

CHAPTER - VI

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CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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In this dissertation evaluation of Malshiras tahsil is made through the view point of socio-economic transformation. The study is oriented towards the assessment of economic and social transformation of the region. The cause of socio-economic transformation in the region is the establishment of sugar factories, the certain drawbacks remain for which remedies are suggested. ✓

Malshiras tahsil is situated on the western part of the Solapur district, consisting 104 villages and 282,300 population (1981). The region is monotonously underlain by Deccan Trap basaltic lava flows gives undulating topography and has no prominent hilly ranges except Mahadeo Maikal Range. Nira and Bhima are the two important rivers of the region, which flow with their tributaries. Climatically entire region falls under rain shadow area. Rainfall influences the agricultural activities. It is scanty through out the region. There are three main zones of soils. Shallow soil having depth below 23.5 cms. is in the south, medium deep soil with 23.5 to 45 cms. depth in the central part and deep soils with 45 cms. depth in the northern part of the tahsil. Irrigation proves also significant role as rainfall is uncertain in the region. ✓

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the region. In 1975-80 agricultural land was 72.40 percent, non-agricultural

land was 13.31 percent and potential agricultural land was 13.99 percent to the total geographical area. Southern part is hilly and has less cultivable land than northern part due to plain area and availability of irrigation.

The region produces variety of crops in which food crops accounted 86.99 percent in 1975-80, decreased by 2.68 percent. Area under sugarcane was 9.72 percent which increased by 4.51 percent. The area under foodgrain was decreased by 7.24 percent in 1975-80. The increase in the area under sugarcane was mainly because of establishment of sugar factories.

Agricultural implements played important role in the developmental process of agriculture. The indigenous implements like wooden ploughs, sugarcane crushers operated by bullocks etc. were replaced by iron ploughs, sugarcane crushers worked by powers, electric pumps etc.

Forests of the Malshiras tahsil are not economically important. In 1961 about 3.8 percent of the total geographical area was under forest which remain unchanged in 1980-81. It mainly covers the southern hilly parts of the region.

The population of the tahsil was 282,300 in 1981. The entire population lives in rural area. The density of population was 185 persons per sq.km. in 1981. The literacy rate was 20% in 1961 which was <sup>20</sup>increased to 36.38 percent in 1981. This

increase in the literacy rate was due to the economic uplift of the people and increasing educational facilities in the region. Out of the total population (2.82 lakhs) 1.12 lakh persons were the working population (1981). Out of the total working population about 78.79 percent population was engaged in primary activities, while 10.2 percent engaged in secondary activities and 11.29 percent engaged in tertiary activities. ✓

Transportation is a necessary condition for the economic development. In this region road transportation played important role. The road length per 100 sq.km. area was 9 km. in 1961 which increased to 28 km. in 1981. ✓

Economic activities of the people are grouped into primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Primary activities include mainly agriculture. Agriculture of this region supposed as an industry as it provides raw material for industries like sugar and cotton. Agricultural development of this region is assessed by the percentage of gross cropped area to net sown area, percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area, and productivity and production of important crops. The percentage of gross cropped area to net sown area was 104% in 1961 which raised to 118% in 1981. This increase was due to availability of canal water and improved seeds of jowar, bajra, wheat, maize et. Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area <sup>6</sup>was increased by 14.90 percent during two decades (1960-80). This increase was due to Nira Right Bank Canal.

Production and productivity of important crops also reflects the development of the agriculture in the region. The yield per hectare of all crops increased over a period of two decades (1960-80). Increase in the yield per hectare was because of improved seeds, proper fertilization of land, availability of farm manure and fertilizers as the capacity of the farmers increased to provide it.

Livestock farming is significant in the region. Dairy farming has an important role to play. The daily collection of milk by Shivamrut Sangh is about 28,500 litres. The daily estimated milk production (potential) of the region is 80,987 litres. It shows the scope for dairy development in the region. Tahsil has taken cross-breed programmes. It attracts people to take advantage of it. There is a milk chilling plant at Shankarnagar, capacity of the plant is 20,000 litres per day which is less than the daily collection of the milk by Shivamrut Sangh. It has its own transportation system for collection of milk. Poultry farming provides source of livelihood to the cultivators and agricultural labourers. Rajhuns Sahakari Kukut Palan Sangh Ltd; Shankarnagar (Akluj) has played important role in this respect.

In the secondary sector of economy the percentage of working population engaged was 10.02 percent in 1981. The secondary sector is dominated by sugar industry in this region.

Economic development of the region mostly depends upon sugar industry. Sugar industry has made a strong foundation in industrial landscape of Malshiras tahsil. It provides one of the resources and form agro-complex in the region. Region has considerable potential of sugarcane cultivation. The increase of the cane crushed during the two decades was about 9.71 lakh metric tonnes. This was due to the incentives given by the sugar factories to the farmers. The sugar factories become an important cause of economic transformation of the region. Along with sugar factories other industries are also significant in the economy of the region. It includes tanning, leather working, rope making, pottery, blacksmithy, wool weaving etc; in which wollen blanket industry should get wide importance.

In tertiary sector about 11.29 percent of the working population engaged. Akluj, Natepute and Piliv are the important trade centres in the Malshiras tahsil. Akluj has an Agricultural Produce Market Committee and it is one of the biggest market in the district. The Natepute and Piliv are the sub-market yards in the region.

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 takes place because of economic realities of the life. In the

society people of equal economic status come together surpassing the caste barrier. Joint families are about to abolish. With the increasing education the tendency of people increasing towards small family. Marriage institutions are welcomed. Sugar factories take lead in this activity. Community marriages are welcomed and people accept such type of ceremonies to avoid the expenditure on it.

The public health facilities are available in the Malshiras tahsil through rural hospital, primary health centre, family planning centre etc. These services are not sufficient to present population. Private medical facilities are also available in this region.

Education plays very important role in the socio-economic and cultural development of the people in the Malshiras tahsil. The number of institutions as well as the enrollments in the primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education increased during two decades.

The rivers, streams and wells are the three major sources of drinking water in the region. Government of Maharashtra provides drinking water through water supply schemes, bore wells to the people of Malshiras tahsil. Electricity supply supports better rural living conditions, and make provision of energy for water supply, irrigation pumps, small power and in domestic use.

The use of Gobar-Gas plants increased since 1980. Sugar factories are giving incentives to shareholders as financial assistance, technology etc. for the construction of gobar-gas plants. Market centres provide suitable socio-economic forum for exchange of goods and services in the region. There are fourteen market centres in the region and Akluj is the biggest market in the region and act as a service centre.

In the analysis of the survey work the consideration of population structure is made. The average persons per family are 9.07 in high class, 8.68 persons in middle class and 8.19 persons in lower class. Average persons per family are more in higher class. Educational structure of the sampled population indicates that middle class families are more conscious about the education, as livelihood of them depends upon education. The people in the higher class want education for the sake of education only, as these people are economically fullfledged. Lower class people do not take education because of economic condition. Children of these families could not reach upto secondary school also.

Occupational structure reveals that primary activities in the region have due importance as comparative to secondary and tertiary activities. The entire population of the tahsil lives in a rural area where primary activities are dominant



Canal irrigation (51.22%) and well irrigation (48.78) are the two important sources of irrigation. Nira Right Bank Canal plays important role in this respect. Evaluation of cropping pattern shows the shifting from subsistence to commercial farming.

Agricultural productivity is the best indicator to show the development of agriculture. It is expressed in terms of yield per hectare. It reveals that yield of all crops increased considerably. The standard of living of the people increased because of economic transformation caused by the sugar factories in the region. Social attitude of the people changed considerably.

Suggestions :

1. Temporal study of sugarcane cultivation revealed that area under sugarcane almost doubled and today also it increases. It is suggested that area under sugarcane may be controlled to keep the landuse balance.
2. Sheep rearing is prominent in the southern part of the tahsil. It is suggested that woolen blanket industry can be established in this region and location of this industry may be at Piliv.
3. Shivamrut Dudh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd; Shankarnagar (Akluj) is the only one milk union in the tahsil which collects 28,500 litres milk per day, where as estimated daily milk

potential of the region is 80,987 litres. Therefore it is suggested that new Dudha Utpadak Sangh may be established at Natepute.

4. There is only one chilling plant established at Shankarnagar (Akluj). It is suggested that another chilling plant may be established at Natepute.

5. There is only one Rajhuns Sahakari Kukut Palan Sangh at Shankarnagar (Akluj). It is suggested that another four Kukut Palan Sangh may be established at Natepute, Piliv, Borgaon and Sadashivnagar.

6. There are only two Primary Health Centres (P.H.C.) in the region. It is suggested that six more primary health centres at Natepute, Dahigaon, Mandki, Malshiras, Sangam and Velapur may be established.

7. There is no cottage hospital in the region. It is suggested that the present rural hospital at Akluj may be converted into cottage hospital.

8. There are 19 medical stores, out of which 10 are located in Akluj. It is suggested that three more medical stores may be established at Borgaon, Fondashiras and Velapur.

9. There is only one technical highschool located at Akluj. It is suggested that four new technical highschools at Natepute, Piliv, Mandki, and Borgaon may be established.

10. There is no polytechnic college in the region. It is suggested that polytechnic college may be established at Akluj.

11. There are only 1.28 percent of the total house holders <sup>9</sup>  
have gobar-gas plants. It is suggested that sugar factories may take initiative to supply gobar-gas plants to house holders in the region.