

## CHAPTER NO. 'III'

### THE STUDY AREA

In order to study the impact of INDP programme on the BPL population, we have selected the Akkalkot Taluka of Solapur District as study area and the Solapur Gramin Bank as a case for analysing its impact on the beneficiaries.

This Chapter is divided in the following section.

#### Section 'I'

Profiles of Solapur District.

#### Section 'II'

Salient features of selected Taluka of Akkalkot.

SECTION 'I'

PROFILES OF THE SOLAPUR DISTRICT

1. Geographical Features:

Solapur District is situated on the South East fringe of Maharashtra State. It is surrounded by Ahmednagar and Osmanabad Districts to the North, Osmanabad District to the East, Sangli District and Karnataka State to the South, Satara and Pune District towards the West. The Bhima is main drain. Other major rivers are the Sina, man and the Bhogawati. Alongwith banks of the major rivers and in a few vallies, soil is deep black. In the remaining parts of the district, the soil is shallow. The Mansoon starts from mid June and the last showers are received in the month of October. The rainfall is scanty and uneven. The annual average rainfall is about 561 mm. Naturally, only 2.17 percent of the area is under forests. The total area of the district is 14.848 Sq.Kms. about 4.88 percent area of the state.

According to the 1981 population census, the total population of district is 25.91 lakhs. Rural population is 18.14 lakhs. Solapur is the largest Urban centre having Municipal Corporation with 5.11 lakhs souls.

2) Agriculture:

Agriculture is the most important economic pursuit engaging about 78% of the working force. Rest of the workers are engaged in agro-based industries, trade, transport and other services.

Solapur district is located in the centre of the traditional drought prone area in the Deccan. The cultivators have to undertake sowing in mid kharif-rabi season to utilise the maximum precipitation in soil. Kharif crops are taken in the light soils while rabi jowar covers 64.4 percent of the gross cropped area. The programme of sinking of wells pursued for the last 15 to 20 years. Wherever surface irrigation is available under the command of the Nira Right Bank Canal, other projects and wells, people reap harvest of sugar cane and wheat. In these tracts in the rural areas signs of fact development can be seen. In the last decade, horticulture has made an impact, as progressive cultivators have started growing grapes, lime and papays. Efforts are a foot to engage attention more cultivators towards horticulture.

3) Irrigation:

Irrigation is the most important agricultural input.

The following table details information about irrigation.

Table No.3.1 Sources of Irrigation

S.No.	Source of Irrigation	Net Irrigation area (in hectares) during				
		1960-61	1970-71	1979-80	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Surface irrigation	25,567	29,073	32,573	51,750	53,622
2.	Wells	85,659	85,445	106,721	113,942	114,598
3.	Other sources	-	58	286	1,848	170,200
		111,226	114,576	139,580	167,540	338,320

Wells form the major source of irrigation throughout the district. Minor irrigation is an important source in surface irrigation and increasing trend is observed in this category.

4. Bhima Ujani Project -

A dam across the main drain of the district was completed in the year 1980. It was contemplated that the entire project will irrigate 1.13 lakh hectares of land. It is estimated that the work of the project will be completed by 1990. Due to escalation, the original cost of the project of Rs. 42.57 crores has been revised and the present estimate is Rs. 338.84 crores.

The dam is already submerged 51 villages in the district and would irrigate lands from Madha, Pandharpur, Mohol, North Solapur, Mangalwedha and South Solapur talukas. It is thus the main hope of a permanent solution to drought for at least 10% of the cultivable land in the district. After completion of the entire project, about 23% of the land in the district will be irrigated. At present, the irrigated land forms 13% of the cultivable area. The Left Bank Canal runs to the length 126 KMs. and the Right Bank Canal has a length of 112 KMs. The earth work of both the canals has almost been completed. The project was receiving aid from the IFAD to the extent of Rs. 43 crores upto the year 1984. Simultaneously Ayacut development works have been undertaken and works have been completed at various stages in an area of 38567 H. During the last year, an attempt was made to supply

water to 24,399 H. of land. This has partially saved drought situation especially in Pandharpur, Madha, Mohol and Malshiras Tahsils.

5) The Infrastructure -

TABLE NO. 3.2

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Years				
			1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Road Length	KM	1641	2123	3210	9054	9483
2.	Length of Road						
	a) Per 100 Sq.KM	KM	10.9	14.0	21.4	60.3	63.1
	b) Per lakh population	KM	109.01	113.59	142.41	346.9	363.9
3.	Total Railway Length	KM	451.78	451.78	451.78	447.97	447.97
4.	Post Offices	No.	-	210	426	505	523
5.	Telegraph Offices	No.	-	26	38	68	99

(Source - EGS Section, Solapur District)

6. Industries -

Traditionally, holy city of God Sidheshwar, Solapur has developed as the sixth largest Industrial city of Maharashtra main care of the industrial life of the city is cotton textile industries, Powerlooms and Handlooms had tumulatous growth in the Eastern Part of the city. There are 8 Textile Mills, including 5 Spinning Mills, 8 Sugar factories and five other major industries in Solapur district. These industries provide employment to about 43,300 workers. The total production of the major and medium industries is to the tune of Rs. 185.29

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crores per annum. By the end of the year 1990, 10 more units are likely to be added and the expected production will be around Rs. 900 crores per annum. At present, there are 3165 small scale industrial units providing employment to 16,705 people and producing goods worth Rs. 80 crores per annum. The growth rate of SSI Units was about 5% per annum. However, in last three years the growth rate has substantially increased to 10%. The objective is to encourage 10,000 units by the end of the year 1990.

Two Co-operative Spinning Mills are functioning since last 15 years and two more have started functioning at Valsang and Sangola in 1984-85 and at Madha in 1986-87 and have produced adequate opportunities for establishment of ancilliary units around Valsang, Sangola and Madha. At present, there are three Industrial Training Institutes at Solapur, Barshi and Pandharpur and one Polytechnic in Solapur. One Private Engineering college and two private Polytechnics at Solapur have been started in 1983-84.

Agricultural situation -

Solapur district is predominantly a Rabi district. The total cultivable area of the district is 11,84,600 Hecters. The normal Kharip area of the district is 2,52,000 Hecteres is brought under Rabi crops. The average rainfall of the district is as under :

TABLE NO. 3.3

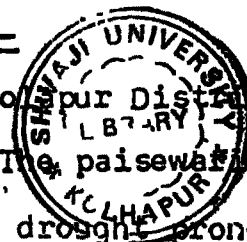
Sr.No.	Month	Average Rainfall (mm)
1.	June	97.8
2.	July	90.9
3.	August	90.2
4.	September	173.2
5.	October	68.2
6.	November	30.4
7.	December	7.4
		<u>561.2</u>

(Source - EGS Sec. Solapur District)

The talukawise information of the average rainfall is given the following Table No. 1.3 for the period of seven months from June to December. It is observed that, the average rainfall of the district upto December is 561.2 mm the actual rainfall recorded upto December 1986 was 466.1 mm the three months of October, November and December were of less rains particularly, in talukas such as Mangalwedha, Mohol and Karmala. Comparatively the normal rainfall was about the average level in four talukas such as North Solapur, South Solapur, Barshi and Akalkot, Malshiras, Sangola and Karmala are having the normal rainfall less than the average level of the district.

The Drought proneness of the District -

We have already seen that, the whole Solapur District is caught in the trap of drought conditions. The paisewar system is the authentic indicator to judge the drought proneness



of the district. The following Table No.1.5, explains the talukawise position of the villages where the paisewari was below 50/60 during the years from 1982-83 to 1986-87. It is observed that, the year of 1982-83 was the worst affected year in which 1090 villages out of the total of 1104, were having the paisewari below 50/60. Remarkable, for, the two years 1986- and 1987 six talukas were in the shadow of drought conditions. These are Akkalkot, Barshi, Mangalwedha, Madha, Malshiras, Mohol and Karmala.



TABLE NO. 3.4

Statement showing tahsilwise normal rainfall in mm. from June to Dec. 1986

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Normal Rainfall						Actual Total from June to December 1986		
		June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.		Dec.	
1.	North Solapur	113.5	109.2	103.9	189.7	69.9	31.3	9.1	626.8	575.5
2.	South Solapur	113.5	109.2	103.9	189.7	69.9	31.5	9.1	626.8	575.5
3.	Barsi	120.7	105.4	103.9	187.7	59.7	30.7	7.4	615.5	352.0
4.	Akkalkot	104.7	126.2	108.7	186.7	69.3	32.5	5.3	633.4	430.5
5.	pandharpur	105.9	70.9	91.8	178.8	78.2	33.0	6.9	565.4	574.0
6.	Malshiras	76.8	53.9	54.4	142.8	64.6	42.9	10.4	445.8	374.0
7.	Mangalwedha	73.1	84.2	98.6	171.4	71.9	15.5	7.3	522.0	437.0
8.	Sangola	91.2	58.7	69.9	154.7	68.3	39.4	7.6	489.8	415.4
9.	Madha	86.9	81.5	90.4	174.2	70.9	29.5	6.9	540.3	495.6
10.	Mohol	91.1	109.7	121.8	176.2	66.2	20.9	5.4	591.7	454.4
11.	Karmala	98.9	91.0	78.8	152.7	61.1	26.9	6.3	515.7	444.1
	Total	1076.3	999.9	1026.0	1905.0	750.0	334.3	81.7	6173.2	5128.0
	Average	97.8	90.9	93.3	173.2	68.2	30.4	7.4	561.2	466.1

Source :- EGS section Solapur District.

Table NO.3.5

Total Population of Akkalkot Taluka of Solapur District					
S.NO.	Classification of workers	Rural Urban Total	Total Population of District	Akkalkot Taluka	% age.
1.	Farmer	Rural Urban Total	3296 92 3387	244 22 266	7.40 23.91 7.85
2.	Agricultural Labourers	Rural Urban Total	2503 101 2904	331 41 372	11.81 40.59 12.81
3.	Petty Traders	Rural Urban Total	153 150 303	14 13 27	9.00 8.47 8.91
4.	Other workers	Rural Urban Total	1267 2966 3235	52 72 154	6.00 3.66 4.76
5.	Total workers	Rural Urban Total	7519 2312 9831	672 148 820	9.00 6.00 8.00
6.	Margin workers	Rural Urban Total	938 85 1023	74 15 89	7.89 17.65 8.70
7.		Rural Urban Total	9970 5278 15248	931 315 246	9.0 6.0 1.61
8.	Total Population	Rural Urban Total	18428 7675 26102	2678 477 2155	9.0 6.0 8.0

SECTION 'II'

SALIENT FEATURE OF SELECTED TALUKA  
OF AKKALKOT

We have selected the Akkalkot taluka to study the impact of IRDP on the economic conditions of the BPL population. The following table No.35 gives the salient features of the Akkalkot Taluka.

- 1) The total area of the taluka is 1390.3 S.Km. which is mainly rural area having the total population of 2 lakhs 16 thousand which 1.10 lakhs male population and 1.06 lakhs in rural population. The Akkalkot Taluka is having 38 thousand family households in which 15760 family household were below poverty line.
- 2) It is remarkable to know that in Akkalkot Taluka there are 126 villages out of which 20 villages are having the average per village population between 2000 to 5000. 41 villages are having the average population between 1000 to 2000. 37 villages having population between 500 to 1000 according to the 1981 census.
- 3) According to 1981 census the composition of the population in taluka is given the following table No.35 is comparison with the district as a whole.
- 4) The Akkalkot taluka is having 9% of the total rural population in the district. The working population of Akkalkot taluka consisted of the farming community (7.14%, the agricultural labour 11.81% and domestic household (9%)). The percentage figures in bracket indicate to the total district.

It is also observed that out of the total No. of 134640 BPL households in the district. Akkalkot Taluka is having 15760 BPL household. which are eligible families as beneficiaries under-IWP.

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