

## CHAPTER 2

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

### Part A

#### Research Methodology

##### 2.1 Introduction:

This chapter is elaborated the adopted research methodology and profile of study area related to study of Mailservants with significance of the study, statement of problem, objectives of the study, hypotheses, sampling plan, data collection technique, data analysis plan and tools, parameters of the study, chapter plan etc. The relevant review of literature is given in the four categories such as international, national, state and regional level in this chapter. Domestic workers in India are routinely harassed and exploited by their employers, despite of several steps taken by the government to improve their lot. Unless there is change in attitudes, no improvement in their working conditions is possible. Yet they are invisible. Yes, millions of women, men and children - India's large force of domestic workers, or 'servants', as most people call them- remain unseen, undervalued and denied rights that all workers deserve.

Every day, changes in the society and developmental policies are pushing more people into domestic work. With extended families being replaced by nuclear families, there is increasing demand for domestic workers. This ought to push up wages. The estimated number of domestic workers in India is 90 million but this is probably an underestimate as there has been no systematic study to document such workers throughout the country. From the data that exists, it is clear that the overwhelming majority of domestic workers are women and girls.

There has been considerable documentation of the abuse young girls, in particular, suffer at the hands of their employers. An estimated 20% of domestic workers are children below 14 years of age. Ultimately, things can and will change only if those who employ domestics accept that these workers are first of all "workers" and not "servants". That they are individuals with rights like any other person. That they should be paid a fair wage. That they deserve time off. That they too have families to care for. That they should not lose wages when they fall sick. That they are valued human beings without whom our lives would be impossible. Such a change of attitude cannot be legislated (Kalpana Sharma, 2009).

## **2.2 Significance of the Study:**

Nearly 90 percent of the domestic servants are women in Delhi stated in the report on working condition of domestic workers by Ministry of Labour, Government of India. Domestic work is commonly associated with three "C" that stand for *caring, cooking, and cleaning* as well as being associated with the three "D" the consequences of migration being *dirty, dangerous and dull* (Murugaiah K.M.,2002).

Ministry of Human Resource Development reported the following problems faced by women domestic servants. 1. High level of insecurity. 2. Deplorable wages. 3. Long and unregulated working hours. 3. No paid holidays. 5. No paid sick leave. 6. Illiteracy and lack of marketable skills. 7. Low level of self-esteem and self-perceived satisfaction of life. 8. Sexual exploitation. 9. Health problems. 10. No maternity benefits. 11. Heavy work load, So many etc.

In Solapur city, majority of the maidservants live in urban slums. Hence, problems like educational deprived, inadequate house, poor sanitary facilities, low wages, indolent behavior and alcoholism among men, which are problems of most of the slums, are also the problems faced by the maidservants. On the above background the present study analyzed the family life, social life, working condition,

economic condition, and health status of the maidservants in the Solapur city.

### **2.3 Statement of the Problem:**

Maids have facing the following social problems in day-to-day life in our society.

- (i) The work of a Maid has always been hard, involving a full day, and extensive duties.
- (ii) Women are given low and unequal wages.
- (iii) Sexual harassment is common but unarticulated due to fear of loss of employment.
- (iv) There is no question of paid leave and maternity benefits.
- (v) Employers who exploit the workers'.
- (vi) Living in poverty, most workers barely manage a subsistence existence.
- (vii) There is no question of saving, particularly for times when they are unable to work.
- (viii) More importantly, there is no provision of old age security such as a pension.
- (ix) Maids are undervalued and denied rights that workers deserve
- (x) Lose wages when they fall sick

On the above line of social issues, in this study, there is an intension to examine the family life, working condition and socio-economic condition of Maidservants in Solapur city. For the present study the statement of problem is entitled, 'Sociological Study of Maidservants in Solapur City'

### **2.4 Objectives of the Study:**

Following are the main objectives of the present study.

1. To study the social life of Maidservants.
2. To evaluate the working conditions of Maidservants.
3. To understand the health conditions of Maidservants.
4. To examine the socio-economic condition of employer.

## 2.5 Hypotheses of the Study:

Chi-square test has been executed for the following specific hypotheses as:

1. There is association between level of education and health status of maidservant.

*H<sub>0</sub>: There is no association*

*H<sub>1</sub>: There is association*

2. There is relation between level of education of Employer and preference to employing same caste Maidservants.

*H<sub>0</sub>: There is no relation*

*H<sub>1</sub>: There is relation.*

3. The socio-economic conditions and working conditions of Maidservants is not satisfactory.

*This hypothesis is analysed by using various parameters/ variables of socio-economic condition and working conditions in the fourth and fifth chapter of this thesis.*

## 2.6 Research Design:

The following methodological procedure is adopted for this study.

### The Study Area and Sampling Plan:

Solapur city constitutes is the study area for the present study.

#### 1. Selection of the Area:

Table number 2.1 shows the number of selected Prabhag, Area Name and Sample Size of Respondents in the Solapur City. Solapur Municipal Corporation is having total 51 Prabhag (Ward) in the City. For the present study, total 25 Prabhag out of 51 Prabhag is selected for the analysis. It is the 50% sample size on the basis of even number of Prabhag (i.e. Prabhag No. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ... , 50) in the Solapur city.

**Table 2.1****Prabhag Number, Area Name and Sample Size of Respondents in Solapur**

Sr. No.	Prabhag/Wards	Location of the Area Name	No. of Selected Maidservants	No. of Selected of Employer
1	Prabhag No 2	Shelagi	10	2
2	Prabhag No 4	Dayanand College	10	2
3	Prabhag No 6	Mantri Chandak Nagar	10	2
4	Prabhag No 8	Sathe Chal	10	2
5	Prabhag No 10	Damani Nagar	10	2
6	Prabhag No 12	Dharamasi Line	10	2
7	Prabhag No 14	Purv Mangalwar Peth	10	2
8	Prabhag No 16	Kavita Nagar	10	2
9	Prabhag No 18	Vidi Garkul	10	2
10	Prabhag No 20	Sunil Nagar	10	2
11	Prabhag No 22	Markandey Hospital	10	2
12	Prabhag No 24	Sakhar Peth	10	2
13	Prabhag No 26	Mullababa Tekadi	10	2
14	Prabhag No 28	Thobade Vasti	10	2
15	Prabhag No 30	Bhushan Nagar	10	2
16	Prabhag No 32	Shivaji Nagar	10	2
17	Prabhag No 34	Siddarth Housing	10	2
18	Prabhag No 36	Police Mukhyalay Parisar	10	2
19	Prabhag No 38	Madhav Nagar	10	2
20	Prabhag No 40	Nilam Nagar	10	2
21	Prabhag No 42	Gurunanak Nagar	10	2
22	Prabhag No 44	Keshav Nagar	10	2
23	Prabhag No 46	Indira Nagar	10	2
24	Prabhag No 48	Pratap Nagar	10	2
25	Prabhag No 50	Nai Jindagi	10	2
Total	25	25	250	50

## **2. Selection of the Respondents:**

After selection of the areas in Solapur city, Women Maidservants from a sample of 10 households and Women Employer from a sample of 2 households from each of the 25 above mentioned Prabhag is selected as respondents. For the present study, total 250 Women Maidservants and 50 Women Employer respondents who are owner and provide the job to Maidservants in their house is selected for the analysis by adopting purposive sampling technique. It is non-probability sampling. In addition to this, from above sample respondents, 10 case studies of Maidservants and 5 cases of Employer is taken for the analysis.

### **2.7 Data Collection:**

The analysis is mainly based on both primary and secondary sources of the data. The primary data is collected by personal observation and personal interviews with structured schedule from the selected women respondents for the present study. Field Survey was conducted in the year 2012-13. Additional information is collected from the Thesiss, Journals, Govt. Publications, Library, Internet etc.

### **2.8 Parameter of the Study:**

For the present study some parameters are taken in to account for the analysis of Maidservants in the study area such as, working conditions, working hours, payment, nature of job, number of dependence, health facilities, educational status, social status, food availability, housing condition, basic facilities in the house, participation in the decision, family support, environment in the house, children's education and health, nature of exploitation, habits, privacy, and safety of young girls etc.

### **2.9 Data Processing Plan and Statistical Tools:**

The data collected is processed with the help of Computer Software viz. MS Excel and SPSS etc. For analysis of the study some statistical tools are used such as percentage share, counts, chi-square

test. Furthermore, some graphical devices used for the analysis such as bar graph and pie chart etc.

### **2.10 Conceptual Framework:**

- (i) Status: the position of an individual in relation to another or others, especially in regard to social or professional standing.
- (ii) Education: the act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reasoning and judgment, and generally of preparing oneself or others intellectually for mature life.
- (iii) Discrimination: treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favor of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit: racial religious intolerance and discrimination.
- (iv) Health: the general condition of the body or mind with reference to soundness and vigor: good health; poor health.
- (v) Income: Income is the consumption and savings opportunity gained by an entity within a specified time frame, which is generally expressed in monetary terms.
- (vi) Welfare: Welfare is a type of financial or other aid provided to people in need and can take many forms in various countries or contexts. In most developed countries, it is largely provided by the government.

### **2.11 Chapter Scheme:**

The thesis is divided into following seven chapters.

1. Introduction and Review of Literature
2. Research Methodology and Profile of the Study Area
3. Social Life of Maidservants
4. Working and Health Conditions of Maidservants
5. Socio-economic Conditions of Employers
6. Findings and Conclusions

## 2.12 Chapter in Brief:

The thesis is divided into six chapters. The first chapter entitled, 'Introduction and Review of Literature' is given the introduction of maidservants. It includes the definition of maids, international types of maidservants, working condition and situation of maidservants' at state, national and international level. Organization of maidservants and regulation of government is studied in the first chapter. The relevant review of literature is given in the same chapter in four categories such as regional, state, national and international level.

Second chapter entitled, 'Research Methodology and Profile of the Study Area' is included scientific research with significance of the study, statement of problem, objectives of the study, hypotheses, sampling plan, data collection technique, data analysis plan and statistical tools, parameters of the study, chapter plan, theoretical perspective etc. This chapter has also include profile of the Solapur city.

Third chapter entitled, 'Family and Social Life of Maidservants', is analyzed of family and social life of maidservants. It includes education, age, marital status, type of family, religion, caste, migration, age at the time of marriage, family member, school going boys and girls, number of earners in the family, keeping payment, housing conditions, etc. Fourth chapter is studied first and second objectives of the study. This chapter is based on primary data with proper tabulation and graphs.

Fourth chapter entitled, 'Working Condition and Health Status of Maidservants', is analyzed the working condition at workplace of maids and health status of maidservants. It is covered third and fourth objectives of the study. It includes, nature of works at Employers houses, distance of workplace, impelled to work as maid, other work than domestic work, experience of maids, advance taken from employer, work satisfaction, angry by employer for late, deduction of wages if absent, addicted husband, health status of

maids, acute diseases, who work during illness, injury or harm due to work, how employers treat, misbehavior of family members, work inspection, feeling inconvenient due to inspection, extra payment for extra work, expectations of employer, monthly expenditure, total monthly wages, average wages, highest and lowest wages from a house. This chapter is also based on primary data collected from city area with proper tabulation and graphs. Further, with the help of Chi-square test, the hypothesis has been tested. At the end, ten case studies of maidservants are included.

Fifth chapter entitled, 'Socio and Economic Status of Employers', is covered fifth objective of the study. This chapter is analyzed the Employers' socio-economic status. It is based on primary data of women head employers from the city area. This chapter includes education of Employer, type of family, religion, caste, number of family member, whether female head working outside, occupation of husband, housing conditions, nature of works of maids, reasons behind employing maids, number of maids, caste and religion of maids, extra payment for extra work, financial assistance to maid, help and care of maid, employer's expectation from their maids, allow to go into kitchen, preference for same cast maid, change the maid, employers satisfaction, etc. Moreover, with the help of Chi-square test, hypotheses have been tested. At the end, five case studies of employers are written.

Last chapter entitled, 'Findings and Conclusions' is written This chapter gives major finding related various aspects of maidservants as well as employers. Suggestions are divided as general suggestions, role of government and employers in the same chapter. At the end of the thesis, interview schedule is given.

## Part B

### PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

#### 2.1. Introduction:-

This chapter presents a brief profile of Solapur city. Solapur is the home of handloom and power loom weaving industry, which provides employment to a large number of workers. Solapur becomes a collectorate in 1838. Solapur City received its municipality in 1862 and the boundaries of the city were first announced in 1866. The municipality was converted into a Municipal Corporation on 1<sup>st</sup> may 1964. Solapur is a famous city with an equally famous history. It has been found that the name "Solapur" has its roots in the name-Sonnlagi. Sonnlagi (Solapur) city was looked after by Patil Mordi Modheshwar (also known as Siddharameshwar) was born in 1140.A.D. he stayed in a house at Sakhar peth, behind the now Padma Talkies. Ancient Solapur is based in this area. Shri Nanappa was the Jaghirdar during this time. After his death his wife Smt. Chamaladevi looked after the Jahagir. Shri Siddharameshwar had a strong desire to build a beautiful temple and lake in Solapur. To honour his feelings, Smt. Chamaladevi gave him land near the fort to build this lake temple. Shri Siddharameshwar went to Shrishail and brought a Shiv ling from there. Finally the temple was built in the middle of the lake and the pranpratish- thapan of the Shivling was done. This lake temple of Shri Siddharameshwar has always been a major attraction in Solapur city.

#### 2.2 Prabhag of SMC:

Solapur Municipal Corporation is having total 51 Prabhag (Ward) in the City. For the present study 50% sample (i.e. 25 areas from the 51 Prabhag) size is selected on the basis of even number of prabhag in the city. Table no 2.2 shows the selected number of Prabhag for the analysis with Name of Areas in the Solapur City.

**Table 2.2**  
**Prabhag Number with Location Name in the Solapur City**

Sr. No.	Prabhag	Location/Area Name
1	Prabhag No. 2	Shelagi Gavthan Bhag 1, State Bank Colony, Vidyanagar 1 ,2, Varthamannagar Nandikeshnagar Jillaparishad School, Karanjkar Society, Gumatevasti Tulajapur Road, Ganeshnagar, Tulajapurnaka, Maddipatilvasthi, Bhavanipeth, Dattamadir Area
2	Prabhag No. 4	Dayanand College, Ghongadevasti, Joshigalli, Gujarvasti, State Bank Colony, Vadargalli, Oilmill, Jagratimadir, Shetakishala, Chiragallitakiya, Kadabamarket, Natrajsociety, Mehtabnagar, Pashuvidyakiy Davakhana And Parisar.
3	Prabhag No. 6	Mantrichandaknagar, Bhavanipeth, Jalshudhikarankendra, Homkarnagar, Jaybhavanischool, Korvarpetrolpamp, Kumbharves, Vyaparisankul, Maheswarimangalkaryalaya, Dalageplot Marathavasti.
4	Prabhag No. 8	Sathechal, Chidagupkarhospital, Bansavanti Magal Karayalaya, S.T Depo S.T Stand, Bhudhavihar, Damanischool, Sravikaschool, Mitranagar, Gooranagar, Vadargalli, Taratinaka, Polischoki And Parisar.
5	Prabhag No. 10	Vankarvasti, Sherakhanevasti, Degaov Gavthan, Desmukhavasti, Basaveswarnagar, Lamanthanda, Balestation, Ganeshnagar, Koyananagar,

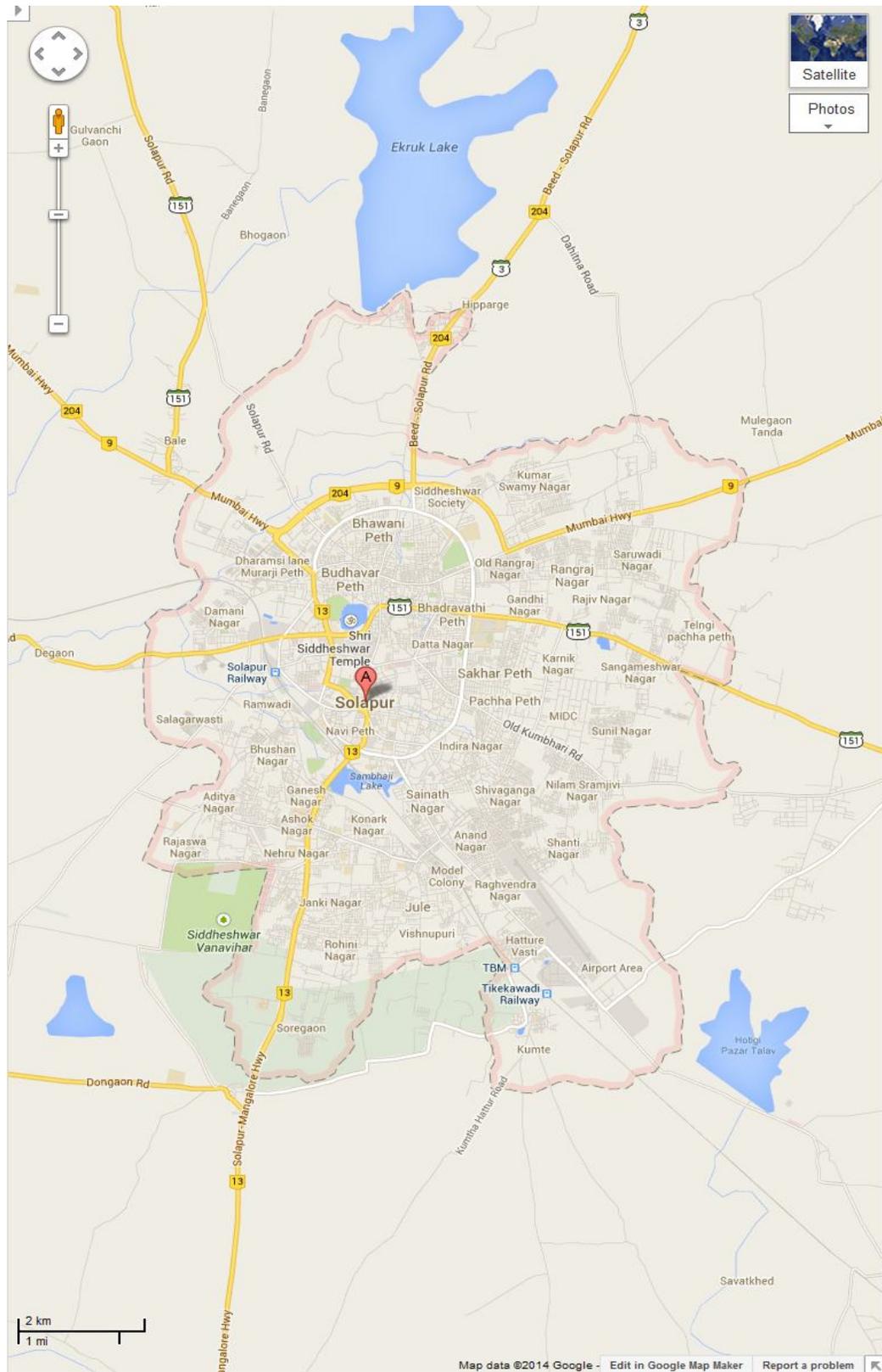
		Oosevasti, Habhuvasti, Jagtaphospital, Sahhadrihighschool, Damaninagar Area
6	Prabhag No. 12	Aavantinagar, Handeplot, Sidhajin Housing Society, Abhiseknagar, Uamanagari, Daramashiline, Bhagvatchitramandir, Kalval Appartment, Suryahotel, Barfhakarkhana, Junipolicline, Kalpanataalkies, Hajaratkhanchal And Parisar.
7	Prabhag No. 14	Purvmagalvar Peth, Pahchim Magalvar Peth, Tilakchowk, Dakshinkasaba, Teliphonebhavan, Mallikarjun Mandir Parisar.
8	Prabhag No. 16	Kavitanagar, Gandhi Nagar 1 To 6, Shantinagar Slumarea, Marketyard, Kuchanprashala, Bhulabhaichowk, Mahapalika Parivahan Busstand, Rajedrachowk and Parisar.
9	Prabhag No. 18	Vidi Garkul C,G, F Group, Momin Nagar, Gokul Nagar, Kekade Nagar, Ragvedranagar, Sambhajinagar, Sambhajirao Shinde High School and Parisar.
10	Prabhag No. 20	Sunilnagar, Mallikarjunnagar, Akkalkotrasta and MIDC Area.
11	Prabhag No. 22	Markandeyhospital, Jodbasvanna Chowk, Marutimadir, Dajipeth, Mahapalikashala, Giri Zopadpatti, Savarkar Udyan, Markande Swimming Pul, Bagavanagar Zopadpatti .
12	Prabhag No. 24	Sakharpet , Bharatiychow, Vinkarbag and Parisar.
13	Prabhag No. 26	Dr.Babasaheb Aabedakar Putala, Mullababa Tekadi , Begampeth , Sideshwarpeth , Jilla

		Adhikari Bagala, Haribhai Prashala, Navinchurch, Railway line Bhidecolony, New Thiregaon Prashala, Dr.Babasaheb Aabedakar Prashala and Parisar.
14	Prabhag No. 28	Dhobadevasti, Laxmivishanuchal , Settalment Free Colony , Salagarvasti Bhag And Parisar
15	Prabhag No. 30	Bhusan Nagar, Erannavasti, Upalabvasti , Garibihatav Zopadpatti , Modi Hudako, Soni Nagar, Revansiddeshwar Madir Parisar, Mahatmaghadi Udyan and Parisar.
16	Prabhag No. 32	Modi Polic Chowki, Yatiraj Hotel, Nathplaza, Sangameshwar College Ladies Hostel Parisar, Mahapalikamodi Shala, Shivajinagar, Narasiha Nagar, Jagjivanram Zopadpatti, Kendriyavidyalaya, Methodistcharach, Modikhana, Shasakiya Vishramgarha , Shasakiya Duaddairy, Railwaysadhikari Quatars, Sarvajanik Badhakam Vibhag, Hotel Tripursundari , Modern Highschool Solapur Society, Ram Madir Parisar.
17	Prabhag No. 34	Siddartha Hosing Society, Prakashnagar, Bapujinagar, Shastrinagar, Kokadkumbharvasti.
18	Prabhag No. 36	Policmukhalaya, Harijanvasti , Patharutchowk , Vidyanagar, Ashokchowk, Siddeshwar Housing Society and Parisar.
19	Prabhag No. 38	Madavnagar, Kumathanaka , Hudako Sanjaynagar Zopadpatti, Motherindia Zopadpatti and Parisar.
20	Prabhag No. 40	Nilamnagar Bhag, Ambhikanagar Bhag, Shramik Nagar, Bharatnagar, Shantinagar, Rajiv Gandhinagar, Laxminagar, Siddeshwarnagar

		and Parisar.
21	Prabhag No. 42	Police Ayuktha Karyalaya, Gurunanaknagar, Ujani Colony, Gumastha Society, Bhandakambhavan , Antrolkarnagar, Balajinagar, Markendeynagar, Survasenagar and Parisar.
22	Prabhag No. 44	Keshavnagar, Utharsadarbazar, Vikasnagar, Vishramnagar, Postalcolony , Civilline, Heriteg ,Vinkarsociety, Shikashaksociety Solapur Club, Yalgulwar And Prashala, Mantriwaterfront Aadi Parisar.
23	Prabhag No. 46	Indiranagar, Garibihatav Zopadpatti, Kolisamaj Hocing Society, Utakarshnagar, I T I Parisar, Anandnagar, Haralayanagar, Sundaramnagar, Amrutnagar, Narapamhocing Society, Ashoknagar, Vahsantraonaiknagar, Sushilnagar Bhag and Parisar.
24	Prabhag No. 48	Prathap Nagar, Patilnagar, Uday Housing Society, Kubertovar, Swami Vivekanand Nagar Bhag 1 2, Kithurchanammanagar, Naredranagar, Safalyanagar, Ranaprathapnagar, Namratasociety, Vaishnavinagar, Bilalnagar, Gurudattasociety, Kumthebhag, S R P Camp Soregaov and Parisar.
25	Prabhag No. 50	Naijindgi Parisar, Kolagiri Parisar, Saharanagar and Parisar.

Source: Solapur Municipal Corporation, Solapur.

### Map of the Solapur City.





**Prabhag wise Location Name in the Map of Solapur City**

<b>Prabhag No.</b>	<b>Location Name</b>
1	Hanuman Nagar
2	Shelagi
3	Dahitane Gaothan
4	Dayanand College
5	Gogande Vasthi and Market Parisar
6	Mantri Chandak Nagar
7	Bagale Vasthi Bhag and Chandak Bagicha Parisar
8	Sathe Chal
9	Shivaji Nagar and area
10	Damani Nagar and Parisar, Habbu Vasthi
11	Nirale Vasti and Parisar
12	Dharamasi Line and Parisar
13	KaliMasjit and Parisar
14	Purv Mangalwar Peth
15	Mangalvar Bajar and Parisar
16	Kavita Nagar and Parisar
17	Godhalivasthi Samaj Madir
18	Vidi Garkul
19	Trimurti Nagar
20	Sunil Nagar
21	Karnik Nagar
22	Markandey Hospital and Parisar
23	Jihla Karagruh ,Sideshwar peth
24	Sakhar Peth and Parisar
25	Shukravar Peth and Parisar

<b>Prabhag No.</b>	<b>Location Name</b>
26	Mullababa Tekadi
27	Killha Parisar, N G Mill Chal etc.
28	Thobade Vasti and Parisar
29	Setalment area
30	Bhushan Nagar
31	Ramvadi, Portar Chal
32	Shivaji Nagar and Parisar
33	Rangabhavan Parisar
34	Siddarth Housing and Parisar
35	Shastri Nagar
36	Police Mukhyalay Parisar
37	Mitragotri pannachi taki and Parisar
38	Madhav Nagar and area
39	Aakashvani Kendra and Parisar
40	Nilam Nagar
41	Parshi Agaari and Parisar
42	Gurunanak Nagar
43	Gental Toakij
44	Keshav Nagar
45	Sanbhajiraje Talav
46	Indira Nagar
47	Aaditha Nagar
48	Pratap Nagar
49	Bombay Park
50	Nai Jindagi and Parisar
51	Hatthure Vasthi, Airport Parisar

### **2.3. Socio-Economic Progression:-**

Agro climatically entire district and Solapur city comes under rain shadow area. Rainfall is uncertain and scanty. The monsoon period is from second fortnight of June to end of September, bringing rains from South- West Monsoon. The average rainfall for the district is of 620.57 mm as per the available information. Due to scanty and non-uniform rains, scarcity condition prevailing in the area adversely affects the socio-economic condition of people. Solapur city receives water from Ujani dam and the famous sanctuary for the Great Indian Bustard (Maldhok) is located at Nannaj, close to Solapur city. This is a unique bird species on the verge of extinction and is therefore highly protected. The sanctuary is located at Nannaj. There are about 4783 industries in Solapur are Textile, Oil mills, Bidi Industry and Sugar Factories.

Since 1818, when it passed under the British, Solapur has grown steadily in importance as a trade center. When, after some year of British management, it become free from the risk of robbers from the Nizam's territory, Solapur become a resort of traders and the opening of a railway station in 1818 raised it to be one of the chief marts in the Deccan. Raw cotton first came to Solapur in 1840 and in later years, it became the staple trade, though since 1870s, the nearby town of Barshi took much of the cotton trade away from Solapur.

The cotton mills followed the railway. The first cotton mill of Solapur- Solapur spinning and weaving mills-were started by Seth Morarji Goduldas in March, 1877. The other mills that came up in the latter years, (therefore, are in the proximity of the railway station.) On the other hand, the decentralized power loom cotton textile industry is located in the Eastern part of the city.

### **2.4. Demographic Features:-**

In 1991 Census, the population of Solapur City was recorded as 6,04,215. In 2001 Census, the population of Solapur City was recorded as 8,73,009. In 2011 Census, the total population of Solapur

city was recorded as 9,51,118. Out of them, females were 4,68,933 and males were 4,82,185 population in the city area.

**Sex Ratio:-**

'Sex ratio' is defined as the number of female per one thousand male in the population. According to 2011 Census, there are 916 female for every thousand males.

**Literacy:-**

The literacy rate of Solapur city, per 2011 Census, is 77.72% (80.64% male and 66.55%Female).

**Education:-**

Of late, particularly in the post- independence period, Solapur has evolved as an education center in the region. It boasts of 226 primary schools and 92 secondary schools. The city also has 24 collages, imparting mainstream and profession education and 3 polytechnic institutions and one Solapur University, Solapur.

**2.5. Various Dimensions of Industrialization:-**

In little paradox to say that Solapur which stands fourth in the state in concern to the development of industries is a predominantly agricultural. Agriculture provides a means of livelihood to about 70% of the total district population. Solapur is an important center of cotton textile industry ever since the third quarter in the nineteenth century and the district rank fourth in industrial development in the state. The Jacquard Chaddars manufactured at Solapur are very famous all over India. Solapur is a congenial home of the handloom weaving industry which provides employment to a considerable number of workers. Besides sugar industry is also found at a congenial home in some parts of the district. In fact, sugar industry occupies a very important position in the industrial landscape vis-à-vis general economy of the district.

The growth of modern industry in the Solapur stated as far back as in nineteenth century. However, Solapur achieved the fame as a business center before the nineteenth century. The extension of the great Indian Peninsula Railway to Solapur in 1860 and to Raichur in

1870 and the completion of the work of a big reservoir known as 'Ekruk Tank' in 1872 were the three important factors which had contributed to the industrial development in Solapur. In the subsequent 20 to 25 years number of cotton mills has been established in Solapur. It is noteworthy that all the industrial lists who have established the factories in the district have come from outside.

Cotton industry occupies an important place in the economy of the district since times immemorial. They provided a source of livelihood to numerous artisans and craftsmen who were well known for their skill and workmanship. The village craftsmen catered to the needs of the community in respect of various agricultural implements, domestic articles, furniture, clothing, footwear and a variety of articles of daily use and luxury goods. The chief crafts in Solapur since past were dying a yarn handloom weaving of cotton, cloth and working in gold and silver copper and brass, iron stone earth, wood and leather etc. the handloom Western at Solapur hand earned a, great reputation in Western India. Indigo dying and printing was an important industry which attracted buyers from the large part of the then Bombay presidency. However, with the advent of machine made goods the demand for the handicrafts and village industries declined to such an extent that hundreds of craftsmen had to face unemployment or underemployment. This had an adverse impact on the economic conditions of the craftsmen who were forced to take resort to agricultural labour. The decay and slow growth of cottage and village industries could be attributed generally to six handicaps which are inherent in them vis. raw materials, techniques of production, finance, marketing and other socio-economic factories etc.

The problem of under employment of the village craftsman and artisans received the attention of government during post independence period; Government has undertaken considerable efforts to ameliorate economic conditions of these people co-operative societies of artisans and craftsmen were strengthen to provide

financial assistance for encouraging them to adopt improved tools and methods of production. The co-operatives also help the artisans by undertaking sale of the produce which by itself is very beneficial to the artisans. Most of the cottage industries are ancestral in character followed by family member belonging to certain group of the people. Mobility of labour in these industries is not conspicuous.

With a view to improve the lot of artisans and expanding production of consumer goods considerable emphasis is laid by the Government for creating a sound structure of industrial co-operatives. The cottage industries are generally faced with many difficulties in connection with raw material, finance and marketing. These industries often required materials produced by large scale industries. The artisans have often to pay unduly high price for their raw materials because of middlemen. The Bombay industrial and Economic Enquiry Committee Report recommended the organization of workers into association. The work of encouraging the co-operatives of craftsmen and providing financial as well as other assistance to them is entrusted by the Government to the Zilla Parishad authorities. The Government has undertaken several schemes for training the workers engaged in the wool and cotton weaving, tanning and leather work, carpentry and gold smithy. These training schools help to enrich the technical knowledge of craftsmen. The Maharashtra State Village Industries Board in collaboration with the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission had undertaken the development of Khadi industries, handmade paper industry, and village industry committee had undertaken various schemes in the erstwhile Bombay state for the development of village industries.

#### **Cotton Textiles:-**

The first organized industry feasible to start in the district was cotton textile (mill) and was established in 1877. The subsequent period of 20 to 25 years was marked by establishment of a large number of cotton textile mills in Solapur and Barshi, adjacent district place, which were the most important textile centers in the district

even today. The year, 1860 marked the establishment cotton textile mill at Solapur while the new railway line provide a convenient means of transport, the Ekraak Tank be made available sufficient water supply to cotton crop. It resulted in an increase in the area under cotton cultivation. Solapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Solapur was the first textile mill established in 1877. This mill was supposed to be the number one mill in entire Asia. Unfortunately this mill is not in functioning today. At present there are 8 spinning mills functioning in the city, out of which 6 spinning mills belong to private sector and 2 spinning mills to co-operative sector.

#### **Sugar Industry:-**

The Solapur district posse's considerable potentialities of the production of sugarcane due to availability of the production. The sugar industry through established 60 years ago, its development and expansion is only of recent in origin. The co-operative sector is plating the most important role in development. In Solapur Shri Siddehshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. is situated at Kumathe.

#### **Electricity Generation:-**

Solapur city got its first electric supply in 1925 through generating sets driven by steam turbines and reciprocating steam engines owned by a private concern. This supply however was not sufficient to meet the increasing demand due to industrialization during subsequent period. The generating station was therefore, taken over by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and steps were taken to increase the load.

#### **Cottage Industries:-**

Cottage industries occupy an important place in the economy of the district since time immemorial. They provided a source of livelihood to numerous artisans and workman shop. The village craftsmen catered to the needs of the community in respect of various agricultural implements, domestic articles, furniture, clothing footwear and a variety of articles of daily use and luxury goods. The chief crafts in Solapur in the past were dying of yarn, handloom

weaving of cotton, cloth and woolen blankets. Spinning, oil pressing and working in gold and silver copper and brass, iron, stone, earth, wood handloom and leather. The handloom weaving at Solapur had earned a great reputation in Western India. Indigo dying and printing was an important industry which attracted buyers from the large part of the then Bombay Presidency.

However, with the advent of machine made goods, the demand for the handicrafts and village industries decline to the handicrafts and village industries decline to- such an extent that hundreds of craftsmen had an adverse impact on the economic condition of the craftsmen who were forced to take resort to agricultural labour.

The Government has undertaken several schemes for training the workers engaged in wool and cotton weaving, coir, tanning and leather work, carpentry and smith. These training schools help to enrich the technical knowledge of craftsmen. The Maharashtra State Village Industries Board in collaboration with the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission has undertaken the development of Khadi industries, handmade paper industry, village industries, workshops, leather industry, etc. the village industries committee had undertaken various schemes in the erstwhile Bombay state for the development of village industries.

#### **Handloom Weaving Industry:-**

The development of handloom weaving industry in Solapur seems to have commenced in the region of the Peshwas. The settlement of the Madhavrao Peth (the Present Mangalwar Peth) in Solapur sometime in the last quarter of the eighteenth century proved an attraction to many trade and artisan families of weaving communities such as khetri, Momin etc. Pandmashlis maintain that they come to Solapur at the invitation of the Peshwas they were followed by some Togati families. But the industry was not then concentrated in Solapur to any significant extent owing to the unsettled political and civil condition. The handloom industry began to thrive, owing to the improvement and extension of roads and the

increasing availability of better and cheaper means of communication, the extension of the railway line up to Solapur in 1860 accelerated the expansion of the industry.

With the passage of time, small imperceptible change was coming over the organization of industry. A family demanded the unit of work but the factory system began to be increasingly adopted. Similarly, the system of contract work on a large scale basis by the out workers came into prominence. In the technical branch, the fly shuttle began steadily to displace the old throw shuttle and a gradual specialization of the preliminary processes of sizing and warping by a different group of workers also developed. The later change was favored by the factory system. The export dealer, which was also a stockiest, became a permanent and indispensable feature of the industry, the handicraftsmen remain absolutely ignorant about the markets or their exploitation. The lack of finance creates increasing dependencies of the weavers on the yarn dealer- cum-cloth dealer.

The proportion of weavers belonging to different castes to the total number of weavers in the industry has also been changing slowly since the time of Peshwas. Solapur being in the hands of Mahomedian rulers for the greater parts of its history, a large number of Momin weavers were seen in Solapur. Among Hindus, there were Niralis and Lingayat and non-Lingayat Koshtis. During the time of Peshwas, many more Momin families came to Solapur from Sagar, Aland, Dharshiv, Avase and other places from the Nixame territory. Similarly a number of Khetri families migrated to Solapur during this period. Many families of these Hindu and Muslim immigrants made their name in the local industry. Then came Padmashali and Togati weaver from the Nizams territories. But from 1800 onwards the number of Hindu weaver began to rise rapidly due to the steady weaver began to rise rapidly due to the steady influx of the Padmashali Karhandars, now are prominent in the local industry which were settled at Solapur in the fifties and sixties of the last century. After 1870 when the peninsular railway line was extended up to Raichur, Kurhinshetty and

Jayandra, weavers from the Raichur and the surrounding district began to migrate to Solapur. The population of Padmashalis, Jayandra and Kurhinsetty castes went on increasing. The industry is now mostly in the lands of the Padmashali weavers. At the same time, some non-weaving community seems to have made their appearance in the industry mostly in the preparatory processes.

#### **Leather Working:-**

Leather working is one of the old cottage industries in the district. It continues as an ancestral occupation followed by Chambhars, who purchases the finished leather and prepare footwears like chapplas and shoes. The main centers of tanning are, Solapur, Barshi, Sangola and Javale. The raw material required by the industry is tanned leather and chrome leather, thread, wax, nails, heels and rivets. Finished leather from local tanners is also used while the best finished leather is obtained from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur. The tools of a leather worker consist of sewing machine, wooden pieces, pakad, ambur, iron rods, stitching ari and leather kniver (rapi). All the leather goods produced are sold in the local market. Most of the Chambhars carry their business independently; sell their goods to the merchants mostly on cash basis, while sometimes advances are also received from the merchants.

#### **Rope Making:-**

It is an ancestral occupation followed by the people of the Mang community. Ropes of different types for the agricultural operations are prepared from kekat fiber. The activities are carried out in Solapur, Barshi, Pandharpur, Karmala, Mahud, Mohal, Akluj, Akkalkot, Mangalwedha. The raw material required by the industry (kekat fibre) is grown largely along with the banks of irrigation canals in the Malshiras, Pandharpur, Sangola and Barshi talukas. In other talukas kekat as well as in government's waste lands. The kekat is purchased under auction sales by the merchants, who in turn get the fibre processed by the people of Mang community on payment of wages and sell it to the rope makers. Generally, about one third of the fibre

required for the district is imported from the neighboring districts of Ahmednagar and Satara. No new technology and equipment used by the people comprises, wooden log with seven wheels etc. the ropes generally sold in the nearby market places on weekly bazaar days.

Generally, the persons engaged in the business practice their business independently. The agriculturists allow the rope makers to abstain the kekat grown in their fields on condition that they should supply ropes for then return for some wages. The rope makers borrow loans from money leaders, who charge high rates of interest; sometimes merchants pay advances for supply of the produce to them.

#### **Agro-Economy:-**

The major crop of the district is Jower, Wheat, and Sugarcane. Solapur district especially Manghlwedha taluka is known for Jowar. Maldandi Jawar is famous in all over Maharashtra.

#### **Government:-**

District Collector is mainly responsible for the district Administration. The District Collector is assisted by Resident Deputy Collector and the Sub-Divisional Officers to maintain the law and order of the district.

#### **Transport:-**

By railway Solapur is a distance of 456-km from the Mumbai on the main broad gauge rail line of Central Railway connection Mumbai and Chennai. By roadways, it is also well connected by road. State transport connects buses from major cities of the state like Mumbai, Aurangabad and Pune to Solapur.

#### **Division:-**

The Solapur district comprises of three revenue Sub-division, eleven revenue Talukas and 1144 revenue villages.

### **2.5 Three Tank in Solapur City:-**

#### **Motibag Tank:-**

Motibag history of thousands of years is also called Kambher Talav or Kamal Tank because white and pink lilies in the lake. The

lake is declared as bird sanctuary, since thousands of birds visit this tank in the month of December to February. Allan Hume in his books stray fidthers has kept record of the flora and fauna of the tank and vegetation of and birds found in this lake. The Tank is the major attraction of the town.

#### **Shri Siddehshwar Temple Tank:-**

Siddehshwar Temple Lake finds mention way back to 400 yrs. His holiness Shri Siddehshwar ducks this lake for the benefit of the people of this town. He took live Samadhi at same place. Now the temple along with four sides of water is one of the most beautiful lake temple in India.

#### **Hipparaga Tank:-**

Hipparaga Lake or Ekruk tank is which duck for the water requirement of the Solapur. It is for useful irrigation purpose. Now-a-days water of the is used for water supply to the Jai Bhavani Pani Girani. Thousands of migrated birds like flamingo, demoiselle cranes and other migrated birds from Europe, Siberian, and other country visit tank in winter.

#### **Handloom and Power Loom Industry:-**

Solapur is the home of Handloom and Power loom weaving industry which provides employment to a large number of workers. There are around 6000 power loom industries operational in the district. Out of these 300 establishments are registered under Mumbai Shops and Societies Act 1948 and the other 3000 are registered under Factories Act 1948. There are about 25000 Power loom and about 30000 workers are employed. On the Jackard power loom the main production is Chadders, Towels and Napkins. These products are exported to various countries in the world. For the benefits of these workers the following worker unions have been formed and the employed workers are connected to one or the other unions.

1. Lal-Bawta Shramik Workers Union (CITU)
2. Powerloom Workers Union (AITUC)

3. National Powerloom Workers Association (INTUC)
4. Beedi and Powerloom Kamgar Sena (Shivsena)

A separate association for the power loom industry owners 'Solapur District Power loom Holders Association' is functioning to look after the welfare of the power loom industry. Most of the power loom industries are operational in day shift only from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. with two hours break for lunch and recess. Some of the industries are operational in two shifts from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00.p.m. and from 4.p.m. till 12.00 midnight. The employees working on the handloom power loom machines mainly manufacture Jackard Chadders, Towels and Napkins. These workers receive their payments on the 'Piece Rate' basis, based on category of the product. As the 'Piece Rates' of various products are different there is variation in workers earnings. As per the traditional piece rate system the worker gets Rs 70 to 90 per day on an average.

#### **Beedi Industry:-**

Beedi industry is the second important industry in Solapur. There are 250 units of 23 various beedi factories. In these 250 units there are about 72587 women workers and 1725 factory workers in the district. Four beedi unions are working for the welfare of these workers. These are,

1. National Beedi Majdoor Sangh (INTUC)
2. Lal-Bawta Beedi Workers Union (CITU)
3. Solapur Beedi Workers Union (AITUC)
4. Beedi and Powerloom Kamgaar Sena (Shivsena)

Out of these unions National Beedi Majdoor Sangh (INTUC) union, is recognized under 'Maharashtra Kamgaar Sanghtana Recognition and Prohibition of Illegal Workers Tradition Act, 1971' and is functional in six Beedi factories.

#### **2.6 Responsibility of the Solapur Municipal Corporation**

The Solapur Municipal Corporation is within the limits of its territorial area, responsible for the implementation of the provision of these rules and for any infrastructure development for collection,

sorting, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.

Towards this, the Solapur Municipal Corporation

1. Has set up the Solid Waste Collection and Handling cooperative of waste-collectors SWACH - Waste Collectors' Cooperative for undertaking door to door collection of biodegradable and non-biodegradable solid waste from households, shops, offices and other commercial premises.
2. Is setting up of Non-Biodegradable Waste Collection Centers in each Municipal kothi for the sorting and storage of non-biodegradable solid waste into recyclable and non-recyclable waste and processing of recyclable waste. These centers are to be managed by SWACH.
3. Is expected to make arrangements for covered receptacles at public places into which the biodegradable waste may be deposited.
4. Is expected to directly or through its agency, undertake according to a predetermined schedule the collection of biodegradable waste brought to common collection points/ deposited in the receptacles by the collectors of the cooperative.
5. Is expected to directly or through its agency, undertake the collection of non-biodegradable, non-recyclable waste from the Non-Biodegradable Waste Collection centers according to a predetermined schedule.
6. Is expected to directly or through its agency, undertake the collection of biodegradable solid waste from bulk generators such as hotels and restaurants, mangal karyalayas, hospitals, educational institutions, refectories, hostels etc.
7. Is expected to directly or through its agency, undertake the collection of garden waste and cuttings, as per a specified weekly schedule to be made public.
8. Is expected to directly or through its agency, undertake on payment the collection of individual construction and demolition

waste/ debris, as per a specified monthly schedule to be made public.

9. Is expected to use and provide proper vehicles for transportation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable non-recyclable waste so as to avoid mixing the two during transportation.
10. Transportation vehicles shall also be covered appropriately to avoid the spillage of garbage on the roads during transportation.
11. Is expected to provide a list of sites for depositing debris and other construction and demolition waste by generators from time to time. The list should be displayed in each Municipal ward office, in the building permissions department and on the website of the Solapur Municipal Corporation.
12. May directly levy penalties for contravention of arrangements as reported by the agent/ agencies at the next level of waste collection/ transport/ management.
13. In consultation with the State Pollution Control Board, may set up directly or through its agency composting, bio-meth nation or other biological processing facilities for biodegradable waste.
14. In consultation with the State Pollution Control Board may provide specially designed landfill site restricted to non-biodegradable inert waste and other wastes that are not suitable for recycling or for any processing and that land filling should be carried out in a proper and scientific manner.
15. Should through reputed institutes or organizations scientifically analysis each year, waste and debris excavated /removed from sewers, gutters, nallahs and total solid waste collected in the Solapur Municipal Corporation area with respect to non-biodegradable waste. Item wise categorization/ classification of such non-biodegradable waste should also be carried out.
16. Should institute a computerized Management Information System for Municipal solid waste.

## **2.7 Public-Private Participation:-**

The notable feature of the projects is that a private construction company headed by a Solapur resident Shri Phande came forward to meet the challenge of constructing 10,000 low-cost houses. Within a short span of four years, the construction began on 450 acres of land at Khumbari on the Southern fringe of Solapur city. The layout has been designed for an average population of 70,000 with houses organised in groups of clusters. Each group consists of 100 houses located in 25 clusters.

### **Layout:-**

More than half of the 51.36 square-metres of land allotted for each house have been left as open space. Each house, which is approachable by a 3 metre wide road, has a living room, a kitchen, bathroom and latrine. The unique feature of the project is that design changes were made on the suggestions of the beneficiaries. Dome shaped shell roof was changed into a flat one to facilitate vertical expansion in future. Similarly, a huge shaft has been provided in kitchen to be used or sleeping purpose.

## **2.8 Infrastructure:-**

The housing complex will have commercial and institutional areas besides amenity and service centers and playgrounds for which space has been appropriately provided. It includes a 150-bed hospital for which Labour Ministry will provide Rs. One crore for purchase of modern diagnostic equipments. The group clusters of houses are served by 4.5 m, 6 m., 7.5 m., 9 m., and 12 m. wide roads being constructed at a cost of Rs. 6 crore. Zila Parishad, Solapur under Employment Guarantee Scheme, has constructed the main approach road from Khumbari to Neelam Nagar. Another approach road from Akkalkot road to Hotgi road is under construction. The potable water supply Scheme has been sanctioned by the Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran. It consists of two elevated storages reservoirs, sump and distribution network to feed two tanks of 250 litres each installed at individual houses. The State Government has been approached for

grant of Rs. 8 crore for drainage work on which work is expected to begin soon. Maharashtra State Electricity Board has provided Rs. 3.75 crore for electricity supply infrastructure which consists of a sub-station, transformers, 33 KV /11 KV lines and 380 street lights.

### **2.9 Summary:-**

The history of Solapur city and the region around it begins with the ascent of the Mauryan Empire, as Mauryan rule had extended till Karnataka through Maharashtra and the region presently called as Solapur district. This is a unique bird species on the verge of extinction and is therefore highly protected. The sanctuary is located at Nannj. Solapur is an important center of cotton textile industry ever since the third quarter in the nineteenth century and the district rank fourth in industrial development in the state. The Jacquard chaddars manufactured at Solapur are very famous all over India. Solapur is a congenial home of the handloom weaving industry which provides employment to a considerable number of workers. Besides sugar industry is also found at a congenial home in some parts of the district. In fact, sugar industry occupies a very important position in the industrial landscape vis-à-vis general economy of the district. The Government has undertaken several schemes for training the workers engaged in the wool and cotton weaving, tanning and leather work, carpentry and gold smithy.

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