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SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN MALSHIRAS TAHSIL

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#### 4.0 Introduction :

Society is a group of human beings who brings about changes and are themselves affected by change. Social change or transformation is a dynamic process which is being modified continuously. Due to social change various social elements like, social laws, customs, traditions and organizations are constantly changing. Social change invariably results from interaction of number of factors. Social change in one aspect of life gives rise to chain reaction of changes affecting other aspects (Chitamber, 1972).

Specific changes may occur in various ways, may be grouped broadly as modifications and replacement of material goods in society and social relationship. For example, modification in diet and food habits in the Malshiras tahsil, where basic diet was Jowar and Bajra now changed to Wheat, Meat and Eggs. Same is the case with a wearing of clothes. Social change also takes place in the form of replacement both of materials and views in society. The replacement to an increasing extent of transportation means, from head loads and bullock carts of the rural parts of the Malshiras tahsil to bicycles, trucks, tempos, scooters and buses is an illustration of material goods. An outstanding example of social change in the form of replacement in views in the rural

area of Malshiras tahsil, is the change of technology in the agriculture to replace the traditional views and techniques of farming. Thinking over the population control or family planning is also another illustration of this change.

Social change is an environmental change. It takes place within a geographical or physical and cultural context. Both these contexts have impact on human behaviour and in turn man changes them.

Social change is temporal, but at the same time mere passage of time does not cause to social change. Society and culture do not get wornout through time. During the passage of time interaction of various physical, cultural and social factors and conditions bring about social change. Time is necessary for renovation, modification, and discarding of behaviour patterns in society.

The social change can be analysed. It has three major dimensions for the analysis, the structural dimension, the cultural dimension and interactional dimension.

Changes in the structural dimension refer to changes in structural forms of society involving changes in roles, emergence of new roles, changes in class and caste structure and changes in social institutions such as the family, the Government, the schools or educational system.

Changes in the cultural dimension refer to changes that takes place in the culture of society, such as through discovery, invention, new technology, contact with other cultures involving diffusion and cultural borrowing. It involves integration of new elements into the culture, replacement of old forms and rejection of new elements and forms. ✓

The interactional dimension of social change refer to changes in social relationship in society as identified under the five dimensions, as change of frequency, change of social distance, change of directionality, change of instrumentality and change of forms. ✓

Social change or transformation also results from the interplay of various factors, classified under three major headings, viz. geographical, biological and cultural. Each group of classification contains several interrelated factors that react constantly to produce changes in society. ✓

The geographical factors like, relief, climate, soil, power resources, mineral resources influence man's livelihood and whose interplay conditions man. The abundance or scarcity of geographical factors including soil, power resources, mineral resources etc; influence the possible development of industry and agriculture. The level of land also influence the

development of agriculture and industry, perhaps by affecting general transportation and ease of communication in the region. Man does not passively accept geographical factors as they are, rather through interaction between geographical and cultural factors, adopts himself to his geographical environment. Man modifies and adds to the natural landscape by constructions such as dams, canals, highways, etc. creates the cultural landscape which changes with far greater rapidity. Thus the impact of geographical factors on man and their influence on change work both ways with the interplay of cultural factors and man creates a cultural landscape which is subject to constant change.

Biological factors include plants and animals, which form a part of man's non-human environment and as in the case of his geographical environment. Man, for instance, has always utilized plant and animal life to meet his basic needs for food shelter and clothing. Human beings themselves are a part of man's biological environment. Both changes in the genetic character of human beings and changes in the density, composition and number of population can be important factors in social change. ✓

Cultural factors like, contact with different cultures, diffusion, invention, discovery etc. are sources from which

society emanate and emerge. The changes in the structural organization of society and its components that often occur in the wake of technological change.

4.1 The past history proved that the evil of castism is deeply rooted in Indian society. To some extent today also, because of political exigencies, people become aware of the value and importance of intracaste unity amongst them. But the economic realities of the life bring together people of different castes leading to collapse of caste barrier, instead the replacement takes place by classism amongst them. The society is newly divided into rich and poor, privileged and under privileged, professional and non professional, capitalist and labourer, producers and customers and so many such other classes. It is hence, observed in the society that persons of equal economic status come together surpassing the caste barrier. The rich Maratha and rich Harijan are more intimate and closer than rich and poor Maratha or rich and poor Harijan. It appears that highly placed and rich persons belonging to any caste feel greater affinity to each other than with the poor belonging to the same caste.

Family institutions play very important role in present days. The joint family system is still in existence. In joint family it is difficult to give attention towards

individuals. The family is in hands of the head of the family. He is a decision maker and others have to obey his decision and behave accordingly. Now, the days have been changed and joint family is about to abolish. It splits up into small families. The small family consists of two kids is welcomed by Government and by society also. It also becomes possible to pay attention towards children. With increase in education, the tendency of people increasing towards small family. They take care to maintain small size of the family. The significant and striking feature is that the women in the families become dynamic in nature. They try to add the income of the family by serving or by other ways.

Marriage institutions are newly established every where. The region is no exception. Sugar factories also took interest in this activity. They arrange community marriages and try to avoid expenditure over the marriage ceremonies. The attitude of the people also began to change and accept such type of ceremonies to avoid expenditure on it.

#### 4.2 Medical care and public health facilities :

'Medical care' has been defined by the WHO (World Health Organization) experts committee on organization of 'Medical Care' as a programme of services that should make available to the individual and thereby to the community, all facilities of medical and allied sciences, necessary to promote and maintain health of mind and body.

The general aim of the health programme is to expand the existing health services to bring them increasingly within the reach of all people & promote in the level of national health.

As like the other parts of Maharashtra, Public Health Services are available in Malshiras tahsil through the rural hospital, primary health centres, primary health sub-centres, family planning centres etc.

Table No.4.1 gives the information about the health centres in Malshiras tahsil for the years 1961, 1971 and 1981.

Table No.4.1 : Public Health Centres In Malshiras Tahsil.

Sr.No.	Health Centres	1961	1971	1981
1.	Rural Hospital Nos	-	-	1
2.	Primary Health Centre Nos	1	2	2
3.	Primary Health Sub-Centres Nos	-	1	7
4.	Family Planning Centre Nos	-	2	2
5.	Family Planning Sub-Centres Nos	-	-	7
6.	Minimum Need Programme Centre Nos	-	-	7
7.	Subsidised Medical Practitioner Centre Nos	-	-	3

Source : Report of the Malshiras Tahsil Panchayat Samiti Office, 1982-83.



Table No.4.1 reveals that Public Health facilities were almost negligible in the year 1961. There was only one primary health centre at Akluj and it was known as Zilla Parishad Dispensary. Afterwards with the increase of population, establishment of sugar factories and economic development of the region, the health facilities were increased. In 1981, there were one rural hospital, two primary health centres and seven sub-centres, two family planning centres and seven sub-centres, seven minimum need programme centres and three subsidised medical practitioner centres (Fig.4.1).

4.2.1 Rural hospital is located at Akluj, with facilities of operation theatre, 'X'-Ray machine, pathological laboratory and specialist doctors. The hospital provides services to the people, with 30 beds, three medical officers, one technician, one auxillary nurse midwife and four attendants.

4.2.2 There are two primary health centres located at Akluj and Piliv. They provide basic health services like, medical care, control of communicable diseases, maternity and child health, family planning, school health, environmental sanitation, health education etc. to the people. The national programmes like National Malaria Eradication Programme, Family planning, the Leprosy Control, Filaria Control and Tuberculosis Control have taken by the primary health centres as a part of

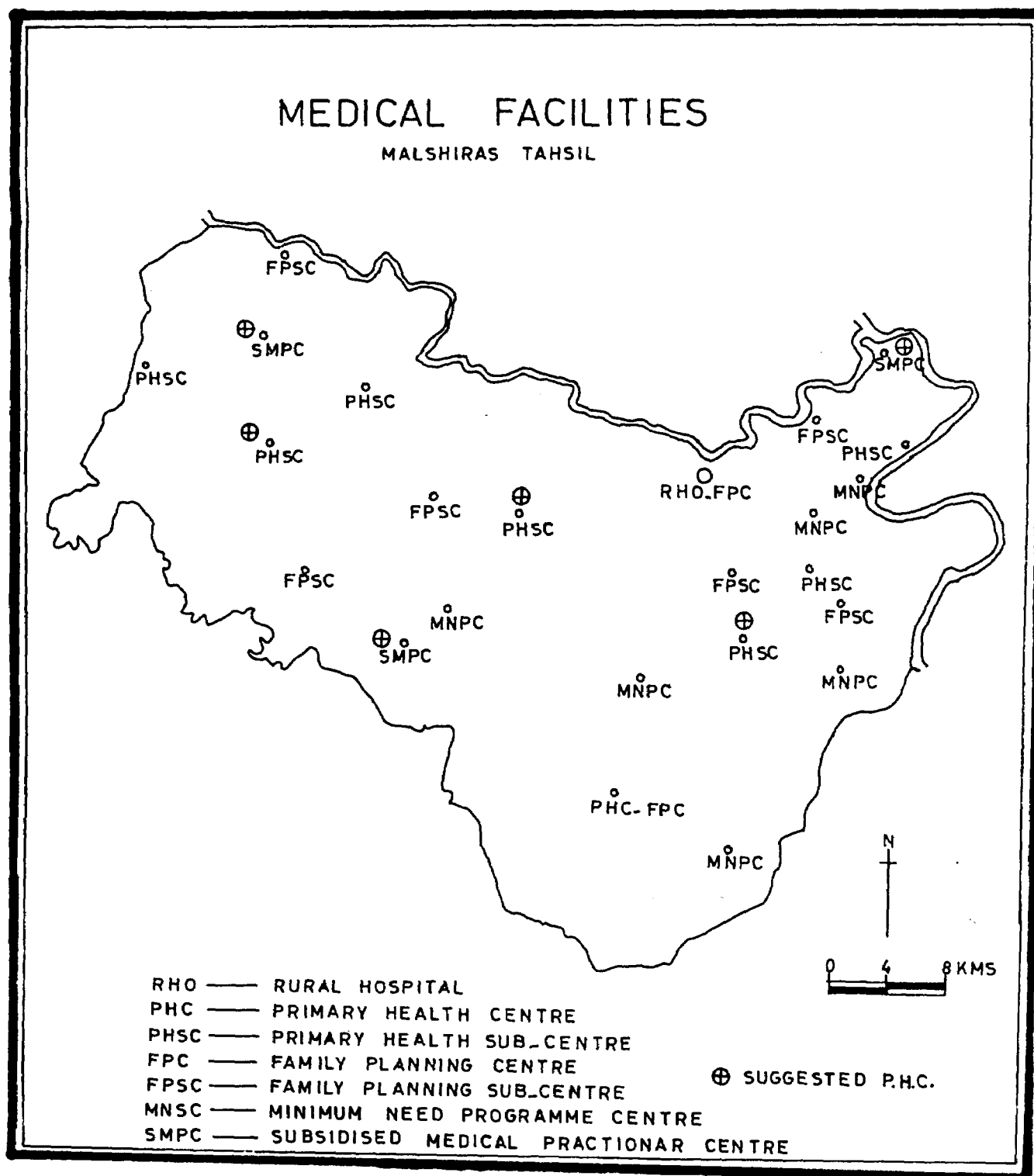


FIG. 4.1

their normal public health work. The staff of the primary health centres at Piliv and Akluj includes 2 medical officers, 3 health assistants, one nurse midwife, three multipurpose workers, one co-ordinator and one auxiliary nurse midwife for each centre. Out of the 104 villages in the Malshiras tahsil 40 villages are under the Piliv Public Health Centre and 64 villages under the Akluj Public Health Centre.

4.2.3 The primary health sub-centres are located at Fondashiras, Dharampuri, Wagholi, Malshiras, Velapur, Borgaon and Natepute. There was no primary health sub-centre in the region in 1961 but at present there are 7 primary health sub-centres in the region. They provide services like, daily O.P.D. section, distribution of cloroquin, primaquin and oral pills, detection of family planning cases, guidance to the people regarding the health, maternity and child care etc. These primary health sub-centres are aided by one health assistant, one auxiliary nurse midwife and one multipurpose worker.

4.2.4 Family Planning Centres are located at Piliv and Akluj; and Family planning sub-centres are located at Khandali, Tambave, Malkhambi, Purandawade, Ekshiv, Girwi, and Shankarnagar (Akluj). The Family planning centres and sub-centres provide health services to the families. They convince to the people to have a small family, to improve the standard of living and to stabilise the population.

4.2.5 Minimum need programme centres are located at Mahalung Dombalwadi, Falwani, Bondle, Islampur, Lawang and Nimgaon. These centres aided with one auxiliary nurse midwife and one multipurpose worker each.

4.2.6 Subsidised Medical Practitioner Centres are located at Mandki, Dahigaon and Sangam. They are aided with one medical practitioner each.

4.2.7 The achievement of their work will be clear from the Table No.4.2

Table No.4.2 : Activities of the Health Centres.

Sr.No.	Particulars	Number of cases treated	
		1979-80	1983-84
1.	Family Planning Operations	1,835	2,924
2.	Copper T.	-	3,975
3.	Eye Operations	193	231
4.	Dental Camps	-	900
5.	Eye, Nose and Throat camps	-	53
6.	Leprosy	54	254

Source : Report of the Panchayat Samiti Office Malshiras Tahsil, 1983-84.

Table No.4.2 reveals that the number of family planning operations was 1,835 in 1979-80 which was increase to 2,924 in the year 1983-84. It is noteworthy that the working staff of the centres is active. The number of Copper T cases was 3,975 for the year 1983-84. The number of Eye operation cases was 193 in 1979-80 which was increased to 231 in the year 1983-84. In the dental camps and eye-nose-throat camps number of cases treated were 900 and 53 in the year 1983-84 respectively. The number of leprosy cases was treated 54 in 1979-80 which was increased to 291 in the year 1983-84. ✓

Sugar factories also played major role in this respect. They provide medical facilities to the people, medical charges are subsidised, & frequently they arrange Arogya Shibir (Health Camps) on the factory site. They invite prominent doctors and make available free consultation and treatment to the people of command area. The family planning camps are arranged by them and in addition to it, special prizes are given to the persons who get operated in the camps. ✓

It reveals that public health centres are providing the health services to the people of Malshiras tahsil. But these services are not sufficient. According to Health Department's aims and objectives, there must be one primary health centre for 30,000 population and one primary sub-centre for 3,000 to 5,000 population. There are at present two primary

health centres and 7 primary health sub-centres. Hence there is a need of at least 6 new primary health centres and 49 new primary health sub-centres in the Malshiras tahsil. The appropriate location for the new primary health centres may have at Natepute, Mandki, Dahigaon, Malshiras, Borgaon, Sangam and Velapur.

#### 4.2.8 Private medical facilities :

Private medical facilities available in the Malshiras tahsil are described in terms of number of medical practitioners and number of medical stores. Table No.4.3 gives the information of medical practitioners & medical stores in the Malshiras tahsil.

Table No.4.3 : Private Medical Practitioners And Medical Stores (Malshiras Tahsil).

Sr. No.	Village	1 9 6 1		1 9 8 4	
		Practitioners	Medical store	Practitioners	Medical store
1.	Akluj	10	2	53	10
2.	Natepute	3	1	18	5
3.	Malshiras	2	-	12	2
4.	Borgaon	1	-	5	-
5.	Piliv	2	-	4	2
6.	Velapur	1	-	4	-
7.	Malinagar	1	-	4	-
8.	Khandali	-	-	1	-
9.	Sangam	-	-	1	-
10.	Tandulwadi	-	-	1	-
11.	Fondashiras	-	-	1	-
Total		20	3	104	19

Source : Directory of Private Medical Practitioners and Medical Stores-1984.

Table No.4.3 indicates that the number of private medical practitioners was 20 in 1961 which was increased to 104 in 1984. In 1961 there were 7 villages which had medical practitioners, where as in 1984 there were 11 villages having private medical practitioners. It is observed that concentration of medical practitioners is in Akluj. ✓

The number of medical stores was 3 in 1961 which was increased to 19 in 1984. In the year 1961 medical stores were observed in two villages, Akluj and Natepute. In 1984 medical stores observed in four villages namely Akluj, Natepute, Malshiras, and Piliv. The number of medical stores was increased from 3 to 19 but these medical stores are located in four villages only. Therefore, it is inconvenient to people to get medicines who are living in villages other than these villages. ✓

#### 4.3 Educational development :

Educational development refers to both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Education plays very important role in the socio-economic and cultural development of the people in Malshiras tahsil. Every individual needs education for his fullest possible development. Without education there will be no proper development of an individual and without proper development of an individual, there will be no proper development of society. Though education continues for a whole life span, the formal education is more beneficial to the people.

The schools and colleges are the only places where formal education is possible. To achieve the aims and objectives of the education the role played by the public and private institutions since 1960 in the Malshiras tahsil is noteworthy.

4.3.1 Primary education is the foundation for the further education. Primary education includes Balwadis, Kindergarden schools and schools from 1st to 4th or 7th standard. The primary education in Malshiras tahsil is under the control of Zilla Parishad Solapur and Panchayat Samiti, Malshiras. Very few institutions (11) run by the private bodies. There were 184 primary schools in 81-82 in 104 villages of Malshiras tahsil. Table No.4.4 gives the information about primary education in Malshiras tahsil.

Table No.4.4 : Primary Education (Malshiras tahsil).

Sr.No.	Particulars	1961-62	1971-72	1983-84
1.	Institutions Nos	161	170	195
2.	Enrollment Nos	18,096	26,330	37,658
	i) Boys Nos	12,178	17,120	22,828
	ii) Girls Nos	5,918	9,210	14,830
3.	Teachers	451	530	959
4.	Number of students per primary school	112	154	193
5.	Teacher-pupil ratio	40	49	39
6.	Secondary to Primary Institution ratio	20	7	7.5

Source : Compiled by author.



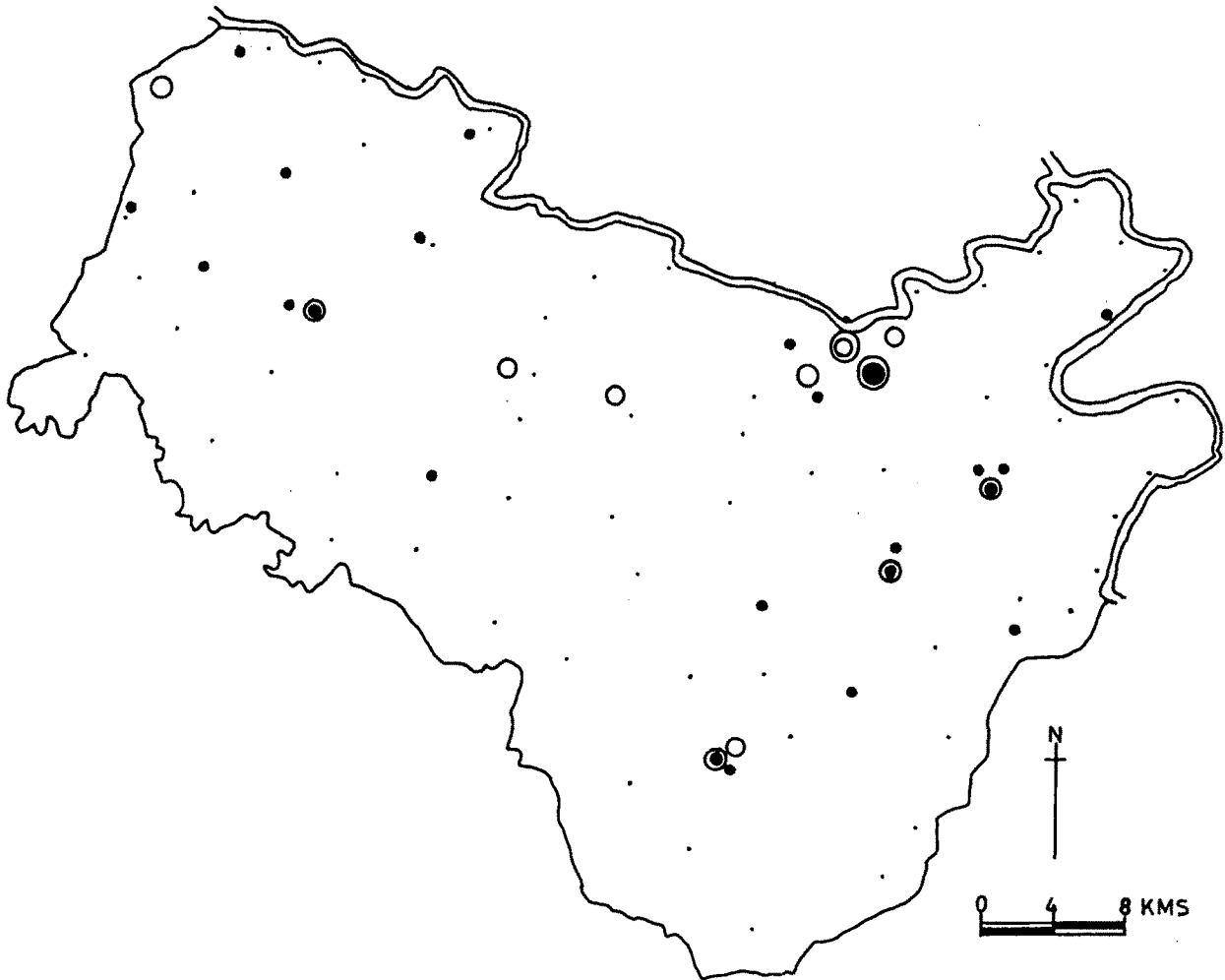
Table No.4.4 indicates that number of institutions was 161 in 1961-62 which was increased to 170 in 1971-72 and 195 in 1983-84. The total enrollment in the primary school was 18,096 in 1961-62 which was increased to 26,330 in 1971-72 and 37,658 in 1983-84. The number of students per primary school was 112 in 1961-62 and 193 in 1983-84. The teacher-pupil ratio was 40 in 1961-62 and 39 in 1983-84. The secondary to primary institution ratio was 20 in 1961-62 and 7.5 in 1983-84. This decrease observed in the ratio is due to increase in the number of highschools.

Panchayat Samiti Malshiras has made six educational divisions, fourteen educational centres and two educational tahsils to make the administration easy. Malshiras, Akluj, Natepute, Velapur, Piliv and Dahigaon are the six centres of educational divisions. The Malshiras and Akluj are the two centres of educational tahsils. To enhance the development of pupils in primary schools Panchayat Samiti, Malshiras plays very important role through schemes and programmes like, scholarship examinations, science exhibition, small savings, milk distribution etc.

4.3.2 There has been steady growth of secondary schools during the last 20 years. There were only 8 secondary schools in 1961 the number was increased to 25 in 1981-82. At present there are 27 highschools in Malshiras tahsil. The reason for such alarming increase in the number of highschools is the role played by 'Akluj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal' Akluj. The late

# EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

MALSHIRAS TAHSIL



- PRIMARY SCHOOL
- HIGHSCHOOL
- HIGHSCHOOL WITH JUNIOR COLLEGE
- SUGGESTED TECHNICAL HIGHSCHOOL
- SUGGESTED POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
- COLLEGE

FIG. 4.2

Shri Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite-Patil was the founder President of this Mandal. Because of his creative and imaginative outlook new highschools, higher secondaries emerged in the region. 'The Akluj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal' established in 1946. Now there are 11 highschools, 3 junior colleges, one senior college and 6 residential hostels for highschool students of Shikshan Prasarak Mandal.

The Table No.4.5 gives the information of secondary education in Malshiras tahsil.

Table No.4.5 : Secondary Education (Malshiras Tahsil).

Sr.No.	Particulars	1961-62	1971-72	1983-84
1.	Institutions <i>NOS</i>	8	23	27
2.	Enrollment <i>NOS</i>	2,223	6,814	13,576
	i) Boys <i>NOS</i>	1,854	5,473	10,074
	ii) Girls <i>NOS</i>	479	1,341	3,502
3.	Teachers <i>NOS</i>	77	250	488
4.	Teachers-pupil ratio	28	27	27.8
5.	Higher Secondary to Secondary school ratio	-	-	3.4
6.	Number of Secondary schools per 10,000 population	0.5	1.0	0.95

Source : Compiled by author.

Table No.4.5 indicates that number of institutions was 8 in 1961-62, which was increased to 23 in 1971-72 and 27 in 1983-84. But the number of institutions (highschools) per 10,000 population was nearly constant since 1971-72.

The enrollment in secondary school was 2,223 in 1961-62 which was increased to 6,814 in 1971-72 and 13,576 in 1983-84. The teacher-pupil ratio was 28 in 1961-62, 27 in 1971-72 and 27.8 in 1983-84. The higher secondary to secondary school ratio was 3.4 in 1983-84.

Spatial distribution of highschools (Fig.4.2) shows that five highschools are located in Akhuj, as it is a biggest village in the Malshiras tahsil. The remaining highschools are located mainly in the central and northern parts of the tahsil and three highschools are located in southern hilly part of the region (Fig.4.2).

4.3.3 There are at present 8 junior colleges in Malshiras tahsil. These are established after 1975, due to new educational pattern (10+2+3). These junior colleges are located at Akhuj, Malinagar, Malshiras, Sadashivnagar, Shindewadi and Piliv. In Akhuj there are three junior colleges, out of which one is attached to the senior college and remaining two are attached to the highschools

Table No.4.6 gives the information of Junior colleges in the Malshiras tahsil.

Table No.4.6 : Junior Colleges (Malshiras Tahsil).

Sr.No.	Particulars	1971-72	1983-84
1.	Institutions Nos	-	8
2.	Enrollment Nos	-	1,574
	i) Boys Nos	-	1,269
	ii) Girls Nos	-	305
3.	Teachers Nos	-	54
4.	Teacher-pupil ratio in 2	-	29

Source : Compiled by author.

Table No.4.6 reveals that number of junior colleges was 8 in 1983-84 and total number of students enrolled was 1,574 for the same year. The teacher-pupil ratio was 29 in 1983-84.

4.3.4 To fulfill the need of the higher education, 'Akluj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Akluj' has established the college in 1967 named as Shankarrao Mohite-Patil college, Akluj.

Table No.4.7 : Enrollment in Higher Education

Sr.No.	Particulars	1971-72	1983-84
1.	Enrollment NO	374	761
	i) Boys	300	541
	ii) Girls	74	220
2.	Teachers	21	45

Source : Compiled by author.

Table No.4.7 gives the information about the progress of Shankarrao Mohite-Patil College, Akluj. The number of students was 374 in 1971-72, which was increased to 761 in 1983-84. The number of teachers was 21 in 1971-72 which was increased to 45 in 1983-84.

4.3.5 Out of 195 primary schools in the Malshiras tahsil 52 primary schools have not their own class rooms. They are in the temples, grampanchayat offices and in the private houses. Besides this there are 238 class rooms which are on rental basis, hence there is a need of 400 class rooms to meet the demand of class rooms for primary schools. Another problem in the primary school is the availability of teachers. There are 40 schools which are run by one teacher only in the region, which is unfavourable environment to the education.

The position of secondary schools in the region is better. The spatial distribution of highschoools in the region is satisfactory, but there is a need of 4 new technical highschoools. These new technical highschoools may have better location at Natepute, Piliv, Mandki and Borgaon. There is also a need of one Polytechnique college at Akluj and four I.T.I. (Industrial Training Institutes) to provide the need of job oriented courses.

#### 4.4 Drinking water supply schemes :

Water is the basic need of human beings. Rivers, streams and wells are the three major sources of drinking water in the region. Government of Maharashtra has made efforts to provide drinking water to the villages in the Malshiras tahsil. The various schemes regarding the drinking water supply are grouped into three categories i.e. Water Supply Schemes, Energy Wells and Bore Wells.

Table No.4.8 : Drinking Water Supply Schemes.  
(Malshiras Tahsil)

Sr.No.	Particulars	Number of villages
1.	Water supply schemes completed	18
2.	Water supply schemes under construction	4
3.	Water supply schemes sanctioned	10
4.	Temporary water supply schemes	10

Source : Compiled by author. *Band on ?*

Table No.4.8 reveals the present position of water supply schemes in the region. Water supply schemes are completed in the 18 villages of the tahsil before 1984. These

villages are Akluj, Velapur, Ekshiv, Gursale, Natepute, Piliv, Mandave, Girwi, Purandwade, Malshiras, Paniv, Tandulwadi, Jambud, Neware, Mahalung, Borgaon, Khandali and Kurbari. Water supply schemes of four villages are under construction. These villages are Shindewadi, Dharampuri, Fondashiras and Islampur. Water supply schemes are sanctioned to 10 villages in the tahsil. These villages are Dahigaon, Pirale, Bhamburdi, Medad, Khudus, Lawang, Tambve, Kolegaon, Falwani and Nimgaon. Temporary water supply schemes are in 10 villages of the tahsil. These villages are Kalambuli, Tirwandi, Chakore, Bhabulgaon, Bizawadi, Mire and Savtgaon.

Besides, these water supply schemes, there are 922 energy wells in different villages of the tahsil and every village is benefitted by the tube wells.

#### 4.5 Electricity supply :

Electricity supply is a major source of economic as well as social development of the region. It can be utilized to its maximum economic and social advantages.

Economically this can be used in industry, traction, the domestic and small power use in urban areas. The social aspect is dominant in the policy of electrification of rural areas. This implies betterment of rural living conditions by means of provision of energy for water supply, irrigation pumps, small power and in domestic use.



Since 1960 onwards rural electrification was started in the region. In 1960-61 there was only one electrified village. In 1971, 31 villages were electrified and at present out of 104 villages in the tahsil 77 villages are electrified.

Table No.4.9 gives the information about the electric connections in Malshiras tahsil as on 30-6-1984.

Table No.4.9 : Electric Connections (Malshiras Tahsil).

Sr.No.	Particulars	Number of electric connections
1.	Domestic connections	5,736
2.	Commercial connections	1,746
3.	Industrial connections	513
4.	Agricultural connections	4,697
5.	Others	137
Total		12,829

Source : Compiled by author.

Table No.4.9 reveals that there are 5,736 domestic connections, 1,746 commercial connections, 513 industrial connections and 4,697 agricultural connections in the Malshiras tahsil.

Village-wise domestic, commercial, industrial and agricultural connections (Appendix I) shows that electric

connections are more in Akluj (3,338), Natepute (891), Malshiras (835), Velapur (768), Mahalung (714), Borgaon (327), Tandulwadi (321), Fondashiras (270) and Dahigaon (235). There were 4,697 agricultural connections for irrigation pumps as on 30-6-1984. But there is also a growing demand from farmers to electric connections due to heavy prices of disel as compared to electricity.

#### 4.6 Gobar gas plants :

Since past wood is the main sources of fuel, the percentage of forest area to total geographical area is very less (3.6%) which cannot be increased in the Malshiras tahsil. Therefore, growing requirement of fuel for domestic purposes cannot be fulfilled by this, secondly the restriction on deforestation also enhanced the use of gobar gas as domestic fuel. It helps to reduce the forest cutting to maintain the ecological balance. The most important part behind, to support the scheme of gobar gas plants is to make relax to the women from the carbon monoxide of the wood fuel. It helps to maintain hygiene of the women. This scheme also enhance to put cattle in the house which solve the problem of milk and also helps the house economy of the farmer. The utilized dung also can be used as manure in the field. The Government of Maharashtra gives subsidies for the construction of gobar gas plants through Panchayat Samiti. Sugar factories also play major role in providing gobar gas plants to people in the command area.

Table No.4.10 gives the information about the gobar gas plants in the Malshiras tahsil.

Table No.4.10 : Gobar Gas Plants (Malshiras Tahsil).

Sr.No.	Year	No. of Plants	No. of Villages
1.	1981-82	248	28
2.	1982-83	505	41
3.	1983-84	629	47

Source : Compiled by author.

Table No.4.10 reveals that in 1981-82 there were 248 gobar gas plants in Malshiras tahsil, in 28 villages. In 1982-83 there were 505 gobar gas plants in 41 villages and 629 gobar gas plants in 47 villages in 1983-84. It shows that the tendency of the people is increasing to accept the gobar gas plant scheme.

The gobar gas plant scheme is intensively launched by sugar factories, Panchayat Samiti Malshiras, Commercial and Co-operative banks of the Malshiras tahsil. Out of 629 gobar gas plants in the region, 248 gobar gas plants were completed through the co-operation of sugar factories by giving incentives to share holders as financial assistance, technology etc.

It is seen from the table that the number of gobar gas plants (629) is almost negligible in this region. It accounts only 1.28 percent of the total house holds in the region. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to increase the gobar gas plants in the region by any means. In this respect sugar factories can play significant role. It is not difficult to them to convince the people of the command area to use gobar gas plants.

#### 4.7 Market centres :

It is accepted truth and true in respect to Malshiras tahsil that market centres, by virtue of their model location and functional magnitude, play an important role in the economic and social development process. Market centres provide suitable socio-economic forum for exchange of various commodities, goods, and services in a region. Therefore, etymologically they are designated as central places or service centres. Periodic market centres manifests quite effective role in different categories of spatial diffusion of men, material, commercial intelligence, educational opportunities, medical and veterinary facilities, festivals, social programmes, provision and ammenities and openings for shifting to new jobs. Socialization of market centres can serve the cause of spatial diffusion of innovations, ideas, useful knowledge etc.

There are fourteen weekly market centres in the Malshiras tahsil. Since 1961 the number of market centres remained constant over a period of 25 years.

Table No.4.11 gives the information regarding the number of market centres, name of the market centre and market day of each market centre.

Table No.4.11 : Market Centres (Malshiras Tahsil).

Sr.No.	Market Place	Market Day
1.	Akluj	Monday
2.	Natepute	Wednesday
3.	Malshiras	Thursday
4.	Piliv	Tuesday
5.	Velapur	Saturday
6.	Borgaon	Friday
7.	Shindewadi	Saturday
8.	Kurbavi	Wednesday
9.	Dharmapuri	Saturday
10.	Dahigaon	Saturday
11.	Mandki	Saturday
12.	Islampur	Friday
13.	Purandwade	Sunday
14.	Wagholi	Thursday

Source : District Gazetteers Solapur District - 1971.

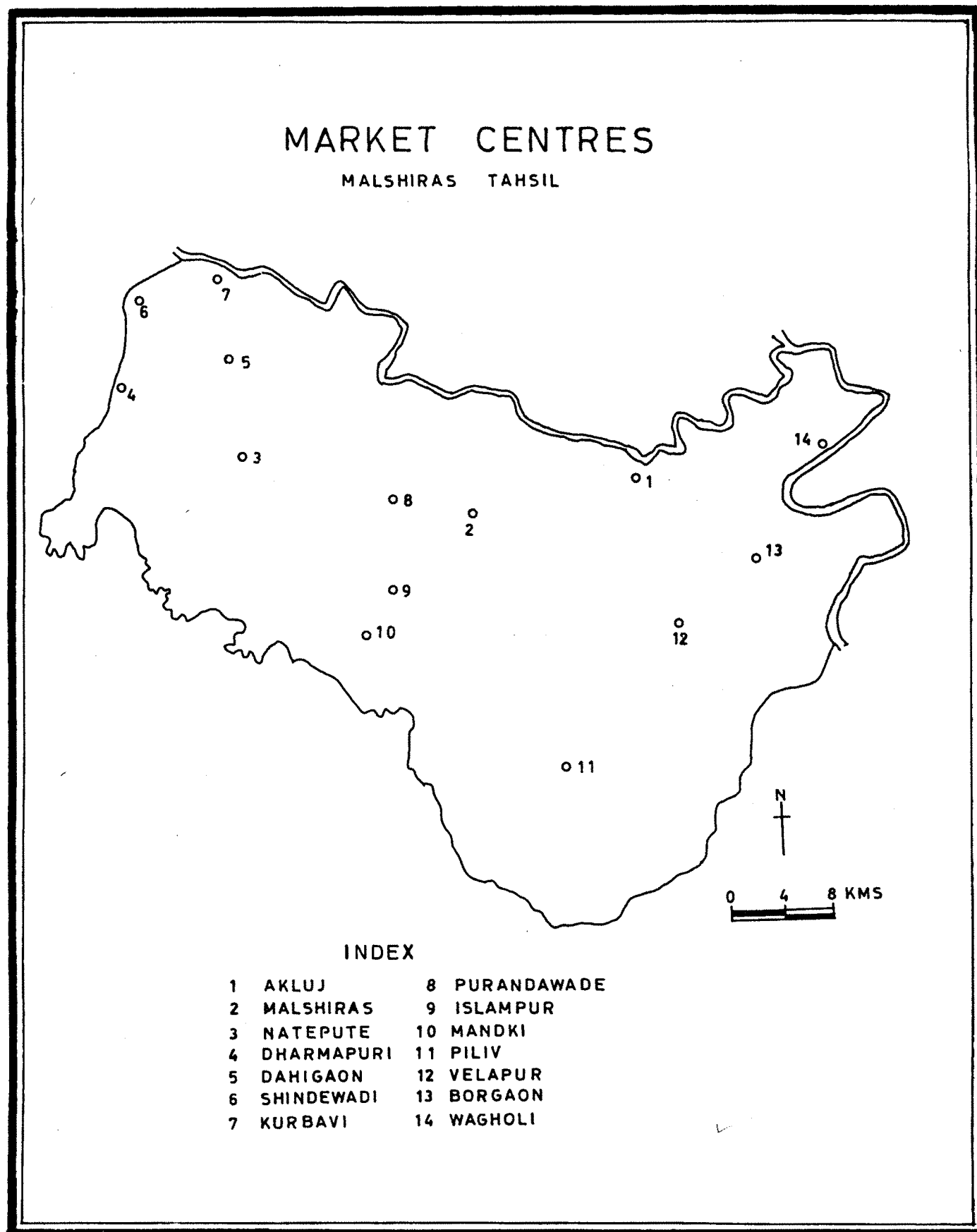


FIG. 4.3

Table No.4.11 reveals that there are 14 periodic market centres in the Malshiras Tahsil (Fig.4.3). Among the above 14 market centres Akluj, Natepute and Malshiras have wide range of influence all over the region and outside the region. Other market centres have their sphere of influence on surrounding villages only. Akluj is a biggest market place and act as service centre in the region and provides various types of services.

#### 4.8 Summary :

Social transformation is a dynamic process. It is an environmental and temporal transformation which can be also resulted from the interplay of various factors as geographical, biological and cultural. The change in castism to classism, joint family to small family institution, and marriage institutions are the result of economic transformation of the region, made by the sugar factories. The change in the medical facilities, increase in the educational institutions, which cause to increase in enrollment of the students in primary, secondary and college, drinking water supply schemes and gohar gas plants show the social transformation in the Malshiras tahsil due to the economic enhancement mainly caused by the sugar factories in the region.

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