# CHAPTER TWO

## THE STUDY AREA

FATTE SING MAHARAJ (II) AKKALKOT



AKKALKOT TOWN : THE PALACE
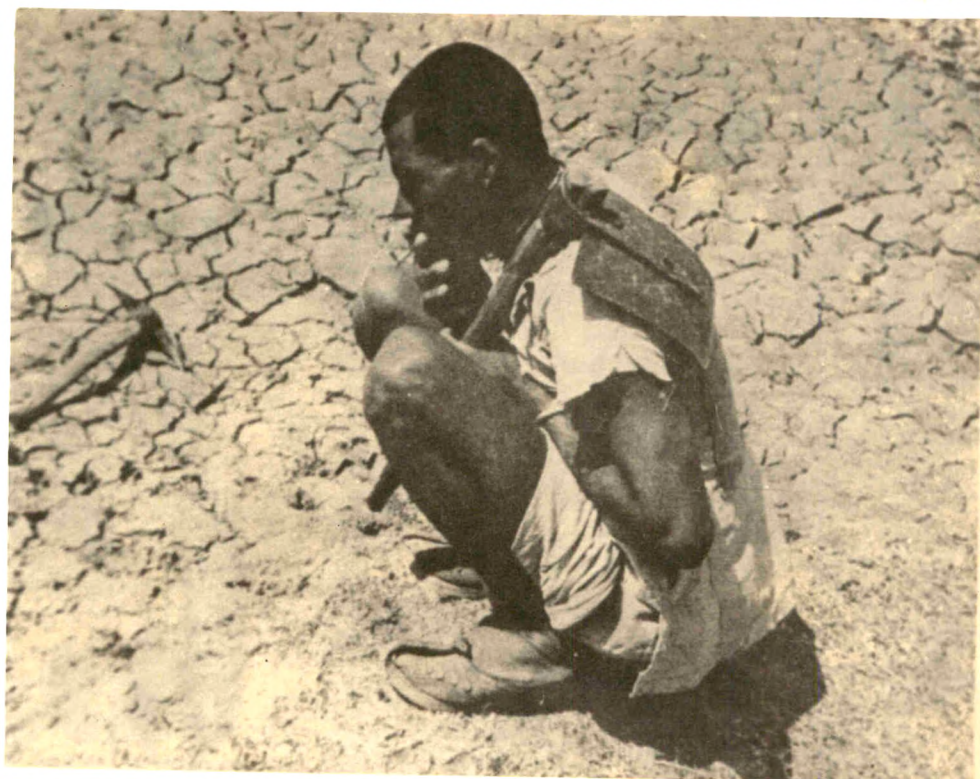
WAIT! WAIT! BUT HOW LONG?

++  T H E    S T U D Y    A R E A  ++

## 2.1  -: HISTORICAL PROSPECTIVE :-

"Territory and people are the foundations of the state".

The history of Akkalkot taluka, in fact, revolves around the history of Akkalkot town, as well as the history of Akkalkot State.  Historians tell us that Akkalkot came into lime light only in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.  However its historical beginning can be traced to the sixteenth century, when, like a foot ball, it tossed between Ahamednagar and Bijapur Kingdoms.

In 1707 after the death of Aurungzeb, Shahu, Chattrapati Shivaji's grand son was set free by Muazzam alias Bahadur Shah.  On his return to the Deccan, Shahu incamped at Parad-a small village in Shivari Sub-division of Aurungabad.  Here he was attacked by Sayaji-a partisan of Tarabai who was struggling with Shahu for maratha leadership.  Sayaji was killed in the fight but his widow threw herself at the feet of Shahu and desired forgiveness and protection.

The kind-hearted Shahu was moved with pity. He gave her the villages of Parad, Shivari and Thana in Makasa inam. He also agreed to take care of her eldest son Ranoji known later in the history by his changed name - Fattehsing I. His family surname was changed to Bhosale and he was awarded Akkalkot as a jagir. He died in 1760.

On 3rd July 1820, East India Company entered into an agreement with Fattehsing II. This agreement was a landmark in the history of Akkalkot, because it not only restored to him the state which with the rest of the Satara territories, in the possession of British government but also a status and prestige as a friend of the British Raj. He was now ranked as the First Class Sardar of Deccan.
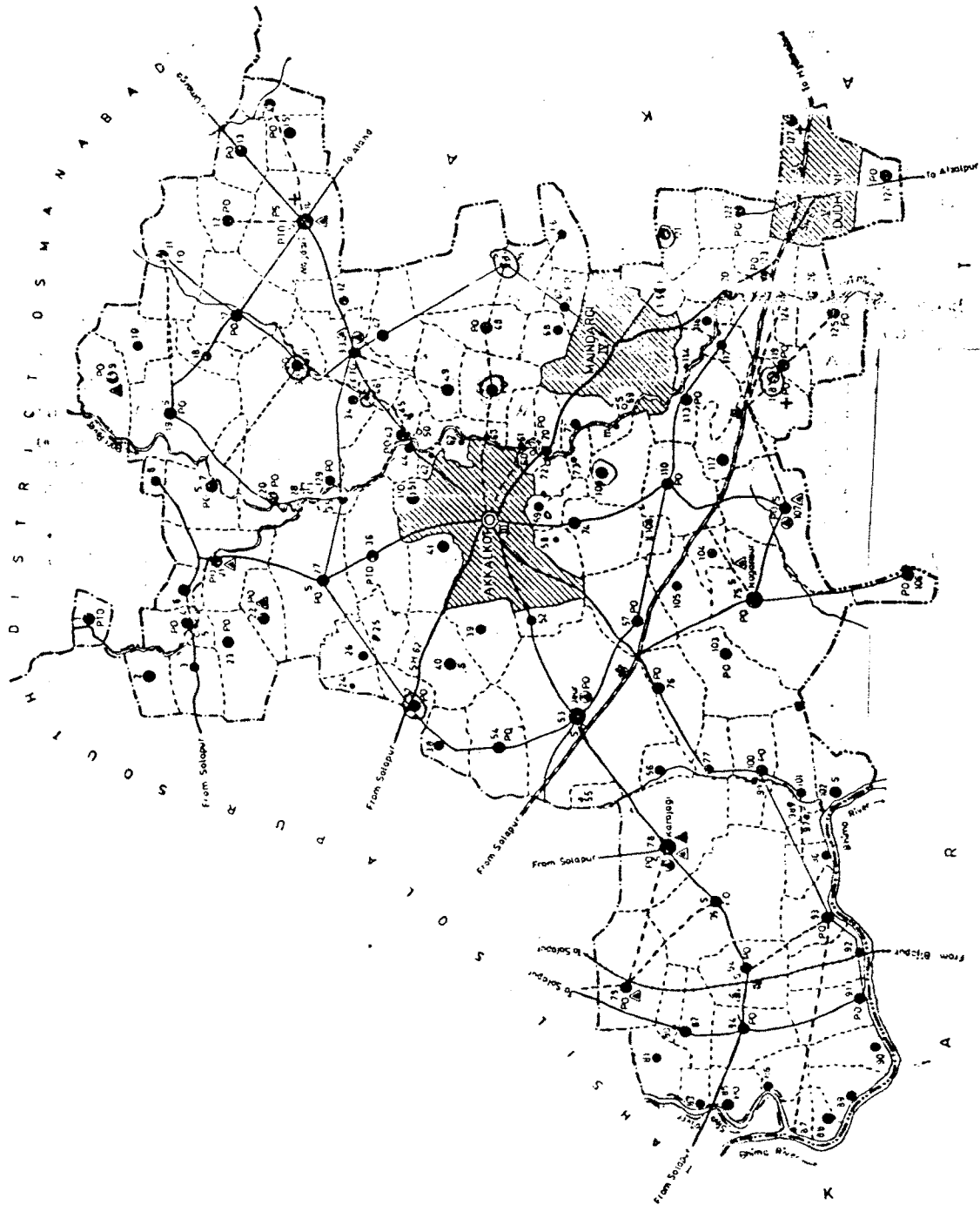
Map No. 2.1 shows the boundaries of Akkalkot state and location of 96 villages, it then contained. This map is infact the forerunner of the present taluka map (2.2). (Source : Text book of geography for 4th standard published in 1930).

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MAHARASHTRA

# TAHSIL AKKALKOT

DISTRICT SOLAPUR

Geographers often claim that physical setting forms the foundations of all human activities including his purpose, expressions, and accomplishments.

With the formation of Akkalkot taluka in Solapur district in 1949 aspirations of people in Akkalkot were translated into reality. This made number of talukas rise to 11; each one differing from each other in physical, economic and cultural and other contents. Moreover Taluka or tahsil is a recognized meso-level areal unit adopted in Revenue Administration since the beginning of British Raj.

Here after the political future of this area was organically connected with Solapur District. Primarily on account of her geographic contiguity.

Geographycally this taluka is located between $17^0$ 18' N to $17^0$ 44' N & $75^0$ 56' E to $76^0$ 28' E latitude and longitude respectively. It is on the south east of Solapur District. Akkalkot taluka is bounded by south Solapur taluka in the west, Osmanabad district in the north, and Karnataka State in the South and east. In shape this taluka looks like an extended foot of human leg. Where as it bears a medium-size among talukas in the district. The district, in turn, is a part of Maharashtra State which is one of the largest and most urbanused state in India.

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## 2.3 -:: P H Y S I C A L   S E T T I N G ::-

Map No. 2.4 shows that the physical setting of
Akkalkot taluka and its Section ($17^0$ 30' N ) is simple.

Its Western part lies in Sina basin and central portion
is occupied by Bori Nadi-a major tributary of Bhima
river. The area has a general elevation between
300 to 600 meters from mean sea level.

On the eastern parts of Akkalkot taluka adjoining
the Gulbarga district boundary is a broken hilly
ground with numerous north-south spurs. These spurs
form the major water-shed of the taluka. These hills
are covered with loose boulders and large number of
nodules and kankar like the other hill ranges in the
district. These are easily recognized from their
flat-tops. The hills around Waghdari, and Dudhani,
though not of much elevation, yet stand out in bold
relief.

In a similar way near Akkalkot town, villages,
such as Dhahitane, Chapalgaon, Golasgaon, Udagi,
Naganhalli, Dodyal, Domberjawalge, Konhali, Palapur,
Motyal, Sindkhed, Nagdari, Kinni, Shirwal, Sadalapur,
Brahanpur, are located on the foot of these flat-topped
local highlands.

The region is eroded by its main stream and it
dominates the entire physiography. Thus it has hardly

any interest for a geomorphologist or a serious student
of terrain analysis, except in the western part where
Harna Nadi exercises a control over the landscape.
On the whole the area is distinguished with an undulat-
ing topography, occasional saucer-like depressions
wherein rural habitats are located.


R I V E R S ::- The River Bhima forms the S.W.
border of Akkalkot taluka. Its main feeder Bori Nadi
is a major left bank feeder of the Bhima river flowing
in the Akkalkot taluka. It rises on the south facing
scarp-lands of Osmanabad plateau near Tuljapur and
flowing south drains southwards in the eastern part
of Akkalkot taluka. Harna Nadi is its tributary. It
has a flow of 50 km. through the taluka. The open and
rolling plain of Akkalkot descend to the Sina valley in
the west while in the central section they slope to
the Bori Valley. It meets Bhima nadi in Karnataka
State near Maharashtra border.

At the time of Raja Jaysing a proposal was put
forward to construct a dam across Bori nadi, so that,
the taluka will cover a huge area of land under irri-
gation. The plan was prepared By Sir. Veshwesharayya
But unfortunately, The Maharaja of Akkalkot could not
takeup the plan. However after Independence dam site
was shifted to Naldurg in Osmanabad district on the
Bori river. This shifting of dam site seems to be
a case for analysis in political Geography!

## -o8o-    GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE    -o8o-

The geology of Akkalkot taluka is the same as
that of the regional geology of whole Solapur District.
It is a part of Deccan plateau which is known for its
great antiquity.  It is a segment of the earth's outer
crustial that stands upon a firm and immovable
foundation.

At the end of Gondwana period, it was followed
by Volcanic activity in Maharashtra and thousands of
Sq. kms. area was flooded by flow of basic lava.  The
break up of the Gondwanaland gave the Peninsula its
present shape and outlines and the lava spread in
the western portion of the Peninsula in horizontal
beds of great thickness.

Due to the aeral influence The Deccan trap have
created the famous "Regur" soil in district.

NOTE :-  It is now learnt that a small dam on River
         Bori, near Kurnur, 10 kms. from Akkalkot
         Town is to be built.  But no one has a
         surety of its construction and any benefits
         thereform.

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x-x

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The geographical foundation of soil prevailing
in the Taluka is mainly of Deccan trap of volcanic
origin.  The soil is underlain, by partially decomposed
basaltic rock, locally known as "Murum" which overlies
parent material.  On account of more or less complete
absence of leaching.  The soils are base saturated
the exchangeable calcium being the predominant claimant.
The lime reserve is fairly high (3.5 to 10 p.c.) The
soil exhibit varying degrees of erosion and truncated
profile is a common occurence.  The soils in the
taluka can be classified into four main categories on
the basis of depth and structure namely :-

   i)   Very shallow soils with depth 7.5 cm..    .
  ii)   Shallow soils between 7.5 to 22.5 cm.
 iii)   Medium deep soil between 22.5cm to 90 cm.
  iv)   Deep soils with depth more than 90 cm.

It is broadly estimated that out of the total
cultivated area very shallow soil occupy about 16%
of the area, shallow soils 22%, medium deep soils 39%
area and deep soils 23% area.  The shallow soils has
very low-water holding capacity.  Crops in this area,
therefore, suffer the most during the drought-conditions.

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1)    <u>Very shallow soil</u> is found on the hilly areas
      of Dhudani & Wagdari.

2)    <u>Coarse shallow soils</u> called "Barad" is found
      on the slopes of highlands.  It is whitish &
      reddish in colour and is mixed with Murum.

3)    <u>Medium Black Soil</u> is found away from river
      banks and streams.  It is about a meter deep,
      when the rains fall there are large deep cracks
      linked to each other; particularly in April and
      May it is hard to touch and does not easily yield
      to plough.

4)    <u>The black deep soil</u> is found near the banks of
      rivers and large streams.  Most of the black soil
      is shifted clayect through near the confluence of
      Bhima and Sina when mixed with water it swells
      and is very soft to touch.  However abundant the
      rainfall it soaks in the whole of the rain does
      not allow it to flow off or to stagnant when the
      rains are over.  It does not crack for a depth of
      about one meter to two below this is either water
      or a rocky black stratum.

-:-  M I N E R A L S  -:-

There are no minerals of economic importance in
the taluka.  However minerals like building stones are
found in sufficient quantity all over the taluka.  These
are used for construction of buildings as well as roads.

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2.4   :-   A S P E C T S   O F   C L I M A T E   -:

The influence of climate on "Drought - Induced-Migrations" is of permanent importance. It not only affects the population change i.e. its numbers and composition etc. etc. but also invisibly affect the other aspects of the planet earth, here, there, and everywhere.

In general the climate of Akkalkot taluka is agreeable and is characterised by three seasons, namely, Winter, Summer and The Rainy season.

As elements and factors combine with each other variously, we get various type of weather and hence the author finds it relevant to take up only two parameters namely (i) Rainfall and (ii) temperature :-

i)   R A I N F A L L   ::-

The rainy season commences from the third week of July and continues upto the first week of October. But the rainy period extends from the last week of August to the end of the month of september. Nearly 85% of the average rainfalls during June to October.

Winter rain by NE monsoon however is only a small fraction i.e. only 16 to 17%. The actual rainfall recorded during 1984 was less than

20%. Secondly there a long "break" occurred in the month of August and it continued upto the third week of September 84. The r ny deeply 4 days in August when the average is 15.

Table No. 2.1 shows the amount of rainfall and number of rainy days for each month from 1971 to 1984 and Fig No. 2.5 depicts year to year rainfall from 1869 to 1977 indicating an erratic pattern.

As cultivators and agricultural labours depend more on Nakshatras. The author is inclined to provide Nakshatra wise distribution of rainfall. (Table No.2.3)

Table No. 2.3 shows weekly Rainfall probabilities of Akkalkot taluka and Fig No. 2.6 shows precipitation for given probabilities for the benefit of a record and extension workers to enable them to make specific recommendations in crop planing etc. etc.

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NOTE :- Table No. 2.2 & Figure No. 2.6 are computed by, All India Co-ordinated Research project on Agrometrology, Solapur, Mahatma Phule Agricultural University Rahuri, District Ahmednagar.

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-X-X-X-X-

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TABLE NO. 2.2

S O L A P U R

Nakshtra-wise distribution of rainfall.

| S.No. | Nakshatras | Shape | Ruling Identity | Occurrance Standard week | Rainfall mm | % of trial rainfall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 01 | Mrug Kharip Season | Deers eyes | | 27 - 28 | 43.1 | 5.71 |
| 02 | Adra | Dimond/pearl | Rutra | 29 - 30 | 80.6 | 10.67 |
| 03 | Punarvasu | House | Atiti | 31 - 32 | 53.9 | 7.14 |
| 04 | Pushya | Shakat | Brahaspati | 33 - 34 | 64.1 | 8.49 |
| 05 | Ashlesh | Wheel | Snake | 35 - 36 | 83.3 | 11.03 |
| 06 | Magha | School | Pitra | 37 - 38 | 94.8 | 12.55 |
| 07 | Purva | Cot | Arvmo | 39 - 40 | 72.2 | 9.56 |
| 08 | Purva | Shairja | Magh | 41-42 | 39.5 | 5.23 |
| 09 | Uttara Rabi Season | Palm of hand | Savita | 43 - 44 | 24.8 | 3.28 |
| 10 | Hasta | Peart | Tavushta | 45 - 46 | 8.1 | 1.07 |
| 11 | Chitra Swati | Pohle | Vayu | 47 - 48 | 3.0 | 0.40 |

TABLE NO.2.3       Place   :  AKKALKOT        DATA BASE YEARS: 75
                   District:  SOLAPUR

| Met. Week | Rainfall mm | | | Initial probabi-lity % W | Conditional probability % | | Gamma Probability % | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Lowest | Highest | | W/W | W/D | 90 | 70 | 50 |
| 22 | 14.4 | - | 98.0 | 20 | 27 | 21 | - | - | 4 |
| 23 | 23.0 | - | 106.8 | 34 | 40 | 35 | - | 5 | 16 |
| 24 | 23.2 | - | 152.3 | 37 | 38 | 36 | - | 5 | 16 |
| 25 | 28.3 | - | 122.3 | 52 | 53 | 51 | - | 9 | 19 |
| 26 | 24.8 | - | 124.3 | 46 | 48 | 44 | - | 7 | 17 |
| 27 | 22.1 | - | 138.0 | 39 | 42 | 37 | - | 7 | 15 |
| 28 | 25.5 | - | 332.6 | 49 | 58 | 42 | - | 5 | 18 |
| 29 | 30.6 | - | 164.0 | 49 | 51 | 47 | - | 7 | 21 |
| 30 | 34.2 | - | 207.0 | 52 | 48 | 55 | 1 | 9 | 24 |
| 31 | 32.6 | - | 153.0 | 44 | 53 | 33 | - | 8 | 23 |
| 32 | 16.1 | - | 232.8 | 36 | 51 | 22 | - | 3 | 11 |
| 33 | 28.8 | - | 235.6 | 44 | 55 | 37 | - | 6 | 16 |
| 34 | 33.1 | - | 200.3 | 42 | 54 | 33 | - | 5 | 18 |
| 35 | 33.6 | - | 175.0 | 41 | 59 | 30 | - | 6 | 19 |
| 36 | 31.3 | - | 155.6 | 42 | 58 | 30 | - | 6 | 18 |
| 37 | 40.0 | - | 191.6 | 52 | 62 | 44 | - | 8 | 23 |
| 38 | 56.5 | - | 230.2 | 64 | 64 | 63 | - | 14 | 40 |
| 39 | 52.6 | - | 329.5 | 65 | 72 | 51 | - | 13 | 37 |
| 40 | 28.1 | - | 178.5 | 41 | 42 | 34 | - | - | 16 |
| 41 | 20.6 | - | 121.0 | 35 | 43 | 27 | - | - | 4 |
| 42 | 13.5 | - | 149.7 | 21 | 26 | 18 | - | - | - |
| 43 | 13.6 | - | 172.3 | 20 | 43 | 13 | - | - | - |
| 44 | 11.2 | - | 146.2 | 17 | 33 | 15 | - | - | - |
| 45 | 7.8 | - | 105.0 | 18 | 15 | 20 | - | - | - |
| 46 | 8.2 | - | 124.3 | 12 | 21 | 9 | - | - | - |
| 47 | 4.4 | - | 94.3 | 6 | 33 | 3 | - | - | - |
| 48 | 3.8 | - | 84.0 | 6 | 20 | 7 | - | - | - |
| 49 | 1.1 | - | 30.0 | 2 | 20 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 50 | 1.7 | - | 69.2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 51 | 0.7 | - | 24.0 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 52 | 0.7 | - | 21.2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |

Criteria for wetness  20 mm/Week
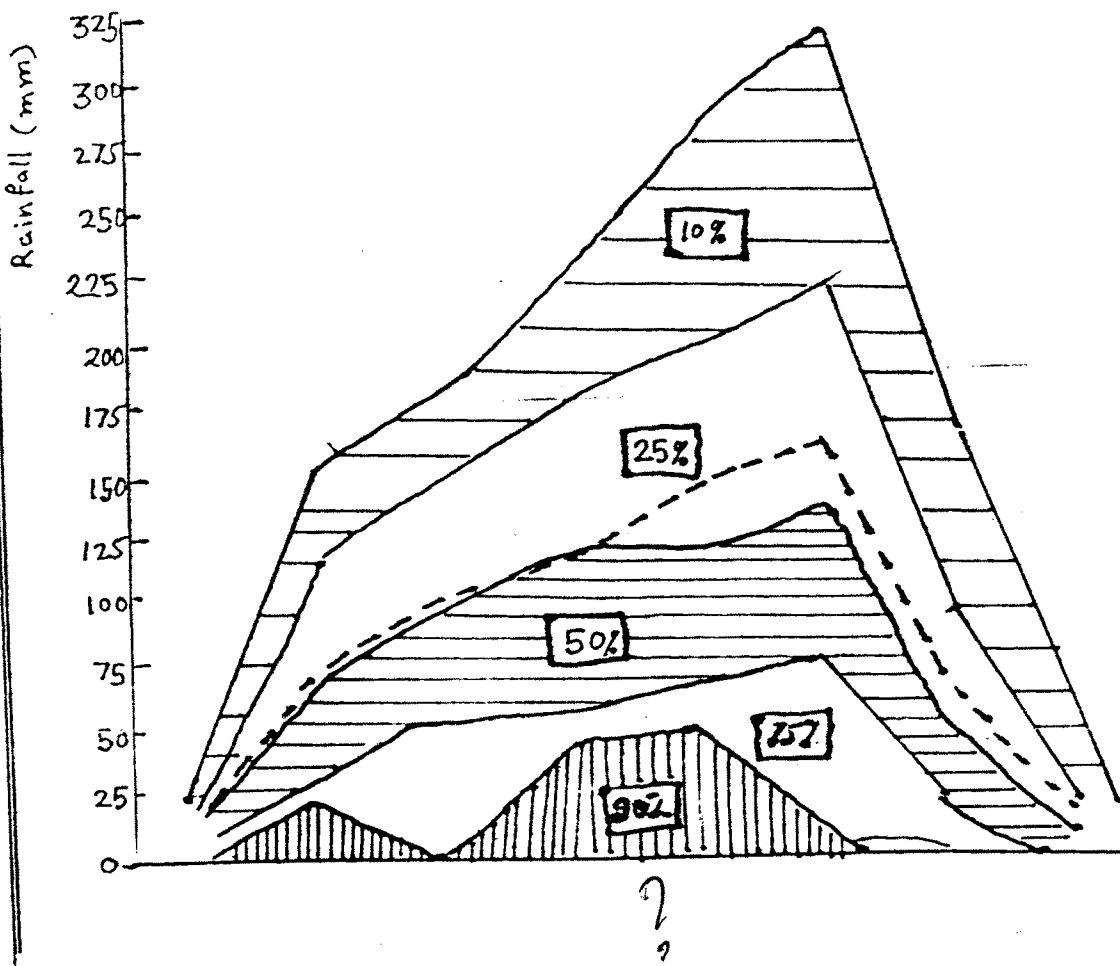       Yearly rainfall : 712.6 mm      Kharif: 427.2 mm (MW 23-37)
       Rabi : 231.3 mm (MW 38-8)       Summer : 54.1 mm (MW 9-22)
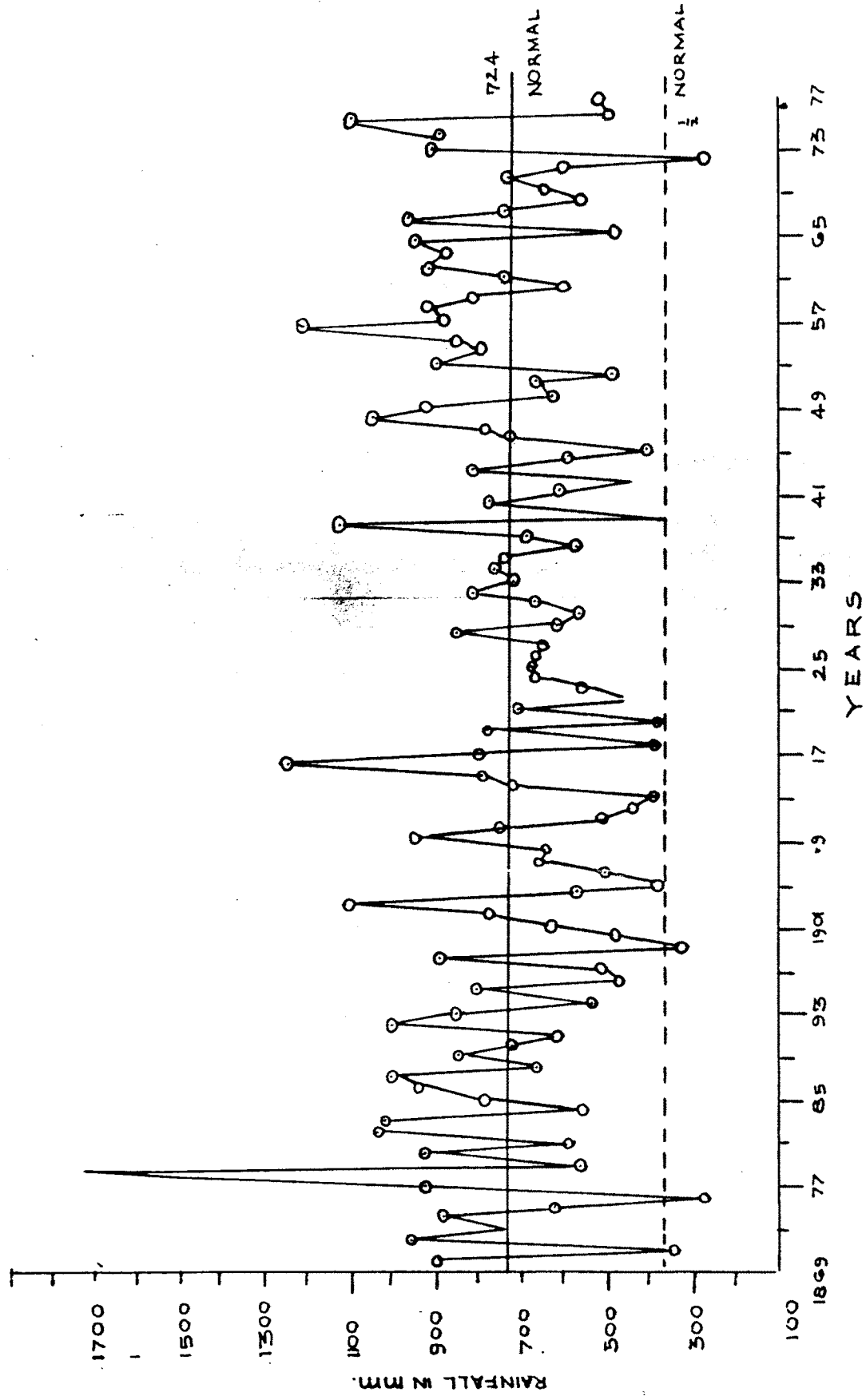
Fig. 2·6

PRECIPITATION FOR GIVEN PROBABILITIES.

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Fig. ANNUAL RAINFALL FLUCTUATION AT AKKALKOT (1869-1977)

TABLE NO. 2.4
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MAXIMUM & MINIMUM TEMPRETURE OF AKALKOT

TALUKA

(Fig.in $^0$Centigrades)

| | MAXIMUM | | | MINIMUM | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Months | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| January | 31.3 | 31.5 | 31.3 | 17.7 | 15.5 | 17.2 |
| February | 34.7 | 33.6 | 34.2 | 19.4 | 17.4 | 19.3 |
| March | 37.5 | 38.2 | 37.4 | 22 | 21.2 | 22.4 |
| April | 37.4 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 24.1 | 24.3 | 25.2 |
| May | 38.8 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 25.1 | 26.2 | 26.4 |
| June | 35.3 | 36.4 | 35 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 23.8 |
| July | 32.6 | 32.3 | 31.2 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 22.4 |
| August | 32.1 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 21.6 |
| September | 31.8 | 29.7 | 31.7 | 22.1 | 22 | 20.9 |
| October | 33.5 | NA | 32.6 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 21.4 |
| November | 30.7 | NA | 31.1 | 19.4 | 16.5 | 16.2 |
| December | 30.7 | NA | 31.5 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.5 |
| | | | | | | |
| Average | 33.8 | | 34 | 21.3 | 22.28 | 20.7 |

ii)  T E M P E R A T U R E   V A R I A T I O N  ::-

The earth of which all its constituant areas are held in space by the gravitational forces and has motions such as rotation and revolution is controlled by the Sun.  The solar beam  provides Akkalkot taluka with varing amount of temp. ofcourse maximum and minimum are its significant derivatives or rahues of direct as well as indirect importance to people.

Akkalkot taluka has almost uniformly high temperature values throughout the year. This is mainly on account of its lie within the tropics, distance from the sea, and position on the leeward side of Sahayadris etc. etc. what are they ?

Table No. 2.4 & Fig. No. 2.7 month wise maximum and minimum Tempratures shows more featurs in the Taluka - Their salient featurs are :-

1)  Maximum temperatures are uniformly high; highest being in the month of May only.

2)  Minimum temperature occurs in the month of December and January the so called winter seasons of the taluka.

Table No. 2.5 presented to show the relation between average monthly rainfall and evapotranspiration in the taluka for the period of 88 years.  This table has great relevance with migrations which are induced by the scarcity of rainfall etc. etc.,.

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MAXIMUM and MINIMUM TEMPERETURE.
1984 (AKALKOT)
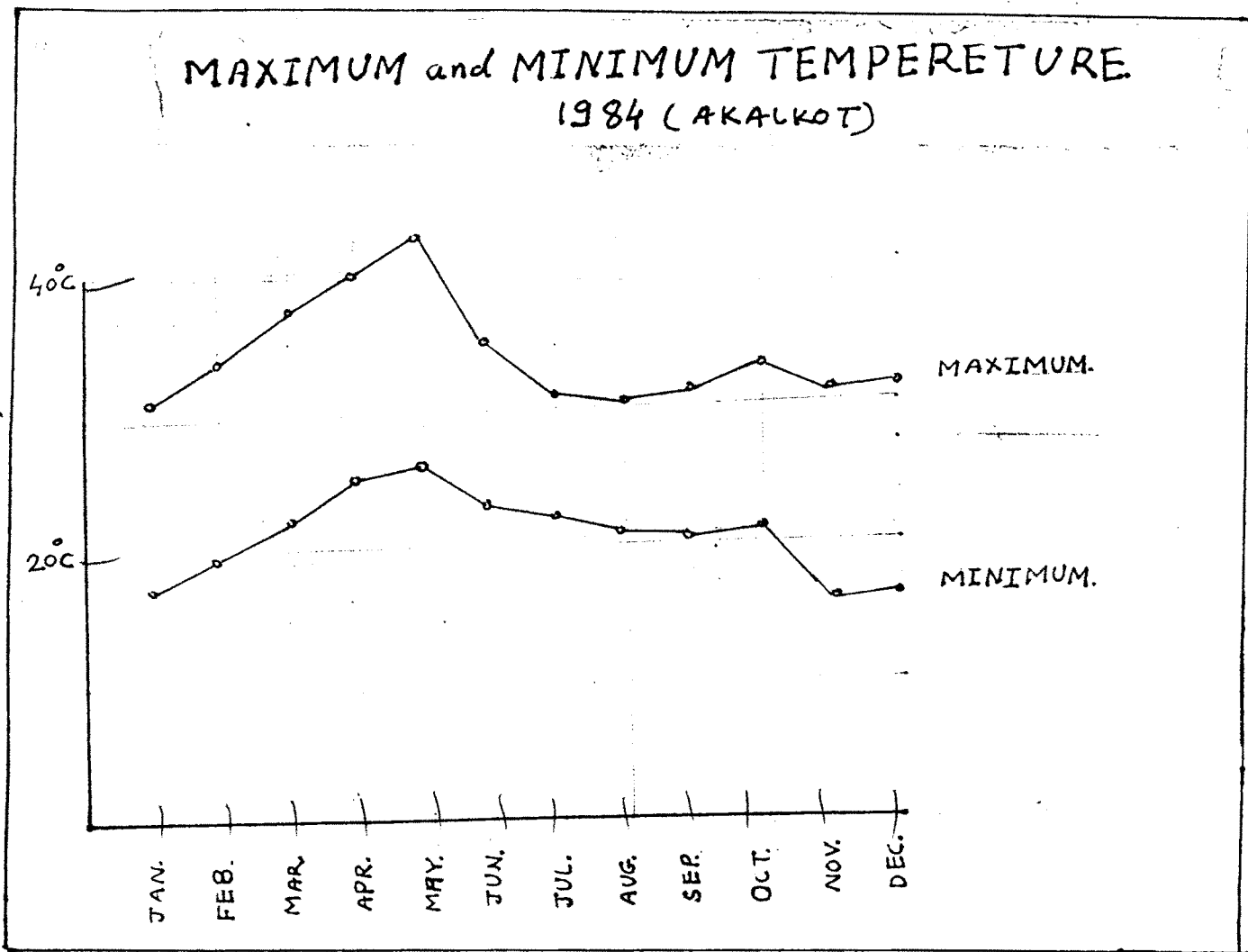
TABLE NO. 2.5 A

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL AND EVAPORTRANSPIRATION

| S No. | MONTHS | RAINFALL in mm | EVAPORTRANSPIRA-TION in mm |
|-------|--------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | January | 5 | 99 |
| 2 | February | 5 | 115 |
| 3 | March | 6 | 160 |
| 4 | April | 17 | 184 |
| 5 | May | 22 | 208 |
| 6 | June | 105 | 154 |
| 7 | July | 126 | 126 |
| 8 | August | 109 | 123 |
| 9 | September | 187 | 106 |
| 10 | October | 69 | 127 |
| 11 | November | 33 | 103 |
| 12 | December | 5 | 90 |

Source :- Economic & Politic Weekly April 1986.

## 2.5 -:- D E M O G R A P H I C    S I T U A T I O N -:-

"To put it simply: the greatest single obstacle to the economic and social advancement of the majority of the people in the underdeveloped world is rampant population growth," by R. S. Macnamara Ex-President of the World Bank.

G R O W T H  :::-- Population growth is the most important attribute both in demography as well as in population Geography. It is a resultant of three components mainly i) Fertility  ii) Mortality and iii) Migration Table No. 2.5 and Fig No.(2.7A)show the total population numbers according to residence and sex for census years from 1951 to 1981.
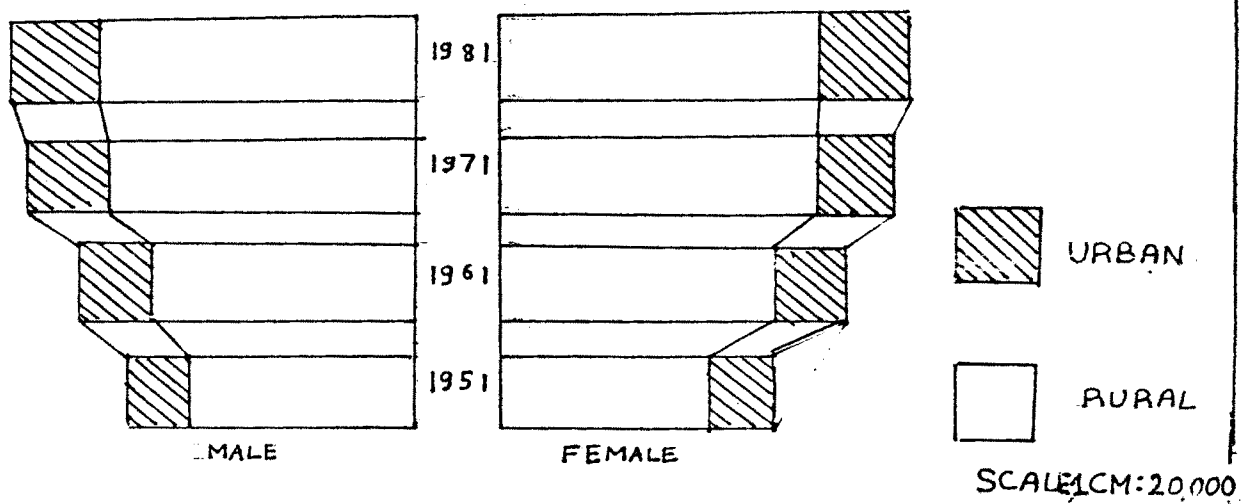
Total population of Akkalkot taluka

TABLE NO. 2.5

(in '000')

| S No. | Year | Total | Urban | Rural | Male | | | Female | | |
|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|---|---|--------|---|---|
| | | | | | T | R | U | T | R | U |
| 1 | 1951 | 150 | 115 | 34 | 77 | 59 | 18 | 73 | 56 | 17 |
| 2 | 1961 | 175 | 137 | 39 | 90 | 70 | 20 | 85 | 67 | 19 |
| 3 | 1971 | 207 | 163 | 44 | 106 | 84 | 22 | 101 | 79 | 21 |
| 4 | 1981 | 215 | 168 | 48 | 110 | 85 | 24 | 106 | 82 | 23 |

Fig. No. 2·7A

TOTAL POPULATION
AKKALKOT TALUKA.

1981

1971

1961

1951

MALE        FEMALE

URBAN

RURAL

SCALE 1CM : 20,000

DECADE VARIATION AKKALKOT TALUKA

| Year | Variation in percentage |
|---|---|
| 1901-11 | + 11.44 |
| 1911-21 | - 1.23 |
| 1921-31 | + 18.15 |
| 1931-41 | + 27.20 |
| 1941-51 | + 31.15 |
| 1951-61 | + 17.48 |
| 1961-71 | + 24.47 |
| 1971-81 | + 7.12 |

Table No. 2.6 shows the decade variation in %
from 1901 to 1981; the highest being after India's
independence and the lowest being in 1911-12 when
there was a country-wide famine and diseases.

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-::- **U R B A N   G R O W T H** -::-

Akkalkot contains three urban places namely Akkalkot, Maindargi, and Dudhani. They have certain specific service functions to perform.

Table No. 2.7 is given here to show their population growth from 1901 to 1981 :-

## TABLE NO. 2.7

-: URBAN POPULATION GROWTH TOWNWISE :-

| Year | Akkalkot (Class III) | Maindargi (Class IV) | Dudhani (Class V) |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1901 | 8348 | 6153 | 3313 |
| 1911 | 9303 | 6285 | 3507 |
| 1921 | 9189 | 6191 | 3462 |
| 1931 | 10857 | 7171 | 3924 |
| 1941 | 13810 | 7905 | 4682 |
| 1951 | 18112 | 10137 | 6103 |
| 1961 | 21278 | 10964 | 6423 |
| 1971 | 26485 | 10725 | 6726 |
| 1981 | 28371 | 11079 | 8300 |

Herein the author has been struck by two major aspects of it for which no rational causal factor could be convinceingly put forth.

1) Population of Maindargi declined by 239 from 1961 to 1971, and

2) Dudhani continues to remain the smallest urban centre of the district. But its rate of growth is comparatively faster than that of the rural areas, in the taluka. This growth, to a large extent, is due to rural urban migration rather than natural increase only.

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-::-  D E N S I T Y  -::-

The concept of population density, relating
the number of people to the space occupied by them
is the most intriguing and most hazardous corelations
employed by geographers (Clark). Density as a
measure was first used by Itenry during in 1837-
But today we have various kinds of densities viz

1) Agricultural density,

2) Economic density, and

3) Physiological density    etc., etc.,

Moreover population geographers have borrowed
many new concepts from stewart and Newton etc. and
use various types of methods and techniques to
represent, population. Table No. 2.8 shows the
density of Akkalkot taluka from 1951-81 and table
No. 2.9 presents the density of the three urban
centres of the taluka.

TABLE NO. 2.8

AVERAGE DENSITY OF AKKALKOT TALUKA (1951-81)

| Year | Density/unit | Change |
|------|--------------|--------|
| 1951 | 107 | — |
| 1961 | 126 | +19 |
| 1971 | 149 | +23 |
| 1981 | 155 | + 6 |

TABLE NO. 2.9

DENSITY OF THE THREE URBAN CENTRES OF THE TALUKA

(1951-81)

*unit area?*

| Year | Akkalkot | Maindargi | Dudhani |
|------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1951 | 5590 | 5225 | 3912 |
| 1961 | 6567 | 5651 | 4117 |
| 1971 | 8174 | 5528 | 4312 |
| 1981 | 8756 | 5711 | 5321 |

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-::-  S E X   C O M P O S I T I O N   -::-

Although the numbers of two sexes are sometimes widely unequal their disparity is of interest to population Geographers because of the different roles the two sexes play in economy and society.

Moreover, it is an important factor influencing, births, deaths & Migration. secondly this is the most visible and universal aspect of populations.

The sex ratio is recorded by number of males per 100 or 1000 or vice versa. Table No. 2.10 shows comparison of sex ratio in the taluka with the district and Maharashtra state.

TABLE NO. 2.10

SEX RATIO IN TALUKA ( 1951-81 )

| Tal/Dis/State | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akkalkot Taluka | 949 | 913 | 935 | 964 |
| Solapur District | 945 | 936 | 933 | 942 |
| Maharashtra State | 941 | 936 | 930 | 937 |

Where as table No. 2.11 shows the three distinctive categories of Sex ratio of the eight selected villages for the in-depth study in the "Drought - induced - migration of the Akkalkot taluka.

TABLE NO. 2.11

SEX RATIO (CLASSIFICATION OF SELECTED VILLAGES)

| Sex ratio | Category | Name of the villages |
|-----------|----------|----------------------|
| Less than 950 | Low | Sangvi(Kh) Gogaon, Mangrul, Jeur. |
| 951 - 1000 | Medium | Mamdabad, Shirwal, Haidre. |
| above 1000 | High | Jainapur. |

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# -:- O C C U P A T I O N A L   S T R U C T U R E -:-

On the basis of occupations, workers can be devided into many categories such as primitive, rural, traditional, etc. as done by Derruon. In underdeveloped & developing countries like India, structural rigidity is reflected in occupational pattern. The percentage of people depending on agriculture is very high. And this group of population is mainly affected By the droughts & they are induced to migrate than the other groups of occupational structure.

In 1981 census a trichotamy of main workers has been adopted such as, :-

I   Main workers are defined as "Those workers who has worked for the major part of the year (6 months or 183 days)

II   Marginal worker :- Those who worked for sometime during the year but not for major part have been treated as marginal workers and,

III   Non Worker :- All those who had not worked at all during the year, are non worker.

# -::- L I T E R A C Y -::-

As a matter of convenience literacy is defined as the ability to read and write one's own name in one's own mother tongue. A literate person is one who is able both to read and write. In India all those persons who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in any language are classified as literates.

Table No. 2.12 shows the sex-wise and residence-wise illiteracy differentials in the Taluka.

## TABLE NO. 2.12

### LITERACY IN AKKALKOT TALUKA (%)

year?

| Total/Rural/Urban | Persons | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 34.98 | 49.25 | 20.18 |
| Rural | 31.37 | 45.77 | 16.41 |
| Urban | 47.67 | 61.48 | 33.39 |

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Table No. 2.13 has been presented to show these

3 types of workers in Akkalkot taluka (1981)  ::-

TABLE NO. 2.13
===============

TYPES OF WORKERS IN AKKALKOT TALUKA (1981)
==========================================================

| S No. | Types of Worker | Total | M | F |
|-------|-----------------|-------|-----|-----|
| 1 | Main Workers | 38.3 | 69.86 | 30.14 |
| 2 | Marginal Workers | 4.14 | 8.25 | 91.75 |
| 3 | Non Workers | 57.53 | 29.77 | 70.23 |

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WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES :— The workers are classified into nine Industrial Categories and Table No. 2.14 has been provided here to show all these by sex and residence in Akkalkot Taluka (1981) :—

TABLE NO. 2.14

| Sr.No. | Categories | Rural | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F |
| i) | Cultivators | 89.10 | 10.90 |
| ii) | Agricultural Labours | 51.57 | 48.42 |
| iii) | Live stock, Forestery fishing, hunting | | |
| iv) | Mining and quarrying | | |
| v) | Manufacturing processing servicing — A) Household industry B) Other than household | 78.23 | 21.76 |
| vi) | Construction | | |
| vii) | Trade & Commerce | | |
| viii) | Transport, storage on communication. | | |
| ix) | Other Services | 84.76 | 15.23 |

Above table shows, that 86.89% workers are directly engaged in Agriculture either as a cultivator or Agricultural labours.

Some of the aspects related to drought - induced migrations may be isolated from here. These are as under :-

1) Agricultural labours both male and female are larger in number. They are more sensitive to various types of waves of drought.

2) Both cultivators and cultivation is of subsistance type. They have to fight some times a loosing battle with drought leading to migration, and

3) Industries as such are of a rudimentary type.

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-::- R U R A L   P E O P L E -::-

Rural peoples differ very much from urbanites in their life style as well as in attitudes and behaviour pattern. In 1981 census they have been classified into various types of size-group, according to population numbers. As the migration induced by droughts is much more from the rural population, the author finds it useful to show 8 categories of villages with their number and percentages in Table No. 2.15.

TABLE NO. 2.15

CLASSIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN AKKALKOT TALUKA (1981)

| Categories | Population | No. of villages | population percentages. |
|:---:|:---|:---:|:---:|
| 1. | Less than 100 | 3 | 2.38 |
| 2. | 101 to 500 | 20 | 15.87 |
| 3. | 501 to 1000 | 39 | 30.95 |
| 4. | 1001 to 2000 | 40 | 31.74 |
| 5. | 2001 to 3000 | 14 | 11.11 |
| 6. | 3001 to 4000 | 4 | 3.17 |
| 7. | 4001 to 5000 | 2 | 1.58 |
| 8. | More than 5000 | 4 | 3.17 |

Its major features are :-

1) Rural people are mainly found inhabiting size group Nos. 3 & 4.

2) 4 villages have populations above 5000 and

3) Only 3 villages are having less than 100 population.

:=*=:   R E F E R E N C E S   :-*-:
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(3)   B. N. Ghosh Fundamentals of population geography.

(4)   Census Hand book of Solapur district (1961, 71, 81)

(5)   Miss. D. C. Barai "Heirarchy of settlements in
       Tamil Nadu A case study p p 65-66.   The Indian
       Geographical Journal Vol XIV July-Sept. and
       Oct.-Dec. 1970.

(6)   Economic and political weekly April 86.

(7)   Fact Finding Committee's Report (1987).

(8)   Gezetter of India: Solapur district.

(9)   Gyanchand: Population in perspective (pp 102-104).

(10)  G. T. Trewartha "An Introduction to climate.

(11)  Imperial gazetteer Vol 7 ( p p 461-62)

(12)  Integrated dry land Agricultural Development,
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(15) Metrological Office Bombay region.

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(18) O. D. Madan: Agricultural land use in Solapur district (unpublished).

(19) Research report of Agricultural Dept. Government of Maharashtra.

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