

CHAPTER II

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UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY**

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The present study is devoted to the socio-economic and cultural survey of Kaikadi community in Solapur. In the previous chapter we have understood the historical, social and cultural profiles of the Kaikadis, As we have known the Kaikadis are denotified tribes and are the ex-criminal tribes. They were regarded as the criminal tribes according to Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 by the Britishers, and were compelled to confine to settlement areas specially created for them. As a result, we find that, the families of Kaikadis live together in a particular locality earlier declared as settlement colonies.

During the British period there were prominently two colonies of denotified tribes. One was at Kalyanpur near Civil Hospital area and the other was Umedpur in the outskirts of the city, away from railway station area. Today we find that the population of Kaikadi community is divided into two parts. One is only Umedpur settlement area, away from the city and the other part consists of the township segments spread in the east and west of Solapur city like Nehru Nagar, Ashok Chowk, Pathrut Chowk, Datta Nagar, Chowpad and Station area.

The researcher for the purpose of his survey has, therefore, taken the local parts of the Solapur city as the universe of

study. It consists of a geographical area of about 7 to 8 kilometers square of the city.

The Umedpur settlement area away from Railway station is purely a concentration of denotified tribes and houses the families of Phase pardhies, Bhantas, Lamans, Chor Kaikadis, Gov-Kaikadis, Palmores and other communities. The houses of these families are found in a closely knitted cluster. Today the area consists of all facilities like primary and higher secondary education for children, medical care center, private dispensaries, welfare center for youth and women, government certified school for children with anti-social tendencies and so on. The Umedpur area is now surrounded by colonies like Ramwadi, Limayewadi, Salgarwasti etc. which are inhabited by people of various castes, creeds and religions. These communities now easily mix up with Kaikadis and other denotified tribes. Those residing in the township segments like Ashok Chowk, Dattanager, Pathrut Chowk, Station and Chowpad area are very much a part of computation locality. Even though the said two localities where the Kaikadis reside are in the urban localities of Solapur, the houses and the surrounding environs still give us a semi-rural look. The researcher has particularly decided to study the respondents from both the above locality areas with a specific reason and which is that one area fully consists a concentration of denotified tribes and the other area is a part of a complex of urban communities of other religions, castes and creeds.

This would enable the researcher to have a comparative data on the profile of Kaikadis. The Kaikadis in the city of Solapur are no more criminal as they were earlier. Today we find that most of them work as textile mill workers, powerloom weavers, construction workers and as other industrial workers. Even the percentage of white color jobs like Clerks, Bank Officers, Engineers, etc. has become more among the educated youth of the Kaikadi community. The Nehru nagar area which is predominantly inhabited by Lamans is popular for the development of educational complex consisting a primary school, a high school, a junior college, a teachers diploma college and a physical education degree college. The credit of this development goes to Ex.Minister of Maharashtra State, Shri Dinanath Kamale and a devoted social worker and teacher Shri.Chandram Chavan Guruji.

The Umedpur area was socially and educationally developed by devoted personalities like late Shri.Keshavlalji Shah and Bhimrao Jadhav. Bhimrao Jadhav is well known for the organisation of denotified tribal communities in Umedpur area for promoting educational development and vocational progress amongst the children and youth. The schools, ashramshalas, agricultural farming occupations, consumer and credit co-operative societies, co-operative cycle manufacturing plant and numerous other projects are the evidences to the achievements of Shri.Bhimrao Jadhav. Shri.Jadhav become the Mayor of Solapur City in the year

1074-75 the first tribal community person to ever claim a position of such an high order. Earlier in the year 1972 Shri.Bhimrao Jadhav was awarded the Honour of 'DALITMITRA', by the Government of Maharashtra for the extra ordinary contribution made by him towards amelioration of living conditions of the people of denotified tribes.

The demographics profile of the Kaikadis and other tribal communities is unfortunately not available in the Government records, nor any attempt have been made by voluntary agencies to collect the data on these communities. The researcher will therefore, be making an attempt to collect the data on the various socio economic aspects like residential and habitation pattern, occupational vocations, literacy levels, customs and traditions, sociological patterns like birth, death, marriage ceremonies, community interaction pattern, income and expenditure pattern, involvement in social and political activities and so on.

Solapur District at a Glance

In this chapter the researcher has given the historical background of the Solapur district as well as tried his level best to deal with various aspects like area, weather conditions, population and percentage of literacy of the district and then he has taken the review of the Solapur city with the help of Solapur Gazetteer published in the year 1977.

Solapur district is one of the well known district place of Maharashtra State and known as one of the developed district of western Maharashtra which is situated in latitude 17° , $10'$ to 18° , $32'$ North and 74° , $42'$ to 76° , $15'$ East longitude and surrounded by the districts like Ahmednagar, Osmanabad, Sangli, Satara, and Pune as well as the districts from Karnataka like Bijapur and Gulberga.

Area :

The total area of the Solapur District is 14844.6 sq.kms which indicates 4.82% of the total area of the Maharashtra State, Solapur city is the Head Quarters of Solapur district which is divided in the three division for Revenue like Madha (Kurduwadi) Pandharpur and Solapur.

Rivers :

Bhima river is the main river in Solapur district, Sina and Bhogawati are the sub-tributaries of the Bhima river. The river flows approximately 13 miles away from the existing Solapur city. Bhima river is having its starting point in the hilly area of Sahyadri mountain named as Bhima Shankar Taluka Khed district Pune which passes through Pune district Ahmednagar district, and Solapur district. The talukas like Karmala(west), Madha, Pandharpur and South Solapur, Mangalwedha comes under the water shed of Bhima river. The total length of the river in the district is 289 kms.

Weather Conditions :

The max.temperature of Solapur district is about 43 °C and the min. temperature is about 7°C observed in January 1995. The monsoon starts always late in the Solapur district and the average rain in Solapur district is about 623 m.m.

Population :

According to the census 1991 the total population of the Solapur district was 32,31,057. Out of which 16,70,526 were male and 15,60,541 were females. Compare to 1981 census the increase of population is 24.84%. Solapur district is 6th in the Maharashtra in case of population. According to the 1991 census the population of the rural people is about 23% while remaining percentage of the people are living in the urbanisad area.

Literacy :

According to 1991 census the percentage of literacy in the Solapur district was about 56.39% while in the State of Maharashtra is 64.9%. In rural area the percentage of literacy was 51.15 while in the urbanisad area it was 68.99%. The percentage of literacy was highest in North Solapur taluka and at the same time the percentage of literacy was less in Akkalkot Taluka. In case of literacy Solapur district stands 21st Rank in the State.

A) Educational Institutes in Solapur

Types	Total No.	No. of Students
a) Pre-primary	20	3,651
b) Primary		
i) Single teacher	636	22,005
ii) Lower Primary	892	1,54,503
iii) Higher Primary	851	2,85,579
c) Secondary	335	
d) Higher Secondary	55	
e) General Education (Arts, Sci., Commerce Colleges)	25	
f) B.Ed. Colleges	10	
g) Law Colleges	2	
h) Medical College	1	
i) Ayurvedic College	1	
j) Homeopathic College	1	
k) Engineering College	1	
l) Technical Education College	4	
m) I.T.I.	7	
n) D.Ed. Colleges	16	

STUDY OF SOLAPUR TOWNSHIP TO CITY

a) From 16 Villages to Solapur Town :

The district of Solapur is known after its township headquarters. 'Solapur' is believed to be derived from two words, 'Sola' meaning sixteen and 'pur' means village. The present city of Sholapur is spread over sixteen villages, viz. Adilpur, Ahmadpur, Chapladev, Fatehpur, Jamdarmadi,

Kaljapur, Khandarpure, Solapur, Sonalgi, Sonapur and Vaidkawadi. Recent research work however shows that the name Solapur is derived not from the congregation of 16 villages. It is evident from the inscriptions of Shivayogi Shri.Siddeshwar at the time of the Kalachuris of Kalyani that the town was called Sonnalage which come to e pronounced as Sonnalagi.

The town was known as sannalagi even upto the time and Yadavas. A sanskrit inscription dated Shake 1238 after the downfall of the yadavas found at Kamati in Mohol shows that the town was called Sonalipur. One of the inscriptions found in Sholapur fort shows that the town was called Sonalapur while another on the well in the fort shows that it was known as Sondalapur. During the muslim period the town came to be known as Sandalpur, the word Sandal meaning Sandal-wood. It is therefore most probably that during the course of time the name Solapur was evolved by dropping no from the name Sonalapur. Subsequently the British rulers pronounced Solapur as Sholapur, and hence the present name of the town.

Gazetteer of India - Maharashtra State, Solapur District
(Revised Edition)

b) **Population** :

The 71 census figure indicates that the population of the district including city was continuously increasing since last 6 decades. During 1931 to 1941 it was (14.83%) While during 1941-51 it was (22.57%) while during 1951-61 it was

23.57% while during 1961-71 it was (21.17%) during 1941-51 and 1951-61 the population had increased at very high rate viz. 22.6% and 23.6% respectively.

According to Gazetteer the population of Solapur city in 1971 has increased by 429.12% over 1901 and 233.13% over 1921. As per 1971 census the city alone accounts for more than half of the urban population of the district.

The Solapur municipality was established in 1852. The 1st census of India was taken in 1972.

Year	Population
1872	53,403
1881	61,281
1891	69,915
1901	75,288
1911	61,345
1921	1,13,931
1931	1,35,574
1941	2,03,691
1951	2,66,050
1961	3,37,583
1971	3,94,361
1981	5,13,956
1991	6,20,499

According to the census 1991. The total population of the Solapur City was 6,20,499. Estimated population and position of youth in the Universe i.e. City population comprising

6,03,870. According to 1991 population figures the city population comprising municipality limits was scattered over as follows. However the population originally included in Nehru-Nagar area 5,127 is not included in it, similarly the newly increased Corporation limits containing Manjarewadi village 9,716 is also not included.

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION

Christians :

Christians are chiefly found in Solapur. Christian, some were Europeans mostly solders, some Eurabian and some natives who are mostly converts of the American Marathi Mission. The mission began its work in the district in 1862. To spread christian knowledge the mission opened schools, kept for sale large stock of the Holy scriptures and other christian books and tracts, and its missionaries preached to the people. Most of the converts have kept their names and surnames, but in naming their children they generally refer christian to Hindus names. Persons bearing the surname inter-marry; but close relationship is a bar to marriage. They form one commentating together and inter-marrying. But Brahmin and other high class converts are oversee from marrying with families who originally were mahar and mangs. They do not differ in food, drink, dress, calling, faith and customs, from Ahmednagar christian.

COMMERCE AND TRADE :

Solapur is well known as Convenient trade center for the neighboring states as it is on the broad guage route from Bombay to Hyderabad, Bombay to Madras, Kanyakumari, and Kanyakumari to Kashmire, Bangalore to Kashmire etc. Barshi trade center and Akkalkot trade centers are famous in the Maharashtra, Solapur city itself is known as a city of Textile industries, Before 60's the Solapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, Solapur (Juni-mills), was one of the biggest Textile Mills not only in India but also in Asia, as well as the Textile Mills like Laxmi-Vishnu Mills, Jam-Mills, Narsing-Giraji Mills, were also the biggest mills employing more than 5,000 employees in 80's. In 60's due to closure of Solapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, Solapur the co-operative Spinning mills like Solapur Sahakari - Soot Mills and Yeshwant Sahakari Soot Mills started to produce Cotton into Yarn. The retrenched Skilled laborers were engaged in producing handloom and it was developed during 60's and 70's but due to co-operative spinning mills as the yarn was made available the growth of powerloom industries flourished like anything and the Solapur Chaddar, Towels, Napkins, Wall-hangings, Hand-loom Sarees, Kotta and Organdi captured not only the Indian market but also the Export market and Solapur became the trade center for the cotton textile and the cottage industries producing the powerloom production. Nowadays number of spinning mills have been started in Solapur district to name a few Swami Samarth Spinning Mill,

Valsang, Ambabai Spinning Mills, Madha, Shetkari Sahakari Mills, Sangola, Rajan Textile Mills, Barshi, Textile Mills Barshi, Lok-seva Textile Mills Barshi, and apart from the number of Sugar Factories average minimum one sugar factory has been started in all the taluka places. Malshiras taluka and particularly Akluj is supposed to be No.1 trade center for sugar in Maharashtra as Akluj itself is having 3 sugar factories like Shankar Sahakari Sugar Factory, Yeshwant Sahakari Sugar Factory, Sadashiv Nagar Sahakari Sugar Factory. In solapur city Siddeshwar Sahakari Sugar Factory has been founded by late Annappa Kadadi at Hotgi road Solapur.

Kirloskar groups is having its Engineering unit named Shivaji Works, Solapur at Hotagi road which produces the spare-parts required for the Escorts and H.M.T. Tractors, iron - casting and spare parts for the various machineries as well as it produces the Kirloskar Engines.

Patil group is having its foundry in the Industrial Estate area hotgi road, Solapur, which produces the Laxmi motors and the pumps and the cutter machines and the Chetan Foundries also produces the spares parts required for the H.M.T. and Escort Tractors.

The M.I.D.C. of Akkalkot road is having more than 1300 various small scale units where in the Handloom, powerloom, chemicals, engineering works is going on. Recently the new M.I.D.C. area at Solapur Pune Road is developed and the

Birla - Corp. has entered in Solapur by establishing Cimmco Spinning Mills in Solapur as well as the well known industrialists have opened their various plants in the M.I.D.C. area Pune road, Solapur. The main reason behind this opening is due to availability of skilled labour in cheap rate, good transportation facilities, good water facility (due to Ujani Cannel) facility and the market.

Population :

The population of Solapur city including the extension area is follows according to the information of Solapur Municipal Corporation Diary

North Solapur	7,84,361
South Solapur	1,87,157
Total Population is about	9,71,518

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE :

Solapur is a consmopolitin city, but the control of religion is very strong in the social sphere. Every religion has determined some laws of behavior, the obedience of which is considered compulsory. Religion is considered as a powerful weapon of social control also. Because immediately after independence of India the communal riots between Hindu and Muslims were spread all over India and Solapur city was one of the center where the people were victimised in a large scale. Since then Solapur is supposed to be the sensitive area whenever there is a occurrence of communal riots.

Particularly in the days of Ganesh Festival, Muharrm, Navratra, Ambedkar Jayanti and Shiv Jayanti, the city is found always under the tension of cummunials riots and that's why nowadays the Police department is ordered to remain alert at such types of festivals.