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## **CHAPTER-IV**

### **PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

It is necessary to understand the historical background of the region under study because it has much influence upon the study under investigation. The profile of the study area which includes physical, historical, demographic, economic, political background has great influence on the total scenario of the region concerned. Man can change and modify the physical structure with his expertise, as he desired for his convenience. From the historical events man can learn a lot and may implement his expertise for future oriented plans for different kinds of developments. To some extent political factors, demography also plays a very important role in the changing scenario of the region. Man can implement various policies and programs by establishing different projects for improvement of social, economic conditions of the regions. Therefore it is most essential to give an account of each background in order to make clear the overall picture of the region which helps in interpretation of various aspects of the region under study. For this purpose the profile Solapur district is discussed in the following paragraphs in brief.

#### **4.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The district of Solapur earlier formed the parts of Ahamdnagar, Pune and Satara districts. The district of Solapur was formed in 1838 and consisted of eight subdivisions with the reorganization of the states in 1956, the district was included in Bombay state and since 1960, it forms the part of Maharashtra. At the time of 1961 census, the district comprised of eleven tahsils and ten towns. However there have been certain changes as to the number of villages during last decade but the number of towns in the district remains as the same.

The history of Solapur may be traced back to the early centuries of the Christian era (BC-90 AD-300). Solapur most probably formed part of the territory of the Shatakni or Andhrabhritya dynasty whose capital was Paithan on the river Godavari. A Sanskrit inscription dated Shaka 1238 after the downfall of Yadavas town was a Sonalipur. Later on, it called as Sonalapur. Hence, it is probable that during census time, the name Solapur was involved by dropping 'na' from the original

name Sonalapur. During the past 900 years ending with Muslim by over throwing of the Devgiri Yadavas in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Solapur lies in the neighboring district of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Pune and was held by the early western Chalukyas from 550 to 760 by the Rashtrakutas to 973, by the revived or western Chalukyas to 1184 and by the Devgiri, Yadavas till the Muslims conquest of the Deccan in about 1300 A.D.

The Muslim ruled during the period, 1294-1720 before the advent of Britishers in 1818, after the victory over the Peshwas by General Smith during the battle of 19 February 1818. The British ruled Solapur and appointed Maratha raja's as an administrators.

At Solapur, there is an important temple in honour of Siddheshwar, a twelfth century devotee of Lord Shiva and it has become a sacred centre of Lingayat faith and of Hindus. There is annual pilgrimages known as "Gudd" on makarsankrat day and procession is held known as "procession of Kathies".

In fact, this whole area is a meeting ground for Bhagawants from all over Maharashtra and lingayat from Karnataka.

The Solapur district was formed in 1838 and although, it was abolished in 1864, it was revived in 1869. As a result of the merging of the states in 1949 to new tahsils namely Akkalkot and Malshiras were formed and added to Solapur district.

With the reorganization of the states in 1956, the Solapur district was included in the larger bilingual State of Bombay. Since 1<sup>st</sup> May 1960 it forms a part of Maharashtra of Uni-lingual State. In 1981, the district comprised of eleven tahsils and ten towns. Till today (2012-13) the district has 11 tahsils and 13 towns having 1144 villages.

### **4.3 PHYSICAL BACKGROUND:**

#### **4.3.1 Location:**

Solapur district is one of the most important districts of Maharashtra State in terms of area and population. It lies entirely in the Bhima-Sina-Man basins. The district of Solapur is located between 17<sup>0</sup>10' North and 18<sup>0</sup>32' North latitudes and 74<sup>0</sup>42' East and 76<sup>0</sup>15' East longitudes. The East-West Length of the district is about 200 kilometer and North-South width is about 150 kilometer. The total geographical area of the Solapur district is about 14,878 square kilometer and population of 4315527 according to 2011 census. Within the region under study, Karmala is the

largest tahsil in area and the smallest is the North Solapur tahsil, this tentatively consistutes 4.84 percent area and 3.84 percent population of the Maharashtra State. In other words, the area under study ranks fourth in terms of area and seventh in terms of population among the districts of Maharashtra. The district of Solapur is well defined to its west as well to its east by the inwards looking scraps of Phaltan and Osmanabad plateau respectively. The adjoining districts are Sangali to its South-West, Satara to its West, Pune to its North-West, Ahamadnagar to its North-West and Osmanabad to its North and North east and the Bijapur district lies to its South as well as Gulbarga district to its east of Karnataka State (Fig. 4.1)

# LOCATION MAP

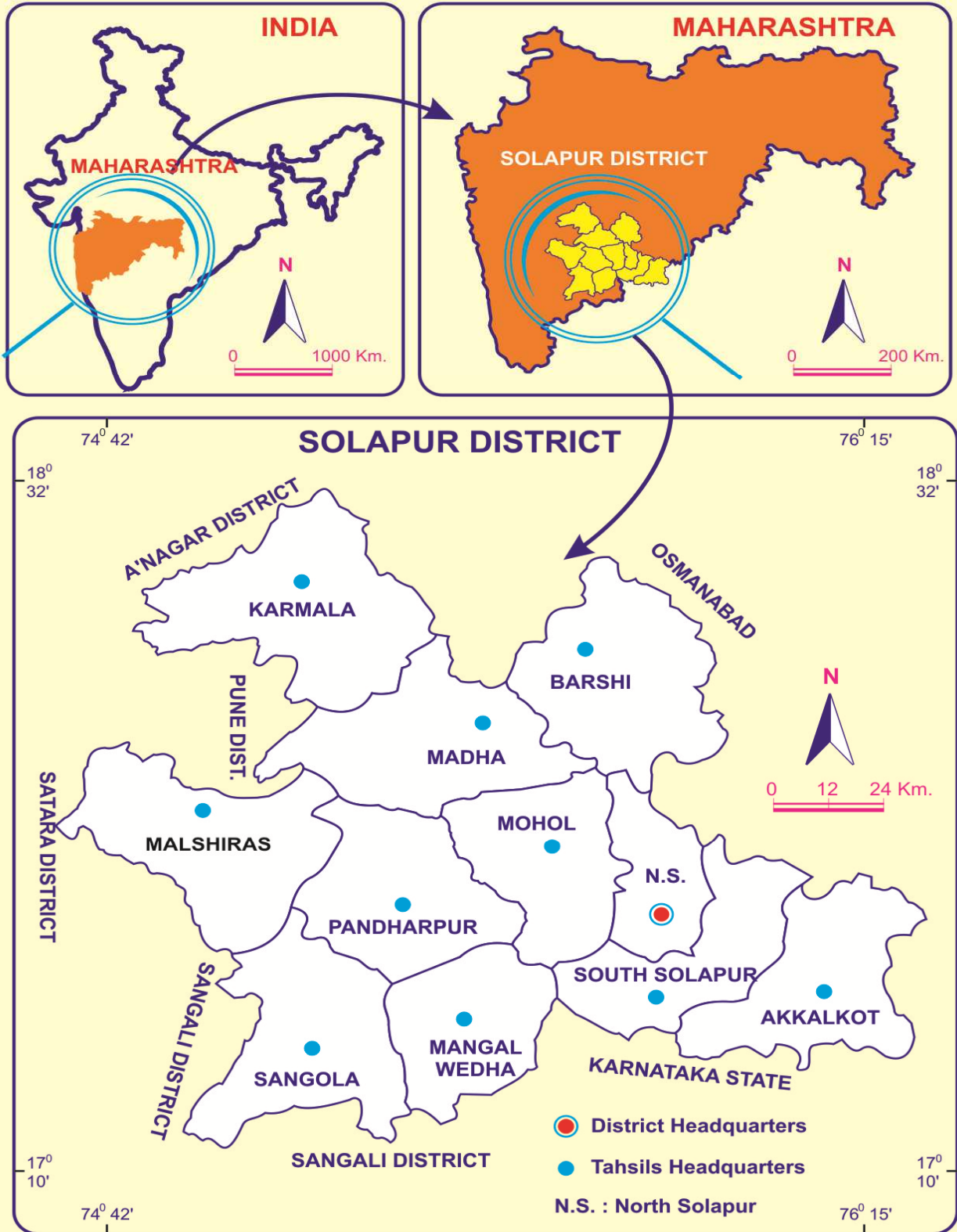


Fig. 3.1

### 4.3.2 GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The district covers geographical area of 14895 sq. km., which is 4.84% of the total area of Maharashtra State. Out of the total area of the district, 170.79 sq. km. (1.15%) is urban area whereas remaining 14724.21 sq. km. (98.85%) is rural area. Area wise Malshiras taluka is biggest covering an area of 160801 sq. km. and North Solapur is smallest covering an area of 68303 sq. km.

### 4.3.3 TALUKAS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

**Table no 4.1 Taluka wise division of towns and villages in Solapur District**

Sr. No.	Name of the Talukas	No. of Towns	No. of Villages
1	Karmala	1	122
2	Madha	1	116
3	Barshi	1	137
4	North Solapur	1	40
5	South Solapur	0	91
6	Mohol	0	101
7	Pandharpur	1	100
8	Malshiras	3	117
9	Sangola	1	102
10	Mangalwedha	1	81
11	Akkalkot	3	137
	<b>Total</b>	13	1144

*Source: Socio-Economic Survey report of Solapur District 2012*

Solapur district includes 11 talukas namely Malshiras, Sangola, Pandharpur, Mangalwedha, Madha, Karmala, Mohol, Barshi, North Solapur and South Solapur. For the purpose of administration, all these talukas are divided in three sub-divisions. Malshiras, Sangola, Pandharpur and Mangalwedha talukas are included in Pandharpur sub-division. Madha, Karmala and Barshi talukas are included in Madha (Kurduwadi) sub-division. Moreover, Mohol, North Solapur and South Solapur talukas are included in Solapur sub-division. Thus, Solapur district has 11 talukas, 13 towns and

1144 villages. Taluka wise division of towns and villages in Solapur district is as under table no. 4.1.

#### **4.3.4 CLIMATE, WEATHER AND RAINFALL**

Average conditions of wind, temperature, pressure, rainfall is known as climate. Climate is the principal aspect of the physical environment influencing the economic activities of man. It almost determines the land use and crop patterns of the particular region. Unquestionably, it has a considerable influence on the health of the people. As matter of fact, climate has a great bearing upon the flora and fauna of a region, which in turn affects the soil condition of a particular region. Apart from this, it influences on transportation and communication system and on the settlement pattern.

#### **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF THE REGION:**

Broadly, the climate of the Solapur district is monsoonal in nature. The year can be divided into four seasons

- 1) The cold weather season (Mid December to February)
- 2) The hot weather season (March to May).
- 3) The South West Monsoon Season (June to September)
- 4) The post Monsoon season (October to Mid December)

In order to understand the Chief characteristics of climatic conditions, it is necessary to discuss in detail the each season of Solapur district.

##### **i) The cold weather season -**

As expected mid December to February is the cold season in the Solapur district. There are regional variations in temperature in the district, due to physical constraints. From November, the temperature begins to fall gradually and become the lowest in the month of December. It is clear from the fact that the lowest temperature in the district is 14.8°C. December is generally the coldest month.

The district of Solapur is some time influenced by the cold waves coming from North India, and on such occasions, the temperature falls below 10°C.

## **ii) The Hot Weather Season -**

This season is found during the period March to May, there is continuous rise in temperature both day and night temperature. The month of May is generally the hottest month of the year with mean daily maximum temperature of about 40<sup>0</sup>C. Some time the temperature is recorded more than 45<sup>0</sup>C.

## **iii) The southwest Monsoon season -**

This season is found in the district during period from June to September. Towards the end of the May when weather is at its hottest in India, the southeast monsoon winds start blowing towards the interior of the country from the Indian Ocean bringing along with the moisture captured while crossing the thousands of kilometers, over the ocean. The month of the September, surprisingly is the most-wettest month of the year. The regions under study receive most of its total amount of rainfall during this season.

## **iv) The post monsoon season -**

This season is found in the district during October to mid December. The South-West monsoon withdraws from the district during the earlier half of the October. The northeast trade winds set in thereafter. This is also known as a retreating monsoon period. Occasionally very little rain occurs during this season as well.

## **1) TEMPERATURE -**

Solapur region belongs to the tropical area, which receive the maximum amount of temperature throughout the year. In Solapur district, there are two meteorological observatories, one at Solapur and the other at Jeur. The data and information recorded from these two observatories is taken as representative of the climatic conditions for the entire district in general.

The winter season begins by about the end of November, when temperature rapidly falls particularly in the nights. December is the coolest month with mean daily maximum temperature of 29.3<sup>0</sup>C and the mean daily minimum temperature of 14.8<sup>0</sup>C. The minimum temperature of Solapur may occasionally dropdown to 4<sup>0</sup>C or sometimes 5<sup>0</sup>C.



The period from the mid February to the end of May is the summer season of continuous increase of temperature is the chief characteristics. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature of 39.9<sup>0</sup>C and the mean daily minimum temperature of about 25.1<sup>0</sup>C. The heat during the summer season is very intense and the maximum temperature may sometime go up to 44<sup>0</sup>C.

**Table No 4.2 Mean daily Maximum and Minimum temperature in Solapur and Jeur Station (2012-13)**

Sr. No.	Months	Solapur		Jeur	
		Mean daily maximum Temp <sup>0</sup> C	Mean daily Minimum Temp <sup>0</sup> C	Mean daily Maximum Temp <sup>0</sup> C	Mean daily Minimum Temp <sup>0</sup> C
1.	January	30.4	15.3	30.6	13.4
2.	February	33.2	17.7	33.6	14.7
3.	March	36.8	20.8	36.9	18.4
4.	April	39.3	24.2	38.9	22.8
5.	May	39.9	25.1	39.7	24.2
6.	June	34.7	23.3	34.9	23.0
7.	July	31.3	22.3	31.3	21.8
8.	August	31.2	21.8	30.7	21.0
9.	September	31.1	21.6	31.4	20.9
10.	October	32.1	20.4	31.8	19.6
11.	November	30.4	17.2	30.9	15.1
12.	December	29.3	14.8	30.1	12.9
<b>District Annual</b>		<b>33.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>

Source: *Socio-economic abstract of Solapur District 2012-13.*

By the end of summer season, the land of Indian subcontinent becomes hottest. Consequently, the low pressure belt is developed over land masses. The mechanism of monsoon is developed due to rising of the air masses having behind the vacuum. The high pressure belt is found over the Indian Ocean. Hence, the air starts moving from the Indian Ocean towards the sub continent of India. While winds traveling over thousands of Kilometers over sea capture moisture and subsequently filled the vacuum over the landmasses. After, the condensations, along with the thundershowers bring welcome relief from the heat. The onset of the South West

monsoon by about the first week of the June brings down the temperatures appreciably.

After the withdrawal of the South West monsoon early in October, the day temperatures further increase slightly, but night temperatures continuously decreases. After mid December both day and night temperature start falling rapidly. Except during the southwest monsoon, the daily range of temperature is large, which is of the order of 12<sup>0</sup>C to 16<sup>0</sup>C at Solapur. The rainfall in the district is more or less uniform in the past decades. The average rainfall of the district is between 500mm to 650mm.

#### **4.3.5 SOIL**

The soils of the district can broadly be classified into three types.

- Black
- Coarse Gray
- Reddish

According to topography the district is divided in three natural zones.

- Eastern Zone: This comprises of Barshi, North Solapur, South Solapur and Akkalkot Talukas. The soil is medium to deep black and of rich quality. Jawar, Bajra and Pulses are the main crops of this zone.
- Central or Transitional Zone: Mohol, Mangalwedha, eastern part of Pandharpur and Madha Taluka are covered by this zone. Like to moderate soil and uncertain rainfall marks this zone. Both Kharip and Rabbi Crops are grown in this part.
- Western Zone: Karmala, Sangola and Malshiras Talukas and western parts of Pandharpur comes under this zone. Shallow and poor type of soil, not retentive of moisture marks this part. Scanty and uncertain rainfall. Rabbi crops mainly grown in Karmala, Pandharpur and Madha Talukas while Kharip crops like Bajra and Groundnut are grown in Sangola and parts of Malshiras talukas.

#### **4.3.6 RIVERS**

The district has good agricultural land and this is fed with River - Bhima, Also the other Sub rivers - Neera, Mann, Seena, Bhogawati contributes much in providing water for the district, for irrigation purpose.

## 4.4 DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

### 4.4.1 POPULATION

According to the socio-economic survey of Solapur district of 2011, Solapur district has total population of 43.16 lakh. Solapur district is ranks 8<sup>th</sup> in case of population in Maharashtra State. North Solapur taluka accounts highest (24.48 percent) population whereas Mangalwedha taluka accounts for only 4.78 percent to the total population which is lowest.

### 4.4.2 POPULATION GROWTH RATE

The growth of population for the district as a whole is represented in the Table 4.3. During the period 1911-21, the growth rate was extremely low, due to the impact of a epidemic diseases. During 1931-51, the growth rate was higher which increased to more than 22 percent than again it started declining gradually and became 16.21 in 2001. During 2001-2011 the growth rate, also decline and it become 12.10 in 2011. This is due to the awareness among the people about the rapid growth of population and its negative consequences.

**Table No 4.3 Growth of population in Solapur District (1901-2011)**

Year	Total Population	Decadal Variation Percentage
1901	875368	-
1911	946761	+8.16
1921	900267	-4.19
1931	1058959	+17.63
1941	1215953	+14.83
1951	1490446	+22.57
1961	1843102	+23.66
1971	2233369	+21.17
1981	2588139	+15.88
1991	2131057	+24.84
2001	3855383	+16.21
2011	4315527	+12.10

*Source: Socio-economic abstract of Solapur District 2012.*

#### 4.4.3 POPULATION DENSITY

According to the socio-economic survey of Solapur district of 2012, density of population in the Solapur accounts for 290 people per sq. km. Population density of urban area (15541) is twentieth times higher than rural area (716). North Solapur taluka has the highest population density (14067) and Karmala taluka accounts lowest (1462).

#### 4.4.4 TALUKA WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Taluka wise distribution of total population of Solapur district based on the socio economic survey of Solapur district of 2012, has been reveal in given table no. 4.4 divided in male female as well as urban-rural category. Later than thinking total population, it is seen that the population of the North Solapur taluka is the highest, which is followed by Malshiras, Pandharpur and Barshi. Observing urban population, North Solapur, Barshi and Pandharpur talukas are leading whereas increase of rural population also Malshiras, Pandharpur, Madha, Barshi and Akkalkot. As Mohol, South Solapur and Malshiras talukas came totally under rural area; population in these talukas is reveals as rural population.

**Table no. 4.4 Taluka wise Distribution of Population in Solapur District**

Taluka	Total Population		Total	Male Population		Total	Female Population		Total
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	
Karmala	231585	23192	254777	121449	11909	133358	110136	11283	121419
Madha	301253	22474	323727	158231	11462	169693	143022	11012	154034
Barshi	253843	118573	372416	132974	60857	193831	120869	57716	178585
N. Solapur	105194	951118	1056412	55021	482194	537215	50173	468924	519097
Mohol	276656	0	276656	144525	0	114525	132131	0	132131
Pandharpur	343122	99051	442173	180188	50844	230032	162934	48207	211141
Malshiras	421057	64383	485440	219502	32979	252481	201555	31404	232959
Sangola	289230	34188	323418	149715	17689	167404	139515	16499	156014
Mangalwedha	184319	21828	206147	97422	11154	108576	86897	10674	97571
S. Solapur	260046	0	260046	133948	0	133948	126098	0	126098
Akkalkot	250783	63632	314415	129672	32043	161715	121111	31589	152690
<b>Total</b>	<b>2917088</b>	<b>1398439</b>	<b>4315527</b>	<b>1522647</b>	<b>711131</b>	<b>2233778</b>	<b>1394441</b>	<b>687308</b>	<b>2081749</b>

*Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Solapur District 2012*

#### 4.4.5 SEX RATIO

As per the socio-economic survey of Solapur district of 2012, Solapur district has the sex ratio of 932 as against national average of 933. Sex ratio for the urban area (925) is lower than the rural area (957).

#### 4.4.6 RATIO OF SC/ST POPULATION

As per the socio-economic survey of Solapur district of 2012, total SC population in the district is 5.82 lakh and they account for 15.03 per cent of the district population. ST population in the district is 0.71 lakh and it contributes 1.80 percent to the district population.

#### 4.4.7 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE

**Table no. 4.5 Distribution of Population by Age Group in Solapur District.**  
**(Population in Lakh)**

Sr. No.	Age Group (Years)	Population	Percentage
1	0 to 6	6.18	14.32
2	7 to 14	7.92	18.35
3	15 to 29	12.95	30.01
4	30 to 59	12.30	28.51
5	60 years and above	3.80	8.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43.15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Solapur District 2012*

As per the socio-economic survey of Solapur district of 2012, age wise distribution of population is shown in the table no. 4.5. Solapur district has 15 to 59 age group (58.52 percent) high working population and 7 to 14 (18.35 percent), 0 to 6 (14.32 percent) and 60 years and above age (8.81 percent) population is dependent population.

#### 4.4.8 WORKING POPULATION

According to the socio-economic survey of Solapur district of 2012, Solapur district has 17.43 lakh (45.28 percent) working population. In the total working population, there are 34.16 percent Farmers, 28.74 percent Agriculture Lebours, 4.83 percent Domestic Workers and other types 32.17 percent workers. District has 2.57

lakh Marginal Workers whose percentage share in the total district population is 6.68 percent.

#### 4.4.9 LITERACY

According to the socio-economic survey of Solapur district of 2012, the literacy rate of the Solapur district is 77.72 percent, which was 74.63 percent in rural area and 84.07 percent in urban area. Proportion of literacy in North Solapur taluka was 83.12 percent, which was maximum and it was 70.33 percent in Akkalkot taluka, which was minimum among all talukas. The literacy of male was 86.35 percent and female was 68.55 percent in the district. The district holds 27th rank in case of literacy in Maharashtra State.

#### 4.5 ECONOMIC BACKGROUND:

##### 4.5.1 INCOME OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT

**Table no. 4.6 Sector wise Distribution of Net Income in Solapur District.**

**(Rs. In lakh)**

Year	Agriculture and Allied Sector	Industrial Sector	Service Sector	Total Income	Growth Rate (%)
2004-05	184933	232574	664910	1082417	-
2005-06	189495	263215	732365	1185075	9.48
2006-07	282193	313858	818565	1414616	19.37
2007-08	285151	294163	897706	1477020	4.41
2008-09	253989	413790	972132	1639911	11.03
2009-10	243375	448234	1065220	1756829	7.13
2010-11	365070	493191	1184874	2043135	16.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>1804206</b>	<b>2459025</b>	<b>6335772</b>	<b>10599003</b>	-
<b>%</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>23.20</b>	<b>59.77</b>	<b>100</b>	-

*Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Solapur District 2012*

The above table clearly shows the sector wise distribution of income of Solapur district and growth rate of income as compared to last year. Net income of Solapur district was Rs. 1.06 crore up to 2010-11. Out of total net income service sector share was 59.77 per cent. It means service sector counts maximum contribution in total net income of Solapur district, whereas share of agricultural and allied sector was 17.03

per cent and industrial sector was 23.20 per cent which was minimum. The table shows slow increase in the net income up to 2004-05 to 2010-11. But the fluctuations are observed in net income growth rate of Solapur district. In 2006-11 the income growth rate of district was high (19.37 %) while in 2007-08 income growth rate was very low (4.41 %) this was due to global economic recession in the year 2008.

#### 4.5.2 BANKS

According to the socio-economic survey of Solapur district of 2012, there were 111 classified banks, which had 465 branches in the district. Out of total number of branches, 96 branches were in North Solapur taluka, which was maximum, whereas in South Solapur taluka has only 22 branches, which was minimum among all talukas. Total deposits of all branches were Rs. 954349 lakh and total loan distribution of all branches was Rs.811562 lakh in 2012. The total loans Rs. 811562 lakh includes agricultural loans to the tune of Rs. 33320 lakh and non agricultural loan of Rs. 48242 lakh. Table no. 4.7 shows the total number of classified banks, their offices, deposits and loan given for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

**Table no. 4.7 Bank Offices, No. of Classified banks, Deposits, Loans.**

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Classified Banks	Branches of Classified banks	Deposits (Rs. lakh)	Loans (Rs. lakh)
1	Karmala	6	26	55065	46826
2	Madha	7	42	84741	72066
3	Barshi	13	51	103828	88296
4	N. Solapur	32	96	188611	154839
5	Mohol	6	35	74149	63057
6	Pandharpur	12	41	89811	81898
7	Malshiras	11	61	122914	104528
8	Sangola	8	37	72050	61271
9	Mangalwedha	5	24	50863	43255
10	S. Solapur	4	22	48764	41478
11	Akkalkot	7	30	63556	54048
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>954349</b>	<b>811562</b>

*Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Solapur District 2012*

### 4.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

Following are the public sector banks working in Solapur district.

**Table No. 4.8 Public Sector Banks and their branches in Solapur District.**

Sr. No.	Name of Bank	Branch/s	No. of Branches
1	Andhra Bank	Akkalkot Road Solapur	01
2	Bank of Baroda	Chatti Galli, Solapur (Main Br.), Railway Lines, Akluj, Velapur, Pandharpur.	05
3	Bank of India	Chatti Galli, Solapur (Main Br.), Subhash Chowk, Sadar Bazar, Railway lines, Siddheshwar Market, Hotgi Road, Vijapur Road, Old Employment Chowk, Akluj, Malshiras, Mangalwedha, Barshi, Karmala, Pandharpur, Mohol, Sangola	16
4	Bank of Maharashtra	Navi peth, Phaltan Galli, Sakhar Peth, Rangbhavan, Station Road, Ujani Colony, Ashok Chowk, Vishalnagar, Tilak Chowk, Civil Hospital, Majarewadi, Pandharpur	12
5	Canara bank	Chatti Galli, Saraswati Chowk, Pandharpur	03
6	Central bank of India	West Mangalwar Peth, Jule Solapur, Solapur-Pune Highway, Vairag, Barshi, Karmala, Akluj, Akkalkot Road, Dudhni	09
7	Corporation Bank	Kanna Chowk Old Employment Chowk	02
8	Dena Bank	Navi Peth, Gandhi Chowk, Mangalwar Peth, Angar, Degaon	05
9	Indian Bank	Navi Peth	01



10	Indian Overseas Bank	Budhwar Peth	01
11	Punjab National Bank	Kasturba Market, D. A. V. College	02
12	State Bank of Hyderabad	Solapur Camp Area, Barshi,	02
13	State Bank of India	Treasury Br., Balives Br., Ashok Chowk Br., Railway Lines Br., Jule Solapur Br., Hotgi Road Br., Madha, Barshi, Kurduwadi, Tembhurni, Malshiras, Akluj, Karmala, Sangola, Pandharpur, Akkalkot.	16
14	State Bank Mysore	Kanna Ckawk	01
15	Union Bank of India	Chatti Galli, Barshi, Modnimb, Kurduwadi, Pandharpur, Karmala	06

*Source: Survey*

- **Profile of Public Sector Banks under study**

For the purpose of in-depth study two public sector banks i.e. State Bank of India and Bank of India have selected because these banks are having highest number of customers using e-banking services. Moreover, Bank of India is a 'Lead Bank' of Solapur district.

### 1) State Bank of India

The State Bank of India, popularly known as SBI, is one of the leading banks in India. The bank traces its origin to the first decade of the 19th century. Later on, it was merged with the Imperial Bank. In the year 1955, the Government of India nationalized the Imperial Bank along with the Reserve Bank of India. Ever since that time, the bank acquired its present name that is SBI. State bank of India is the largest banking and financial services company in India, by almost every parameter - revenues, profits, assets, market capitalization etc. SBI provides a range of banking products through its vast network in India and overseas, including products aimed at NRIs. The State Bank Group, with over 16000 branches, has the largest branch

network in India. The State Bank of India is India's largest commercial bank. The bank has been striving sincerely to adhere to the efforts of providing utmost customer satisfaction to the best possible. The State Bank of India has its presence all over India with 16,000 branches. Not only this, the bank has made its roots secured internationally as well. At present, SBI has 131 branches in 32 countries all over the world.

**Table no. 4.9 Progress of State Bank of India**

**(Amount in Rs. Millions)**

<b>Items</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
No. of offices	12070	13252	14350	14902	15564
No. of employees	205896	200299	222933	215481	228296
Business per employee	55.60	63.60	70.47	79.84	94.39
Profit per employee	4.47	0.45	0.39	0.53	0.65
Capital and Res. & Sur.	579477	659492	649860	839512	988837
Deposits	7420731	8041162	9339328	10436474	12027396
Investments	2759540	2957852	2956006	3121976	3509273
Advances	5425032	6319142	7567194	8675789	10456166
Interest income	637884	709939	813944	1065215	1196571
Other income	126908	149682	518246	143514	160348
Interest expended	429153	473225	488680	632304	753258
Operating expenses	156487	203187	230154	260690	292844
Net Interest margin	2.48	2.35	2.86	3.38	3.06
Cost of Funds (CoF)	5.72	5.14	4.67	5.35	5.63
Return on Advances adjusted to CoF	3.95	3.48	3.97	4.63	3.83
Wages as % to total Exp.	16.64	18.86	21.16	19.01	17.57
Return on Equity	17.05	14.80	12.62	15.72	15.43
Return on Assets	1.04	0.88	0.71	0.88	0.91
Net NPA ratio	1.79	1.72	1.63	1.82	2.10

*Source: RBI A Profile of Banks: 2012-13*

## 2) Bank of India

Bank of India (BOI) is one of the pioneering banking institutions in India. With its headquarters in, Mumbai, the bank enjoys a huge infrastructure both within India and abroad. BOI is the 5th largest public sector bank in all over the India with about 4373 branches including 27 branches outside India. It was established on 7th September 1906. Bank of India has several firsts to its credit. The Bank has been the first among the nationalized banks to establish a fully computerized branch and ATM facility at the Mahalaxmi Branch at Mumbai way back in 1989. It provides it net banking services through [www.bankofindia.com](http://www.bankofindia.com). Bank of India is a part of Cash-tree online services. In Solapur district Bank of India is working as 'Lead Bank'.

**Table no. 4.10 Progress of Bank of India**

(Amount in Rs. Millions)

Items	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
No. of offices	3118	3304	3586	4088	4373
No. of employees	40155	39676	39788	41537	42348
Business per employee	83.30	101.10	128.40	136.00	158.20
Profit per employee	0.75	0.44	0.62	0.64	0.64
Capital and Res. & Sur.	134949	142300	172907	209618	239182
Deposits	1897085	2297619	2988858	3182160	3818396
Investments	526072	670802	858724	867536	946134
Advances	1429094	1684907	2130962	2488333	2893675
Interest income	163474	178780	217517	284807	319089
Other income	30519	26166	26418	33212	37660
Interest expended	108485	211220	139410	201672	228849
Operating expenses	30940	36678	50682	49407	53315
Net Interest margin	2.72	2.30	2.49	2.26	2.16
Cost of Funds (CoF)	5.69	4.97	4.53	5.69	5.66
Return on Advances adjusted to CoF	4.09	3.45	3.59	3.07	2.94
Wages as % to total Exp.	13.90	14.54	18.28	12.22	11.09
Return on Equity	24.97	12.56	15.79	14.00	12.25
Return on Assets	1.49	0.70	0.82	0.72	0.65
Net NPA ratio	0.44	1.31	0.91	1.47	2.06

*Source: RBI A Profile of Banks: 2012-13*

#### 4.5.4 PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

After nationalization 20 Commercial Banks in 1969 and 1980, it is almost two decades that RBI has not allowed establishing the private sector banks in India. However, keeping in view the recommendations of the Narsimhan Committee, RBI allowed establishing private banks as per guidelines issued on 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1993 (Maheswari and Maheswari, 2007 pp I-82-I-83). All these are called new private sector banks and they are registered as a public limited company under Companies Act 1956 (Shastri, 2007 pp-245). As on March 2004, there were 10 new private sector and 16 old private banks in India. Axis bank was the first private sector bank operated in Solapur City followed by the ICICI Bank Ltd, HDFC Bank Ltd, ING Vysya Bank Ltd, etc are the other private sector Banks working in Solapur district.

Following are the private sector banks working in Solapur district.

**Table no. 4.11 Private Sector Banks and their branches in Solapur District.**

Sr. No.	Name of Bank	Branch/s	No. of Branches
1	Axis Bank Ltd.	Duffrin Chowk, Hotgi Road, Kanna Chowk, Pandharpur, Akluj, Barshi,	06
2	HDFC Bank Ltd.	Murarji Peth, Lucky Chowk, Railway Lines	03
3	ICICI Bank Ltd.	Mahavir Chowk, Balives, Park Chowk, Pandharpur, Akluj, Barshi, Vairag, Sangola, Gherdi, Nazare, Mangalwedha	11
4	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	East Mangalwar Peth, Solapur	01
5	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	Balives, Solapur	01
6	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	Saraswati Chowk, Solapur	01
7	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	Railway Lines, Solapur	01
8	Vijaya Bank Ltd.	Kauntam Chowk, Solapur	01

*Source: Survey*

- **Profile of Private Sector Banks under study**

For the purpose detailed study two private sector banks i.e. Axis Bank Ltd. and ICICI Bank Ltd. have selected because as per primary investigation these two banks are providing almost all e-banking facilities as compared to other banks in Solapur district. Also these banks have their branches in major towns of Solapur district. These two private sector banks are having highest number customers also.

**1) Axis Bank Ltd.**

Axis Bank is the first bank to begin operation as new private bank in 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1994 as UTI Bank Ltd. after the government of India allowed new private banks to be established in India. It was originally started as UTI Bank Ltd. and afterwards renamed as Axis Bank Ltd. in 2007-08. Axis bank was jointly promoting the administration of the specified undertakings of Unity Trust of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and General Insurance Corporation of India. Also with their subsidiaries i.e. National Insurance Company Ltd, New India Assurance Company Ltd, Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. and United Insurance Company Ltd. the registered office of Axis Bank is at Ahmadabad and its Central Office is located at Mumbai. At present the bank has a very wide network of 1019 fully computerized branch offices and extension counters. The bank was awarded ISO-27001-2005 certificate for process management in delivering e-channels (ATM, Internet Banking) in February 2009.

**Table No. 4.12 Progress of Axis Bank Ltd.****(Amount in Rs. Millions)**

<b>Items</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
No. of offices	831	1035	1466	1701	2019
No. of employees	20624	21640	26341	31738	37901
Business per employee	106.00	111.10	136.60	127.60	121.50
Profit per employee	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.40	1.50
Capital and Res. & Sur.	102148	160446	189988	228085	331079
Deposits	1173741	1413002	1892378	2201043	2526136
Investments	463304	559748	719916	931921	1137375
Advances	815568	1043409	1424078	1697595	1969660
Interest income	108355	116380	151548	219946	271826
Other income	28969	39458	46321	54202	65511
Interest expended	71493	66335	85918	139769	175163
Operating expenses	28582	37097	47794	60071	69142
Net Interest margin	2.87	3.05	3.10	3.04	3.09
Cost of Funds (CoF)	5.74	4.03	4.10	5.29	5.62
Return on Advances adjusted to CoF	4.83	4.57	4.34	4.57	4.83
Wages as % to total Exp.	9.97	12.14	12.07	10.41	9.73
Return on Equity	19.12	19.15	19.34	20.29	18.53
Return on Assets	1.44	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.70
Net NPA ratio	0.40	0.40	0.29	0.27	0.36

*Source: RBI A Profile of Banks: 2012-13***2) ICICI Bank Ltd.**

ICICI bank is the largest private sector bank. This bank offers a wide range of banking products and financial services to corporate and retail customers through a variety of e-delivery channels and through its specialized subsidiaries. The progress of ICICI Bank Ltd. is given in Table no.4.13

**Table No. 4.13 Progress of ICICI Bank Ltd.****(Amount in Rs. Millions)**

<b>Items</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
No. of offices	1434	1721	2565	2786	3134
No. of employees	51835	41068	56969	58276	62065
Business per employee	115.40	76.50	73.50	70.80	73.50
Profit per employee	1.10	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.40
Capital and Res. & Sur.	495330	516184	550909	604052	667060
Deposits	2183478	2020166	2256021	2555000	2926136
Investments	1030583	1208928	1346860	1595600	1713936
Advances	2183108	1812056	2163659	2537277	2902494
Interest income	310925	257069	259741	335427	400756
Other income	76037	74777	66479	75028	83457
Interest expended	227259	175926	169572	228085	262092
Operating expenses	70451	58598	66172	78504	90129
Net Interest margin	2.15	2.19	2.34	2.40	2.70
Cost of Funds (CoF)	5.72	4.18	3.59	4.32	4.55
Return on Advances adjusted to CoF	4.33	4.51	4.68	5.10	5.50
Wages as % to total Exp.	6.62	8.21	11.95	11.47	11.05
Return on Equity	7.80	7.96	9.65	11.20	13.10
Return on Assets	0.98	1.13	1.35	1.50	1.70
Net NPA ratio	2.09	2.12	1.11	0.73	0.77

*Source: RBI A Profile of Banks: 2012-13*