

GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL AMENITIES AND COUNTRYSIDE DEVELOPMENT IN MOHOL TAHSIL OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Today man occupies a central position around which all activities – economic, social and political revolve. In spite of such an importance of man, the study of human being as a resource has been emphasized recently. Man is not only the creator of all forms of national wealth, but also ultimate goal of whole gamut of economic and social activities.

The present study focused on social amenities in rural area of Mohol tahsil as a whole and village level. The study is useful in understanding the importance of social amenities for rural development. The study based on primary and secondary data. The information on this aspect considered basic amenities like education, medical, drinking water, electricity, transportation, communication and housing. Educational facility at the minimum level of primary education, high school and college level situation. Medical facilities considered primary health centre, dispensary, family planning centre and hospital. Communication is important with post offices, telegraph office and telephone connections. Electricity supply is considered for agricultural, domestic and industrial purpose. For housing use of fuel, number of rooms, wall material, flooring, bathroom, and latrine are considered and analyses the situation of rural areas in Mohol tahsil households. It is concluded that in future there are much requirement of various amenities to uplift the standard of living and for progress of rural areas in district.

Key Words: Social Amenities, Human Resource, Communication, Dispensaries

INTRODUCTION

The social amenities are one of the vital resources of a region. The qualitative and quantitative appraisal of human resource is thus necessary to understand the process of development in a region. The purpose of research work is to highlight social amenities in the subdivision of Mohol, which needs to be developed and utilized in a planned manner so as to get the maximum productive benefit from the skills and talents. All the strength, the skill and the capacity of the human resource have to be fully utilized for integrated development of study area. All these traditional skills have to be identified and will have to be further developed through a number of short duration training courses in modern technology, educational tours of the farmers and agriculture extension and irrigation development. Resources are classified in to two types one includes natural and other human resource. Present paper attempts to investigate level of social amenities in the Mohol tahsil.

OBJECTIVE

To analyze the levels of social amenities and countryside development in Mohol tahsil of Solapur district.

STUDY AREA

Mohol tahsil is located at eastern part of Solapur district in the state of Maharashtra. The famous temple in this tahsil at Vadval is situated in this tahsil, near about 5 km from head quarter Mohol. Mohol is surrounded by N.Solapur to the east. Madha tahsil to the North. Pandharpur tahsil to the west. Mangalwedha tahsil to the south-west, S.Solapur tahsil to the south- east. The study region cover 1408.40 hectares land and having population in 104 villages in 252526 as per 2011 Census. Mohol tahsil is located at the eastern part of Solapur district.

Physiography, rainfall, soil, temperature, and drainage influences on agricultural land use pattern in this tahsil. Rainfall varies between 200 to 600 mms from east to west entire tahsil. The underline basalt on disintegration and decomposition brought varieties agencies had yielded three kinds of soils viz. Deep black, medium deep & shallow soils. Tahsil is provided with Neera and Man left bank canals. Similarly Sina and Bhogawati are two seasonal rivers at north side of the tahsil.

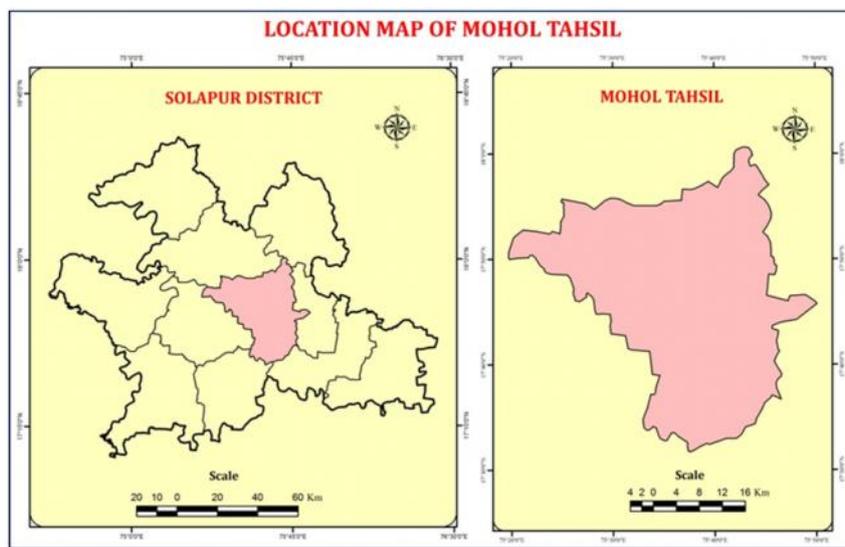


Fig. 1

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present paper is primarily based on secondary data. The data on decadal year for the census year have been collected. Considering a village as a unit for the Mohol tahsil in Solapur district of Maharashtra, the data have been collected of village Panchyat Samiti, Tahsil office Mohol, Department of irrigation, socio-economic review book, and statistical abstract of Solapur district. The data pertaining to the period from 1991 to 2011 Social Amenities.

In the selection of sample villages (groups) great care has been taken because the selection of sample villages is considered an important factor determining the accuracy and usefulness of the results. Further all sorts of published and unpublished data were processed and then suitable maps and diagrams use the Statistical techniques, represented data, several choropleth maps, graphs, tables has been constructed and interpreted.

SOCIAL AMENITIES

Government Social amenities are improving betterment of living. Many type social amenities are provided to villagers such as education, medical, communication,

transportation, post and telegraph, drinking water supply etc. Distribution of social amenities is varying from place to place. Therefore distribution of social amenities in Mohol tahsil is uneven. The distributions of social amenities in Z.P. groups are also different. Social amenities are created in devotion of human being. The development of any society is depending on availability of social amenities.

1. Education: Education plays an important role to development of human being. The number of available educational institute in the tahsil is satisfactory. According to 2011 census data there are 234 primary schools, 54 high school, 67 middle school, 8 junior colleges and 5 senior colleges industrial school (I.T.I. polytechnic etc.)

Table.1.Mohol Tahsil: Educational Institutes

Years	Primary School	Middle School	High School	Junior College	Senior College
1991	80	-	-	-	-
1961	75	2	5	-	-
1971	84	2	6	1	1
1991	101	2	12	3	3
1991	115	31	8	5	5
2001	234	67	54	8	5
2011	298	79	89	11	5

Source: District Census Handbook, Solapur (1991 – 2011)

Table.1 shows the distribution of education facilities in Mohol tahsil according to 1991 to 2011 census. According to 1991 census 80 primary schools recorded in tahsil. In 1961 it has increase up to 75 primary schools in tahsil. According to 1971 census again increase up-to 84 primary schools. According to 1991 and 2001 census the primary school was increase up to 234 in Mohol tahsil. This data shows the growth of primary school in tahsil. Table shows the progress of middle school in tahsil according to 1991 to 2011 census. In 1961 to 1991 it was constant 2 middle schools in tahsil but it was increase from 31 to 67, according to 1991 and 2011 respectively. Then the high school was increasing from 05 to 54 in tahsil according to 1991 to 2011 census. Junior College of tahsil was increasing from 1991 to 2011, which was 8 and 11 respectively. Senior colleges record five in 1991 and six in 2011 census. According to 1991 census the primary school of tahsil was 80 and it recorded 298 on 2011. Table.1 shows that institutes are increasing in number and it's indication for development and progress of educational institute from primary to senior college level. It's supported to development of socio-economic condition in tahsil. According to 2011 census all type of educational institutes are increasing. Therefore their people aware the importance of education, this is good indication for the human resource development.

2. Medical facilities: Medical facilities are important to human life expectancy. These facilities are influencing on human life. Medical facilities are classified as primary health, dispensary, family planning center, hospital etc. For the human resources and socio-economic development. Present study has attempted to collect and analyze the data regarding to medical facilities and it is interpret to causes and effect on their human beings.

Table. 2. Mohol Tahsil: Medical Facilities

Year	Hospital	Dispensary	RH	PHCs
1961	2	2	-	-
1971	2	4	-	-
1991	2	6	01	1
1991	3	9	01	5
2001	16	11	01	07
2011	18	14	02	08

Source: District Census Handbook, Solapur (1991 – 2011)

The Table.2, shows the progress of medical facilities in Mohol tahsil from 1961 to 2011 census formally growth is increasing, that's why the day by day people are develop in accordance with that progress for all facilities. In 1961 the number of hospital was two, dispensary was two. In the year 1971 the hospital was two, dispensary increasing up to four. In 1991 census again increasingly for hospital three, dispensary Nine and Rural Hospital one. Year 2011 the all-medical facilities are increasing and positive effect on health improvement. This is indicator for development in human resources. The number of hospital is 18, dispensary has 14, Rural Hospital 02 and primary health center is eight

3. Drinking Water: Water is life for human being. For the healthiness potable, clean water supply is essential. Human health is closely related to the availability of safe water.

Table.3. Mohol Tahsil: Drinking Water Facilities

Drinking water	No. of Villages 1991 (in percent)	No. of Villages - 2011 (in percent)
Tap water	32 (28.67)	71 (62.28)
Nallah	03 (02.63)	N.A.
Hand pump	59 (50.98)	112 (98.25)
River Water	20 (17.54)	23 (20.18)
Well water	103 (90.35)	105 (92.11)
Tank water	01(00.88)	20 (17.54)

Source: District Census Handbook, Solapur 1991 – 2011)

Above table reveals that the drinking water facilities in Mohol Tahsil. Drinking water is most important source of human resources and socio-economic development of any particular region. The diseases, while occur due to pollute water can be reduced by establishing public water supply schemes. In the rural area the sanitation system in the origin of polluted e.g. Narkhed. Therefore, drinking water scheme should be coupled with sanitation system for getting the safe drinking water. According to 1991 census people depend on well water 103(90.35 per cent). Then fifty percent villagers depend on drinking water from hand pump. Some people depend on river (17.54 per cent), tap (28.07 per cent), nallah (2.63 per cent) and tank water (0.88 per cent) it is only one tank water facilities was available in some village.

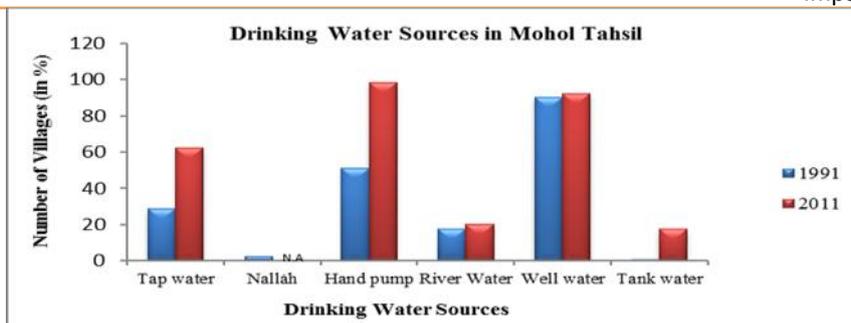


Fig.2

The drinking water scenario is totally changed in 2011. The villages are improved for drinking water mostly villages (112) depends on hand pump (98.25 per cent) and 105 villages (92.11 per cent) depend on well water. The tap water is 62.28 per cent; river water 20.18 per cent and tank water increase in 17.54 per cent in 2011. This shows that recently majority of the villages are facilitated with safe, potable and clean, drinking water. This is good indication of the health condition of the people in tahsil. Future planning and necessity for skillful management of water awareness and conservation, problem of polluted water.

4. Communication: Communication is the linkages of one person to another person or one settlement to other settlement. It is best way to progress of human being. It is co-related to various elements. i.e. post office, tar, post and tar office, telephone etc. This is communicating to one people two other people from his mother tongue or any language that is known as communication. In 21st century technology is very fast. Internet, email, is modern technique use for communication of people.

Table. 4. Communication Facilities in Villages for Mohol Tahsil

Communication Facilities	1991	2011
Post Office	54	56
Tar Office	4	7
Post and Tar	01	7
Telephone	432	1020

Source: District Census Handbook, Solapur, 1991 – 2011)

In 1991, post office of recorded 54 and it's increase up to 56 in the year 2011. Tar offices in the year 1991 were only four it is increase in 2011 up to seven. Telephone connection in tahsil is rapidly increasing from 1991 (432) to 2011(1020). Telephone is best communication facilities to people because it is very fast connect and messaging to any region. Post office service served to all villages in tahsil was 48.25 percent (1991) and 49.12 percent (2011).

Table. 5. Mohol Tahsil: Transport Facilities (%)

Transport facilities	1991	2001	2011
Metal Road	51.92	57.01	69.30
Un-Metal Road	46.15	42.98	30.70
Bus –Station	51.92	67.01	69.30
Railway	05.77	04.38	04.38

Source: District Census Handbook, Solapur (1991 – 2011)

5. Transportation: Transportation is the linkages between one settlements to another settlement. The type of transportation such as metal road, bus station, railway line etc. A transportation facility is the best way to going from one place to another place. It is role to development of any region. Passenger and agricultural commodities in tahsil has required transportation facilities for socio-economic development.

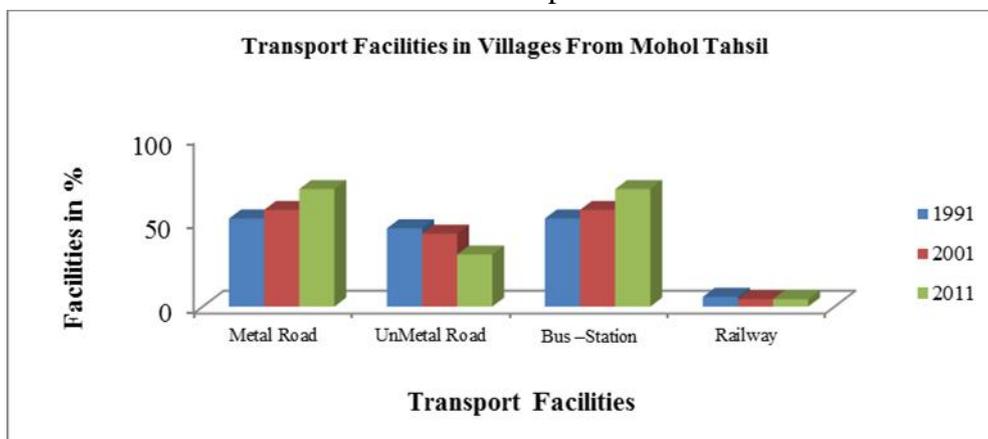


Fig. 3

In Mohol tahsil, the density and road quality is not satisfactory; and require increasing road density and linkages. Transportation facilities are also depending on metal road, bus-station and railway station. According to 1991 census metal road was recorded 54 (51.92 per cent). It is increased in 1991 year reach up to 65 (57.01 per cent) and increase in 2011 census it is 79 (69.30 per cent). Table showing on the un-metal road density is decrease in day by day it shows (46.15, 42.98 and 30.70 per cent) respectively. It is indication for decrease in un-metal road and increase in metal road that means the progress of tahsil and development of human resources.

Table. 6. Distribution of Villages According to the Availability of Different Amenities and Population Served.

Amenities	No. of Villages			Per Cent of Villages Served by Amenities			Percent of Population Served by Amenities		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Education	101	104	104	97.11	100	100	99.29	100	100
Medical	14	14	104	13.46	12.28	100	36.71	29.18	100
Drinking water	101	104	104	100	100	100	100	100	100
Post , telegraph	57	56	54	54.85	48.25	48.25	72.75	72.77	73.09
Market	21	13	28	20.15	11.40	25.43	44.26	29.94	53.39
Communication	56	64	104	52.88	57.89	100	72.29	78.85	100
Approach Road	49	55	78	46.12	48.13	68.30	64.25	68.84	85.14
Power supply	74	104	104	68.27	100	100	81.32	100	100

Source: District Census Handbook, Solapur

Above table shows that the various amenities in Mohol tahsil. We analyze the eight social amenities distribution according to 1991, 2001 and 2011 census. According to 1991 census about 97 percent villages had get the facility with 99 percent population. After decade i.e. 1991 and also 2011 all village in tahsil have educational amenities with 100 percent population. Second amenities i.e. medical, only 14 villages had got the facility according to Volume 3, No. 2, Apr. – Jun., 2015

1991 but according to 2011 all villages and 100 percent population coverage of medical amenities showing very rapid progress by government level. Drinking water is basic need of population. The fulfillment of such amenities by well, hand pump, spring, tank water River and tap water. Most of populations depend upon tap water, wells, and hand pumps. These sources are available in both seasons.

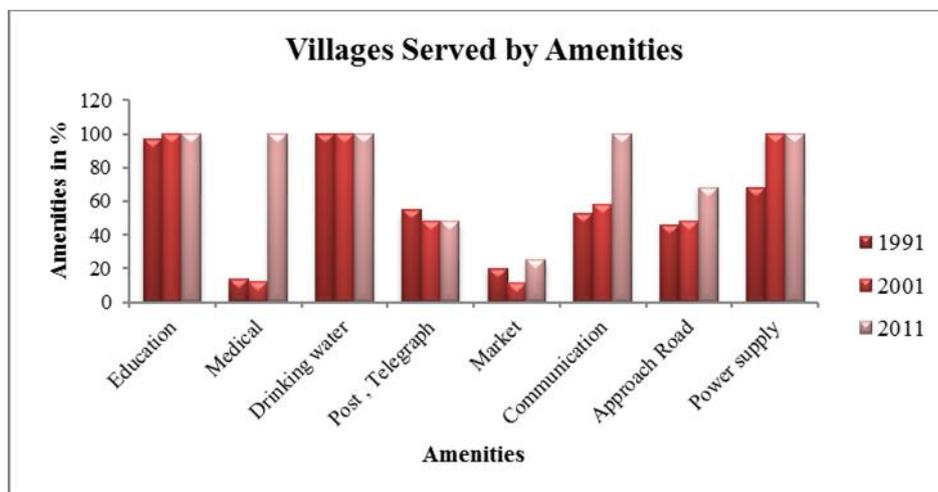
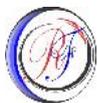


Fig. 4

According to 1991 census out of 104 villages only 57 villages recorded for telegraph and post services with 54.81 percent coverage of population. After decade i.e. 1991 and also 2011 only 55 villages gets the post and telegraph service with less than 75 percent population access. Market is core for purchase of daily and domestic needs for rural population. According to 1991 census only 21 villages as a marketplace. It has decreases up to 13 centers according to 1991 census. According to 2011 census records 29market place available for rural population in tahsil with 54 percent population coverage. For marker accessibility it is necessity to increase, another places for market to fulfill the need of population in Mohol tahsil. The communication and transportation is the modern means of population for market and any information. In Mohol tahsil out of 104 villages 55 was recorded the communication amenities according to 1991 census. After decade the number of villages increases up to 66 and according to 2011census all villages has fulfill the communication facility. It shows the satisfactory development for rural people. The condition of approach road in tahsil was not satisfactory according to 1991 census only 71villages has connected with electricity. According to 1991 census, all villages recorded with connectivity of power supply. This progress is must supported for rural development, but recently load shading take place difficulties for agriculture and domestic use of electricity.

CONCLUSION

Mohol tahsil located Southern part of Solapur district. In this tahsil observed wide variation in the social amenities. Mohol tahsil come under rain shadow zone characterized by hot summer and general dryness. About education sector hundred percent served to population .It is some value maximum and minimum, the level of education depends up on the availability of educational institutions. Medical facilities are basic needs for people. Primary health, dispensaries, medical practitioners, hospital and family planning centers are considered for this study. In Mohol tahsil all medical facilities are increasing and thereby



positive effect on health improvements it is indicator for development in human resources. Water is life for human being. Mohol tahsil hundred per cent of villages served by these amenities. To use different sources like as tap water, nallah, hand pump, river water, and well and tank water. Communication is the linkages of one person to another person. Every Z.P. groups records progress in communication facilities i.e. post, tar, and telephone office etc. Transportation is the linkages between different settlements. An electrification facility is hundred percent of villages served by amenities. Finally we have concluded, in this village development is increasing day-by-day. These amenities are in the form of education, medical, drinking water, communication, transportation, etc.

In rural people are to apply “Gram Swachata Abhiyan”, “Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana Swajaldhara”, “Gramin Rozgarhami Yojana”.etc. Unemployment peoples in village start small scale processing unit like milk products and agricultural product, after unemployment ratio will decrease. That is essential peoples have to apply “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan”, “Black Board Operation” and “Adult Literacy Class” to improve their literacy and knowledge. Society for funding with minimum interest for communication, education and agriculture are supported to improve village life. In the villages group of Mandavgan, Kolgaon, affect from physical and social factors therefore obstacle from developing from this group villages, less progress as compare to another group. While conducting a survey, questions in questionnaire are included in such a way that the attitudes of people will be understood. All villages have experienced considerable growth Medical facilities have enabled the longevity of life, reduced infant mortality, and eradication of epidemics. Even female education has remarkably accelerated. Occupational structure has also considerably changed in Mohol tahsil due to the impact of urbanization, education, and modernization. Hence, people in these Mohol tahsil diverting from primary towards secondary and tertiary occupations

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