

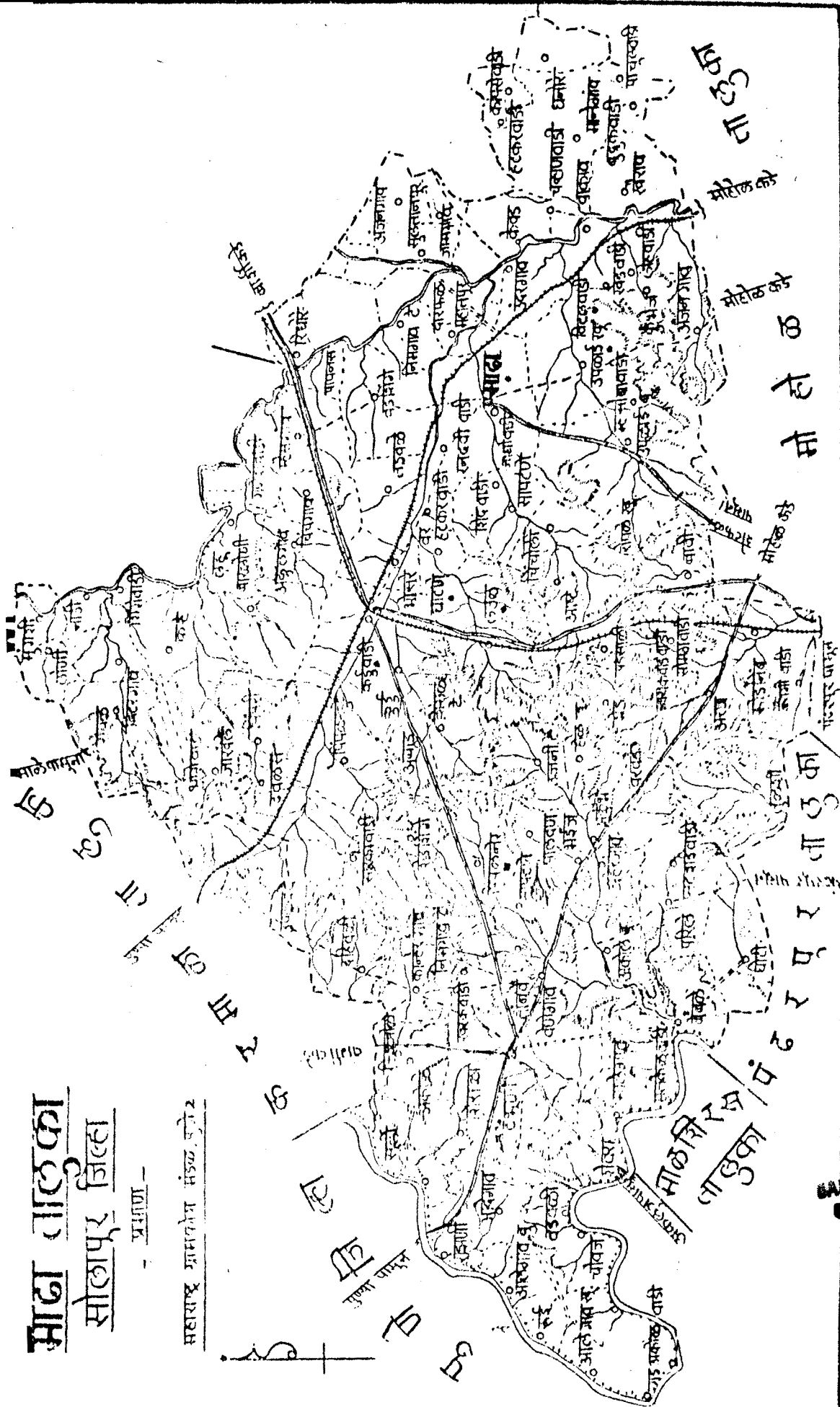
CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FEATURES OF  
SOLAPUR DISTRICT AND MADHA TALUKA

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- प्रमाण -

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CHAPTER - 3SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FEATURES OF SOLAPURDISTRICT AND MADHA TALUKA3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we will describe the broad features of the district economy. The main objective of this description is to explain economic condition of this area.

3.2 SOLAPUR DISTRICT : GENERAL DESCRIPTION1) Geographical location and physical structure :

Solapur district is located in the South East part of Maharashtra. Its geographical location is  $17^{\circ}, 10$  to  $18^{\circ}, 32$  North latitude and  $74^{\circ}, 42$  to  $76^{\circ}, 15$  East longitude. In the North of Solapur district is Ahmadnagar and in the east there is Osmanabad and Andhra Pradesh, in the South there is Sangli district and Karnatak State and in the West there are Satara and Pune districts.

2) Area and administrative section :

Area of the district is 14,845 square K.M. and it stands about 4.82% of the total area of Maharashtra. Out of this 2.28% (338.8 square k.m.) is urban and 97.72%

(14505.8 square k.m.) is rural. From the point of view of area Karmala tahsil is the largest one (1609.3 sq.k.m.) and the smallest is North Solapur tahsil (636.3 sq.k.m.).

3) Solapur is the headquarter of the district, Solapur, Madha (Kurduwadi) and Pandharpur are three revenue divisions. In district's 11 tahsils there are 1095 villages and 6 remote villages. After the census of 1981 8 villages in Barshi taluka were merged in Osmanabad district and one village from Sangola tahsil was merged in Sangli district.

4) In the district there are 11 Panchayat Committees and 10 municipal corporations and 1 corporation. Except Malshiras tahsil, in every tahsil of the district DPAP and IRDP programmes are implemented.

5) Physical Structure : Headquarter of the district is Solapur which is located 550 metre high from the sea level. There are almost no hills of the district, however, hills of Walaghat hill range are located in the north of Barshi district. Hills are scattered in Karmala, Madha and Malshiras. Hills named Vaghoba and Bodki are located in Karmala tahsil, their height are 210 ft. and 190 ft. respectively. In the north side of Madha tahsil there is a Chinchagaon hill, it's height is 300 ft. and it's area is 6 k.m. long.

6) Geology : Land of this district is created out of lava explosion. It's lowest layer is inflammable granade. In earth proportion of calcium 3.5% to 10%.

District's classification of earth can be given in four types.

1. Less than 7.5 c.m. depth.
2. Between 7.5 to 22.5 c.m.
3. Depth between 22.5 to 90 c.m.
4. Land with more than 90 c.m. depth, 10% is very shallow, 20% have more depth.

In Sangola and Mangalwedha talukas earth is blackish green or brownish. In Madha taluka it is shallow and here, there is difference between depth and quality. Land in Pandharpur district is of low quality and it is suitable for cereals production. Land in Malshiras taluka is shallow and it has less moisture retaining capacity. Except river banks in the district, rest of the land's water absorption capacity is less.

7) Rivers : In the district Bhima is the major river on the left side of it, there are Nira and Man tributaries and left side Seema and Bhogawati are the tributaries. Bhima river's genesis is in Khed taluka of Pune district and it flows through Pune and Ahemadnagar

districts. In the left of this river there are Madha, Pandharpur and South Solapur talukas and right side there is southern part of Pandharpur taluka and Mangalwedha taluka. Length of Bhima river in the district is 289 k.m.

8) Climate and Rain : Maximum temperature in the district is 40.3 centigrade and minimum is 18.7 centigrade.

From the point of view of rainfall it comes in the low rainfall region. Monsoon normally starts in June and it stays upto the second week of September. Average rainfall of the district is 584 mm. If we see average rainfall statistics from 1953, we will find that the deviation is too much, the rainfall is very low as compared to the normal requirement. In 1985, except Pandharpur district every tahsil in the district rainfall was lower than the average. Sukhthankar Committee has declared the district drought prone, except the areas having permanent irrigation facilities. In 1985, 156 and in 1986, 1101 villages were declared to be drought prone.

9) Population : According to the census of 1981, the district's population is 25,88,132 out of this population 13,32,914 are males and 12,55,225 are females. If we compare the population with 1971 census, decade's

growth rate of population stood at 14.83% . Highest populated tahsil was north Solapur. The lowest population was in Mangalwedha taluka.

10) Density of Population : If we compare to the area of Maharashtra, this district's area is 4.82%, proportion of population of the district to population in Maharashtra is 4.12%. Density of population per person in district was 174, the state's density was 204. The highest density in the district was in North Solapur tahsil which was 836. The lowest was in Mangalwedha tahsil (103).

11) Rural and Urban Population : According to the census of 1981 district's 40.35% population stayed in rural area and the rest (29.35%) stayed in the urban area. Urban population was more in North Solapur tahsil (5,14,860) and it was least in Sangola tahsil (14,854). In South Solapur, Mohol and Malshiras tahsils urban population was 100%.

12) Male-Female Proportion : According to the 1981, census, for every 1000 male, female proportion was 946. In urban area it was 931 and in rural area it was 946. State's male to female proportion in was 937, in rural area, it was 987 and in rural area it was 946.

13) Scheduled Caste and Tribes : According to 1981 census in Maharashtra SC's population to total population was 7.14%, the same proportion was approximately double viz. 14.3%. Scheduled tribe's proportion to total population stood at 9.19% in the State, in the district it was 1.46%.

14) Workers : In 1981's census total worker's population was 97,47,93 and it was accounted for 37.66%, of the total population. Out of total workers 34.4% were farmers, 29.46% were peasants, 3.08% were process and maintenance workers and 33.6% were workers.

15) Land Holding : As per the 1980-81 agricultural census there were 2,68,699 agricultural holding having 12,44,154 hectare of land. The following table shows the break up of land holding in the district.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDORS

Size of land holding	% of total no. of holdings	% total land
Upto 2 Hectares	33.05	7.67
2 to 5 Hectares	34.74	24.69
5 to 10 Hectares	21.51	32.41
10 to 20 Hectares	8.90	16.28
20 Hectares and more	1.49	8.96



It can be seen from the above table that most of the farmers had the holding size of 0 to 5 hectare of land while the rich farmers had smaller proportion of holding with relatively larger proportion of land.

16) Cropping Pattern : The area under different crops in the district in 1980-81 is shown in the following table.

CROPPING PATTERN

Name of the crop	% of total area
Jowar (Rubbi)	59.85
Bajara	5.96
Tur	4.74
Wheat	4.14
Others	4.56

It can be seen from the above table that Jowar is the major crop in the district.

17) Per hectare production of major crops : The figures relating to per acre production of different crops are given in the following table.

Sr. No.	Name of the crop	Per hectare production	
		1984-85	1985-86
1.	Jowar	409	243
2.	Bajara	280	119
3.	Wheat	822	778
4.	Tur	380	159
5.	Groundnut	1383	868
6.	Sugarcane	7985	10000
7.	Cotton	1277	9400

18) High Yielding Variety Seeds : In 1985-86, 3,85,400 hectares of land was under HYV seed. Of the different crops the area under HYV of Jowar was highest standing at 30.88% with lowest of 0.91% under pady.

19) Horticultural Plantation : The total area under horticultural plantation in 1980-81 was only 8,608 hectares, which was 0.61% of the total cropped area.

20) Storage and Marketing of Agricultural Produce :

There are 10 agricultural regulated market committees and 3 committees in the district. In 1985-86 those committees received 2.09 lakh tons of agricultural produce which was

14.69% less than that of the last year. There are 135 warehouses of the co-operative societies and 34 state warehouses.

21) Land Development Programme : In 1985-86, 1,880 hectare of land was brought under fencing and another 113 hectare was brought under land leveling.

22) Other Programme : In 1985-86, 51,600 mini-kits were distributed among marginal land, small land holders. 110 other farmers were extended subsidies for purchase of improved farm implements.

23) Irrigation : The net irrigated land in the district was 1,20,329 hectare in 1980-81. Off this 30.80% was under lift irrigation and canals, while 69.20% was under well irrigation. The canal irrigation was highest in Malshiras tahsil standing at 55.70% while the lowest was in the North Solapur tahsil standing at 0.02%. However, canal irrigation was not at all available in the Akkalkot tahsil. The area under well irrigation was highest i.e. 31.16% in Malshiras tahsil and lowest i.e. 3.34% in South Solapur tahsil.

24) Crop-wise Irrigated Area : In 1980-81, 1,73,666 hectares of land was irrigated which was 13.72% of the total cropped area. During this year the total land under irrigation increased by 5.85%. The crop-wise

distribution of irrigated land indicated that 36.94% of the total irrigated land was under Jowar, 15.18% under wheat, 11.71% under sugarcane and 5.85% under cotton. Thus, of the total area under different crops 86.55% was under foodgrains production.

25) Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects :

The Ujjani project in the district as river Bhima is the only major irrigation project which completed its first stage of construction in 1980. By 1985-86, 68% of the total construction work has been completed. And the total land which will be brought under irrigation after the completion of the project is to be 1,21,440 hectares. This project will mainly benefit the Madha, Mangalwedha, Pandharpur, Malshiras, Mohol and North Solapur tahsils of the district.

26) Five medium irrigation projects of the district and one from Satara district adds to the irrigation facilities in the district. All these projects have brought 42,710 hectares of land under irrigation.

27) By the end of 1984-85, 1,346 minor irrigation projects including percolation tanks have been completed in the district of which 117 and projects were actually in operation bringing 15,638 hectares of land under irrigation.

28) As per 1982 animal census the total number of animals in the district was 16,29,409 of this 32.04% was the cattle population, 11.26% buffelows, 51.01% of sheep and 5.67% other animals. The density figures showed 110 animals per square km. These figure when compared with earlier animal census of 1978 showed an increase of 10.28%. This was on account of 2.26% increase in the number of bullocks, 13.33% in the cows and 2.25% increase in the number he-bufflows.

29) Milk Production : There are 5 milk chilling plants at Solapur, Barshi, Pandharpur, Akluj and Sangola, which collect the milk in the district. There are two major milk producing units one at Solapur and the other at Akluj. There were 619 co-operative milk societies in the district. In 1985-86 the total milk collection in the district was of 412 lakh litres of which 352 lakh litres of milk was collected from the cows and 60.54 lakh litres from the buffelows. The total milk collection in 1985-86 registered 16.91% increase over the earlier year. The main reason for this increase was the introduction of Operation Flood in the district 1983-84.

30) Veterinary Facilities : There is one veterinary hospital in the district in addition to 29 dispensaries and 69 centres. There are 104 artificial

insemination centres in which artificial insemination was done on 21,427 animals.

31) Fisheries Development : At Bhimanagar from Madha tahsil in the district there is a fisheries centre in addition to the fish production undertaken at medium and small irrigation projects. The fish production registered a fall of 18.30% in 1985-86 over the earlier year.

32) Electrification : The rural electrification has been completed to the extent of 97.90% then electrified 1,072 villages of 1,095 in the year 1985-86. All the cities in the district have also been electrified. Supply of electricity was extended to 51,523 pumpsets in the districts in 1985-86.

33) The consumption of electricity showed an increase of 10.74% in 1985-86 over the earlier year. The total consumption stood at 2,88,159 thousand kilo watt and the purpose-wise classification of the total consumption indicated that of the total electricity 14.18% for domestic purposes, 6.26% for commercial and small capacity utilization 71.90% for industrial purposes, 3.11% for agriculture and 4.55% for the other purposes. As compared to 1984-85, the electricity consumption for industrial purposes showed an increase by 13.16% and an fall of 29.20% for agricultural purposes.

34) Minerals Production : There is no major mineral production in the district apart from the minor mineral such as stones, sand, soil etc.

35) Industries : 1,574 factories were registered in 1985 while in 1984 this number was 1,481. The total number of labourers in these factories were 26,210 and 26,791 in 1984 and 1985 respectively. In 1985, 7.09% of the total labourers were the female workers.

36) There were 8 sugar factories, 8 spinning mills, 842 powerlooms and 16,170 handlooms in the districts by the end of 1985-86. There are two industrial estate in the district with 3,900 small industries apart from 200 industries under M.I.D.C. Solapur.

37) Roads : The total length of the roads was 9,488 k.m.s in 1985-86 of which 0.48% were of concrete, 15.71% of pakka roads, 26.70% of grained 57.11% of other types.

38) Registered Vehicles : In 1985-86 the total number of registered vehicles was 44,007 and it showed an increase of 15.90% over 1984-85. The classification showed that 75% of the total vehicles were of motor cycles and scooters, 7.87% of motor cars and jeeps, 4.58% public vehicles and 12.55% other vehicles.

39) Post and Telegraph Offices : These were 510 post-offices in 1985-86 in the district with 92 telegraph offices and 9,804 telephones.

40) By the end of 1986, 1,38,649 persons were given the employment in the district of which 25.19% belong to public sector, 25.49% in the semi-government sector and 49.32% in the private sector.

41) The registered unemployed with the employment exchanges were 71,264 by the end of 1985-86 and as compared to the earlier year this number showed an increase of 29.60%.

42) Employment Guarantee Scheme : Under this scheme, 2.35 lakhs labourers were provided employment which showed an increase of 23.03% over the last year.

Some 238 worker were completed under the scheme. While 1,015 works were in progress in 1985-86. This created 211.81 lakh of man days employment and 1,248.45 lakh rupees were spent on it.

43) Industrial Training Institute : These are 4 government and one private I.T.I. providing technical education to 1,160 students every year. There are also 3 polytechnics in the district.



44) Co-operative Societies : The total number of registered co-operative societies in the district was 3,962 by the end of 1986 of which 29.83 were credit societies and others non-credit. Of the credit societies 72.17% were the primary societies and 27.83% were the others. In the non-credit societies 22.27% were the milk co-operatives, 17.80% were industrial co-operatives, 12.84% were housing co-operatives and 47.09% were the others. The total membership of all co-operatives was 7.11 lakh with 65.31% of it belonging to credit co-operatives and 34.69% belonging to other societies. The total loans were amount disbursed by the co-operatives in 1985-86 was 51,504 lakh rupees. The overdues by June, 1986, were of the order of 2,619 lakh rupees.

45) Banking Facilities : The total number of bank branches stood at 321 in 1985. Of which 42.37% belonged to co-operative banks, 51.25% of the total population of the district was served by the banking facilities. Thus, having a branch office per 8,063 population.

#### CONCLUSION

Thus, the above mentioned features of the Solapur district enable us to conclude that it is mainly a dry district with agriculture as its main occupation. Most of

the farmers in the districts are having smaller holdings of irrigated land. The infrastructural facilities are still inadequate considering the demand for them. On the whole, the agricultural sector has been facing very difficult problems for the last several years. Low Agricultural Productivity therefore, is a major problem for the farmers of the district. And the situation of Madha taluka is no exception to it.