

**Economy and Social Transformation in Rural Area in
Petroleum Industry A - Sociological Study**
[With special reference to Chikmagalure District-Karnataka state]

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Abstract

The word petroleum comes from Greek. The term frequently used to refer to mineral oils produced by distillation from mined organic solids such as cannel coal and refined oils produced from them, they are derived from crude oil as it is processed in oil refineries, they are collection of well defined pure chemical compounds, petroleum products are complex mixtures.

Petroleum products are very essential products for transportation, heating, electricity generation, asphalt and road oil. They are used to make chemicals, plastics and synthetic materials which we are using in daily life. About 74% of the 6.89 billion barrels of petroleum that we used in 2013 were gasoline, heating oil/diesel fuel and jet fuel.

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Introduction

Petrol Stations In India: According to 20 January 2015 there are 51,870 petrol pumps are working India. According to 20 January 2015 there are 2500 petrol pumps working in Karnataka state.

Those obtained from crude oil and natural gas processing, including (among many others) asphalts, automotive gasoline's, aviation gasoline's, fuel oils, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), lubricants, naphtha's, and waxes.

India is the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.277 billion people (2015), more than a sixth of the world's population. Already containing 17.5% of the world's population, India is projected to be the world's by 2022, surpassing China, its population reaching 1.6 billion by 2050.[5][6] Its population growth rate is 1.2%, ranking 94th in the world in 2013. The Indian population had reached the billion marks by 1998.

Economy means frugal expenditure of money.

Economics means:

Economics is a social science; it explains something about the society. It has something common with psychology, sociology and political science.

Economy is the result of a set of processes that involves its culture, values, education, technological evolution, history, social organization, political structure and legal systems, as well as its geography, natural resource endowment, and ecology, as main factors. These factors give context, content, and set the conditions and parameters in which an economy functions.

Market based economy:

Market based economy is the economy is where goods and services are produced and exchanged according to demand and supply between participants by barter or a medium of exchange with a credit or debit value accepted within the network, such as a unit of currency.

Command based economy:

Command based economy is the economy where political agents are directly controls on the production, marketing and distribution of goods and services.

Green economy:

Green economy is based on low carbon factor. Petroleum resources efficient and socially inclusive the growth of income and employment conducted by public and privet investments to reduce carbon emissions and environmental pollution and their by enhancing energy and resource efficiency and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Transformation:

Transformation means being transformed from bad condition to good condition socially, economically and politically. **Objectives**

- To Analyse the economic condition of rural people using petroleum products.
- To know how the rural economy acts in social transformation.
- To know about social transformation in rural karnataka.

Hypothesis

- At present younger generation does not know economy properly.
- The present generation has not known about economy culture.
- By the influence of present economic condition rural India is transforming.
- Due to liberalization, privatization and globalization rural karnataka is socially transforming.

Importance of the study: This study has an importance. Because in rural area people are spending money lavishly on petroleum products and vehicles for agriculture, for transportation, for traveling from rural area to urban area, so their economy is moving in a deferent direction.

Methodology:

In this study we have used simple random sampling method on selected 50 respondents. We have used direct interview method for the collection of information by respondents. Who are using petroleum products for their vehicles, petroleum dealers who are selling petroleum products to respondents and agencies which are selling motor bikes, cars, tractors, generators, pump sets and other earth movers to rural people.

Sources of information

- 1) **Primary resources:-** To collect the primary information I used self prepared questionnaire on economy and social transformation.
- 2) **Secondary resources:** -We have collected information from Articles, journals, library, news papers and websites.

Theoretical perspectives:

We used health developmental perspective for this study.

Topographical Features of The Study

Chikkamagalore is a district in the South Indian state of Karnataka. Coffee was first cultivated in India in Chikkamagalore. The mountains in Chikkamagalore which are a part of the Western Ghats are the source of rivers like Tunga and Bhadra. Area. • Total, 7,201 km² (2,780 sq mi). Population (2001). • Total, 1,139,104.

- Density, 158.19/km². Chikkamagalore dist., will come under the famous western guhths area. Chikkamagalore dist., famous for Coffee, Tea, aracanut, coconut, Cardamom, Rubber plantation crops, commercial crops and food crops also.

It is also famous for tourism sports like Dattapita, Mullaiyanagiri, Kallatthigiri, Kemmannagundi, Amruthapura temple and so on. Information regarding chikkamagalore dist., as on today. There are BPC – 18, HPC-24, IOC-30, Reliance-02, SR-01 total 75 bunks.

Data Analysis:The data collected by using all the research methods, and others sources are analyzed by essential statistical techniques by using analysis of data research report. The data was collected on structural development perspective.

TABLE.1 PERSONAL PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENS

SL NO	Personal profile of the Respondents				
1	Age	18-28	29-39	40-50	51+
		18	22	06	04
2	Gender	Male			Female
		40			10
3	Education	Illiterates	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher education
		01	27	16	06
4	Monthly Income	5000 to 10000	10001 to 15000	15001 to 20000	20001+above
		15	25	04	06
5	Marriage	Married	Bachelor	Widow	
		40	9	1	
6	Family	Joint	Nuclear		
		02	48		

In demographic information age, gender, education qualification, , marital status, income size type of family etc, are various information's are followings

- **Age:** Age is the important factor at the time of interviewee because if the respondents are below 18 years age there will be considered as minors. They are not eligible into any contract according to **Indian contract act-1872**.
- **Gender:**We interviewed 80% of the male respondents. 20% of the female respondents.
- **Education:**Education plays in important role in India. Majority of the respondents are literates. 02% of respondents are illiterates, 54% respondents

are educated up to primary, and 32% of respondents studied up to secondary education and 12% of respondents finished their higher education.

- **Monthly Income:** 30% of respondents are earning 5000 to 10000rs, 50% of respondents are earning 10001 to 15000rs. 08% of respondents are earning 15001 to 20000rs. 12% of respondents are earning 20001rs, and above.
- **Marriage:** 80% of respondents are married. 18% of respondents are Bachelor. 02% of respondents are widows.
- **Family:** 04% of respondents are living in Joint family. 96% of respondents are living in Nuclear family.

THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

Table: 02

Sl. No.	Particulars	Yes	No
01	Do you know about economy	70%	30%
02	Do you know social transformation	25%	75%
03	Do you use petroleum products	100%	00%
04	Do you have bulks and carts	02%	98%
05	Do you have motor bikes	99%	01%
06	Do you use public conveyance for journey	80%	20%
07	Do you use machinery for agricultural works	70%	30%
08	Do you use domestic and utility vehicles	70%	30%
09	Do you use pumps for irrigation	90%	10%
10	Do you have IP sets	99%	01%
11	Do you visit your lands by walking	20%	80%
12	Do you feel are you economically self sufficient	10%	90%
13	Are your vehicles are financed by banks and agencies	90%	10%
14	Are you borrowed loans from private and public bankers to build houses	10%	90%

01. About economy: 70% of the respondents agree. 30% disagree. 70% of the respondents are known about economy. And they spend wisely on petroleum products. 30% of the respondents are spending lavishly on petroleum products. In present days younger generation is not worrying about the economy.

02. Social transformation: 25% of the respondents agree. 75% disagree. 25% of the respondents in rural areas observe social transformation. 75% of the respondents are not observing social transformation.

03. Use of petroleum products: 100% of the respondents agree. 00% disagree. Elite people will concentrate on use of petroleum products. In recent days everybody is depending upon on petroleum products for day today life. They have forgotten cycles, walking and moving with bulk, horse, and donkey carts. Students also using petroleum products in large volumes.

04. Animal carts:02% of the respondents agree. 98% disagrees. 02% of the respondents are using animal carts. 98% of the respondents are not having animals which are used in agricultural and transportation. 98% of the respondents are depends up on vehicles.

05. Motor bikes: 99% of the respondents agree. 01% disagrees. Younger generation people are addicted for motor bikes. Old age respondents are not using motor bikes. Younger generation has ignored the walking practice to their work place.

06. USE public convince for journey: 80% of the respondents agrees. 20% disagrees. In recent days 80% of the respondents are travel through public convinces like buses, trains and ext., 20% of the respondents travel through their own vehicles by spending more money, in the name of social status.

07. Use of machinery in agriculture: 70% of the respondents agree. 30% disagrees. 70% of the respondents has no bulks and bulks carts for tilling the land and for transportation. 30% of the respondents are still using animals for tilling the land and for transportation.

08. Domestic and utility vehicles:70% of the respondents agree. 30% disagrees. 70% of the respondents are using domestic and utility vehicles their own use to show social status, because of growing economy in commercial crops. 30% of the respondents are wont use domestic and utility vehicles in the name of economy.

09. Use pumps for irrigation: 90% of the respondents agree. 10% disagrees. 90% of the respondents are using pumps for irrigation. 10% depending up on dam water for irrigation.

10. IP sets: 99% of the respondents agree. 01% disagrees. Majority of the respondents are using IP sets for agriculture. 01% of the respondents are will not use IP sets.

11. VISIT your lands by walking: 20% of the respondents agree. 80% of the respondents are disagrees. 20% of the respondents reach their agriculture fields by walking only. 80% of the respondents reach their agriculture fields by motor cycle only.

12. ECONOMICALLY self sufficient: 10% of the respondents agree. 90% of the respondents are disagrees. 10% of the respondents are economically self sufficient because of their judicious expenditure and economy. 90% of the respondents are depending upon loans from public and privet bankers.

13. Vehicles are financed by banks and agencies: 90% of the respondents agree. 10% of the respondents are disagrees. 90% of the respondents are barrowed loans from public and privet bankers. 10% of the respondents are purchased their vehicles

on their own. **14. Barrowed loans from private and public bankers to built houses:** 10% of the respondents agree. 90% of the respondents are disagrees. 10% of the respondents are barrowed loans from public and privet bankers to built houses. 90% of the respondents are built on their own. **IMPORTANT STATISTICS IN**

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN CHIKKAMAGALORE DISTIn the year 2000

18 petrol bunks were working.

In the year 2005 28 petrol bunks were working.

In the year 2010 40 petrol bunks were working.

In the year 2015 75 petrol bunks were working.

CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN CHIKKAMAGALORE DIST., ON DAILY BASIS:

In the year 2000 72,000 ltr/day (4000 ltr/R O)

In the year 2005 1,40,000ltr/day (5000 ltr/R O)

In the year 2010 2,00,000ltr/day (5000 ltr/R O)

In the year 2015 3,75,000ltr/day (5000 ltr/R O)

Findings:

- Ø By above all statistics and figures people are spending more on vehicles and petroleum products.
- Ø By spending lavishly they are losing their deposit and savings.
- Ø By the influence of LPG peoples are changing their way of life and they are transforming socially.

Conformation of Hypotheses:-

By above all studies and statics younger generation are unaware of economy.

The present generation is spending lavishly in their life.

By influence of economic growth rural India transforming.

By influence of LPG (liberalization, privatization and globalization) rural karnataka social transforming.

Suggestions:-

I suggest more effective economy in younger generation.

I suggest economic discipline is very important and to be followed.

I suggest rural people not to use more petroleum products and vehicles unnecessarily.

Conclusions:

According to economists one rupee saved is one rupee earned.

For future everybody has to save money.

For future everybody should spend judiciously.

By saving money we can invest in constrictive programs of the state.

People should be very careful while taking loans for public and private and it should be spent specific purpose only.

Funds should not be diversified and should not become willful defaulters.

And people should not demand for waver of loans and packages from the government.

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