

Socio-Economic status of the farmers in village in Aamangatta, Gubbi Tahsil, Karnataka State, India

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Abstract

Village studies are important as they provide insights in to the socio economic status of the Households and nature of changes taking place in village institutions, infrastructure and household characteristics. Such studies indicate policies which need to be framed keeping in mind future course of phenomena that would be observed in the village' in Aamangatta, Gubbi Tahsil, Karnataka state.

The present study was undertaken in the. to know the village' in Aamangatta, Gubbi Tahsil, Karnataka state. socio-economic status of the farmers in adopted and non-adopted village. The socio-economic characteristics pertaining to demography, means of production and investment income and expenditure pattern of people living in a particular location strongly influence their responses to technological changes and participation in development schemes. Thereby 20 respondents were selected from adopted

village. From the study it is found that majority of the respondents belonging to adopted village were from middle age, educated up to middle school education level, belonging to open category with medium and lower equal size of family having marginal land holding category with medium annual income, scientific orientation, economic motivation, risk preference. Regarding non adopted village respondents they were found in middle age, open category, having large size of family, medium land holding category, with medium annual income, scientific orientation, risk preference, economic motivation having medium level category. In respect of socio-economic status it was found that majority of adopted and non adopted village respondents had medium level of socio-economic status.

Keywords: socio-economic status, farmers, adopted village

Introduction

Socio-economic status is the field of study that examines social and economic factors to better understand how the combination of both influences something. The socio-economic characteristics pertaining to demography, means of production and investment of income and expenditure pattern of people living in a particular location strongly influence their responses to technological changes and participation in development schemes.

The Ammanaghatta village is located in Gubbi taluka of Tumkur district in Karnataka, India. It is situated 6 km away from sub-district headquarter Gubbi (tehsil office) and 26km away from district headquarter Tumkur. As per 2009 stats, Ammanaghatta village is also a gram Panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 784.29 hectares. Ammanaghatta has a total population of 2,157 peoples, out of which male population is 1,083 while female population is 1,074. Literacy rate of Ammanaghatta village is 66.67% out of which 73.13% males and 60.15% females are literate. There are about 516 houses in Aammanaghatta village. The Pincode of Ammanaghatta village locality is 572216. The present study the goal of socio-economic study is to bring about socio-economic progress in terms of considerate the present situation of a exacting area. Socio-economic study of villages is mainly for Understanding the present condition of villages regarding the lifestyle, education status, and health status, dependency on forest, water hazards, food scarcity and overall development of rural areas. Study focuses on socio-economic status and of respondents. It becomes necessary for extension workers to recognize the respondents with attitude and the respondents who are lagging behind the course of development. Socio-economic status gives a picture of an individual and his family in respect of social and economic position in a community. Chapin has described socio-economic status as "The position of an individual or a family". The study focuses on social class structure in selected villages.

Objectives

1. To know about the development of Aammangatta village.
2. To know the living condition of the Aammangatta villagers.

Methodology

This is a listed survey. The observation method has been us. The present study was conducted in the village' in Aamangatta, Gubbi Tahsil, Karnataka state. Village Aamangatta was selected purposively for the study. Selecting the respondent's criteria was followed. Respondents selected from adopted village. From Adopted village 20 respondents was selected randomly. Thus, Ex-post facto design of social research was used in the present study. Specially developed interview schedule was developed for data collection from adopted villages. Collection of data regarding socio-economic status of the respondent's from selected Adopted villages was gathered by personally interviewing the respondents by focusing on socio-economic status of the respondents

in adopted villages. The respondents thus, data were obtained that personal interview method and generally the respondents either were interviewed at farm or at their home.

Interpretation

With the help of the students of T.J.College Khadki Pune. (B.A, B.Com 1st & 2nd Year) went to village Aamangatta, Gubbi Tahsil, Karnataka state to do a Socio- economic and educational survey. We reached through the mode of Pickup transport. It was a great skill. Our main motto for this survey is to know the villagers' income, social, and economic conditions. In this process, we all divided into 4 groups. We have 20 sets of Questionnaires divided into three sections in which their social and economic condition has been mentioned. After that, we were assigned to go out. Ask them about their routine work, professions, source of income, the composition of families, health, education, services, etc.

Findings

The major findings are:

1. Transportation Facility

Railway Station Available within 5 - 10 km distance from Aamangatta village. Most of the persons also use of the facility. Public Bus Service available within village in some hours to hours in day. and also Private Bus Service available within village. City buses ply as per the schedule implemented by the state transport. Some person has use of Vehicles. It has been observed that the villagers mostly use two- wheelers for daily purposes. As the village is quite remote from the city, the villagers use motorcycles to go to the city for their requirements. Along with motorcycles, the villagers have been found to use bicycles also.

2. Household Electric Objects

The Amangatta village is most of The eminence of modernity is still subtle for the villagers. The villagers use shade T.V and electric fans as per their necessity. And use of agriculture facility Affordability is an important factor here. Karnataka Government Provided Most of electricity is free for all farmers in village Aamangatta. Karnataka government yhave also promote the areas farmer and there development.

3. Structure of houses

In the villages people mostly stay in pakka houses. In addition, most of the families have made pucca houses for a better lifestyle. It has also been surveyed that some of villagers have built pucca houses and kaccha houses. It is to be noticed here that the type of houses is consistent with the economic affordability of villagers. Maximum numbers of people stay in Pakka houses that mirror their socio- economic condition. The rented house is almost nil in the village.

5. Occupation

The village's chief economy depends on agricultural activity; hence, people are engaged in farming or farming- related work. Out of the surveyed houses, about thirty families are involved in farming, whereas five are involved in doing business. Besides farming and business, villagers are also engaged in other activities like co-workers on construction sites and labor to earn a livelihood. Needless to say, in this regard that the villagers need to work hard for their livelihood

6. Drinking Water

Drinking water is one of the most important sources of basic amenities to be ensured in our daily lifestyle. Quite outstandingly, villagers' disappointment regarding the water supply has been found. Even nearly 80% of the families use Borwells as the source of drinking water, and few families still arrange drinking water from other possessions without well and hand pumps. Those who are economically strong can arrange bore well to ensure drinking water supply. The proper sanitation facility should be given utmost priority to ensure the pan India cleanliness drive, an scheme taken by Govt. of India. It is notified that villagers (at least 90% families of the surveyed houses) use private toilets. Another prominent example is that about 10% of the villagers still use open toilets. The villagers expect active collaboration or useful measures to resolve this problem as fast as likely by the management body.

7. Use of Bank Facility

As per the government scheme, most villagers have bank accounts. They use it for each transaction related to agriculture. On the other hand, they do not have sufficient funds due to various circumstantial crises. As a result of it, they do not have fixed deposits. Yes, in the age of the digital economy, rural people use debit cards or ATM cards. They use it for drawing money as per their requirements. The government directly credits the amounts they get as wages of crops as minimum support prices in their accounts. It helps them to be benefitted and makes the economic transaction quite transparent. The usage of credit cards is irrelevant to them. It has been observed that the whole economy of the village is reliable on farming. The villagers have taken a loan from Grameen Bank at a lower interest rate to manage the farm expenditure. The repayment of the loan amount is interrelated with the good wages they must get for crops. The government should take effective steps in this regard.

6. Results

In the village mostly stay in kaccha houses. In addition, certain families have made pucca houses for a better lifestyle. It has also been surveyed that few villager have built pucca houses and kaccha houses. It is to be noticed here that the type of house is interrelated with the economic affordability of villagers. Maximum numbers of citizens stay in kaccha houses that mirror their socio- economic condition, and the rented house is almost nil in the village. The village's chief economy depends on agricultural activity; hence, people are busy in farming or undeveloped- related work. Out of the surveyed houses, nearly 30 families are involved in

farming, whereas families are found to be involved in doing business. Besides farming and business, villagers also appoint in other activities, working on structure sites and labor to earn a Livelihood. Needless to mention, in this regard that the villagers need to toil hard for their livelihood. Drinking water is one of the most important sources of basic amenities to be ensured in our daily lifestyle. Quite noticeably, the dissatisfaction of villagers regarding the water supply has been found. Even though nearly 80% of the families use handpumps as the source of drinking water, few families still arrange drinking water from other resources, without wells and ponds. Those who are economically sound can arrange bore well to ensure drinking water supply. The proper sanitation facility should be given utmost priority to ensure the pan India cleanliness drive, an initiative taken by govt. Of India. It is noteworthy that villagers (at least 30 families of the surveyed houses). Use private toilets along with this; another most cited example is that near about 10% of the villagers still use open toilets. The villagers expect active cooperation or effective measures to solve this problem as fast as possible by the administration body.

7. Major Problems Faced by Villagers

Here is the data on problems faced by the villagers. Through this pie chart, it is clearly shown that their biggest problem is related to housing. Maximum people 47% were unhappy with their type of houses. Also, sanitation is a big problem, 32% here. Problem-related to drinking water are 11% and 10% of occupations.

8. Observation

It has been observed that the village people are very simple and their way of talking is also good. The main occupation of this village is agriculture. The village people are very cooperative and loving. However, this village faces many problems, including medical facilities, transport, lack of education, and an improper drainage system. Roads are damaged. The financial condition of the village is very poor. They only depend on agriculture. The family system is mostly jointly organized. This area is not too developed. There is no safety facility for the people. Maximum houses are kaccha without having a proper system in their houses. They do not have any other source of income. They would not use any modern techniques in agriculture because of ignorance of technology.

9. Suggestions

1. Here are some suggestions to improve their livelihood
2. Build a higher secondary school for boys & girls.
3. People have to be aware of government programs.
5. Use new technology in the agricultural sector.
5. People need to make the connections the electricity.
6. Construction of toilets in their houses.
7. Throw garbage in the proper place.

8. Proper drainage system.

9. People have to improve their economic conditions by doing extra jobs

Conclusion

The progress of any country depends on the development of the village. So, it is necessary to take major steps to better the villagers. implementation. Like Panchayat, the government and local administration should work together to develop the village. The villagers should also be aware of their rights and duties. The village has to be properly needful developed. It still lacks the necessary amenities for a basic lifestyle. In the village, there is only a middle-standard school. People are partially satisfied with the implementation of government schools. The village has mixed types of houses, including kaccha and pucca. The major transportation system of the village is the city Bus. Commonly highest education standard in a family is standard 10th. The government and local administration like Panchayat should work together to better their lifestyle than the current security.

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