

A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ARTISANS OF BURUD COMMUNITY IN HATKANANGLE TALUKA. (DIST-KOLHAPUR)

Adinath S. Kamble and V. A. Patil

Research scholar, Dept. of commerce & management, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
Associate Professor, DRK College of Commerce, Kolhapur.

Abstract:

The concept of economic development is used for assessing economic growth in economic literature. It means growth plus progressive change in certain crucial variables which determine the well being of the people. The traditional business of Burud community is making articles from bamboo and sale it to people (villagers). It is also a bamboo based handicraft business. But nowadays numbers of handicraft business are going to expand due to globalization and modern product. This paper seeks to identify whether a socio-economic status of Burud community artisans of Burud business in Hatkanangle taluka. Economic status of these artisans is changing but the majority Burud community artisans of Burud business are wholly depending on this business. Therefore, it is necessary that government should encourage the business of Burud community for development.

KEYWORDS:

Burud community, Socio-economic status, Social development.

1. INTRODUCTION

Burud` is a sub caste of Hindu religion. Its traditional occupation is preparing various articles from bamboo. Burud is derived from Sanskrit word Buruda. This means a basket-maker, mat-maker. They are mainly found in 5 states in India namely Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. In Karnataka state Buruds are known as Medar while in Madhya Pradesh known as Basor. In Maharashtra state this community is included in scheduled caste category. Generally most of the Buruds stay in specific area of a city or village called as BurudGali. Making bamboo articles is their traditional business but nowadays they are facing a tough competition from plastic and fabrication articles making business. This community is far away from education and also the percentage of school drop – outs is very high.

2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The traditional business of Burud community is making articles from bamboo like weaving basket, grain silos, mat, several household articles and sale it to people (villagers). It also a bamboo based handicraft business. But nowadays numbers of handicraft business are going to expand due to globalization and modern product. Ultimately this thing is affected on the status of artisans. That's way there is need to assess the socio-economic status of Burud community is changed or not. Hence, present study researcher studied socio- economic status of artisans of Burud community in Hatkanangle taluka.

Please cite this Article as : Adinath S. Kamble and V. A. Patil , "A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ARTISANS OF BURUD COMMUNITY IN HATKANANGLE TALUKA. (DIST-KOLHAPUR)" : Tactful Management Research Journal (April ; 2014)

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

1. To study the socio-economic status of artisans of Burud community in Hatkanangle Taluka.
2. To study the social development of Burud community.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A) Methods of Data Collection

In the present research work researcher has collected data from the primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data comprise of collecting information from the selected sample of Burud community people in Hatkanangle taluka by way of canvassing a structured schedule among them. The primary data has collected during the month of April to June of 2013. The secondary data has obtained from relevant research papers published in journals and books newspapers, Magazines, of various authors, relating to the topic selected from libraries.

B) Selection of Sample

The Researcher has selected 21 respondents of Burud community in Hatkanangle taluka. The population of business of Burud community is unknown. It means data is infinite. Therefore, researcher has adopted convenient sampling techniques.

C) Methods of Data Analysis

The various statistical tools and techniques have been used for analysis and interpretation of the data i.e. Average, percentage, growth rates, ranking and the data are presented with the help of table, graphs, bars, charts etc. The researcher has used educational qualification, own house, type of house and availability of household amenities as parameters.

5. REVIEW OF LITREATURE:-

Janine Huisman, Uma Rani and Jerorn Smits (2010) studied the school characteristics, socio-economic status and culture as determinants of primary school enrolment in India. They found that in rural areas inequalities between socio-economic status groups are lower if more schools and teachers are available. Abhiman Das (1999) studied that the socio-economic development of India and he found the enrollment ratio cannot be raised unless minimum needs of the common people are satisfied. Hence, there is need to government action for improve elementary education, safe drinking water facilities, health care and to remove barriers against social minorities. Carol Propper and John Rigg (2007) have focused on socio economic status and its effect on child behaviour. They found that there are significant inequalities in several dimensions of mother and teacher reported child behaviour. June Thomas and Cathy Stoocton studied socio economic status, race, gender and retention and its impact on student achievement. They conclude that of highly qualified educators are charged with ensuring that no child is left behind regardless of socio economic status, race or gender then they must be given the training and tools to assist them in this task. Lisa Farrell and Others (2013) in their study examining the correlates of physical inactivity have identified socio – economic position and aspects of the geographical in activity and clear separate associations with important dimensions of socio- economic position.

6. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:-

6.1. Concepts of Types of House: - on the basis of building material the houses are classified as- 1. pucca house which is using material like burnt bricks, GI steels or other metal steels, cement, stone and concrete etc. 2. Kuccha House which is using building material like mud, clay, stone, cow-dung, polytine sheets, a sheet of metal or tin, old tiles, lime, plastic paper, thatched roof etc. 3. Semi- Pucca House means when a house is partly pucca and partly kuccha is considered as semi- pucca house.

6.2. Concept of Economic Development

The concept of economic development is synonymously used as economic growth in economic literature. It is taken to mean growth plus progressive change in certain crucial variables which determine

the well being of the people. The term economic growth refers to increases over time in a country is more comprehensive. It implies progressive changes in the socio-economic structure of a country. In this way, economic development involves a steady decline in agricultures share in GNP and a corresponding increase in the share of industries, trade, banking, construction and services. Charles P. Kindleberger rightly asserts that whereas economic growth merely refers to rise in output, economic development implies changes in technological and institutional organisation of production as well as in distributive pattern of income. So, economic process is a complex process. It is influenced by economic and non- economic factors. Among the economic factors which determine the development process in any country, the most prominent ones are the available capital stock and the rate of its accumulation, capital- output ratio in various- sectors, agricultural surplus, conditions in foreign trade and economic system. On the contrary some non-economic factors such as size and quality of human resources, political freedom, social organisation, technical knowledge and general education, absence of corruption and above all, will to develop on the part of the people plan an important role in determining the pace and direction of development.

6.3. Concept of Social Development

A perspective of social developments is varying to other field but in sociological literature it is defined as the development of people in their mutual relations. Such as, it is essentially one of the vital dimensions of the overall development process. It denotes the quality of a social cohesion. It maintains a quality of a life it provides for, as an integral component of a regional system. It promises a higher order of living in a dynamic sense.

7. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-

The data analysis and interpretation has been made using parameters like sex, age, educational qualification, family size, nature of house of respondents and availability of household amenities in the house of respondents.

**Table no.1
Sex of Respondents**

sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	18	85.7
Female	3	14.3
Total	21	100

Source: - filed work

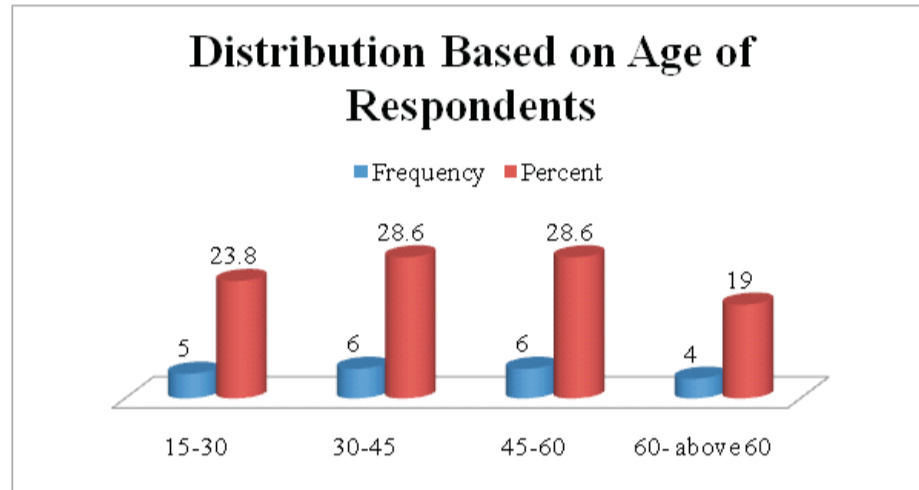
The table no.1 indicates the sex ratio of owners of Burud community business. It indicates that 18(i.e.85.70%) businessmen of Burud community are male and remaining 3 (i.e. 14.30%) businessmen are female. Hence, the table reveals that in the majority of businesses, the male are owners of the business.

**Table no.2
Age group of Respondents**

Age Group	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
15-30	5	23.8	23.8
30-45	6	28.6	52.4
45-60	6	28.6	81
60- above 60	4	19	100
Total	21	100	

Source: - filed work

Chart no. 1



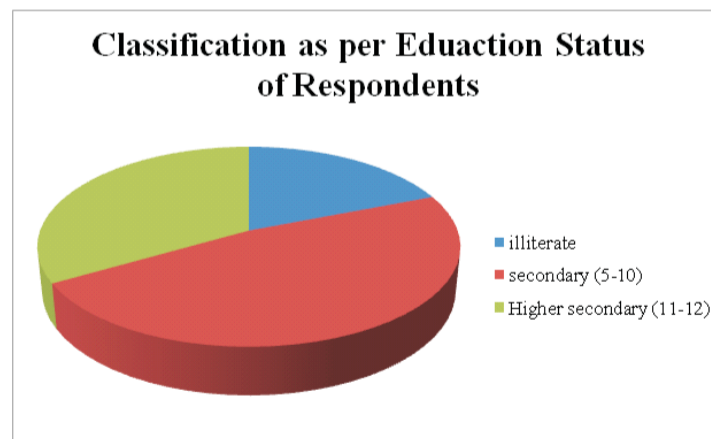
The table no.2 shows the age of respondents. The majority 11(i.e.52.40%) businessmen are belonging to the age group of 30-45 years age. The table also indicates that the less number 4 (i.e.19%) of businessmen are belonging to the age group of 60 – above 60 years age. So, the table clearly indicates that majority of businessmen of Burud community are young.

Table no.3
Educational Status of Respondents

Education status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Illiterate	4	19	19
Secondary (5-10)	10	47.6	66.7
Higher Secondary (11-12)	7	33.3	100
Total	21	100	

Source: - filed work

Chart no. 2



The table no. 3 indicates that out of the total respondents, 4 (i.e.19%) are illiterate and out of remaining respondents 10(i.e.47.60%) respondents have taken education up to secondary level whereas 7(i.e.33.30%) respondents are studied up to higher secondary level education. The above table clearly indicates that majority of businessmen of Burud community have taken education of secondary and above secondary level.

**Table no.4
Family Size of Respondent**

Family member	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1to 03	6	28.6	28.6
4 to 07	11	52.4	81
8 & above	4	19	100
Total	21	100	

Source: - filed work

The table no.5 indicates the size of family of the respondents. It indicates that majority 11(i.e.52.40%) families are middle size (including 4 to 7 family members) where as another 6(i.e.28.60%) families are small size family (including 1 to 3 family members). The table also indicates that only 4(i.e.19%) families are large size family (including 8 & above family members). From the above table it is clear that majority of respondents have middle size family.

**Table no.5
Nature of Respondents House**

Types of House	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Semi -Pucca House	13	61.9	61.9
Pucca House	7	33.3	95.2
Rental House	1	4.8	100
Total	21	100	

Source: - filed work

The table no.5 shows types of house of respondents. The 13(i.e.61.90%) respondents have semi pucca house and 7 (i.e.33.30%) respondents have pucca house. The table also shows that only one (i.e.4.80%) respondent is live in rental house. Hence, from the above it is clear that majority of businessmen of Burud community are living in semi-pucca type of house.

Table no.6
Supplementary Business of Respondents

Supplementary Business	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Supplementary Business	16	76.2	76.2
Agriculture Labour	5	23.8	100
Total	21	100	

Source: - filed work

The table no.6 reveals the supplementary business of respondents. The majority of respondents 16(i.e.76.20%) do not have any supplementary business. It means that they are doing totally depending upon this business. The 5 (i.e.23.80%) respondents are doing work as agricultural labour. The above table reveals that the people of Burud community are totally depending on Burud business.

Table no.7
Opinions of Respondents

Sr. No	statements	Yes	%	No	%	Total No Respondents
1	Availability of Own House	20	95.20	01	4.80	
2	Availability of Electricity Facility	20	95.20	01	4.80	21
3	Availability of Drinking Water Facility	21	100	-	-	21
4	Availability of Bathroom (Latrine) Facility	17	81	04	19	21
5	Availability of Telephone Facility	20	95.20	01	4.80	21
6	Availability of LPG Connection	18	85.70	03	14.30	21
7	Landholding of Respondents	-	-	21	100	21

Source: - filed work

The table no. 7 indicates the opinion of respondents about availability of household amenities in the house of respondents. The first statement is about availability own house of respondent. The table shows that 20(i.e.95.20%) respondents have own house and only one respondent do not have his own house. It means majority businessmen of business Burud community are stable.

The second statement is about availability of electricity facilities in the house of respondents. The table indicates that majority 20(i.e.95.20%) respondents have electricity facilities in their house and in the house of 1 (i.e. 4.80%) respondent do not have electricity connection. It means that the majority respondents have electricity connections.

The third statement is about availability of drinking water facilities to respondents. The table shows that 21(i.e.100%) respondents have good and adequate drinking water facilities.

The fourth statement is about availability of bathroom (latrine) facilities in the house of respondents. Table indicates that 17(i.e.81%) respondents have bathroom (latrine) facilities whereas 4(i.e.19%) respondents do not have bathroom (latrine) in their house. Hence, it is clear that in the house of majority respondents' a bathroom (latrine) facility is available.

The fifth statement is about availability of telephone or mobile in their house. The table reveals that 20(i.e.95.20%) respondents have telephone or mobile in their house and only one respondent does not have telephone or mobile. Here, it is clear that majority businessmen of Burud business of Burud community have telephone or mobile.

The sixth statement is about availability of LPG connection in house of respondents. The table indicates that 18(i.e.85.70%) respondents have LPG connection in their house whereas 03(i.e.14.30%)

respondents do not have LPG connection in their house. From the above it is clear that in the house of majority businessmen of Burud community there is LPG.

The seventh statement is about description of ownership of farm of respondents. The table shows that all respondents 21 (i.e. 100%) are landless because Burud community were wandering from village to village for their livelihood. Hence, it is clear that the businessmen of Burud community are landless.

8. FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS:-

1. It is observed that majority 18 (i.e. 85.70%) artisans are male and they are owners of the business.
2. The analysis reveals that majority 16 (i.e. 76.20%) artisans of Burud community are doing business of Burud community and this business is main business of that community. It means artisans of Burud community are totally depending on business of Burud community.
3. Majority 17 (i.e. 81 %) artisans of business of Burud community are literate and they have taken education of secondary and above secondary level education.
4. The researcher found that majority 13 (i.e. 61.90%) artisans of business of Burud community are living in semi-pucca types of house and also the majority 11 (i.e. 52.40%) artisans family size of Burud business is middle level (including 4 to 7 family members).
5. The researcher observed that majority artisans have their own house. In the house of 20 (i.e. 95.20%), 17 (i.e. 81%), 18 (i.e. 85.70%) and 20 (i.e. 95.20%) have facilities of electricity, bathroom (latrine), LPG Gas connection and telephone or mobile facility respectively. It is also noted that all 21 (i.e. 100%) respondents are have good and adequate drinking water facility whereas all 21 (i.e. 100%) artisans are landless. It means these artisans are staying in a specific area but they have no any other source of income. So, if they want to change their economic status, there is need that they should develop their business.

9. SUGGESTIONS:-

1. The business of Burud community is a home business, so women should contribute in this business to encourage their family income.
2. The artisans of Burud community of Burud business are literate. So, they should take training of modern product making and update their skill.
3. The artisans of Burud community are totally depending upon business of Burud community. Hence, government should provide welfare and financing facilities to this business for increasing the economic status of these people.

10. CONCLUSION:-

This research paper focused to identify a socio-economic status of Burud community artisans of Burud business in Hatkanangle taluka. The concept of economic development is used for assessing economic growth in economic literature. It means growth plus progressive change in certain crucial variables which determine the well being of the people. Hence, for assessing economic status for this community researcher has used educational qualification, own house, type of house and availability of household amenities as the parameters. Finally, researcher found that now economic status of these artisans are changing but the majority Burud community artisans of Burud business are wholly depending on this business. Therefore, it is necessary that government should encourage the business of Burud community for development.

REFERENCE:-

1. Das, A. (1999). Socio economic Development in India: A Regional Analysis. Development and Society, Vol.28, no.2, p.313-345.
2. Janine Huisman, U. R. (2010). School characteristics, socio-economic status and culture as determinants of primary school enrolment in India. Nice working paper, 10-109.
3. Others, L. F. (2013). The Socio-economic Gradient in Physical Inactivity in England. Center for Market and Public Organisation, University of Bristol.
4. Rigg, C. P. (n.d.). Socio economic Status and Child Behaviour: Evidence from a Contemporary UK Cohort. Center for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE), London.
5. Stockton, J. T. (n.d.). Socio economic Status, Race, Gender & Retention : Impact on Student Achievement.
6. Ghatage. B.S. (2006). Nomadic tribes and social work in India. Jaipur: Shurti publication ISBN-81-

A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ARTISANS OF BURUD COMMUNITY.....

902055-5-2 p.p 63.

7.Kothari. C.R. (2008). Research Methodology methods and techniques. New Delhi: Wiley and eastern Ltd.

8.Misra, S. K. (1990). Indian economy. Bombay: Himalaya publishing house.p.p7,9&724

9.R.B.Bansode. (2007). Education and economic status of slum dwellers in kolhapur city: A geographical analysis. maharashtra.

10.<http://themecraft.in/handicraft>

11.www.burudsamaj.com