

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY

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CHAPTER - II

SECTION - I

INFORMATION ABOUT SOLAPUR CITY

Chart for population of Solapur

According to Census Report of 1981
(Figures of Census Report 1991 is not available)

Solapur (City)	6,03,870	3,10,204	2,93,666
Solapur (Ex)	5,147	4,764	2,413
Majarewadi	9,716	5,002	4,719
Nehru Nagar	1,766	915	816
Total population of Solapur City	6,20,499	3,18,885 (M)	3,01,614 (F)

In Maharashtra there are four or five big cities. Solapur is one of them i.e. Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Solapur, Aurangabad. The population of Solapur is 6,20,499 according to Census Report 1981. And this population is mixed by all type of community. Nearly fifty percent of population is Maharashtraian then twenty five percent ,population is Padmashali who came from Andhra Pradesh and settled in East part of the Solapur and remained nearly twenty five percent of population is Kanadi, came and settled in Solapur from its neighbouring State Karnataka. Solapur is situated on Bombay-Madras broadguage Railway line. Actually Solapur is tail end

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of Maharashtra State. Solapur city is surrounded by the boundaries of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka state. According to traditional story Solapur city is a nothing but it is a union of surrounding 16 villages namely -

Adilpur, Ahmadpur, Chapladev, Fatehpur, Jamdarwadi, Kalajapur, Khadarpur, Khandervkiwadi, Muhummadpur, Ramapur, Somdalapur, Shaikpur, Solapur, Songli, Sonapur and Vailkwadi.

These 16 villages associated and formed Solapur city. But due to expansion in population city become wide and according to maintainance of light supply, sanitation, water supply Solapur Municipality converted into Solapur Municipal Corporation.

In Solapur there are three big and renowned spinning and weaving mills namely Narsingh Girji Mill, then Laxmi-Vishnu Mill and third is The Jam Ranjitshing Mill. These mills are famous for production of cotton and synthetic fabrics like polyster cloths. Also N.G.Mill exports their polyester to middle east countries like Kuwait and Soudi Arabia.

In Solapur there are number of handlooms and power looms industry situated in East part of city and number of finest quality production of Turkish towels, napkins, bedsheets, curtain cloth, chaddar, cotton cloth export

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prominantly to U.S.A., U.K. and other European countries. The famous powerloom factories are as follows - Pogul Mills, Fulgam Mills, Kshirsagar Mills, United Mills, Pitta Mills. These are the famous textile mills who exports their products.

Also in Solapur city and District there are number of spinning mills for yarn production only namely Katare Spinning Mills, Tamalwadi; Swami Samarth Spinning Mills, Yashwant Spinning Mill, Solapur Spinning Mill, Sangola Spinning Mill except this one export orientation spinning mill is situated at Solapur from famous Birla Group namely Cimco Spinning Mill. Soon two spinning mills namely Sharda Spinning Mill and Bharath Spinning Mill are going to start in few months. So looking this progress Solapur is a textilly developed city. For the production of cotton and synthetic cloth with Jequard Chaddar, bedsheet, curtain cloth, towels, napkins, shirting and suiting.

Educationally, Solapur is one of the leading cities because in Solapur there is University Sub-Centre which is useful for post-graduate students and for Research in certain faculty. Also in Solapur there is one Engineering College namely Walchand Institute of Technology in Ashok Chowk. Also one Medical College (Alopathy) namely Dr.V.M.Medical College, Solapur. Then one Aurvedic Medical College, one Homeopathic

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Medical college is present for students of Solapur. Besides that one Pharmacy College and three senior colleges for womens only, are present to teach womens only namely, Burla Womens College and Laxmibai Patil Womens College and thirdly Union Womens College, except that three renowned famous and old colleges namely Sangmeshwar College, Walchand College and D.A.V.College.

In Solapur there are big six gardens in which the garden based in fort is most beautiful. It is helpful for aged persons and also useful for timepass. Now a days due to awareness of Corporators there is big and broad road with Footpaths and best bus service is present for citizens of Solapur city.

There is special radio centre for the citizens of Solapur because this Radio Centre is made only for Solapur city and district only which is helpful for childrens, young, adult and aged persons to entertain them.

There are 13 theatres to entertain public of all age group and one small V.D.O. theatre on Vijapur Road.

For industrial development of Solapur there is one aerodrom and there is Bombay-Solapur air service with the help of Vayudoot Company.

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Solapur District is famous for Jawar cultivation. Jawar of Solapur District is famous in all over Maharashtra and in Solapur there is one big market yard for farmers to sell their agricultural goods in Market. In this yard there is transaction of Jawar, Wheat, Bajari, besides that Horticultural products like Grapes, Bor, **. Now a days Solapur become famous for Grape and Bor production.

In Solapur there are three water reservoirs namely "Kambar Tank", then second is "Siddheshwar Tank" and thirdly "Hipparga Tank" in which Hipparga reservoir supply drinking water to 50% population of Solapur city. Soon with the help of World Bank, Solapur Corporation is constructing one long pipeline from Ujani Dam to Hipparga reservoir to solve drinking water problem of Solapur city.

Maharashtra State Electricity Board formed Solapur as a MSEB Circle Office to supply sufficient electricity with full power load to Solapur city and district. Also in Solapur City and District there are 5 Sugar factories namely Siddheshwar Sugar Mill, Bhima Sugar, Shankar Sugar, Vitthal Sugar and Malinagar Sugal Mill.

So we can say Solapur city will become industrially and educationally enrich after completion of 700 million Rs. paper mill project near Indapur then Solapur city will remain on the top in Maharashtra.

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Two senior citizens Club are working for Solapur city one is organised by Mr.Purushottam G.Jatkar and another by Dr.Desai of Damani Blood Bank except this there is Prabat Mandal at Park Stadium founded by Shri.Bhagwat. For morning and evening walk there are two places situated in the heart of city one is park stadium and another Home ground and six gardens of city are present for aged also for young and away from Solapur city Kambar Tank on Vijapur road and another is on Tuljapur road that is Hipparga Tank.

There in Solapur there is two swimming pools one is near Park stadium another is near Ashok Chwok. Young, adult, aged, children can take advantage of this pool for exercise.

Also for aged and young there are three places for entertain and for time pass one is Bridge Associated in Gymkhana near Stadium and another two clubs namely Solapur Club near Gurunanak nagar and another is Rippon Hall to play badminton and table tennis games.

Temperature :-

Generally Solapur is hot in nature but medium cold season starts from June due to rainy season and it may raise from October-November when at night temperature specially began to fall rapidly, it remain upto month of February.

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Climate :-

The climate of the city is on the whole year agreeable and characterised generally dry in the major period of the year. The cold season from October to about the middle of January followed by the hot season which lasts upto the end of May. Then from June to September there is the South-West monsoon.

Humidity :-

The air is highly humid during the South-West monsoon months i.e. from June to September and mostly dry during the rest of the year. The driest part of the year is the Summer season when the humidity is between about 20 to 25 percent on the average in the afternoon.

Winds :-

Winds are light to moderate in force with some strength during the period May to July. In the South-West monsoon season winds are mainly from direction between South-West in the month of July to September.

Special Weather Phenomenon :-

Dust storms occur occasionally during the hot season i.e. in March to May. Thunder-storm occur during the period June-July to Sept.-October.

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Population :-

Solapur City is having long back history, in past Muslim emperor built one fort in Solapur which was surrounded by water. So after some period in a great battle the Maratha King concored the fort, then after arriaval of British era all Maratha and Muslim Kingdoms surrender towards British emperor.

Then after long freedom struggle India got freedom and all Raje, Maharaje and their kingdom dissolved in free Indian democracy system. From the year 1901 there has been a considerable variation in population. Among the major factors that led the change in population figures due to transformation or migration of peoples or families from neighbouring state that is from Andhra Pradesh and from Karnataka the population of Solapur City considerably increased.

The density of population increased from 156 persons per suquare mile in 1921 to 320 person per square mile in 1961 and 450 per square kilometer in 1971. The district density was always lower than the state density average.

The total population of Solapur city is 6,20,499 (year 1981 Census report)

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Solapur Municipality was established in 1852 and this municipality was converted into Corporation in the year 1964. Today Solapur stands on fourth rank in Maharashtra State.

Male population is - 3,18,885

Female population is - 3,01,614

Total population is -----
6,20,499

(This figure is according to 1981 census because 1991 census figures are under process still not received)

This total population contain following major religion, community i.e. Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jain, Lingayat, Padmashali

Hindu Population :- The Hindu community is divided into number of different groups known as caste. These caste are as follows. - Maratha, Brahmin, Lingayat, Koshti, Koli, Mochi, Mahar, Mang, Kumbhar, Chambar. Population maintain major portion of this religion.

Christian Population :- Christian are chiefly observed in Solapur City. In the British period number of families from christian community are increased due to policy of Britishers.

Parsi Population :- The main root of the Parsi community is Parsia. Firstly they enter in the state of Gujrat in India. Then they spread all over India. In Solapur Parsi are found Chiefly as Store keeper, Merchants and Contractors. They are calm and well to do.

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Jain Population :-

Numerically Jain are low in Solapur but their socio-economic importance is important due to success in business. In Jains there are two branches one is Digamber Jain another is Swatamber Jain.

Muslim Population :-

Muslim are found all over city from ancient period muslims are present in India and in the muslim emperor period that is in Lord Akbar Lord Aurangjab period. The population of Muslim is increased. It is found according to Census report the population of Muslim is now doubled.

Budha Population :-

Due to Government policy about Reserved Category Budha population is now aware about education and progress also Budha population is increasing day by day. In Solapur also Budha population is increasing but compare to other castes Budha population is low.

Sikh Population :-

Compare to other religions population Sikh population is very low in Solapur. Mostly they are working in Transport business as a driver and as a businessman of machine tools.

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SECTION - II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this Chapter Research plan of the study and Research Method which is followed in this research is given.

General Introduction of the Study :

Aging is deterioration of a mature organism resulting from time dependent essentially irreversible changes, intrinsic to all members of a species, such that with the passage of time they become increasingly unable to cope with the stress of environment thereby increasing the probability of death By the social scientist Handler (Aged in India by James Joseph, 1991)

According to Vedas, Upanishadas life span of mankind is divided in four parts that is as follows -

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Bramacharya Asram | 2) Grihastha Asram |
| 3) Vanprastha Asram | 4) Sanyash Asram |

First stage is for study

Second stage is for settlement of home life

Third stage is for retirement

Fourth stage is for complete renunciation.

In recent days according to modernization, problems of aged persons increased. As India's population is ^{increasing} high. As per

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1971 census 3.2 percent of the population of India was 65 years of age or more. As per International convention the person above age of 64 is considered to be old but in India it is fixed at 60 age.

So now a days to study the problem of aged and the life style of aged and retired person is become essential to solve their problem. So researcher purposely selected this topic for my M.Phil study. The existing study is based on empirical enquiry conducted after preparation of research design and setting up of aims and objectives for preparation of dissertation. The title of dissertation is fixed as "A Study of Old Age Life Style and Related Aspect of Retired People in Solapur City".

Universe and Coverage :

To study of the problems of aged people researcher selected Solapur city for jurisdiction and for coverage of the study. So that researcher have selected the respondents from each and every sector of the city contains aged and pensioners from Government and Semi-Government. Solapur is now becoming very big, few month before, due to expansion Solapur city become more wider. There is increase in boundaries of the Solapur and researcher want to study the problems of aged persons who were living in Solapur City only.

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Sr.No.	Name of Village and area
1. Shelgi	
2. Bale	
3. Kasbe Solapur	
A) Nehru Nagar	
B) Majre Wadi	
C) Area of Kasbe Solapur on eastern side of Bale village and on northern side of existing Solapur City limit Kasbe Solapur Village piece No. 1	
D) Area of Kasbe Solapur on eastern side of existing limit of Solapur city Kasbe Solapur village piece No. 2	
4. Kumthe	... All survey pertaining to the village Kumthe and village Kumthe Gaothan area, roads, nala areas, and area under public places, etc.
5. Dahitane	... All survey numbers pertaining to the village Dahitane and village Dahitane Gaothan area, roads, nala areas, and area under public places, etc.
6. Degaon	... All survey numbers pertaining to village Degaon and village Degaon Gaothan area, roads, nala areas, and area under public places, etc.
7. Basaveshwar Nagar	(Originally under Degaon now independent Revenue village) All survey numbers pertaining to Basaveshwar Nagar, area under roads, nalas, public places, etc.
8. Kegaon	... All survey numbers pertaining to village Kegaon and village Kegaon Gaothan area, area under roads, nalas, public places, etc.

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9. Shivaji Nagar ... (Originally under Kegaon now independent Revenue village); All survey numbers pertaining to village Shivaji Nagar, area under Gaothan, roads, nalas and public places, etc.
10. Soregaon ... All survey numbers pertaining to village Soregaon, village Soregaon Gaothan, area under roads, nalas and public places, etc.
11. Pratap Nagar ... (Originally under Soregaon now independent Revenue village) All survey numbers pertaining to village Pratapnagar, area under Gaothan, roads, nalas and public places, etc.

Added city limits were shown above also map of Solapur is attached. These city limits were published by Urban Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra in the extraordinary Gazzette No. - Register No. PNCE-18 dated 28 April, 1992. We have anticipated the environments and added area also as part of our universe. The localities and co-operative housing colonies in the added area includes the following villages which were situated around midievel Solapur. These are as follows (Piece No. 1) Shelgi, Bale, Nehru Nagar, Majarewadi, area of Kasbe Solapur and easter side of Bale village and northern side of existing Solapur city limit Kasbe Solapur. Area of Kasbe Solapur on eastern side of existing limit of Solapur city. Piece No. 2 - Kumate, Dahitane, Degaon, etc.

The selection of respondents from the newly expanded area was also done and about 1/4th of our samples is

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comprised from the estimated population. There was an increase in the city limits and also in the population in more rapid manner. According to 1981 Census, the population of the city is recorded as 6,20,499. So we have anticipated approximately 1/6 to 1/5 percent of old people that is above 55 years of age in the population it means that for every one lakh population contain 20,000 to 30,000 population of old people who have crossed 55 years of age limit. In other words 100 samples for the city is very much miger but the researcher was helpless in deciding the exact proportion of living old aged people. This point is cleared in methodology while narrating research methodology.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES :

Aims :- Old age is unavoidable stage in the life of every survived individuals so each and every person want to think in the young age about his old age. So that it will become a gift of successful life of an individuals. There are stages in life as first stage is childhood, then Adolescence then adulthood and then lastly old age.

Following are the aims and objectives of the study.

1. To study the changes in the life-style of the retired persons.
2. To study the attitude of persons towards retirement.

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3. To study the economic liabilities of the retired, before and after retirement.
4. To study the perceived sickness and physical fitness of the person before and after retirement.
5. To study the effects of retirement on physical and mental health of the retired and aged persons.
6. To study the utilization of leisure time before and after retirement.
7. To study the perceived attitude of the family members towards retired and aged persons.
8. To study the involvement of the retired and aged persons in family processes.
9. To study the self-concept and life satisfaction of the retired and aged persons.
10. To study the effects of retirement on affiliative and alienative processes in family and society.
11. To study the expectations and aspiration of the retired persons.
12. To study the socio-economic, socio-cultural, socio-psychological and health problems of old aged persons.
13. To understand physical-mental-emotional health of the aged.
14. To know the facts and remedies and habits of aged persons.

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HYPOTHESIS :

In order to give definire direction to the study the researcher formulated the following hypothesis.

- 1) Aging process brings about deteriorative changes in the life-style of the aged.
- 2) Differentiatial utilization of free time activities is determined by educational status and period of retirement of the aged.
- 3) The degree of satisfaction in social life during old age is considerably determined by the level of income and socio-economic liabilities.
- 4) Retirement brings about changes in the status and authority, attitude of the family members, and role in decision making in the family affairs.
- 5) The extent of feeling of loneliness during old age is determined by the existing marital staus of the individual.
- 6) Period of retirement and employment status after retirement seem to determine the perception of the individual in the family.
- 7) Retirement brings about changes in assessment of physical and mental health, self-concept, and level or life satisfaction.
- 8) There is association between period of retirement employment status after retirement and marital status, on

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the one hand and opinion about retired life, interaction with relatives and friends feeling of isolation and opinion about physical and mental health on the other.

METHOD AND TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION :

Researcher applied the stratified random sampling for the selection of samples. Researcher selected samples from the various departments (i.e. retired persons) like Railway, Police Dept., Custom Dept., Irrigation Dept., Post Dept., Professors, Teachers of schools. These departments are assumed as a stratas and researcher selected samples from strata randomly for the study. So there is no possibility of bais sampling. Researcher applied stratifide random sampling for unbiased data collection.

For collection of data Researcher prepared interview schedule with the help of Questionary and with the help of discussions,, researcher collected data from respondent for that purpose researcher applied interview method for data collection.

PILOT STUDY :

The researcher took sufficient care and efforts while framing the interview schedule.

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The interview schedule was framed keeping in view the general objectives and specific hypothesis of the study. Few sampled respondents were interviewed to know whether the questions were properly worded or not and to check that the meaning of question is clear.

After conducting this pilot study some questions are discarded, some questions were reformulates. This reconstructed interview schedule was shown to the Guide for his approval. He checked it and finally approved for data collection.

INTERVIEWS OF RESPONDENTS :

The researcher took sufficient care for using this interview technique. So purpose of study, objectives of the study, explained to the respondents, then interview of the respondents were conducted in their houses with suitable time and privacy.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA :

Code Book :- As the collected data kept for further analysis and for easy classification a code book was prepared for the same.

Master Sheet :- The entire data was classifide and arranged with the help of code book.

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Tabulation :-

With the help of all the data collected from respondents, statistical tables were prepared.

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The researcher read, refer many book volumes, records of many authors list of the books which is referred by researcher is mentioned.

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