

Social Status of the People Using Packed and Non-Packed Drinking Water

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INTRODUCTION:

This study deals with the data regarding socio-economic background of respondents selected for the study of 'Commercialization of drinking water a Sociological study with special reference to south western Maharashtra.' Availability of pure drinking has become serious issue due to the water pollution. Day to day activities of individual, commercial and industrial are responsible for water pollution. Drinking polluted water creates health problems, to avoid health problems as a precaution most of the respondents are using water purification units at home. Using water purification unit is not affordable to entire society. Depends on the various issues this study has conducted.

Socio-economic background is an economic and sociological combination which is total measure of peoples work experience and individuals as well family, social and economic position in relation to others, based on caste, religion, income, education, occupation etc. socio-economic status is typically damaged in to three levels (high, middle, and low) to describe the three places a family or an individual may fall in to. When family or individual placing in to these three categories all of three aspects can be assessed. Basically, Indian social structure is based on caste system. Caste and religions are the important aspects which are playing important role in individual and social development. Other parameters are also very much important in all kind of development as well as deciding the status of individual.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To study the social background of respondents.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

As the present study has its focus on the social status of the people using packed and non-packed drinking water in Kolhapur. As well as all the respondents who are using and not using water purification units. The descriptive research design has been adopted for the present study

UNIVERSE AND SAMPLING:

For the micro level study, Tarabai park, Pratibhanagar and Daulatnagar, have considered and these three wards of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation have 6000 (Six Thousands) of households. Taking in to consideration researcher's time, money and energy, 5 percent of samples (i.e. 300) belongs to upper class, middle class, and lower class were selected as sample.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

The first objective of the study was to study the social background of the respondents for present study. The social background of the respondents is analysed in terms of the selective variables such as ward/area wise distributive of the respondents, age, sex, marital status, religion, caste, category, education. The sample for the present study was selected from the Tarabai park, Pratibhanagar and Daulatnagar ward of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation.

WARD-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Ward	Frequency	Percentage
Tarabai park	89	29.7
Pratibhanagar	104	34.7
Daulatnagar	107	35.6
Total	300	100

The data presented in the above table indicates that (89 or 29.7%) of the respondents were having from Tarabai park ward, and (104 or 34.7 %) of the respondents were having from Pratibhanagar and remaining (107 or 35.6%) of the respondents were having from Daulatnagar ward, such a kind of statistics because the researcher has purposively selected the sample. Through this statistical information researcher has tried to find out affordability and use of packed drinking water by the different socio-economic groups of the society. Also, it is important to mention here that there are three different socio-economic groups which are socially and economically different from each other Tarabai park area of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation is the area where rich people are belongs to middle class people and finally Daulatnagar area belongs to slum area in this area very poor people are living.

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Sex wise distribution	Frequency	Percentage
Male	242	80.7
Female	58	19.3
Total	300	100

The data presented in above table shows that majority of the respondents were male 242 or 80.7 percent were as very a smaller number of the female respondents were there 58 or 19.3 percent the reason behind this is that whenever the researcher went for data collection at houses the females were not eager for interview after coming her husband researcher has interviewed this is the fact happened with researcher, therefore the number of female respondents are very less.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Educational status	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	46	15.3
Primary	47	15.7
SSC	14	04.7
HSC	08	02.7
Diploma	21	07.0
Graduate	110	36.7
Post graduate	54	18.0
Total	300	100

The data represent in table indicates that, absolute majority of the respondents 254 or near about 85 percent of the respondents were literate. The ratio of illiterate respondents was comparatively low 46 or 15.3 percent. Apart from this the percentage of respondents having graduation level was the highest category among the respondents in the sample.

Followed by those who were having secondary education 47 or 15.7 percent and higher secondary education 8 or 4.7 percent, again respondents having diploma constitute 21 or 7 percent, post graduate respondents constitute second largest educational category i.e., 54 or 18 percent, whereas 21 or 7 percent of the respondents had were diploma holders, remaining 47 or 15.7 percent of the respondents had primary education level. The observation of above data shows or indicates that education and social stratification is depend upon each other, the educational status like illiterate or primary has found major among the lower-class society and this is the fact.

MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The researcher has collected data from 300 respondents, purposively, for output of the objective it is necessary to collect the data of family only, therefore all the respondents are married only, so unmarried person cannot constitute the family. Because the issue about drinking water from aquaguard and water filter packed drinking water is

concerned about all the family members therefore respondents having from marital status were required for the study.

RELIGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Religion-wise Distribution	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	221	73.7
Muslim	21	07.0
Jain	21	07.0
Christian	05	01.7
Nov-Boudh	32	10.6
Total	300	100

The data presented in table indicates that, overwhelming majority of the respondents were Hindus 221 or 73.7 percent apart from that Muslim and Jain were constitute each 21 or 07 percent, and Buddhist were having 32 or 10.6 percent where as Christians were very less in number i.e. 05 or 1.7 percent. The numerical preponderance of Hindu in the sample is not surprising because they are in majority in the general population.

CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Caste-wise distribution	Frequency	Percentage
Maratha	97	32.3
Brahmin	32	10.7
Jain Community	25	08.3
Muslim Community	20	06.7
Christian Community	05	01.7
Nov-Boudh	16	05.3
Wadar	41	13.7
Dhangar	05	01.7
Mahar	17	05.6
Mang	05	01.7
Mali	05	01.7
Sutar	12	04.0
Lohar	06	02.0
Gurav	01	00.3
Kumbhar	06	02.0
Lingayat	07	02.3
Total	300	100

The data presented in above table indicates that 12 different castes from Hindu religion and 4 religions have been represented in the sample. Subsequently Maratha constitute single largest castes from Hindu religion among all the respondents. Having high or largest number of the respondents from Maratha casts in the sample is not surprising, because they constitute largest section of the population in the religion under study. In this study researcher has selected three wards of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation very purposively to bring out the information based on the objectives, therefore it was found that, heterogeneity in terms of religion and casts was there in selected wards or areas, as far as the slum area (Daulatnagar) is concerned large no. of the respondents belongs to SC, ST, and VJNT.

The notable aspect of the sample is that, it represents inclusion of various casts and religion in the region that makes the sample heterogeneous.

OCCUPATION BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

Occupational Background	Frequency	Percentage
Private	104	34.7
Government	20	06.7
Semi Government	16	05.3
Own Business	110	36.7
Other	50	16.7
Total	300	100

The data represented in above shows that majority of the respondents involved in own business are 104 or 37.7percent, subsequently 110 or 36.7percent of the respondents are working in the private sector, apart from that 50 or 16.7percent of the respondents are involved in other kind of activity for the occupational purpose and 20 or 6.7percent of the respondents are involved in government service, were as 16 or 5.3 percent of the respondents are involved in semi government service. According to above data presented the table clarity indicates that, researcher has purposively selected three different classes i.e., upper, middle, and lower class. Respondents belongs to upper class are majority involved in their own business and these are the large-scale business middle class respondents are also involved in the small-scale business. Apart from that occupational background having in private sector are namely banking and private industries. Respondents belongs to upper class category are involved in higher post of banking and higher post of private industries. Subsequently middle-class respondents involved as a clerk or middle post, were as respondents belongs to lower class are involved in construction worker working in MIDC (Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation) as a labour and female respondents are working as a maid servant.

FAMILY BACKGROUND- TYPE OF FAMILY

Type of Family	Frequency	Percentage
Joint	10	03.3
Nuclear	290	96.7
Total	300	100

The data presented in table no.4.11 clearly indicates that majority of the respondents were having nuclear family background were as rest of them were 10 or 3.3 percent belongs to joint family background. Most of the respondents in urban area have nuclear family because it is the feature of urban society. Subsequently very less number of respondents were had joint family system i.e. 10 or 03.3 percent. According to data presented in the above table clearly shows that in the process of globalisation and in the era of modernisation having joint family system is going to reduce in both the areas such as urban and rural.

CONCLUSION:

Water is most important factor to every living organism, without water what will happen we cannot imagine. Therefore, it is a duty of every individual to sustain the water and water resources which are available on the earth. Every one need pure and clean water naturally to drink but for that what one should to do, we are not taking in account, such kind of attitude is always hazardous, it means every individual is going to become selfish. Hundred and two hundred years ago water was not serious issue because for living life simple technology, simple attitude and eco-friendly culture was there. By the time the attitude and approach is going to change and this resulting in professionalism in every individual.

The attitude of professionalism automatically transfers in commodifying and commercialising natural resources which are most important for human being their number of resources which have become commercial commodities we cannot imagine in

this connection the researcher has focused on how water has become commercial commodity, and how this attitude responsible for environmental pollution. Because of water as commercial commodity it is not affordable to the lower section of the society; there are many alternatives and solutions to the upper-class people for drinking water opposite to this no any alternatives and solutions to lower class people.

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