Chapter-IV

Socio- Economic Analysis of Sample Households

4.1 Introduction:

In this chapter an attempt is made to analyze the social and economic background of sample households surveyed for this study. It includes demographic profile, social, educational status and occupational distribution of selected the sample households in Latur district. This chapter also covers the land and irrigation details of sample households, which includes size of holding and distribution of area operated sources of irrigation. This chapter also discusses the housing conditions of the sample households and livestock by them. The analysis of these aspects of sample households in the irrigated and un-irrigated sample regions will be helpful in better understanding of the present economical condition of district. It will also be useful in suggesting policy measures for implementing various subsidies and to reduces indebtedness of sample households of the Latur district.

4.2 Age of Family Leader:

The distribution of selected sample households by age group and by farm size group in Latur district is presented in table 4.1. It is found that the highest 41.5 percent sample households are between 41to50 year age group, followed by 36.5 percent between 31to40, 16 percent between
51 to 60, 4 percent between 61 to 70 and one percent sample households between 20 to 30 and 71 to 80 age group. According to size group the marginal and medium sample households was found to be in the age group to 20 to 30 years. No one sample household in this age group among landless and large size households in the study area.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of sample households according to age group:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size Groups</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>20 to 30 Yrs.</th>
<th>31 to 40 Yrs.</th>
<th>41 to 50 Yrs.</th>
<th>51 to 60 Yrs.</th>
<th>61 to 70 Yrs.</th>
<th>71 to 80 Yrs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landless</strong></td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil (46.00)</td>
<td>23 (30.00)</td>
<td>15 (22.00)</td>
<td>11 (22.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marginal</strong></td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>18 (36.00)</td>
<td>21 (42.00)</td>
<td>6 (12.00)</td>
<td>3 (6.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>22 (44.00)</td>
<td>20 (40.00)</td>
<td>6 (12.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Large</strong></td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil (20.00)</td>
<td>10 (54.00)</td>
<td>27 (18.00)</td>
<td>9 (6.00)</td>
<td>3 (2.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>2 (1.00)</td>
<td>73 (36.5)</td>
<td>83 (41.5)</td>
<td>32 (16.00)</td>
<td>8 (4.00)</td>
<td>2 (1.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 09
4.3 Educational Level:

The distribution of sample households by the size of the group, according to the educational level of the head of the households shows in table 4.2. It is found that majority of sample households about 26.5 percent educational levels is primary; It is found that the maximum 26.5 percent sample households education level was primary. While 23.5 percent sample households educational level is secondary, 21 percent were higher secondary and 4.5 percent were graduates. There is decrease in illiteracy among sample households in Latur district with increase in the size of holding. It can be observed that there is no one post graduate in all farm size households. The graduate level educated peoples among selected households are below 4.5 percent. It is found that graduate level is high among medium households in comparison to marginal and large farm households on the contrary illiteracy is highest among landless households. It is observed that the highest 36 percent illiterate households were found in landless size group, while 26 percent in marginal farm size group, 24 percent among large farm size group and 12 percent in medium farm size group. Among the all size group of selected sample households of un-irrigated, illiteracy is higher that irrigated villages.

4.4 Income Source of Sample Households:

Households investment, saving and indebtness depends upon the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size Groups</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Illiterate</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Higher secondary</th>
<th>Graduate</th>
<th>Post-Graduate</th>
<th>Other Diploma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>18 (36.00)</td>
<td>15 (30.00)</td>
<td>8 (16.00)</td>
<td>9 (18.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>13 (26.00)</td>
<td>10 (20.00)</td>
<td>14 (28.00)</td>
<td>12 (24.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>6 (12.00)</td>
<td>12 (24.00)</td>
<td>11 (22.00)</td>
<td>14 (28.00)</td>
<td>7 (14.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>12 (24.00)</td>
<td>16 (32.00)</td>
<td>14 (28.00)</td>
<td>7 (14.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>49 (24.5)</td>
<td>53 (26.5)</td>
<td>47 (23.5)</td>
<td>42 (21.00)</td>
<td>9 (4.5)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 11
income sources of households. If the income source is more than the farmers indebtedness is low. Any household can get income from agricultural farm, labour work, and work in industry, work in construction, sector, forestry, transport, trade etc. The distribution of sample households according to income sources is shown in table 4.3. The largest income source of sample households was agriculture. The proportion share of agricultural income in total income of sample households highest 75 percent. The percentage share of labour work in total income was 25 percent and another important income source of sample households were industry, construction, forestry, transport and trade which contributed zero percent of total income.

Table 4.3: Distributions of sample Households according to Income sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size groups</th>
<th>No of H.H.</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>Labour work</th>
<th>Work in industry</th>
<th>Work in construction</th>
<th>Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>150 (75.00)</td>
<td>50 (25.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 12
4.5 **Working hours in a week:**

The distribution of sample households according to working hours in a week in Latur district is shown in table 4.4. The highest percent of working hours was 85.5 percent, these households worked in field for 56 hours in a week, while 7.5 percent households worked 54 hours in a week and only 7 percent households were worked for 48 hours in week. According to farm size groups there were hundred percent households were among medium and large size groups were working 56 hours in a week.

**Table 4.4: Distribution of sample households according to working hours in Latur District:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>30 Hrs.</th>
<th>36 Hrs.</th>
<th>42 Hrs.</th>
<th>48 Hrs.</th>
<th>54 Hrs.</th>
<th>56 Hrs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>14 (28.00)</td>
<td>12 (24.00)</td>
<td>24 (48.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>3 (6.00)</td>
<td>47 (94.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>14 (7.00)</td>
<td>15 (7.5)</td>
<td>171 (85.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no: 14
4.6 Means of Travel for goes to work:

The distribution of sample households according to means of travel for goes to work in Latur district is shown in table 4.5. 14 percent sample households were using bus services and only 1.5 percent households were using motorcycle for goes to working place. The study indicated that the households, goes to working place by foot was 84 percent. The highest percentage of motorcycle user to work is found in large size farm households and it was 4 percent. No one car and minibus user found in all groups of selected sample households in Latur district.

Table 4.5: Distribution of sample households according to means of travel for goes to work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Bus</th>
<th>Minibus</th>
<th>Car</th>
<th>Motorcycle</th>
<th>Bicycle</th>
<th>By foot</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>28  (56.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>22 (44.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>49 (98.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>49 (98.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>2 (4.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>48 (96.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>28  (14.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>3 (1.5)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>168 (84.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the brackets are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 15
4.7 Type of Place of work:

The development of households depends on the availability of employment in the region. Households can improve their economic condition only by the availability of employment. The distribution of sample households according to type of place of work is presented in table 4.6. It is found from the table that only 75 percent households were working in farm. While 18 percent households do not have fix place of work and 6.5 percent households were working at fixed premises outside home in Latur district.

Table 4.6: Distribution of sample households according to type of place of work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Fixed premises outside Home</th>
<th>At Home</th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>Not a fixed place of work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>13 (26.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>36 (72.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>13 (6.5)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>150 (75.00)</td>
<td>36 (18.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no: 19
4.8 Pension Scheme of Sample Households:

Pension schemes play an important role for security about future. The distribution of samples according to pension scheme holders is shown in Table 4.7. It is found that hundred percent sample households were do not having pension schemes in Latur district due to lack of pension schemes.

Table 4.7: Distribution of sample households according to pension schemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no: 29
4.9 Facility of Paid Leave for Sample Households:

Paid leave facility is available in all service sectors. Maximum 25 paid leave allowed in a year. The distribution of sample households according to facility of paid leave is presented in table 4.8. It is observed that hundred percent sample household do not having facility of paid leave in Latur district.

Table 4.8: Distribution of sample households according to facility of paid leave:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 30
4.10 Time Spending on Agriculture by Sample Households:

Household income depends upon the time spending on agriculture. If they can spent more time, then automatically they can received more income from agriculture. The distribution of sample households according to time spending on agriculture is shown in table 4.9. It is observed that the highest 81.5 percent of time were spending on agriculture by selected sample households in Latur district. Only 18.5 percent households were not spending time on agriculture. According farm holding size 74 percent sample households of landless were not spend timing in agriculture.

Table 4.9: Distribution of sample households according to time spending on agriculture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>13 (26.00)</td>
<td>37 (74.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>163 (81.5)</td>
<td>37 (18.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no: 36
4.11 Number of Months working Agriculture by Sample Households:

The distribution of sample households according to number of months working on agriculture in Latur district is presenting table 4.10. The highest 79.5 percent households working 12 months on agriculture in Latur district. While 2 percent households working only for 6 months in a year. According farm size groups there were hundred percent households were working 12 months among marginal and large size groups in agriculture.

Table 4.10: Distribution of sample households according to number of months working on agriculture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Nil</th>
<th>6 Months</th>
<th>12 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>37 (74.00)</td>
<td>3 (6.00)</td>
<td>10 (20.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>49 (98.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>37 (18.5)</td>
<td>4 (2.00)</td>
<td>159 (79.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 37
4.12 Types of House:

Status of home depends upon own income level. The Income is high; the status of home is also high. The distribution of sample households according to home type of house size in Latur district is presented in table 4.11. The distribution of sample households according to own house types shows that the highest 66 percent sample households home type are own multiple family unit, followed by 34 percent sample households home type are single family house. According to size group highest hundred percent medium farm group, 96 percent large farm group and 68 percent marginal farms group households homes types are own multiple family unit. It is found that with the increase in the farm size the percentage of own multiple family unit homes increase. No one having apartment in the study area.

Table 4.11: Distribution of sample households according to type of house by size:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Apartment</th>
<th>Own multiple family unit</th>
<th>Single family house</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>34 (68.00)</td>
<td>16 (32.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>48 (96.00)</td>
<td>2 (4.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>132 (66.00)</td>
<td>68 (34.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no: 39
4.13 **Number of Rooms in Dwelling Home:**

Own home is the basic need of any person. Table 4.12 indicated the distribution of sample households of Latur district according to number of rooms in dwelling. It is observed that out of 200 selected sample households of Latur district 28 percent households were have 5 rooms in their house. Only 4 percent sample households have 7 rooms in their houses. While 26 percent sample households have 3 rooms, 23 percent households have 6 rooms, 13.5 percent households have 4 rooms and only 5.5 percent households have 2 rooms in their houses. According to farms size groups 74 percent sample households have 3 rooms in their houses and this are belong from landless group.

4.14 **Ownership of Home:**

Own home is the basic need of any person. Table 4.13 shows the distribution of sample households of Latur district. It is observed that out of 200 selected sample households of Latur district hundred percent households were having their own homes.

4.15 **Estimate Value of Home:**

Status of home depends up on own income level of the income is high, the status of home is also high.
Table 4.12: Distribution of sample households according to number of rooms in dwelling:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>2 Rooms</th>
<th>3 Rooms</th>
<th>4 Rooms</th>
<th>5 Rooms</th>
<th>6 Rooms</th>
<th>7 Rooms</th>
<th>8 Rooms</th>
<th>9 Rooms</th>
<th>10 Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>11 (22.00)</td>
<td>37 (74.00)</td>
<td>2 (4.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>13 (26.00)</td>
<td>21 (42.00)</td>
<td>15 (30.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4 (8.00)</td>
<td>24 (48.00)</td>
<td>20 (40.00)</td>
<td>2 (4.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>2 (4.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>17 (34.00)</td>
<td>25 (50.00)</td>
<td>6 (12.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>11 (5.5)</td>
<td>52 (26.00)</td>
<td>27 (13.5)</td>
<td>56 (28.00)</td>
<td>46 (23.00)</td>
<td>8 (4.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the brackets are percentage to total

Source: Survey work No. 40
Table 4.13: Distribution of sample households according to residential status:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Own Dwelling</th>
<th>Rental from state</th>
<th>Rental from private person</th>
<th>Rental from private company</th>
<th>Not owned, but rented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no: 41

The distribution of sample households according to estimate value of house in Latur district is presented in table 4.14. It is found that the highest 17.5 percent sample households home estimate Value were Rs 3.1 to 4 lakh. Followed by 16.5 percent households estimate value is Rs. 2.1 to 3 lakhs and 15 percent households estimated value were 6.1 to 7 lakhs. Who have estimate value of Rs. 1.1 to 2 lakh and percentage of these samples were 11 percent. According to farms size holding groups highest estimate value of homes belong from marginal size group and percentage of that group is 46 percent.
Table 4.14: Distribution of sample households according to estimate value of House:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>1.1 to 2.</th>
<th>2.1 to 3</th>
<th>3.1 to 4</th>
<th>4.1 to 5</th>
<th>5.1 to 6</th>
<th>6.1 to 7</th>
<th>7.1 to 8</th>
<th>8.1 to 9</th>
<th>9.1 to 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>22 (44.00)</td>
<td>22 (44.00)</td>
<td>4 (8.00)</td>
<td>02 (4.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil (22.00)</td>
<td>23 (46.00)</td>
<td>10 (20.00)</td>
<td>5 (10.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil (12.00)</td>
<td>Nil (22.00)</td>
<td>11 (22.00)</td>
<td>19 (38.00)</td>
<td>12 (24.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil (4.00)</td>
<td>Nil (8.00)</td>
<td>11 (22.00)</td>
<td>18 (36.00)</td>
<td>10 (20.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>4 (8.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>22 (11.00)</td>
<td>33 (16.5)</td>
<td>35 (17.5)</td>
<td>27 (13.5)</td>
<td>35 (17.5)</td>
<td>30 (15.00)</td>
<td>12 (6.00)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>5 (2.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the top row are in Rs. Laks
Note: Figures in the brackets are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no. 42
4.16 Material Used in Homes:

Status of homes depends upon income level. If income high the status of home is also high. The distribution of sample households according to used material of homes in Latur district is presented in table 4.15. The distribution of sample households according to material used in homes show that the highest 33 percent sample households are used concrete, followed by 19 percent households made these houses by bricks and wood, 15 percent households homes made by panels and concrete, 15 percent sample households homes made by panels and concrete, 9.5 percent households homes made by panels & woods, 7 percent households homes made by panels, concrete and wood and 5 percent households homes made by mud only. It is found that with the increase in the farm size the percentage of sample households of concrete homes increase on the Contrary it is found that the percentage of sample households who made their homes by panels and concrete as the size of farm holding increase. The concrete homes were highest 33 percent households of out of total groups.

The pattern of material of walls using for construction is depend on income capacity in Table No.4.15 we can find out the concrete user were highest out of selected sample households in latur district.
Table 4.15: Distribution of sample households according to material of walls:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>1 &amp; 4</th>
<th>2 &amp; 4</th>
<th>1 &amp; 2</th>
<th>1,2, &amp; 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(16.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(14.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(26.00)</td>
<td>(22.00)</td>
<td>(2.00)</td>
<td>(20.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(38.00)</td>
<td>(10.00)</td>
<td>(2.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(10.00)</td>
<td>(32.00)</td>
<td>(8.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(36.00)</td>
<td>(20.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2.00)</td>
<td>(14.00)</td>
<td>(20.00)</td>
<td>(8.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(42.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(8.00)</td>
<td>(30.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(33.00)</td>
<td>(7.5)</td>
<td>(4.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(9.5)</td>
<td>(19.00)</td>
<td>(15.00)</td>
<td>(7.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: Figures in the brackets are percentage to total

Source: Survey work No. 44
4.17 Drinking Water Sources:

Pure drinking water is one of the basic need of human life. The distribution according to drinking water sources in Latur district is shown in table 4.16. It is found that the highest 97.5 percent households were have public pipe line at their homes and only 2.5 percent sample households have public pipe and own system/ Pump/Well at their homes. No one household found that to be use river and other water sources.

**Table 4.16: Distribution of sample households according to drinking water sources:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>1 &amp; 2</th>
<th>Piped public</th>
<th>Own system/pump/well</th>
<th>River</th>
<th>Other (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>49 (98.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>4 (8.00)</td>
<td>46 (92.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>5 (2.5)</td>
<td>195 (97.5)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 45
4.18 Sources of Warming Water in winter:

Many people are using hot water for bath in winter season. The distribution of sample households according to sources of warming water in winter is shown in table 4.17. The highest 97 percent households using woods for warming water in winter at home. Only 3 percent households using kerosene for warming water in Latur district. No one household using coal, oil and other sources for warming water in winter.

Table 4.17: Distribution of sample households according to sources of warming water in winter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Electric heating</th>
<th>Wood</th>
<th>Kerosene</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Other (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>49 (98.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>45 (90.00)</td>
<td>5 (10.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>194 (97.00)</td>
<td>6 (3.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 46
4.19 Availability of Electricity at dwelling:

The distribution of sample households according to availability of electricity at dwelling in Latur district is presented in table 4.18. The highest 50 percent households have 76 to 100 hrs. in electricity per week in Latur district. Followed by 30 percent households having 101 to 168 hrs. electricity and 20 percent households have 51 to 75 hrs. electricity in a week.

Table 4.18: Distribution of sample households according to availability of electricity at dwelling:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>00 to 25 Hrs. in a week</th>
<th>26 to 50 Hrs. in a week</th>
<th>51 to 75 Hrs. in a week</th>
<th>76 to 100 Hrs. in a week</th>
<th>101 to 168 Hrs. in a week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>10 (20.00)</td>
<td>25 (50.00)</td>
<td>15 (30.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>10 (20.00)</td>
<td>25 (50.00)</td>
<td>15 (30.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>10 (20.00)</td>
<td>25 (50.00)</td>
<td>15 (30.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>10 (20.00)</td>
<td>25 (50.00)</td>
<td>15 (30.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>40 (20.00)</td>
<td>100 (50.00)</td>
<td>60 (30.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 48
4.20 Availability of Drinking Water:

The distribution of sample households according to availability of drinking water at dwelling in Latur district is shown in table 4.19. The highest 60 percent households have 7 hrs. drinking water per week. Followed by 40 percent households have 14 hrs drinking water available at dwelling in Latur district.

Table 4.19: Distribution of sample households according to availability of Drinking water at dwelling:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>7 Hrs. in a week (60.00%)</th>
<th>14 Hrs. in a week (40.00%)</th>
<th>21 Hrs. in a week</th>
<th>28 Hrs. in a week</th>
<th>35 Hrs. in a week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 49
4.21 Sample Households and Life Insurance:

In global life insurance is important for future life. Distribution of sample household of Latur district according to participate in life insurance scheme shown in table 4.20. In case of life insurance only 1.5 percent sample household had taken life insurance policies, 98.5 percent sample household could not take life insurance.

Table 4.20: Distribution of sample households according to LIC policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>49 (98.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>2 (4.00)</td>
<td>48 (96.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>3 (1.5)</td>
<td>197 (98.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no: 58
According to size group it is found that maximum 4 percent sample household of medium size group had taken life insurance policies, followed by 2 percent marginal size group had taken life insurance in Latur district. It is observed that medium size group household had taken more life insurance policies due to their high income level. The awareness regarding life insurance is not developed among landless and large size household in Latur district. In age of all farm size group more than 98 percent sample household living without life insurance.

4.22 **Benefit of Crop Insurance Scheme:**

Crop insurance is most important for farmer to recover from the crop failure. The distribution of sample household according to crop insurance shows in table 4.21. It is observed that only one percent sample household of Latur district have taken benefit of crop insurance scheme and 99 percent sample household had not participate in crop insurance scheme in Latur district. According to size group highest 2 percent medium farm household have participated in crop insurance scheme. Marginal and large farm size household had not participated in crop insurance scheme in Latur district. For implementation of crop insurance scheme government and banking system have to organize special program.
Table 4.21: Distribution of sample households according to crop insurance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>49 (98.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150 (100)</td>
<td>1 (1.00)</td>
<td>149 (99.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 61

4.23 Crop Insurance Value:

The distribution of sample household in Latur district according to crop insurance value is presented in table 4.22. It is observed that 0.5 percent sample household crop insurance value is Rs. 50001 to 100,000 in Latur district. No one crop insurance holder found in Rs. 1000 to 50,000 and more than one Lakh.
Table 4.22: Distribution of sample households according to crop insurance value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Nil</th>
<th>1000 to 50,000</th>
<th>50,001 to 1,00,000</th>
<th>1,00,001 to 2,00,000</th>
<th>2,00,001 to 3,00,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>50  (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>50  (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>49  (98.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>50  (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>199 (99.5)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no.62

4.24 Distribution of Sample households According to Irrigated and Non-irrigated Land:

Distribution of sample households according irrigated and Non-irrigated land in Latur district is shown in table 4.23. It is found that out of 1214 acres only 301 acres (25 percent) land under irrigation in Latur district.
According to farm size and irrigated land holding it is found that 11 percent marginal size household are holding irrigated land, followed by 28 percent medium size household are holding irrigated land and 27 percent large size household are holding irrigated land in Latur district. According to farm size and non irrigated land holding it is found that 89 percent marginal size household are having non-irrigated land, followed by 72 percent medium size household are holding non-irrigated land and 73 percent large size households are holding non-irrigated land in Latur district. It means the medium and large farm size households are having maximum irrigated land than marginal farm size household in Latur district.

**Table 4.23: Distribution of sample households according to irrigated & Non-irrigated:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>Total land</th>
<th>Irrigation land</th>
<th>Non-irrigated land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Total)</td>
<td>(Per cent)</td>
<td>(Per cent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>192 acres</td>
<td>22 acres (11.00)</td>
<td>170 acres (89.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>375 acres</td>
<td>105 acres (28.00)</td>
<td>270 acres (72.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>647 acres</td>
<td>174 acres (27.00)</td>
<td>473 acres (73.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1214 acres</td>
<td>301 acres (25.00)</td>
<td>913 acres (75.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no: 66
4.25 **Irrigated Facilities and Assets:**

Optimum use of water is important for increasing crop production and to save water input. Today modern techniques of irrigation have been developed in the agriculture sector. There is need for the use of drip and sprinkler irrigation for increasing the productivity of crops. Distribution of sample households according to use of irrigation facilities and asset in Latur district is presented in table 4.24.

**Table 4.24: Distribution of sample households according to used irrigation assets:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>Number of H.H.</th>
<th>Modern irrigation facilities</th>
<th>Traditional irrigation facilities</th>
<th>Both irrigation facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>35 (70.00)</td>
<td>15 (30.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>11 (22.00)</td>
<td>39 (78.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>6 (12.00)</td>
<td>43 (86.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150 (100)</td>
<td>1 (0.66)</td>
<td>52 (34.66)</td>
<td>97 (64.66)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 67
It is seen from the table that about 64.66 percent of total sample households were using both traditional and modern irrigation facilities. Total 0.66 percent sample households were using only modern irrigation facilities. I have seen 34.66 percent sample households were using only traditional irrigation facilities in Latur district. It is also found that only 2 percent sample households among large farms size group were using modern irrigation facilities in Latur district.

4.26 Cost of Irrigation Facilities:

Distribution of sample households according to cost of irrigation assets in Latur district is presented in table 4.25. It is observed that highest 24 percent sample households were purchase irrigation assets of Rs. 50,001 to 100,000, followed by 19.33 percent sample households were purchase irrigation assets of Rs. 100,001 to 200,000, 18.66 percent sample households were purchase irrigation assets of Rs. 1000 to 50,000 and only 2 percent sample households were purchased irrigation assets of Rs. 200,001 to 300,000 in Latur district.

4.27 Sample Households and Live Stock:

Live stock is the side business in the farming. Combine use of manures and chemical fertilizers has resulted in the increasing productivity. Manures is got from live stock. Distribution of sample households according to live stock is presented in table 4.26. Table revealed that use of 2 live
Table 4.25: Distribution of sample households according to cost of irrigation assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>Number of H.H.</th>
<th>1000 To 50,000</th>
<th>50,001 To 1,00,000</th>
<th>1,00,001 To 2,00,000</th>
<th>2,00,001 To 3,00,000</th>
<th>3,00,001 To 4,00,000</th>
<th>4,00,001 To 5,00,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>15 (100)</td>
<td>12 (24.00)</td>
<td>3 (6.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>39 (100)</td>
<td>10 (20.00)</td>
<td>18 (36.00)</td>
<td>11 (22.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>44 (100)</td>
<td>6 (12.00)</td>
<td>15 (30.00)</td>
<td>18 (36.00)</td>
<td>3 (6.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>98 (100)</td>
<td>28 (28.57)</td>
<td>36 (36.73)</td>
<td>29 (29.59)</td>
<td>3 (3.00)</td>
<td>1 (1.00)</td>
<td>1 (1.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no: 68
stocks was the highest as compared to other live stock at overall level. It is observed that 40 percent households were having two live stocks, followed by one percent sample households were using 3 live stock and 28.5 percent sample households are having 4 live stocks at their home. 30 percent households do not have livestock. It is found that 90 percent landless households do not have livestock.

Table 4.26: Distribution of sample households according to having number of livestock:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>Nil</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(90.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(8.00)</td>
<td>(2.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(18.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(70.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(12.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(14.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(50.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(36.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(32.00)</td>
<td>(2.00)</td>
<td>(19.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(30.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(40.00)</td>
<td>(1.00)</td>
<td>(28.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the brackets are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no.73
4.28 Migration Position of Sample Households in Latur District:

The distribution of sample households according to migration position in Latur district is presented in table 4.27. It is ensuring that 33.5 percent households were permanently migrating in Latur district and 7 percent sample households were seasonally migrate in Latur district. It is found that 59.5 percent families were have without migration. According to the farm size group highest 20 percent seasonally migrate households were found in landless group.

Table 4.27: Distribution of sample households according to migration position:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>No migrants in family</th>
<th>Seasonally migrate</th>
<th>Permanently migrate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>27 (54.00)</td>
<td>10 (20.00)</td>
<td>13 (26.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>31 (62.00)</td>
<td>1 (2.00)</td>
<td>18 (36.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>32 (64.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>18 (36.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>50 (100)</td>
<td>29 (58.00)</td>
<td>3 (6.00)</td>
<td>18 (36.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
<td>119 (59.5)</td>
<td>14 (7.00)</td>
<td>67 (33.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 88
4.29 Distribution of Sample According To Reasons of Migration:

It is observed that there are many reasons for migration. But distribution of sample households according to reasons of migration in Latur district is presented in table 4.28. It is observed that the percentage of migration is to 60 percent and reason of this migration is to get married, followed by 23 percent sample households migrates for earn more income, 9 percent sample households were migrate for find work and 8 percent sample households were migrate for getting education in Latur district.

4.30 Frequency of Money Sending By Migrates:

The distribution of sample households according to frequency of money sending by migrate households in Latur district is shown in table 4.29. It is found that the highest 73 percent sample households were not sending money, followed by 10 percent migrates were sending money once in the year, 10 percent households were sent money only for festivals and 7 percent sample households were sent money 4 times in a year in the Latur district.
Table 4.28: Distribution of sample households according to reasons of migration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>To earn more income</th>
<th>To find more work</th>
<th>To get education</th>
<th>To get health services</th>
<th>To get married</th>
<th>Lack of security in this area</th>
<th>Joined military</th>
<th>Visiting family &amp; friends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>20 (100)</td>
<td>9 (45.00)</td>
<td>4 (20.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>7 (35.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>19 (100)</td>
<td>2 (10.5)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>2 (10.5)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>15 (79.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>5 (24.00)</td>
<td>3 (14.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>13 (62.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>3 (14.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4 (19.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>14 (67.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>81 (100)</td>
<td>19 (23.00)</td>
<td>7 (9.00)</td>
<td>6 (8.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>49 (60.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the brackets are percentage to total
Source: Survey work, question no.31
Table 4.29: Distribution of sample households according to frequency of money sending from migrants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm size</th>
<th>No. of H.H.</th>
<th>No money sent ever</th>
<th>Once in the year</th>
<th>Only for festivals</th>
<th>4 time in the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>20 (100)</td>
<td>11 (55.00)</td>
<td>3 (15.00)</td>
<td>5 (25.00)</td>
<td>1 (5.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>19 (100)</td>
<td>15 (79.00)</td>
<td>2 (10.5)</td>
<td>2 (10.5)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>15 (71.00)</td>
<td>3 (14.5)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>03 (14.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>21 (100)</td>
<td>18 (86.00)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1 (4.00)</td>
<td>2 (10.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>81 (100)</td>
<td>59 (73.00)</td>
<td>8 (10.00)</td>
<td>8 (10.00)</td>
<td>6 (7.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in the bracket are percentage to total

Source: Survey work, question no: 91

**Conclusion:**

The conclusion of above discussion of social and economic background of rural sample households in Latur district is suitable to super power and Indian economy. In above chapter demographic profile, educational status and occupation distribution of selected sample households had discussed. In above chapter covers the land and irrigation details of selected sample rural households in Latur district. The largest
income source of sample households was agriculture. The proportion share of agricultural income in total income of sample households highest 75 percent. The percentage share of labour work in total income was 25 percent and another important income source of sample households were industry, construction, forestry, transport and trade which contributed zero percent of total income.

The highest 66 percent sample households home type are own multiple family unit, followed by 34 percent sample households home type are single family house. According to size group highest hundred percent medium farm group, 96 percent large farm group and 68 percent marginal farms group households homes types are own multiple family unit. It is found that with the increase in the farm size the percentage of own multiple family unit homes increase.