

3.1 INTRODUCTION :

When city grows in it's population size, it also grows in respect of functions and services. It's functions and services do not increase in correspondance with the growth of population, hence several problems are created.

In order to understand the relationship between the growth of important functions and population of Ichalkaranji city, the data of various functions and services has been collected. The data has been collected from municipal council office, records, census handbook, shop inspector offices, powerloom association office.

3.2 DEMOGRAPHIE AND FUNCTIONAL GROWTH OF CITY :

When we study the demographic growth and functional growth, the relation between demographic and functional growth shows very high positive relationship. Only one function which is weavers of cotton and wool shows the negative relationship to the population growth. We notice the number of weavers of cotton and wool has reduced comparatively in 1961. There were 600 cotton and wool weavers.

TABLE 3.1 : Growth of population from 1961 to 1981.

Sr. No.	Year	Population	Population growth in % rate
1	1961	50,978	+ 85.90
2	1971	87,731	+ 72.10
3	1981	133,704	+ 54.40

**TABLE 3.2 : Growth of functions and services in
Ichalkaranji city (1961 to 1985).**

Sr. No.	Name of workshop	Y e a r			
		1961	1971	1981	1985
1	Bakeries	10	15	19	24
2	Oil Ghana	3	6	6	8
3	Weavers cotton & wool	600	350	186	157
4	Dyers and printers	18	38	65	71
5	Printing press	1	3	27	70
6	Manufacture of shoes and Footwears	11	18	40	62
7	Brass and copper smithy	9	15	21	24
8	Repairing and services of Motor vehicles	8	12	33	145
9	Fuel wood depot	4	11	49	68
10	Hair cutting saloon	10	26	50	254
11	Laundry	5	13	41	230
12	Flour mill	4	16	58	200
13	Footwear	2	4	49	62
14	Panshop	18	32	106	120
15	Hotel	4	10	21	26
16	Lodging and boarding	30	95	250	365
17	Gold & Silver smithy	4	7	38	45
18	Medical shops	3	7	23	34
19	Cloth shops	2	81	419	450
20	Milk dairy	-	2	6	15
21	Kirana Grocery	20	48	188	500
22	Cycle shops	9	22	48	60
23	Tailoring	6	26	82	110
24	Hardware	2	21	71	96
25	Cotton store	30	51	230	315
26	Mutton shops	-	1	16	23
27	Food stores	5	11	26	33

In 1971, there were 350 cotton and wool weavers, in 1981 there were 180 cotton and wool weavers, and in 1985 there were only 157 cotton and wool weavers. When we observed the list of cotton and wool weavers from 1961 to 1985, the cotton and wool weavers were maximum in number in 1961, but in 1985 that number has reduced greatly. Except the cotton and wool weavers, other all functions show the increase in number in every decade (from 1961 to 1985).

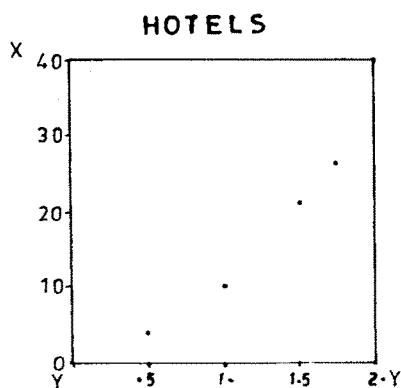
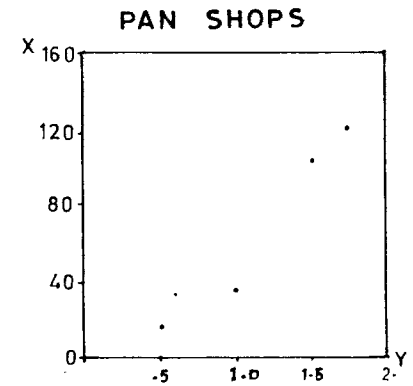
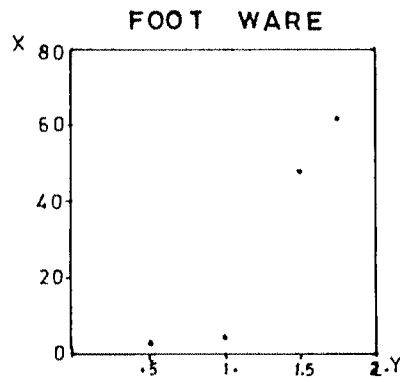
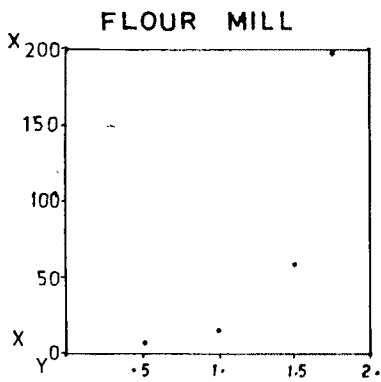
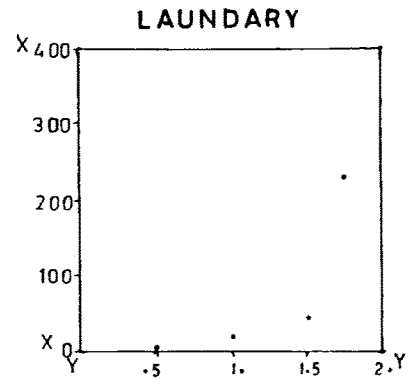
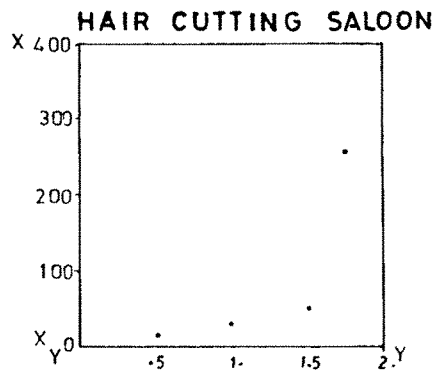
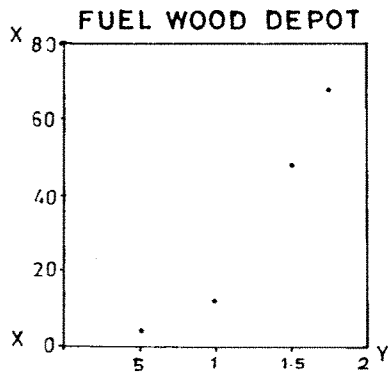
When it is observed that maximum important functions have increased with the growing population size and in connection of services and functions, the population of Ichalkaranji city is best example for that purpose.

3.3 FUNCTIONAL GROWTH OF ICHALKARANJI CITY :

Generally, in any city we see that the various services and important functions are available. Increasing functions and services are co-related with the population shape and size of the city.

In the present problem, " The city growth and related problems of Ichalkaranji city," the growth of many functions has been studied, the growth of small scale industries and workshops like handloom, bakeries, printing press, manufacturing of shoes and other footwear, brass-copper smithy, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, considered in Fig.3.1-A and Fig.3.1-B, shows that the development of shops, industries and workshops in the Ichalkaranji city.

RELATIONSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL & POPULATION GROWTH



**X = NO. OF ESTABLISHMENT
Y = POPULATION IN LAKH**

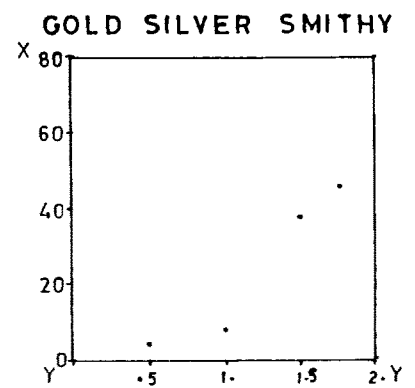
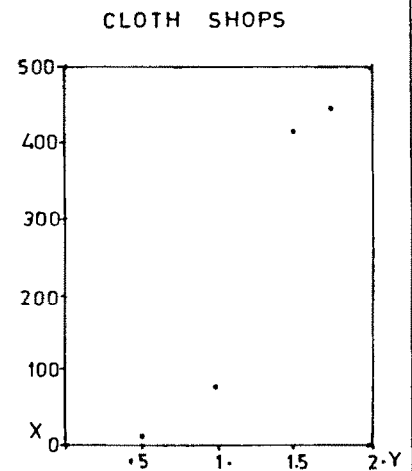
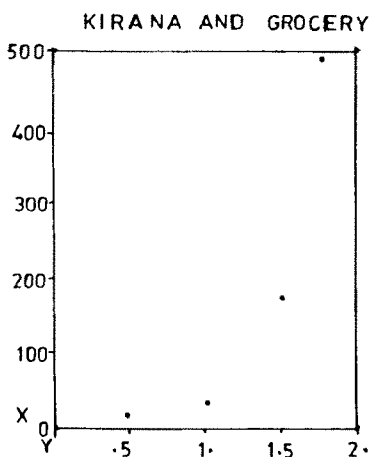
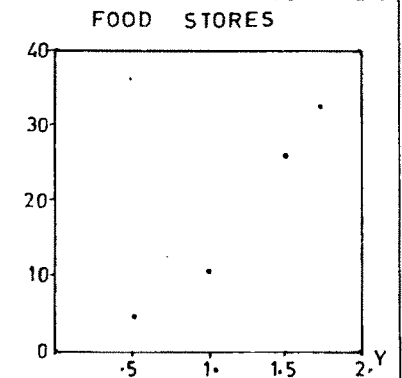
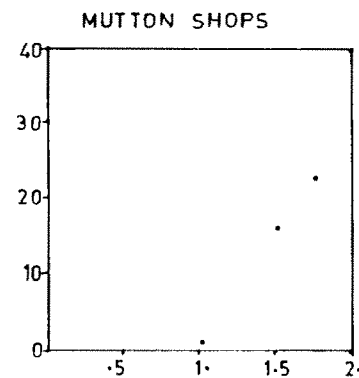
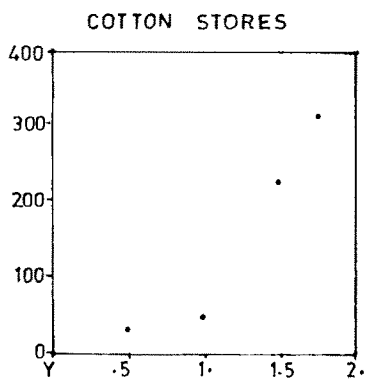
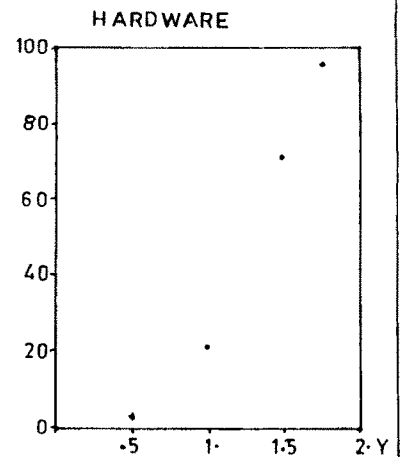
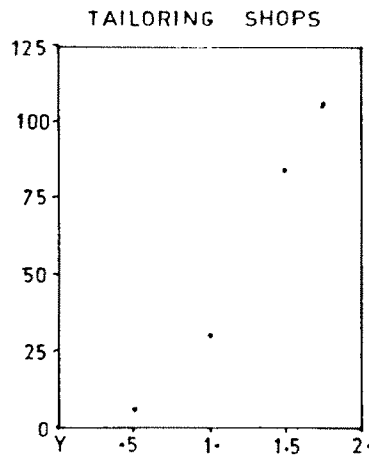
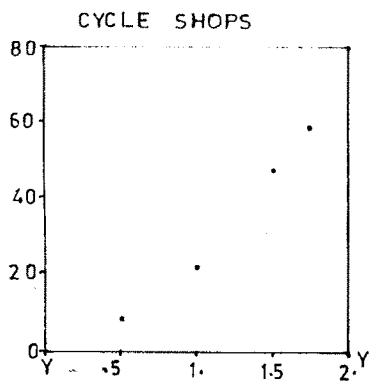
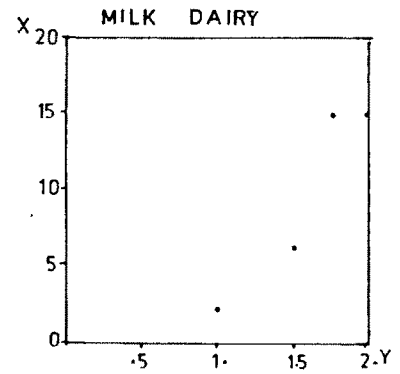
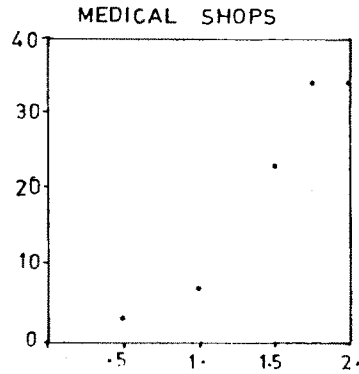
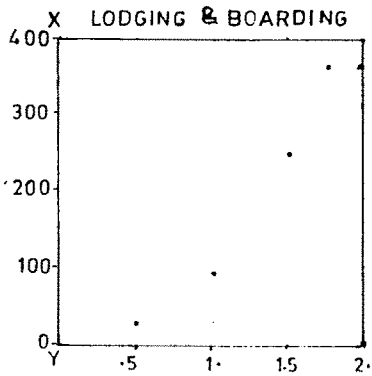


FIG. 3.1-A

RELATIONSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL & POPULATION GROWTH



X = NO. OF ESTABLISHMENT
Y = POPULATION IN LAKH

FIG. 3.1-B

3.4 THE GROWTH OF SHOPS AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES :

When we observe the number of bakeries from 1961 to 1985, we understand that the most of bakeries and oil Ghanas have increased between the years 1981 and 1985. In the year 1961 there were 600 cotton and wool weavers but the number of these weavers has decreased. Now, there are only 157 weavers in this city. In the case of dyers and printers in 1961, they were only 18 in number but in 1981, their number has increased. At present there are 77 dyers and printers. In 1961 there was only one printing press in this city but in 1985 there are more than 70 printing presses. There are near about 120 to 140 workers engaged in that business. In the Ichalkaranji city the number of industries of manufacturing shoes and other footwear were only 11 in 1961. Since then the number has grown tremendously. In the 1985, there are 62 small scale industries in the city. In the case of brass and copper smithy industries, in 1961 there were only 9 small workshops, and industries in the city. Since, then the industries have increased. There are more than 24 brass and copper smithy industries in this city. In the same way there were only 8 small repairing workshops in 1961, and today there are more than 145 workshops in the city.

There were only 4 fuel wood depots in Ichalkaranji city in the year 1961. At present there are 68 fuel wood depots in the city as well as hair cutting saloon, laundry, flour mill, footwear, panshops, hotels, lodging and bearding, gold and silver

smithy, medical shops and cloth shops have grown in number, but in the data of milk dairy is not available in 1961 records. But during the 1971 to 1985, the number of milk dairies has been increased. In 1971 there were only 12 milk dairies and at present there are 15 dairies. In the same way kirana grocery, cycle shops, tailoring, hardware, cotton stores, mutton shops, food store, show the growth in number and indicate the positive relationship. In Fig.3.1-A and 3.1-B, the relationship of the population and their various functions in the Ichalkaranji city is shown.

3.5 GROWTH OF POWERLOOM INDUSTRY :

Powerloom industry is the main industry in Ichalkaranji city. Ichalkaranji city is called as the Manchester of South Maharashtra. As a growing industrial centre, the city has got importance in South Maharashtra in the case of trade, commerce and transport etc. The powerloom industry is basically a small scale or cottage industry. There were very few looms in the past. Most of the handloom owner were in the past, then with the commercial purpose, a number of traditional weavers installed the powerlooms in the city.

The growth of powerlooms and population are closely interrelated. It establishes the fact that Ichalkaranji city is essentially a place of powerloom owners and weavers. The rapid growth of this industry during the three decades has

helped to achieve many socio-economic goals of our planning. It is with this growth, that the rural areas have learnt the first lesson of industrialization. The growth of powerloom industry had an ideal 'Ripple Effect' on the development in the other field of economy such as transport, banking, small traders, manufacturing industries, communication etc. This industry offers a ready work to all who are ready to work and so it is pertinent to note that the number of beggars is significantly smaller in the powerloom centres as compared to the number of them in the other towns and cities, and that is why the powerloom industry has proved to be an effective way of implementing the programme of 'Garibi Hatao'.

The Powerloom Weaver's Co-operative Association body is the major part of this industry. It also helps to expand the powerloom industry by facilitating traders and businessmen. It has a super shopping complex with 300 shops ready. Today, this city is producing 20 lakh meter of cloth per day. It is clear that more encouragement to this industry will get maximum profit. It brings out on the society in general and the rural economy in particular.

The data of powerloom industry has been collected from the Powerloom Association records. At present in this city there are 130 sizing units (machine processing houses); 15 hand processes and 4 spinning mills. More than 800 traders are busy in purchase and sale of yarn cloth. There are many banks and

co-operative sanstha's which are busy in helping this industry. There are also two textile education institutions. The data of growth of powerlooms and growth of workers is given in the table below.

TABLE 3.3 : The growth of powerlooms and growth of workers in Ichalkaranji city (1950 to 1985).

Sr. No.	Year	Number of powerlooms	Number of workers
1	1950	2,000	500
2	1955	5,000	1,250
3	1960	8,000	2,000
4	1965	12,000	3,000
5	1970	15,000	3,750
6	1975	20,000	5,000
7	1980	30,000	7,500
8	1985	45,000	11,250

SOURCE : Powerlooms Association Office Records.

In the Table 3.3 given above the number of powerloom and the number of workers has been increasing rapidly for the last 35 years. It is shown in Fig.3.2 and 3.3.

The industrial estate was established to provide facilities for this main business with essential amenities such as electricity

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF POWER LOOMS IN
ICHALKARANJI CITY
[1950 - 1985]

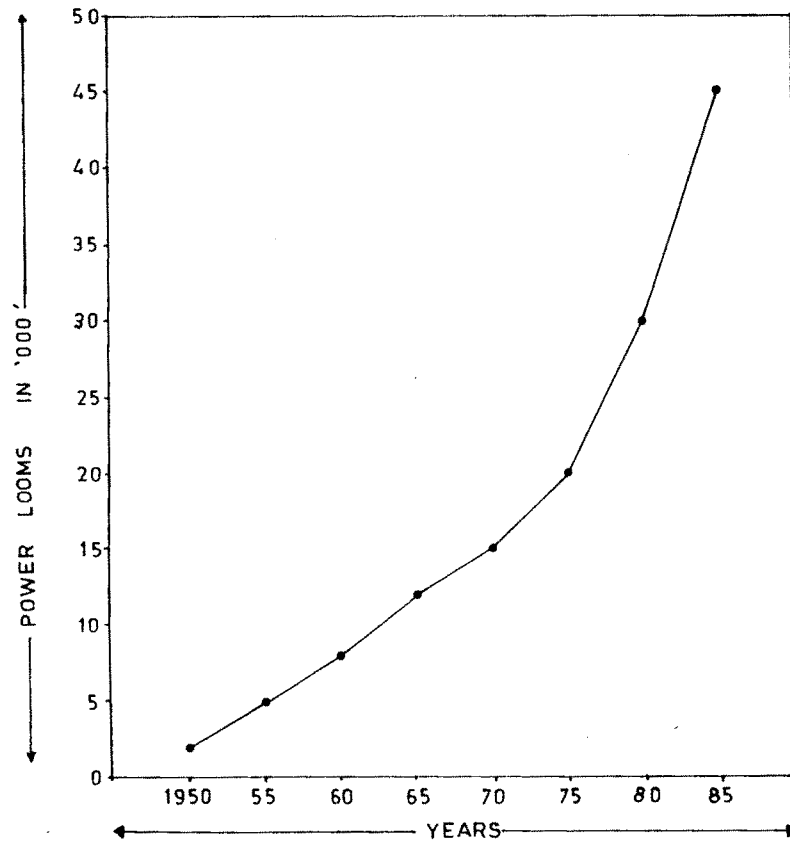


FIG. 3-2

GROWTH IN WORKERS OF POWER LOOMS IN ICHALKARANJI CITY

[1950 - 1985]

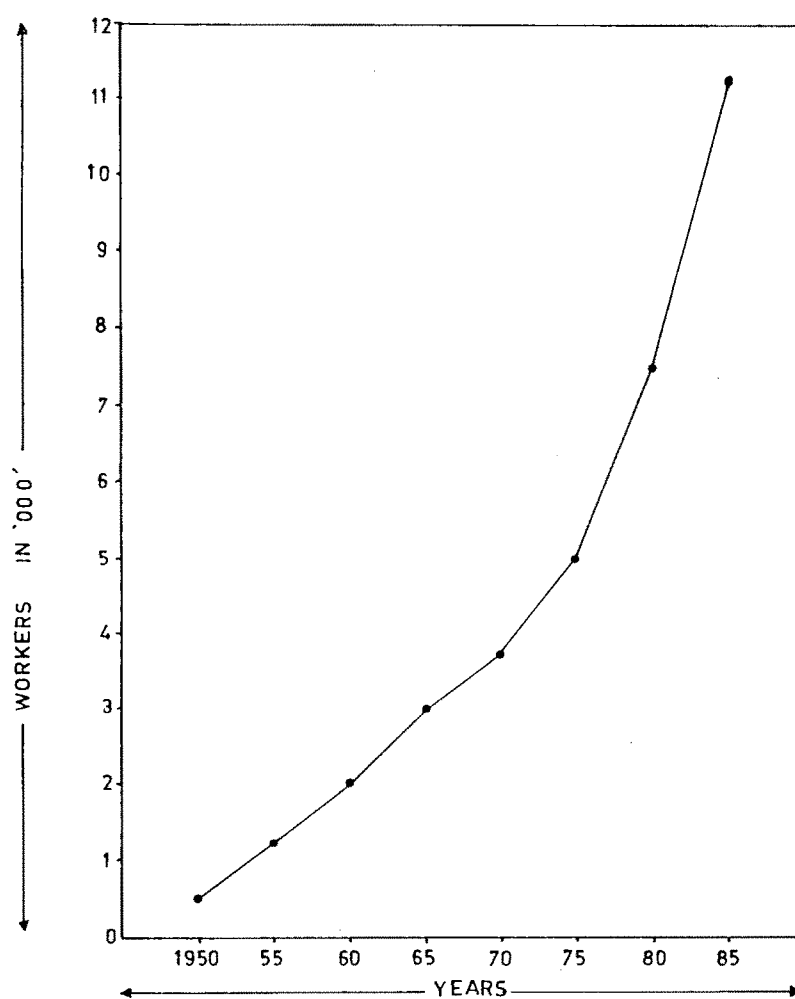


FIG. 3-3

water supply etc. This has proved instrumental for the welfare and smooth conduct of the industry in Ichalkaranji city. In this city there are many association. The Handloom Association was established on 15.7.45 and Powerloom Association was established in 1948. The third one is Yarn and Cloth Merchant Association in the city.

Maharashtra is a pioneer in co-operative movement. So like the powerloom industry, some spinning mills are also run on the co-operative basis e.g. i) The Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., was established in the year 1960, ii) The Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd., was established in year 1965, iii) Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mill Ltd. was established in year 1975 and iv) The Nav Maharashtra Co-operative Soot Girni Ltd. was founded in the first quarter of 1986.

3.6 GROWTH OF OTHER SERVICES IN THE CITY :

The data about the growth of services has been collected from census handbook, municipal council office record and other different offices. The data is shown in Table 3.4.

In 1961 there were total 79 medical centres including hospitals, private hospitals and dispensaries. This number has increased in 1971. There were total 92 medical centres, and in 1981 out of 105 medical centres, there were 3 hospitals, 22 private hospitals and 80 dispensaries.

Ichalkaranji city is also the centre of education. In

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TABLE 3.4 : Growth of other services in Ichalkaranji city (1961 to 1981).

Sr. No.	Name of services	Y e a r		
		1961	1971	1981
1	Medical facilities			
	i) Hospital	1	2	3
	ii) Private hospital	10	15	22
	iii) Dispensaries	68	75	80
2	Educational			
	i) Primary school	14	23	51
	ii) Secondary school	5	5	9
	iii) Higher secondary	-	2	4
	iv) Senior colleges	-	1	4
3	Electrical			
	i) Domestic connections	1200	2567	5816
	ii) Industrial connections	1000	1640	5261
	iii) Commercial connections	1500	2010	3024
4	Other services			
	i) Public market places	1	3	5
	ii) Telephone offices	1	3	7
	iii) Post offices	N.A.	4	N.A.
	iv) Number of banks	10	16	21

N.A. - Not Available

1961 there were 14 primary schools, 5 secondary schools in the city. Their number increased in 1971. There were 23 primary schools, 5 secondary schools and one ^e D.Ed. college and one Senior College in 1971. In 1981 the number of educational centres increased. There were 51 primary schools, 9 secondary schools, two junior and one senior college. At present there are 3 arts and commerce, 2 science and 2 textile colleges in the city.

The electric services has also provided to the city. The electrical connection of various purposes has been increased from last three decades.

In the other services there was only one public market place in 1961. In 1971 there were 3 markets, and in 1981 there were 5 market places. In the case of telegraph offices, there was only one office in 1961. In 1981 there were 7 offices in the city. The number of post offices and banks also are growing in this city. Today there are about 21 banks in the city.

The Telephone Service in the City :

Ichalkaranji is an important industrial city. This city is also a centre of education, trade, transport, and manufacturing industry and that is why this telephone service is very essential for this city. The data is available only from 1975 to 1988. It is shown in Table 3.5.

In the table given below the number of telephone connections shows that from 1975 to 1977 the number are increasing slowly.

Then from 1978 to 1981 these numbers are increasing highly from 1982 to 1985. From 1986 to 1988 the number of telephone working connections has increased with the expansion of the city functions and services. This is shown in Table 3.5 and Fig.3.4.

TABLE 3.5 : Growth in number of telephone in Ichalkaranji city (1975 to 1988).

Sr. No.	Year	Working connection
1	1975	866
2	1976	968
3	1977	1,069
4	1978	1,312
5	1979	1,411
6	1980	1,489
7	1981	1,522
8	1982	1,776
9	1983	1,856
10	1984	1,919
11	1985	1,953
12	1986	2,296
13	1987	2,256
14	1988	2,352

SOURCE : Telephone Exchange Office, Ichalkaranji.

GROWTH IN NO. OF TELEPHONES IN ICHALKARANJI CITY

[1975-1988]

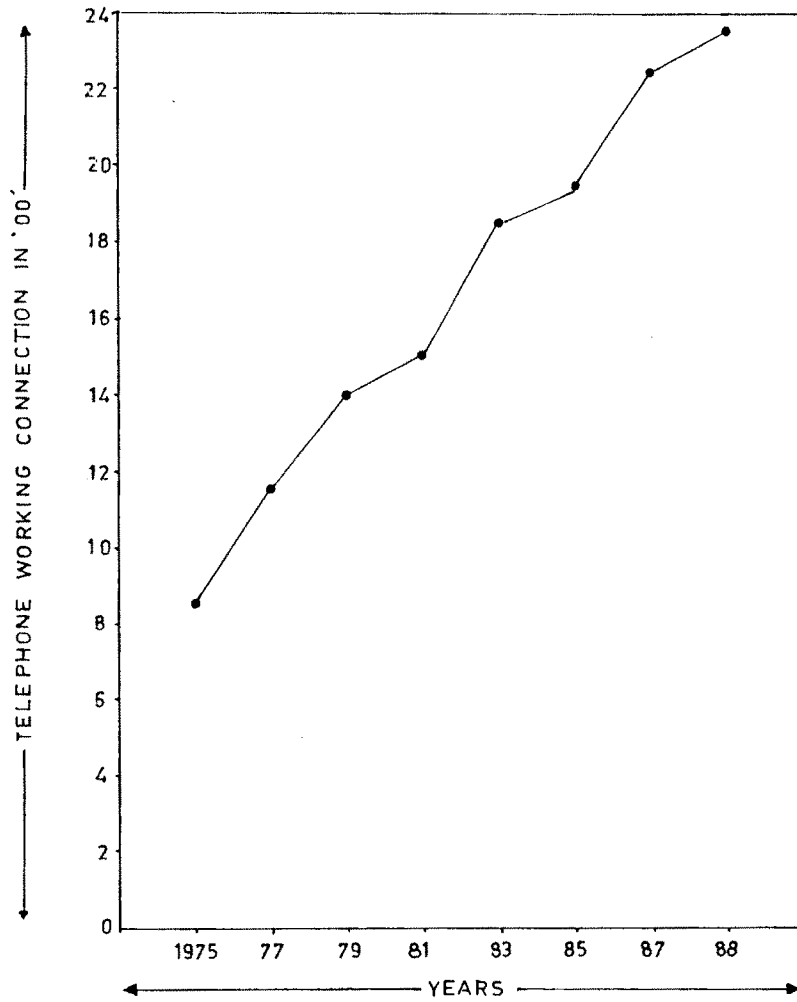


FIG. 3.4



Under the Exchange Office of Ichalkaranji city many connection are given to surrounding rural areas such as - Takvade - 1, Korochi - 1, Chandur - 9, Sirdvad - 4, Abdul Lat - 6, Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mill (Sivanakvadi) - 7, Sajani - 7, Tilavani - 1, Kabnur - 4, Rui - 5, Tardal - 2, Yadrav - 13, Mankapur - 1 etc. (The number against the names of villages shows the number of telephone connections).

In this way all services in Ichalkaranji city are shown in Table 3.5 and the telephone working connections are shown with diagram in Fig.3.4.