



**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS IN IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED VILLAGES OF PHALTAN TALUKA OF SATARA DISTRICTS**

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**Abstract:**

Irrigation can transform society as well as land and landscapes (Blake and Taylor, 1986; McCrostie Little and Taylor, 2001). It has long been accepted in agricultural societies that the power of water managed through irrigation can transform the land. Citing historical examples from ancient to modern times, Morton (1978) points out that it is not so widely appreciated “water can transmute a society as definitely and profoundly as it transforms the landscape”. In India, when irrigation facilities are increases economic condition is also increases. This research study the which impact occur on demography (such as large family size, high total number of children, woman health), social (such as education, woman status, agricultural labor status) and economic condition of a particular family. This research also considers the impact of irrigation on rural women. Can rural females really developed her social, economic and decision power or not after available irrigation facilities.

**Keywords:** Irrigation, Density, Population, Sex Ratio, Workforce, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Cast etc.

**Introduction**

Maharashtra is a one of the developed state in the Istern part of India. Maharashtra is the third largest state in India in terms of area and the second largest in terms of population. Maharashtra is one of the leading states in India. The State of Maharashtra is bounded by the States and Union Territories of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Karnataka, Goa and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. To the Ist of the state lies the Arabian Sea, 720 km. Has benefited from the coast. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra with a population of about 11 crores. About 1.8 crore people live in Mumbai. Nagpur is the capital city of Maharashtra.

The population density rate of a village in phaltan taluka of Pune district in Maharashtra is taken into consideration for a comparative study of the demographic component of horticultural and agrarian villages. Sastewadi and

Vinchurni villages located in Phaltan taluka. An information will be obtained by inspecting the village of Vinchurni . Various factors like population literacy, gender ratio, farmers, laborers have been studied in that village.

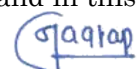
**Aims and Objective:**

- 1) To study the demographic phenomena in irrigated and non-irrigated villages of Satara District.
- 2) To find out Social condition in two villages of Sastewadi and Vinchurni in Phaltan taluka.
- 3) To analyses comparative study of economic factors in irrigated and non-irrigated villages in Phaltan taluka of Satara.

**Study Area:**

According to the 2011 census, Phaltan has a population of 290549. Phaltan and its environs are largely dependent on agriculture as their main source of income. Due to irrigation of Nira right canal from Veer dam, the land in this area



  
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is moderately cultivable. The Nira and Banganga rivers also provide direct irrigation water to agriculture. Drinking water also comes from this canal. The main crops are sugarcane, grapes, sorghum, cotton and wheat. Grapes and sugar are exported from here

#### **Analysis:**

#### **1) Demographic factors**

In order to make a comparative study of the demographic factors of horticultural and agrarian villages in Phaltan taluka, I will take the information of two villages namely Sastewadi and Vinchurni in Phaltan taluka.

#### **i) Population density**

The population density of Sastewadi village is 9.96 hectare while the population density of Vinchurni is 1.65 hectare. From this it is noticed that Sastewadi. The population density of this village is more than the population density of Vinchurni.

#### **ii) Family size**

The number of family members in this village is 4.68 and the number of family members in Vinchurni is 4.89. From the above information it is noticed that Sastewadi. The number of family members in this village is less than the number of family members in Vinchurni. Therefore, the number of family members in Vinchurni is higher.

#### **iii) Child Proportion (0 to 6 years age)**

The population of Sastewadi in the age group of 0-6 is 1877 with 1009 boys and 868 girls. The population of 0-6 age group in Vinchurni is 278 with 162 boys and 116 girls. From this information, it is understood that the number of children in Sastewadi village is more than the number of children in Vinchurni.

#### **iv) Child Sex Ratio:**

The sex ratio of 0-6 age group in this village is 865.2 and the sex ratio in Vinchurni is 720. From this it is noticed that the sex ratio in Sastewadi village is higher than the sex ratio in Vinchurni village.

#### **v) Sex Ratio:**

The sex ratio in Sastewadi village is 964.8 while the sex ratio in Vinchurni is 932.7. From this it is noticed that Sastewadi.

The sex ratio in the village is very high. The sex ratio is 1019 in Vinchurni.

#### **2) Social Factors**

While studying all the elements of horticulture and agriculture in Phaltan taluka of Satara district of Maharashtra, it is necessary to study the social elements of that village. Therefore, it is necessary to know the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Caste Sex Rate, Scheduled Tribe Sex Rate, and Literacy Rate in that village. It is necessary to study this element in that village.

#### **i) Population of Scheduled Caste:**

The population of Scheduled Castes in Sastewadi is 2604 and the population of Scheduled Castes in Vinchurni is 288. From this it can be seen that Scheduled Caste population is higher in Sastewadi village and Scheduled Caste population is less in Vinchurni village.

#### **ii) Population of Scheduled Tribe:**

The population of Scheduled Tribes in Sastewadi village is 139. Also, the population of Scheduled Tribes in Vinchurni is about 1. From this it can be seen that the population of Scheduled Tribes in Sastewadi village is more than the population of Scheduled Tribes in Vinchurni.

#### **iii) SC Sex Rate**

In Sastewadi SC sex rate is 996 and in Vinchurni, SC sex rate is 996. This shows that the sex rate of Scheduled Castes in Sastewadi and Vinchurni is the same.

#### **3) Economic factors**

While comparing the horticultural and agrarian component of Phaltan taluka in Satara district of Maharashtra, it is important to study the economic component of that village. While studying the economic component of Sastewadi and Vinchurni villages, farmer rate, labor rate, farm labor rate, retail labor rate, domestic labor rate, other labor rate, number of non-workers as well as major labor rate are

#### **i) Total labor rate.**

The total number of workers in Sastewadi village is 3895 per sq.m. Km. The total number of workers in the village of Vinchurni is 5861 per sq.m. Km. From this it can be seen that the total number of workers in Sastewadi village is less than the total number of workers in Vinchurni.

**ii) Main Workers:**

Number of main workers in Sastewadi village is 5890 while the number of main workers in Vinchurni village is 1330. From this it can be seen that the population of major workers in Sastewadi village is more than the number of major workers in Vinchurni village.

**iii) Farmers:**

The total number of farmers in Sastewadi village is 772 with 656 males and 116 females. The total number of farmers in Vinchurni is 775, of which 367 are men and 408 are women.

**iv) Agricultural laborers:**

The total number of agricultural laborers in Sastewadi village is 2148 with 1256 males and 892 females. The total number of agricultural laborers in the village of Vinchurni is 364 out of which 165 are male and 199 are female. From this it can be seen that the number of laborers in the village towards Vinchurni is less.

**v) Domestic Industry Worker:**

The number of domestic industry workers in Sastewadi village is 185 with 118 males and 67 females. The number of domestic industry workers in the village of Vinchurni is 13 including 5 males and 8 females. This shows that the number of domestic industry workers in Sastewadi is low.

**vi) Other labor rates:**

The number of other workers in Sastewadi village is 2783. There are 2250 males and 533 females. The number of other workers in the village of Vinchurni is 173. It includes 139 males and 34 females. From this it can be seen that the number of other workers in the village towards Vinchurni is also high.

**vii) Retail labor rate:**

The number of minor workers in Sastewadi village is 1307 out of which 689 are males and 618 are females. The number of minor laborers in the village of Vinchurni is 22, consisting of 14 males and 8 females.

**viii) Unemployment Population Rate:**

The number of non-workers in Sastewadi village is 11275 out of which 4431 are males and 6844 are females. The number of non-workers in the village Vinchurni is 951. There are 499 males and 452 females.

This shows that the number of non-workers in Sastewadi is high.

**Conclusion**

While studying all the components of horticulture and agriculture in Phaltan taluka, I got to know all the components of that village. After getting complete information about the demographic factors, economic factors and social factors of those two villages namely Sastewadi and Vinchurni, he studied them and drew up a plan. From all this information I can see that the population in both the villages is literate, workers, farmers, women, men, children etc. Got information of several components.

The population density of Sastewadi is 996 sq. km. while population density of Vinchurni is only 165 sq. km. when observing these figures we know that the Sastewade village density is like a density of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar villages, in that states mostly villages are irrigated. That types of situation occurred in this Sastewadi village. Vinchurni is non-irrigated village. This type of situation occurs in desert area.

Family size in Sastewadi is more than Vinchurni because of Sastewadi is irrigated village and Vinchurni is non-irrigated village. When we study these phenomena I know that the Sastewadi village family size is like developed state of India like Goa and Kerala. On the other hand Vinchurni village represent the condition of undeveloped state of India like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. Sex ratio is also high in Sastewadi than the Vinchurni. But both the villages indicate low sex ratio per thousand male. This is the serious issue in next phase. Below 850 females per thousand male have observed in Indian cities only in the census year 2011. From all this information, it can be seen that in some areas the number of non-workers is higher. So in some areas literacy is low. At Sastewadi the league age group is 0-6. Also the proportion of literate people is right. The sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years is quite correct in Vinchurni village. The area of Sastewadi is more and the area of Vinchurni is less. Being a rural area, the literacy rate of women in this village is

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low. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the literacy rate of women.

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