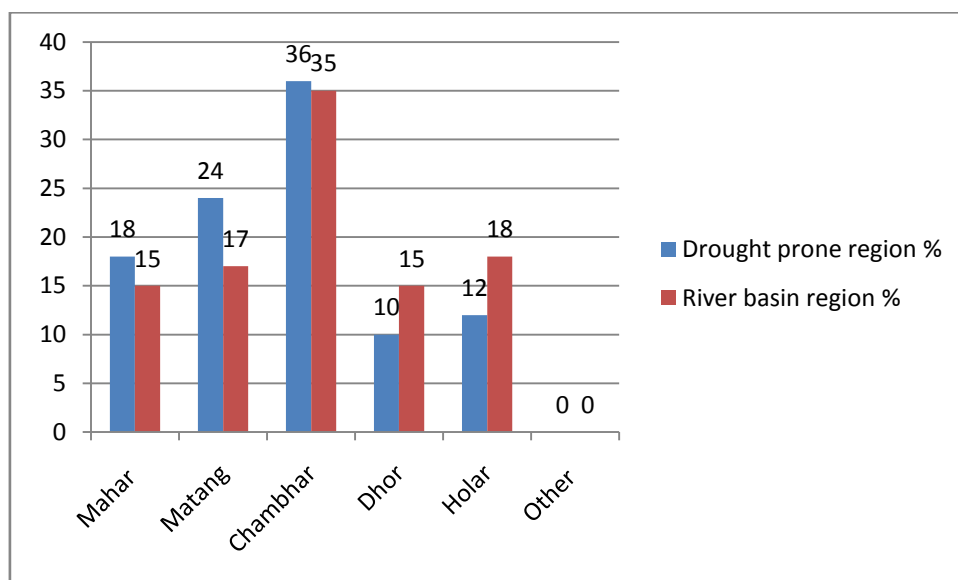
Source: Survey Data

There are 156 sub-castes among the schedule caste in Maharashtra. Their distribution is found in all the district of Maharashtra state. Particularly Mahar, Matang, Chambhar, Dhor and Holar communities from scheduled caste were found in Satara district. 18% Mahar community was found in

drought prone region and 15% was found in river basin region. 24% Matang community was found in drought prone region and 17% was found in river basin region. 36% Chambhar community was found in drought prone region and 35% was found in river basin region. 10% Dhor community was found in drought prone region and 15% was found in river basin region. 12% Holar community was found in drought prone region and 18% was found in river basin region.

Figure 5.1

Distribution of sample scheduled caste households in to different sub-caste



5.5 Average household's size

The average household size is one of the determinants of standard of living. Table no 5.3 indicates that the average households size in the sample drought prone region and river basin region. Average size is found to be 4.33 for drought prone region and 4.29 for river basin region. The average household's size is found to be lower in river basin region than drought prone region.

Table 5.3

Average household's size

Category	Average household size
Drought prone region	4.33
River basin region	4.29
Total	4.31

Source: Survey Data

5.6 Age structure of head of sample households

Table 5.4 and figure 5.2 indicate the age structure of head of sample households. 29.66% head of households belong to age group 20-35 in drought prone region and 34.33% in river basin region. 45.66% head of households belong to age group 36-50 in drought prone region and 43% in river basin region. 18.66% head of households belong to age group 51-60 in drought prone region and 17% in river basin region. 06% head of households belong to above age group 60 in drought prone region and 5.66% in river basin region.

Table 5.4

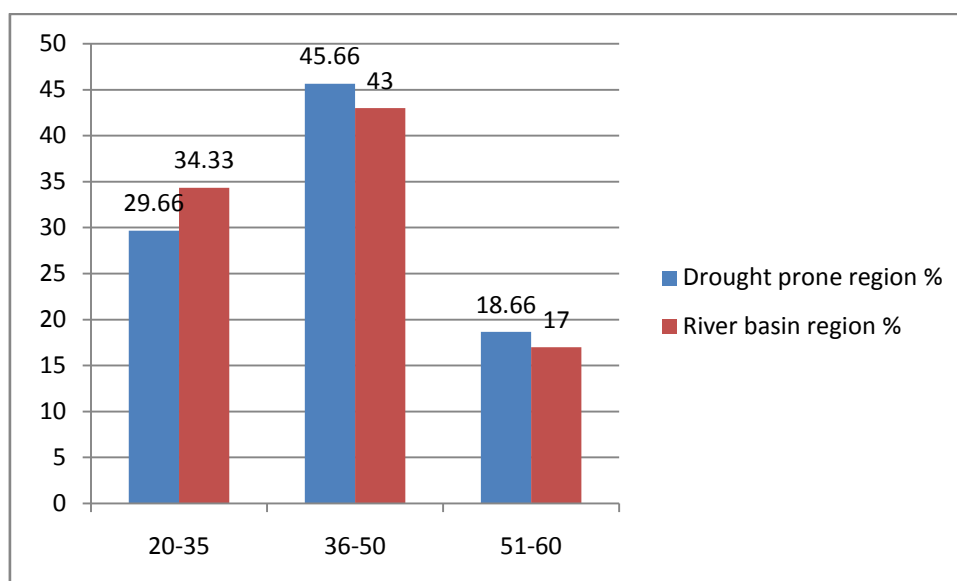
Age structure of head of sample households

Age group	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No of HHDS	%	No of HHDS	%
20-35	89	29.66	103	34.33
36-50	137	45.66	129	43
51-60	56	18.66	51	17
<60	18	06	17	5.66
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 5.2

Age structure of head of sample households



5.7 Marital status of head of sample households

Table 5.5 and figure 5.3 indicate marital status of head of sample households.

Table 5.5

Marital status of head of sample households

Marital status	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No of HHDS	%	No of HHDS	%
Unmarried	37	12.33	43	14.33
Married	262	87.33	257	85.66
Widowed	01	0.33	00	00
Divorced	00	00	00	00
Total	300	100	300	100

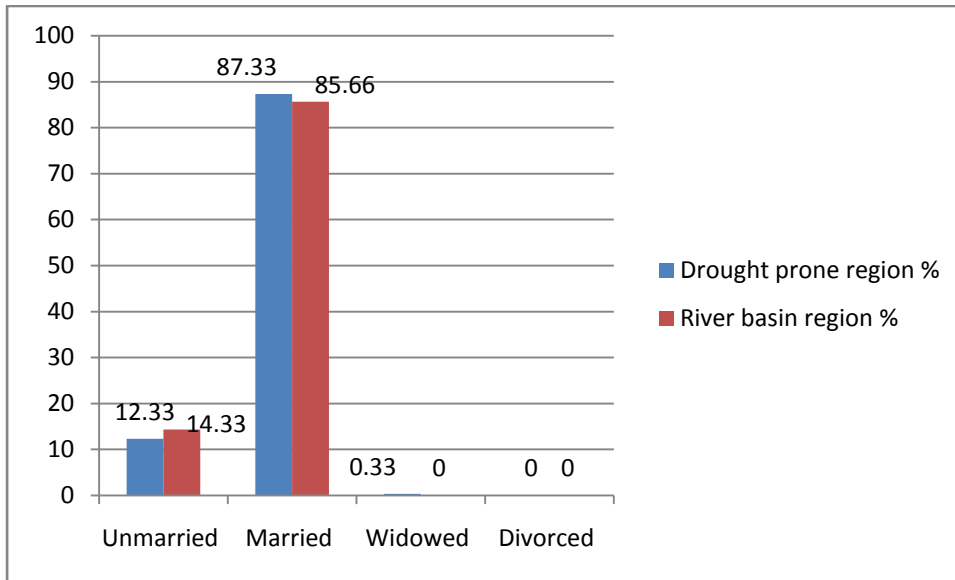
Source: Survey Data

12.33% head of sample households from drought prone region was found to be unmarried and 14.33% in river basin region. 87.33% head of sample households from drought prone region was found to be married and 85.66% in

river basin region. 0.33% head of sample households from drought prone region was found to be widow

Figure 5.3

Marital status of head of sample households



5.8 Education qualification of head of sample households

Education play vital role in determining the consumption expenditure pattern of households. Table 5.6 figure 5.4 indicates that the education qualification of head of sample households. 11.66% head of sample households from drought prone region was found to be illiterate and 10.33% in river basin region. 13% head of sample households from drought prone region had education till primary class and 15.66% in river basin region. 53.33% head of sample households from drought prone region had education till secondary class and 50.33% in river basin region. 12.33% head of sample households from drought prone region had education till higher secondary class and 9.66% in river basin region. 6.66% head of sample households from drought prone region was found to be graduate and 7.66% in river basin region. 1% head of sample households from drought prone region was found to be post graduate and 3.66% in river basin region.

Table 5.6

Education qualification of head of sample households

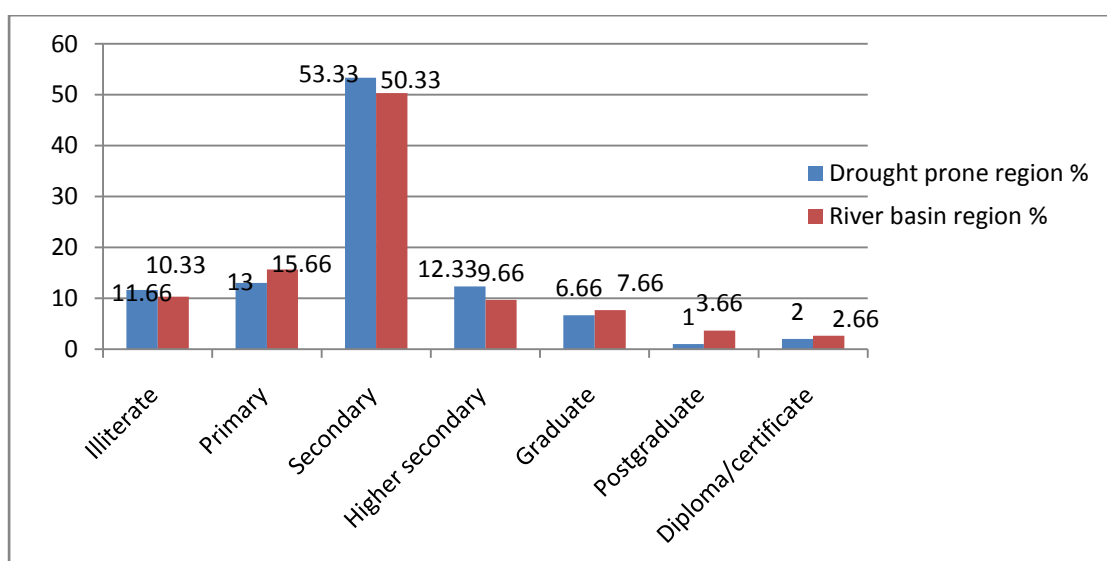
Education qualification	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No of HHDS	%	No of HHDS	%
Illiterate	35	11.66	31	10.33
Primary	39	13.00	47	15.66
Secondary	160	53.33	151	50.33
Higher secondary	37	12.33	29	9.66
Graduate	20	6.66	23	7.66
Postgraduate	03	01.00	11	3.66
Diploma/certificate	06	02.00	08	2.66
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

2% head of sample households from drought prone region was found to be diploma holder and 2.66% in river basin region. Above analysis indicates that the proportion of secondary education is high in both regions, the proportion graduation and post graduation is very less in both regions.

Figure 5.4

Education qualification of head of sample households



5.9 Occupation structure of head of sample households

Occupation of head of households play important role in determining consumption pattern of households.

Table 5.7

Occupation structure of head of sample households

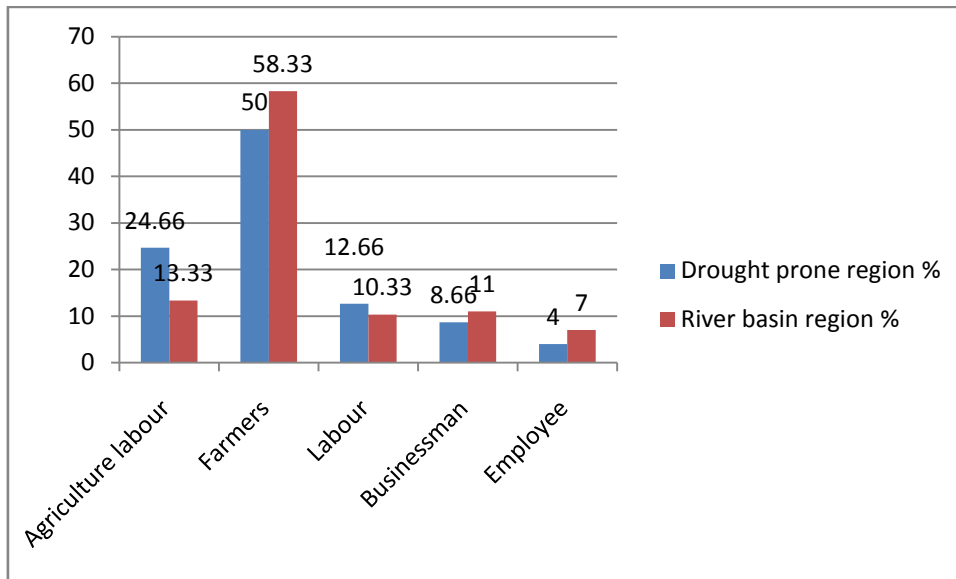
Occupation structure	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No of HHDS	%	No of HHDS	%
Agriculture labour	74	24.66	40	13.33
Farmers	150	50.00	175	58.33
Labour	38	12.66	31	10.33
Businessman	26	8.66	33	11.00
Employee	12	04.00	21	07.00
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Table 5.7 and figure 5.5 indicates occupation structure of head of sample households. 24.66% head of sample households from drought prone region were found to be agricultural labour and 13.33% in river basin region. 50.00% head of sample households from drought prone region were found to be farmers and 58.33% in river basin region. 12.66% head of sample households from drought prone region were found to be labours and 10.33% in river basin region. 8.66% head of sample households from drought prone region was found to be businessmen (self employed) and 11% in river basin region. Only 4% head of sample households from drought prone region was found to be regular employees in private sectors or government sectors and 7% in river basin region. Above analysis indicate that the proportion of regular employees in private sectors or government sectors were to be found very less in both regions on the other hand proportion of farmers were to be found very high in both regions.

Figure 5.5

Occupation structure of head of sample households



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5.10 Family members size distribution of sample households

Size of family members plays a significant role in determining consumption expenditure pattern of households. Table 5.8 and figure 5.6 indicates the family member's size distribution of sample households. 46.66% of sample households in the drought prone region have a size of 4 family members per households and 49.33% in the river basin region, 6% of sample households in the drought prone region have a size of 2 family members per households and 5.33% in the river basin region. 0.33% of sample households in the drought prone region have a only one family member in there family none of the sample households had an average size below 2 members in river basin region, 27% of sample households in the drought prone region have a size of 5 family members per households and 24.66% in the river basin region, 8.66% of sample households in the drought prone region have a size of 6 family members per households and 9% in the river basin region, 2% of sample households in the drought prone region have a size of 7 family members per households and 1.33% in the river basin region, only 1% of sample households in the drought prone region have a size of 8 and above

family members per households and none of the sample households had an average size above 8 family members in the river basin region.

Table 5.8

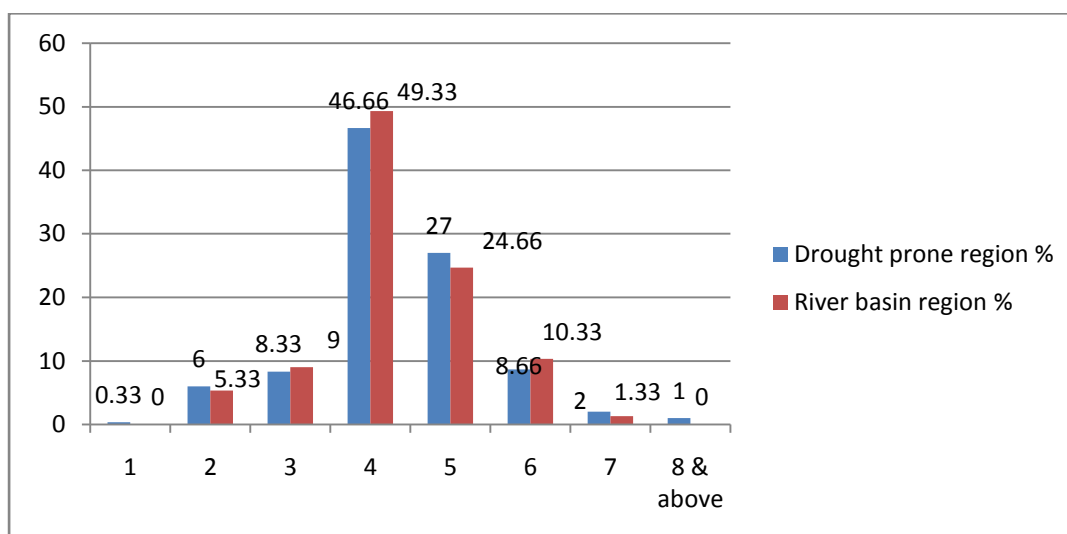
Family member size distribution of sample households

No. of family members	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No of HHDS	%	No of HHDS	%
1	01	0.33	00	00
2	18	6.00	16	5.33
3	25	8.33	27	9.00
4	140	46.66	148	49.33
5	81	27.00	74	24.66
6	26	8.66	31	10.33
7	06	2.00	04	1.33
8 & above	03	1.00	00	00
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 5.6

Family member size distribution of sample households



5.11 Age structure of sample population

Table 5.9 and figure 5.7 indicates the age structure of sample population. It is found that 11.54% of the sample population belongs to age group 0-14 in drought prone region and 10.16% in river basin region. The age group 15-35 constitutes 43.69% in drought prone region and 45.69% in river basin region. The age group 36-50 constitutes 34.25% in drought prone region and 33.12% in river basin region. The age group 51-60 constitutes 6.08% in drought prone region and 6.82% in river basin region. The age group above 60 constitutes 4.92% in drought prone region and 4.18% in river basin region.

Table 5.9

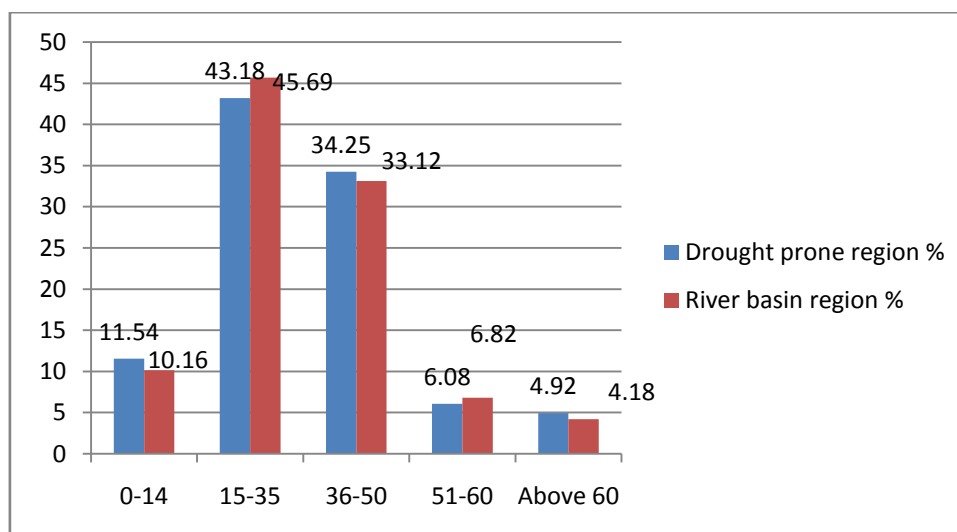
Age structure of sample population

Age group	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No of family members	%	No of family members	%
0-14	150	11.54	131	10.16
15-35	561	43.18	589	45.69
36-50	445	34.25	427	33.12
51-60	79	6.08	88	6.82
Above 60	64	4.92	54	4.18
Total	1299	100	1,289	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 5.7

Age structure of sample population



5.12 Education qualification of family members of sample households

A certain degree of educational level gives social status to the family. Education qualification not only gives better jobs, services but also creates social awareness of different aspects of society, which enriches life. Education plays important role in consumption expenditure pattern of any community.

Table 5.10

Education qualification of family members of sample households

Education qualification	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No of family members	%	No of family members	%
Illiterate	146	11.23	139	10.78
Primary	98	7.54	115	8.92
Secondary	631	48.57	668	51.82
Higher secondary	230	17.70	227	17.61
Graduate	97	7.46	102	7.91
Postgraduate	93	7.15	37	2.87
Diploma/certificate	04	0.30	01	0.07
Total	1299	100	1,289	100

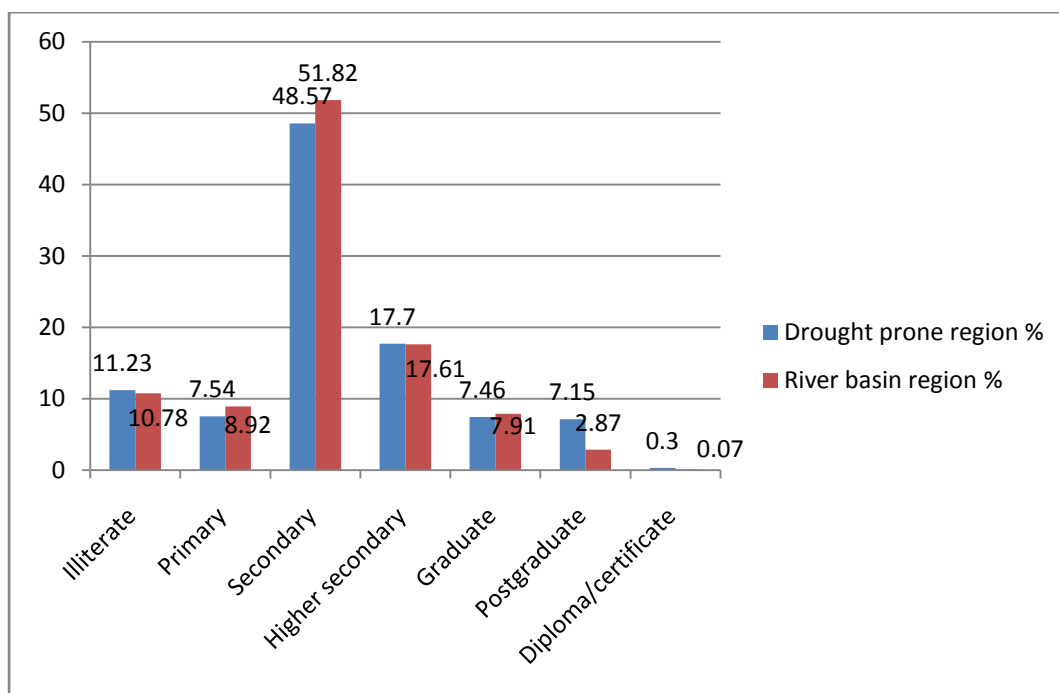
Source: Survey Data

Table 5.10 and figure 5.8 indicates that the education qualification of family members of sample households. 11.23% population were found to illiterate in drought prone region and 10.78% in river basin region, 7.54% population had education till primary class in drought prone region and 8.92% in river basin region, 48.57% population had education till secondary class in drought prone region and 51.82% in river basin region, 17.70% population had education till higher secondary class in drought prone region and 17.61% in river basin region, 7.46% population were found to be graduate in drought prone region and 7.91% in river basin region, 7.15% population were found to be post graduate in drought prone region and 2.87% in river basin region. Nearly 88.72% of the population found to literate in drought prone region and 89.2% in river basin region. There are no much differences in the literacy rate

among the both region. Literacy rate found to be good. This credit goes to sincere efforts taken by officials of state literacy programme in the rural region.

Figure 5.8

Education qualifications of family members of sample households



The above analysis indicate that very poor educational attainments found among the scheduled caste in spite of various policies and schemes introduced by government for upliftment of scheduled caste education level. It is found that the highest percent of population had an education below secondary class in both regions.

5.13 Occupation structure of family members of sample households

There are various factors influencing occupation status of scheduled caste in India. Education level is the most importance factor in determining occupation structure of scheduled caste. In spite of reservation for scheduled caste in education sector and government service sectors, scheduled caste population found very low status in occupation and education level.

Table 5.11**Occupation structure of family members of sample households**

Occupation structure	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No of family members	%	No of family members	%
Agriculture labour	226	20.47	198	15.36
Farmers	303	23.32	452	35.06
Labour	108	8.31	89	6.90
Businessman	45	3.46	56	4.34
Employee	59	4.54	48	3.72
Student	421	32.40	397	30.79
Unpaid member	97	7.46	49	3.80
Total	1299	100	1,289	100

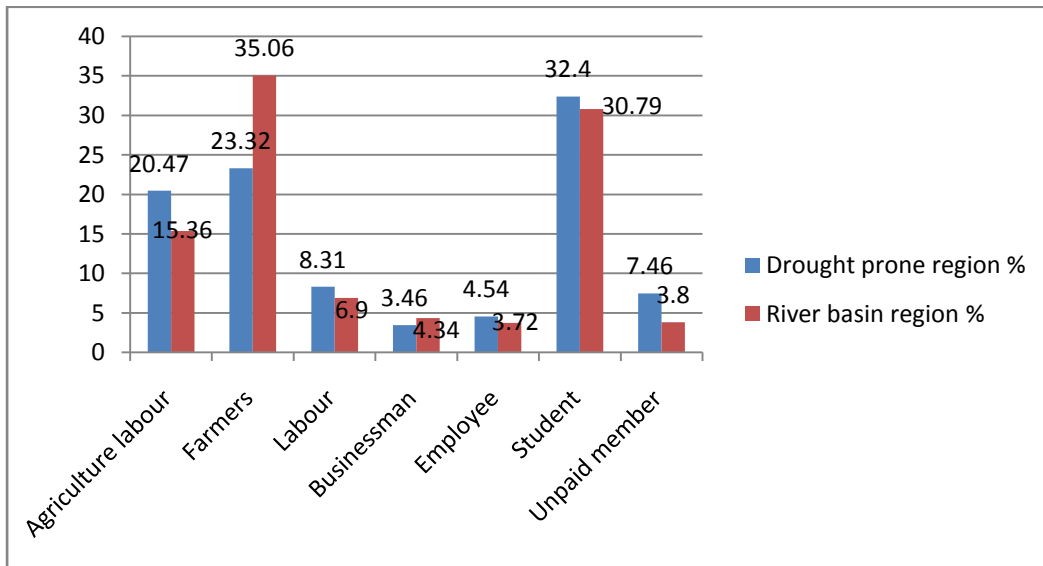
Source: Survey Data

Table 5.11 and figure 5.9 indicate that the proportion of student and unpaid members is high. In the drought prone region “student” constitute 32.40% of sample population and 30.79% in river basin region. Hence the two category ‘student’ and ‘unpaid members’ together account for total persons who are not making any direct effect on earning for themselves in both regions. These two categories together constitute 43.19% of sample population in the drought prone region and 34.59% in river basin region. This indicates the very high percentage of unemployment.

In the drought prone region ‘agriculture labour’ constitutes 20.47% of sample population and 15.36% in river basin region. In the drought prone region ‘farmers’ constitute 23.32% of sample population and 35.06% in river basin region. 8.31% labour class population was found in drought prone region and 6.90% in river basin region.

Figure 5.9

Occupation structures of family members of sample households



The category ‘businessman’ constitutes 3.46% in drought prone region and 4.34% in river basin region. The persons who are regularly employed in private sectors and government sectors constitute 4.54% in drought prone region and 3.72% in river basin region. Very less proportion of regular employees is found in both regions.

5.14 Nature of family of sample households

In the modern era nature of family is changing from joint family to nuclear family. Table 5.11 and figure 5.10 indicate nature of family of sample households. It is revealed that 75.66% households from drought prone region are nuclear and 70.33% in river basin region. 24.33% households are belongs to joint family in drought prone region and 29.66% in river basin region.

Table 5.12

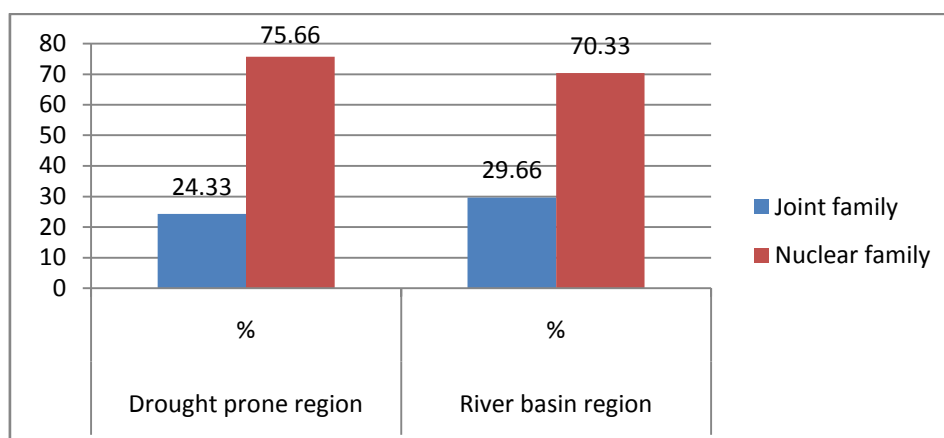
Nature of family of sample households

Type of family	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Joint family	73	24.33	89	29.66
Nuclear family	227	75.66	211	70.33
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 5.10

Nature of family of sample households



5.15 Nature of ownership of house

Ownership of house is a best indicator of standard of living. Table 5.13 and figure 5.11 indicate nature of ownership of house. 0.66% sample households from drought prone region do not have their own house and 2% from river basin region. These families may be migrated from another place for their livelihood. 99.33% sample households from drought prone region have their own house and 98% from river basin region. It may be positive impact of government social welfare programme such as Indira awas yojana to provide housing for rural poor.

Table 5.13

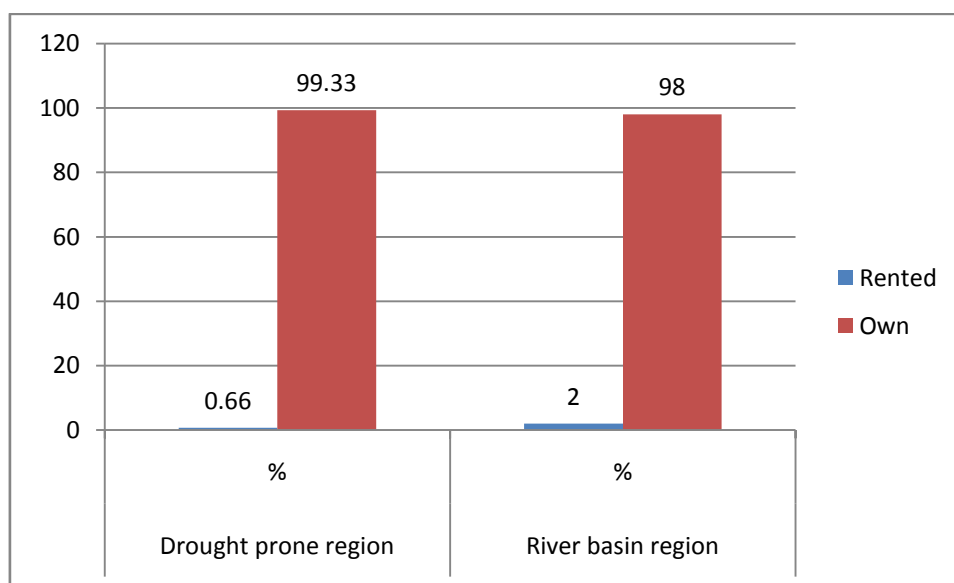
Nature of ownership of house

Ownership of house	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Rented	02	0.66	06	2
Own	298	99.33	294	98
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 5.11

Nature of ownership of house



5.16 Housing details

Table 5.14 and figure 5.12 indicate type of house. 1% families from drought prone region and 0.33% families from river basin region live in hut, 21.66% sample households from drought prone region and 20.33% families from river basin region live in kuccha house, 77.33% families from drought prone region and 79.33% in river basin region living in pucca house.

Table 5.14

Type of house

Type of house	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Hut	03	01	01	0.33
Kutcha	65	21.66	61	20.33
Pacca	232	77.33	238	79.33
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 5.12

Type of house

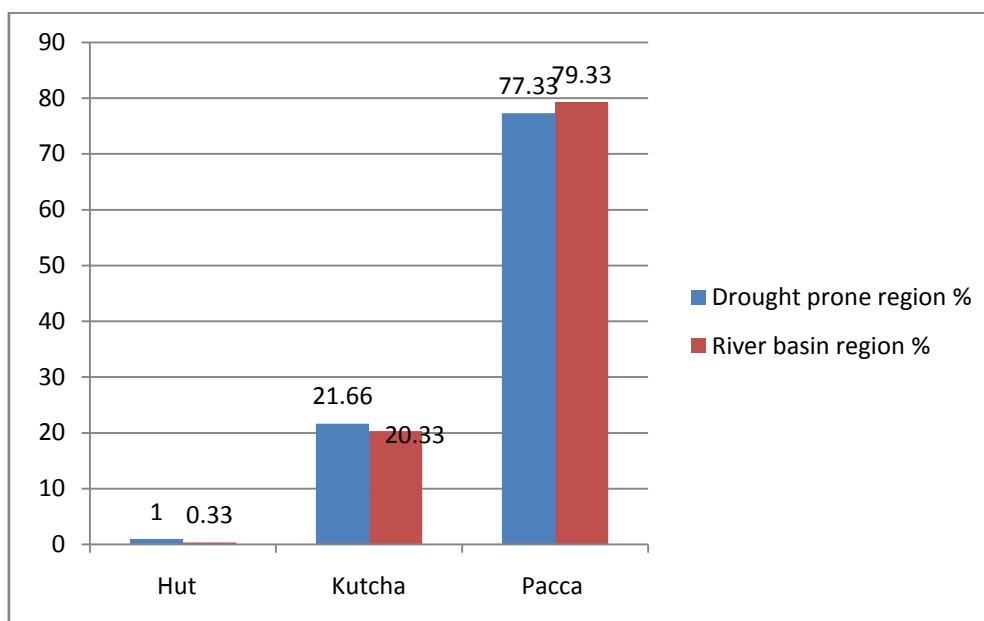


Table 5.15 and figure 5.13 indicate type of roof of house. Regarding type of roof 1% of the households from drought prone region and 0.33% of household from river basin region have thatched/sheet roof on their house. 97% of the households from drought prone region and 94.6% of household from river basin region have tiled/asbestos roof on their house. 2% of the households from drought prone region and 5% of household from river basin

region have 5% roof on their house. It is found that the proportion of concrete roof in both regions is less.

Table 5.15

Type of roof of house

Type of roof	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Thatched/Sheet	03	01	01	0.33
Tiled / Asbestos	291	97	284	94.66
Concrete	06	2	15	05
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 5.13

Type of roof of house

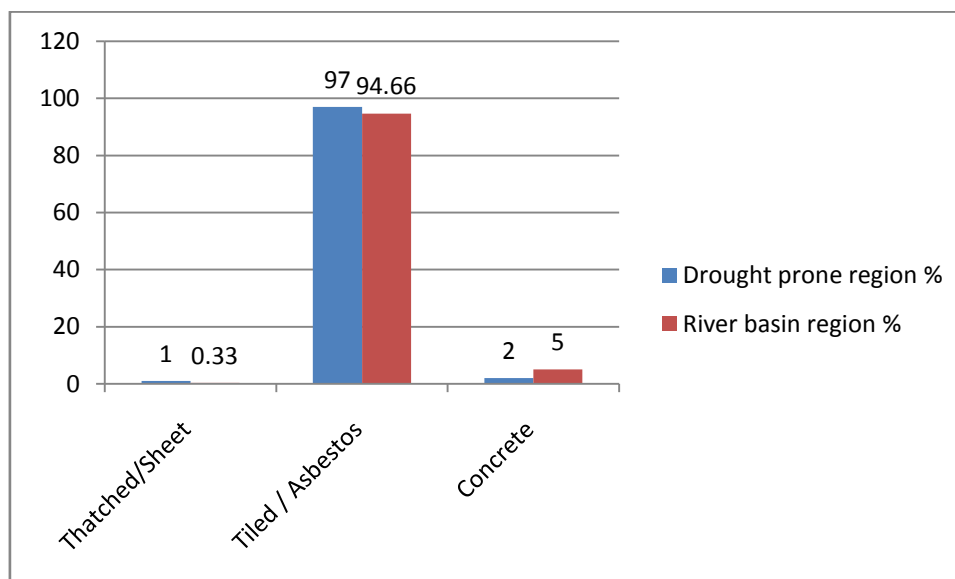


Table 5.16 and figure 5.14 indicates type of wall of houses. The survey result shows that the 73.66% of sample houses from drought prone region and 66.33% from river basin region have walls made by mud. 26.33% of sample

houses from drought prone region and 33.66% from river basin region have walls made by bricks.

Table 5.16

Type of wall of house

Type of wall	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Thatched/Sheet	00	00	00	00
Mud/Wood	221	73.66	199	66.33
Brick	79	26.33	101	33.66
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 5.14

Type of wall of house

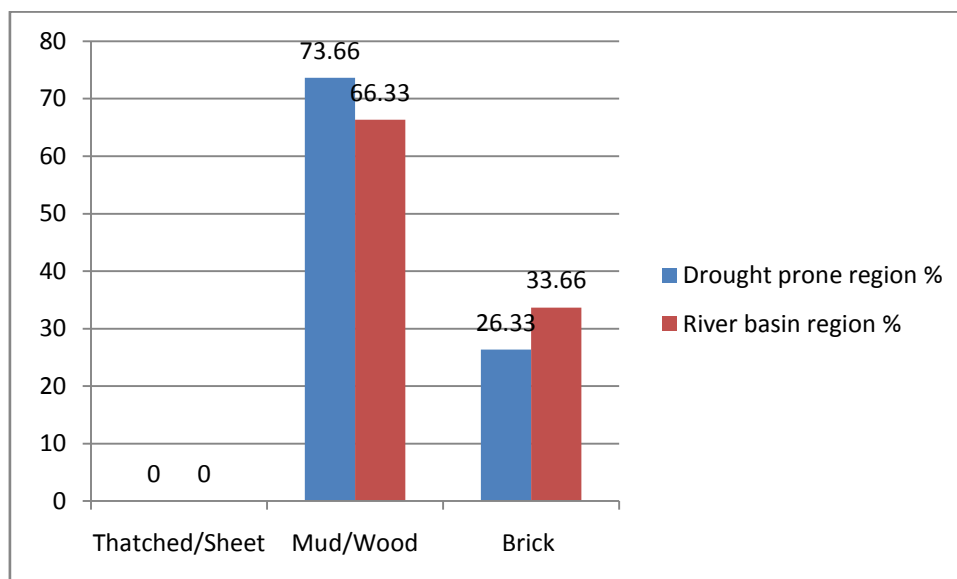


Table 5.17 and figure 5.15 indicate type of flooring of houses. Regarding the type of flooring, 84% sample houses from drought prone region and 75% sample houses from river basin region have cow dung flooring. Only 0.66% houses from drought prone region and 5.33% houses from river basin region

have cement flooring. 15.33% houses from drought prone region and 19.66% houses from river basin region have granite/marble/tiles flooring.

Table 5.17

Type of floor of house

Type of floor	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Mud	00	00	00	00
Cement	02	0.66	16	5.33
Granite/Marble/Tiles	46	15.33	59	19.66
Cow dung	252	84	225	75
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 5.15

Type of floor of house

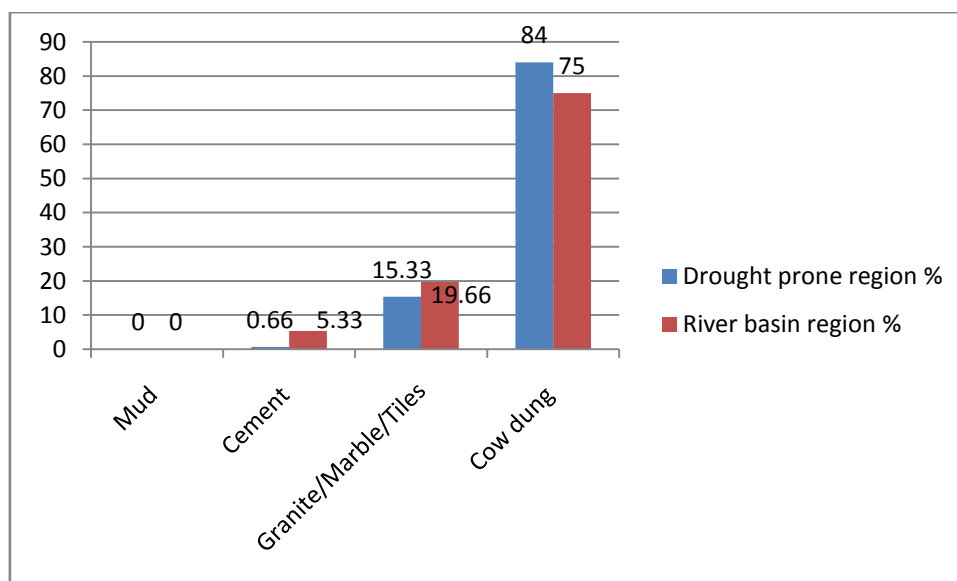


Table 5.18 and figure 5.16 indicate sanitary facility for sample households. Regarding the sanitary for sample households, survey data shows that about 75% households from drought prone region and 88.33% from river basin region used covered toilet (covered pit). Still 25% sample households from drought prone and 11.66% households from river basin go in open air. Not a single household is using ESP or Flush toilet in both regions.

Table 5.18

Sanitary facility for sample households

Sanitary facility	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Open air	75	25	35	11.66
Covered pit	225	75	265	88.33
ESP	00	00	00	00
Flush	00	00	00	00
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 5.16

Sanitary facilities for sample households

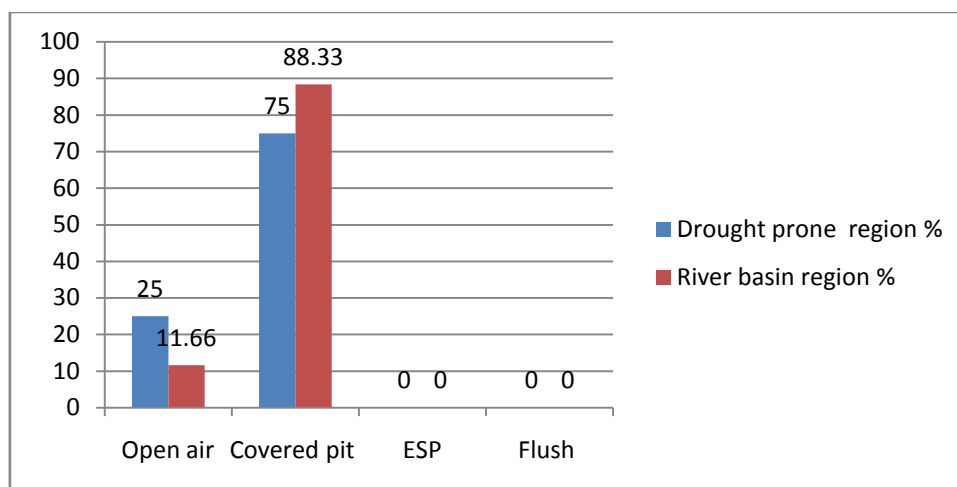


Table 5.19**Primary source of energy for cooking**

Primary source of energy for cooking	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Coke, coal	00	00	00	00
Firewood	40	13.33	30	10
LPG	215	71.66	235	78.33
Gobar gas	15	05	25	8.33
Dunk cake	20	6.6	06	02
Charcoal	00	00	00	00
Kerosene	10	3.3	04	1.33
Electricity	00	00	00	00
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Table 5.19 and figure 5.17 indicate primary source of energy for cooking. It is found that 71.66% sample households from drought prone region and 78.33% sample households from river basin region use LPG for cooking, 13.33% sample households from drought prone region and 10% sample households from river basin region use firewood for cooking, 6.6% sample households from drought prone region and 2% sample households from river basin region use dung cake for cooking, only 3.3% sample households from drought prone region and 1.33% sample households from river basin region use kerosene for cooking.

Figure 5.17

Primary source of energy for cooking

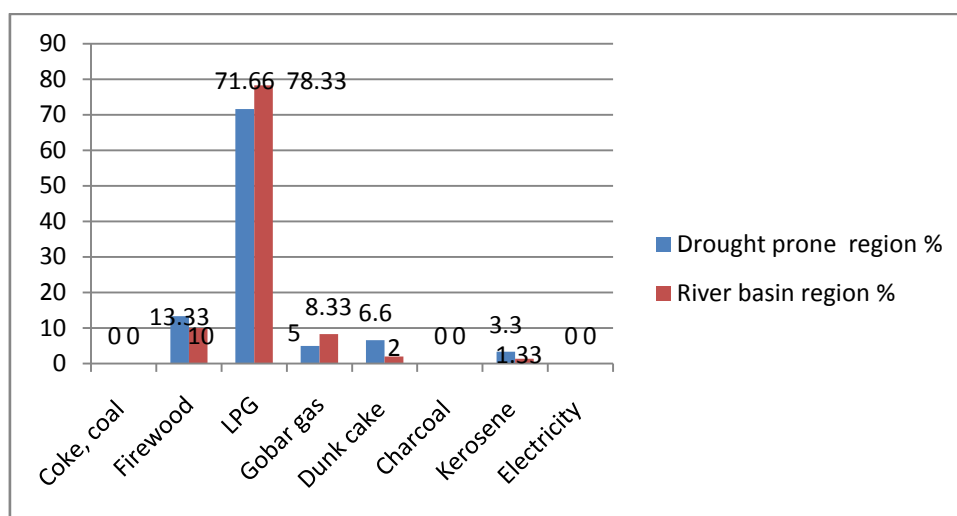


Table 5.20

Secondary source of energy for lighting

Secondary source of energy for lighting	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Kerosene	00	00	00	00
Other oil	00	00	00	00
LPG	00	00	00	00
Candle	00	00	00	00
Electricity	300	100	300	100
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Table 5.20 and figure 5.18 indicate secondary source of energy for lighting. As far as source of energy for lighting is concerned all the households from regions are electrified.

Figure 5.18

Secondary source of energy for lighting

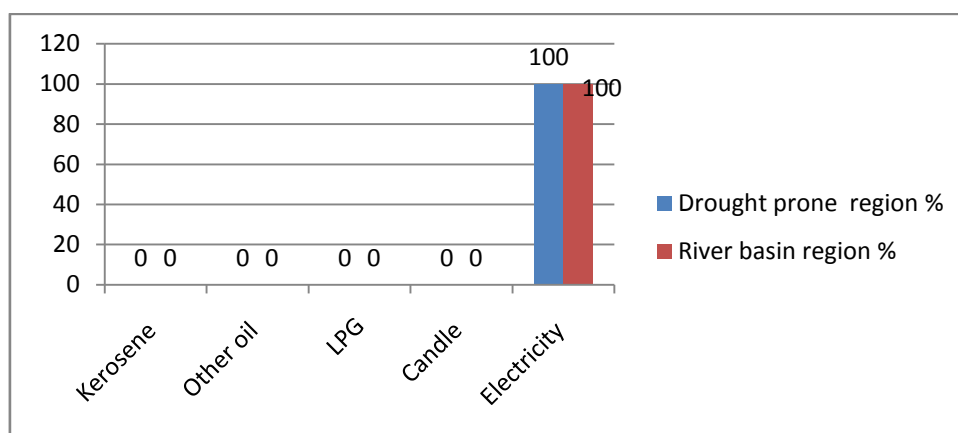


Table 5.21 and figure 5.19 indicate source of drinking water for sample households. As far as source of water is concerned, it is considered to have access to safe drinking water when a person has access to drinking water provided by a tap, bore well/hand pump situated within or outside the house.

Table 5.21

Source of drinking water for sample households

Water source	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Well	40	13.33	13	4.33
Bore well	233	77.66	207	69.00
Public tap	27	09	80	26.66
Total	300	100	300	100

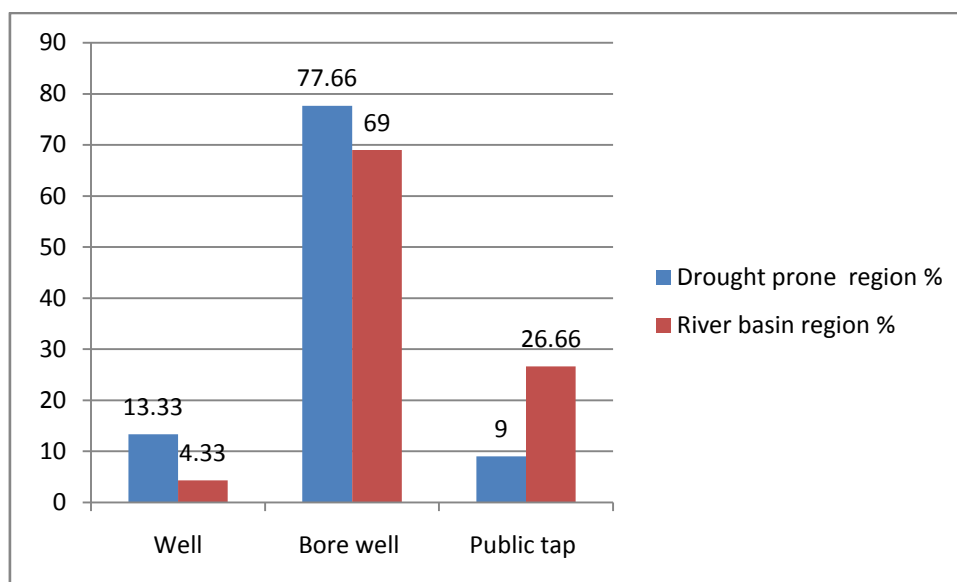
Source: Survey Data

77.66% households from drought prone region and 69% households from river basin region access drinking water from borewell or hand pump. 9% households from drought prone region and 26.66% households from river basin region access drinking water from public tap. 13.33% households from

drought prone region and 4.33% households from river basin region access drinking water from well.

Figure 5.19

Source of drinking water for sample households



Data provided in the above tables clearly indicate that in both regions there are no visible good improvements with regard housing facilities as judged by indicators such as type of wall, type of floor, sanitary facility, and drinking water. It indicates that approximately more than 25% households are underdeveloped. There is no significance difference found between drought prone region and river basin regions populations based on age, sex, education qualification and occupations.

5.17 Possession of land (acre) as on the date of survey of sample households

Table 5.22 and figure 5.20 indicates possession of land as on date of survey of households. 12% households from drought prone region and 5.66% households from river basin region possess land less than one acres. 43% households from drought prone region and 39.66% households from river basin region possess 1 to 2 acre land, 41% households from drought prone region and 48.33% households from river basin region possess 2 to 5 acre

land, only 4% households from drought prone region and 6.33% households from river basin region possess more than 5 acre land.

Table 5.22

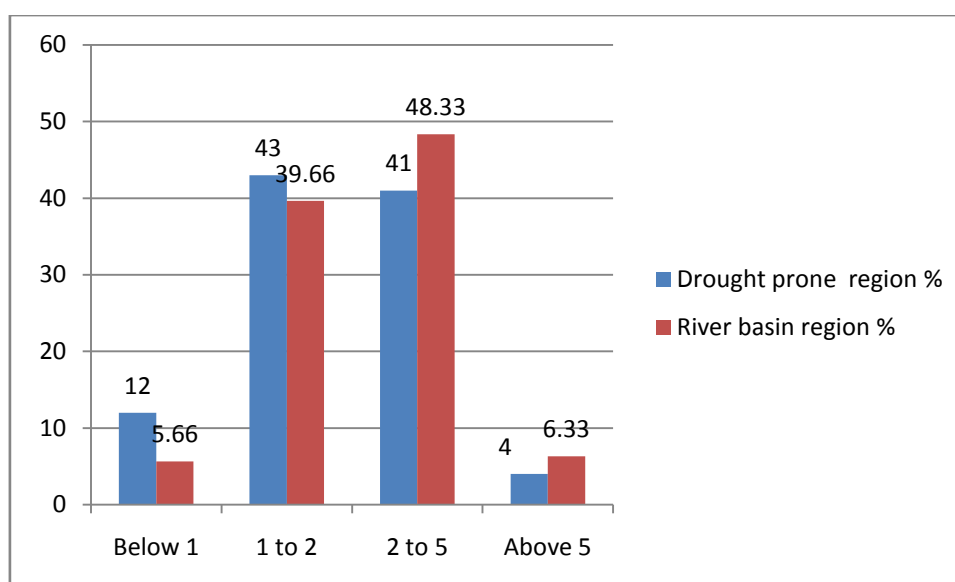
Land (acre) as on the date of survey of sample household

Land in acres	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
below 1	36	12	17	5.66
1 to 2	129	43	119	39.66
2 to 5	123	41	145	48.33
Above 5	12	4	19	6.33
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: survey Data

Figure 5.20

Land (acre) as on the date of survey of sample household



5.18 Distribution of sample households by monthly per capita income

Standard of living of the population is indicated by the income level, which is highly associated with occupation of population. Expenditure being very suitable proxy for income, the NSSO in its survey collects data on expenditure, as reliable information on income is very difficult to collect table 5.23 and figure 5.21 indicate distribution of sample scheduled caste households by monthly per capita income.

It is found that 28.66% sample households from drought prone region and 14.33% from river basin region fall in below Rs 1000 MPCCI class. 34.66% sample households from drought prone region and 35.33% from river basin region fall in Rs 1000-2000 MPCCI class. 20% sample households from drought prone region and 21% from river basin region fall in Rs 2000-3000 MPCCI class.

Table 5.23

Distribution of sample households by monthly per capita income

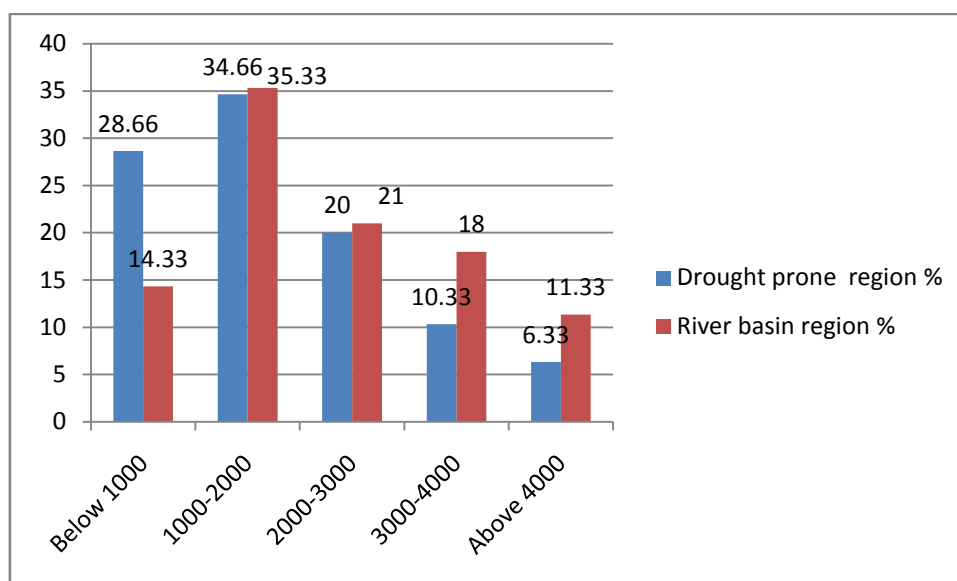
Monthly per capita income class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Below 1000	86	28.66	43	14.33
1000-2000	104	34.66	106	35.33
2000-3000	60	20.00	63	21
3000-4000	31	10.33	54	18
Above 4000	19	6.33	34	11.33
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Considering MPCCI group Rs 3000-4000, 10.33% sample households from drought prone region and 18% from river basin region fall in Rs 3000-4000 MPCCI class. 6.33% sample households from drought prone region and 11.33% from river basin region fall in above Rs 4000 income class. It is revealed that most of the scheduled caste households fall in lower MPCCI class.

Figure 5.21

Distribution of sample households by monthly per capita income



5.19 Conclusion

There are not visible good improvement with regard housing facilities as judged by indicates such type of wall, type of floor, sanitary facility, drinking water. It indicates that approximately more than 25% households are underdeveloped. There is no significance difference found between drought prone region and river basin regions populations based on age, sex, education qualification and occupations. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture sector, percentage of regular employees is very less. Most of sample households are fall in below Rs 4000 per capita income class. Most of the population has their education below higher secondary; proportion of graduate and post graduate people is very less.