



## Socio-Economic Analysis – A Case Study of Fatyabad Village

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### **Introduction :-**

Disparity on the caste basis is common in social, economic and Political spheres of settlements for generations in India. Social restrictions and degree of discrimination on caste basis is attributable to cultural and historical factors. Hence one group differs from another social group. Education has been valued as vehicle of social change, but only a few selected sections of the society pursued formal education. Some of the sections were explicitly prohibited from receiving education resulted in preventing from receiving education. This naturally led to wide difference in education, occupation and other economic conditions among population belonging to various social groups. These things are most acute in Hindu castes. In the changing modern India democratic institutions are giving way to new social patterns and space articulation. Therefore, it is a matter of great academic interest to conduct a socio-economic survey at village level.

### **OBJECTIVES :-**

To evaluate the social and economic structure at household level.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :-**

The present paper involves the use of various natures of data and maps collected from different sources from both published and unpublished categories secondary information is gathered from census of India socio-economic abstracts. Quantitative and analytical methodology is used for present work.

### **STUDY AREA :**

The villages Fatyabad is located on 19<sup>0</sup> 5' North latitude and 74<sup>0</sup> 56' East longitudes, at the height of about 508m. from the sea level. The village is situated in Shrirampur taluka. The village is located on the bank of Stream Pravara and on the Kolhar – Shrirampur road. The village occupies about 3.64 sq. km. area. The northern boundary of the village is marked by Mandapur, Nandur Kh. It the south the Ranjankhol village of Rahuri taluka in the east Galnimb and in the west the Kuranpur village from the boundary.

The climate of this village is influenced by the south-west monsoon. The cold weather season is from December to February and hot weather season continued upto the end of May. The maximum rainfall is recorded in the month of July and August. The average annual rainfall is less than 530 mm. The uncertain rainfall cause droughts many times. Since the area lies in the rain shadow of Sahyadri, it gets very little rainfall.

The soil of the village are mainly derived from Deccan trap rocks. Various types of soils are found in the different parts of the village. Most of the area of the village is covered with deep black soil. The natural vegetation of this village is not significant because of dry climate and less rainfall, grass is grown on the poor soil. The village has some Nimb, Mango, Babul, Chinch, Jambhul, Bor, Umbar, Pimpal, Wad, Kouth trees.

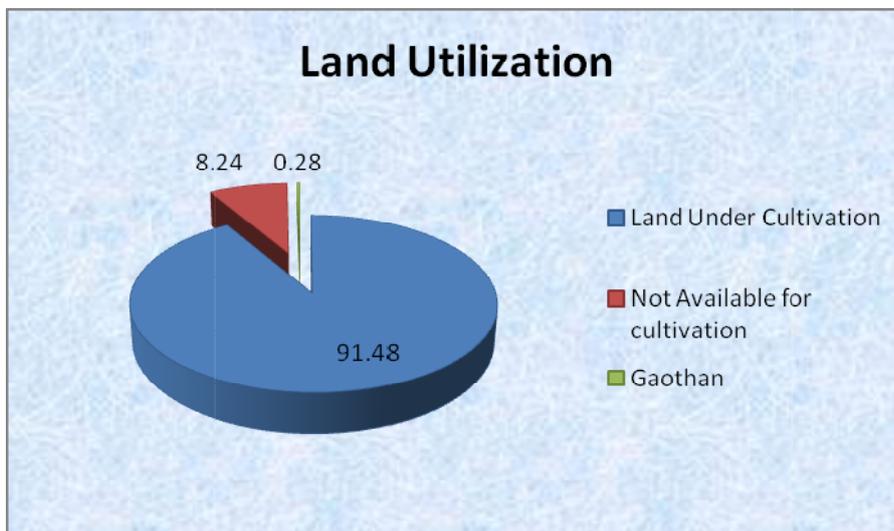
**GENERAL LAND USE :**

The general land-use of the village indicates that out of the total area nearly 91.48% land is under cultivation. Nearly 8.24% land is classified as not available for cultivation. The ‘Gaothan’ occupies only 0.28% of the total land. The figure No. 1.1 and table No. 1.1 shows the general land use pattern of the village.

**Table No. 1.1**  
**Fatyabad – General Land Use – 2011**

Sr.No.	Land Utilization	% to Total
1	Land Under Cultivation	91.48
2	Not Available for cultivation	8.24
3	Gaothan	0.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source : Ahmednagar District Census handbook – 2011.



**Figure No. 1.1**

**AGRICULTURE :-**

The agriculture of this village is mainly depends upon the rainfall. The monsoonal rainfall is uncertain so the agriculture becomes uncertain. The wells and canal are the main source of irrigation. It is observed that, out of the total land under cultivation 32.71% land is under canal irrigation and 67.29% land is under well irrigation. Nearly 91.47% land of the total is under irrigation. Sugarcane, Cotton and Onion are the important cash crops cultivated in the irrigated parts. Jawar and Wheet are the important food crops.

**POPULATION :-**

The village has population of 2208 persons according to 2011 census. During the last five decades village population has grown at the very high rate. The village has a sex ratio of 963 female per 1000 male population. The literate population of the village is 72.64% according to 2011 census.

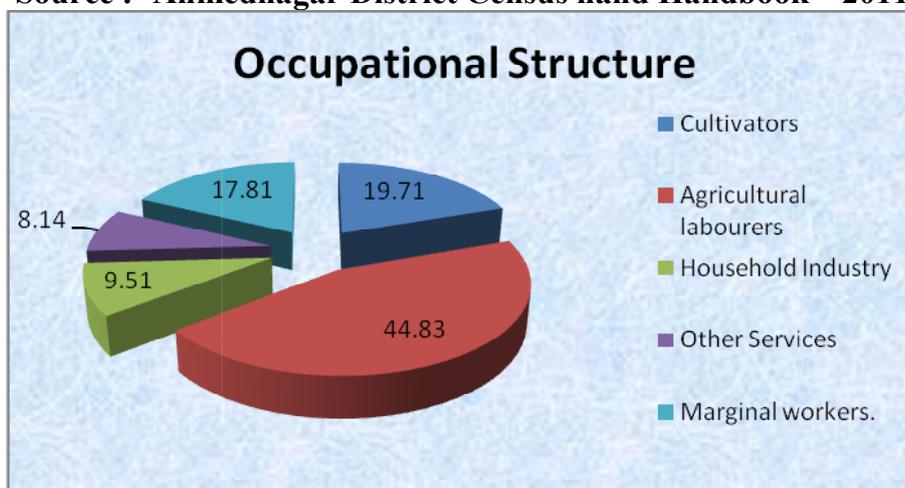
**OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE :**

The occupational character of the village indicates that 59.51% is the working population. Out of the total working population 64.54% population is engaged in agricultural activities. Nearly 9.51% population is classified as household industry population and 8.14% population is found in other activities. Nealy 17.81% population is classified as marginal workers. The table No. 1.2 and figure No. 1.2 give the details about the occupational structure of the village.

**Table No. 1.2  
Fatyabad : Occupational structure 2011.**

Sr.No.	Occupation	No. of persons engaged	% of Total
1	Cultivators	259	19.71
2	Agricultural labourers	589	44.83
3	Household Industry	125	9.51
4	Other Services	107	8.14
5	Marginal workers.	234	17.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source :- Ahmednagar District Census hand Handbook – 2011



**Figure No. 1.2**

**ECONOMY AND THE FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF FATYABAD VILLAGE :**

The village Fatyabad is located on the important road and well connected with the surrounding area. The village has a ‘Grampanchayat’, Talathi Office, Out post, 2 Primary School, One Highschool and Junior College. The primary health centre and two private dispensary serves the medical needs of the village and its surrounding area. The Ahmednagar District Central Co-operative Bank, Agricultural Credit Societies and Several social organizations. There are four temples and one majid in the village.

The list of shops in the village Fatyabad is given in table No. 1.2.

**Table No. 1.3**  
**Fatyabad : Shopping Establishment.**

Sr.No.	Type of Establishment	No. of Establishment
1	Grocery	06
2	Stationary	05
3	Seeds and Fertilizer	01
4	Electric Goods	02
5	Medical	03
6	Hotels	02
7	Photo-Studio	01
8	Flour Mills	03
9	Laundry	01
10	Cycle Shops	02
11	Tailors	04
12	Pan-bidi shops	02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

**MORPHOLOGY OG THE VILLAGE :-**

The settlements is having a compact, rectangular shape. The village has a extension towards Kolhar-Shrirampur road. The map No. 1.3 shows the plan of village ‘Gaothan’. The people moved to their farm house in order to take better care of their farms. It is observed that the southern side of the main road is occupied by residential houses, shops, primary school, bank, Temples and Majid. The High school and Junior college, Primary health centres, shops, houses, hotels and bus-stop are located near the road in the western side of the village. The street pattern of the village from a rectangular grid of ‘alies’ and ‘gallies’. The social structure of the village divides it into separate compartments based on the caste system.

**Village Fatyabad**



**BUILDING MATERIAL :**

The building material used in the dwellings of Fatyabad village show significant relation between the availability of building material and economic conditions of the people. The most of the houses are of burnt bricks and corrugated iron sheet. Timber is used for roof, doors and windows. About 47.21% houses are of the burnt bricks.

**CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSES ACCORDING TO WALL MATERIAL :**

The classification of wall material used indicates that out of the total 430 houses 203 houses use burnt bricks as wall material. Nearly 185 houses ( 43.02%) have mud and unburnt bricks and 38 houses ( 8.84%) are constructed with the maximum of cement. Only 4 houses ( 0.93%) have stone walls. The table No. 1.5 gives detail about wall material of the village.

**Table No. 1.5**  
**Fatyabad – Wall Material and Number of Houses.**

Sr.No.	Wall Material	No. of Houses	% of Total
1	Mud and Unburnt Bricks	185	43.02
2	Burnt bricks	203	47.21
3	Stone	04	0.93
4	Cement	38	8.84
	<b>Total</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**HOUSES ACCORDING TO ROOF MATERIAL :**

The various types of roof material are used for construction of houses. The climate is most influencing factor to form the roof material of the houses. Most of the houses have used corrugated iron sheet as roof material. Nearly 85.35% of the total houses are constructed by this roof material. Nearly 8.84% houses are cement constructed and only 5.81% houses are having Grass, Wood and bamboos roof. The table No. 1.5 indicates the details about the roof material.

**Table No 1.6**  
**Fatyabad – Roof Material and Number of Houses**

Sr.No.	Roof Material	No. of Houses	% of Total
1	Grass, Wood & Bamboo	25	5.81
2	Corrugated iron sheet	367	85.35
3	Cement	38	8.84
	<b>Total</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**HOUSE PLANS :-**

Available accommodation according to number of rooms represents a correct picture of the housing condition in the village. The table No. 1.6 gives detail about rooms occupied and number of houses in the Fatyabad Village.

**Table No. 1.7**  
**Fatyabad : House Plans and number of Houses.**

Sr.No.	House Plans	No. of Houses	% of Total
1	Single rooms	24	5.58
2	Two rooms	217	50.47
3	Three rooms	157	36.51
4	Above 3 rooms	32	7.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>100.00</b>



It is observed that out the total houses 50.47% ( 217 houses ) houses are of two rooms. Nearly 36.51% ( 157 Houses ) houses are three rooms. Only 7.44% ( 32 houses ) houses are of more than three rooms and 5.58% ( 24 houses ) houses are single room.

It is observed that the agriculture labourers and cultivators have typical houses with a open space in the front, some of the houses have a courtyard. The front room of the houses is called 'Osari' and the single close room which serves the purpose of Kitchen, bed room and store.

#### **CONCLUSIONS : -**

Concluding the study answer the research questions that village society can be observed as comparative good economic condition with lagging behind in social and gender conditions.

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