

CHAPTER 2

PROFILE OF KARAD TALUKA

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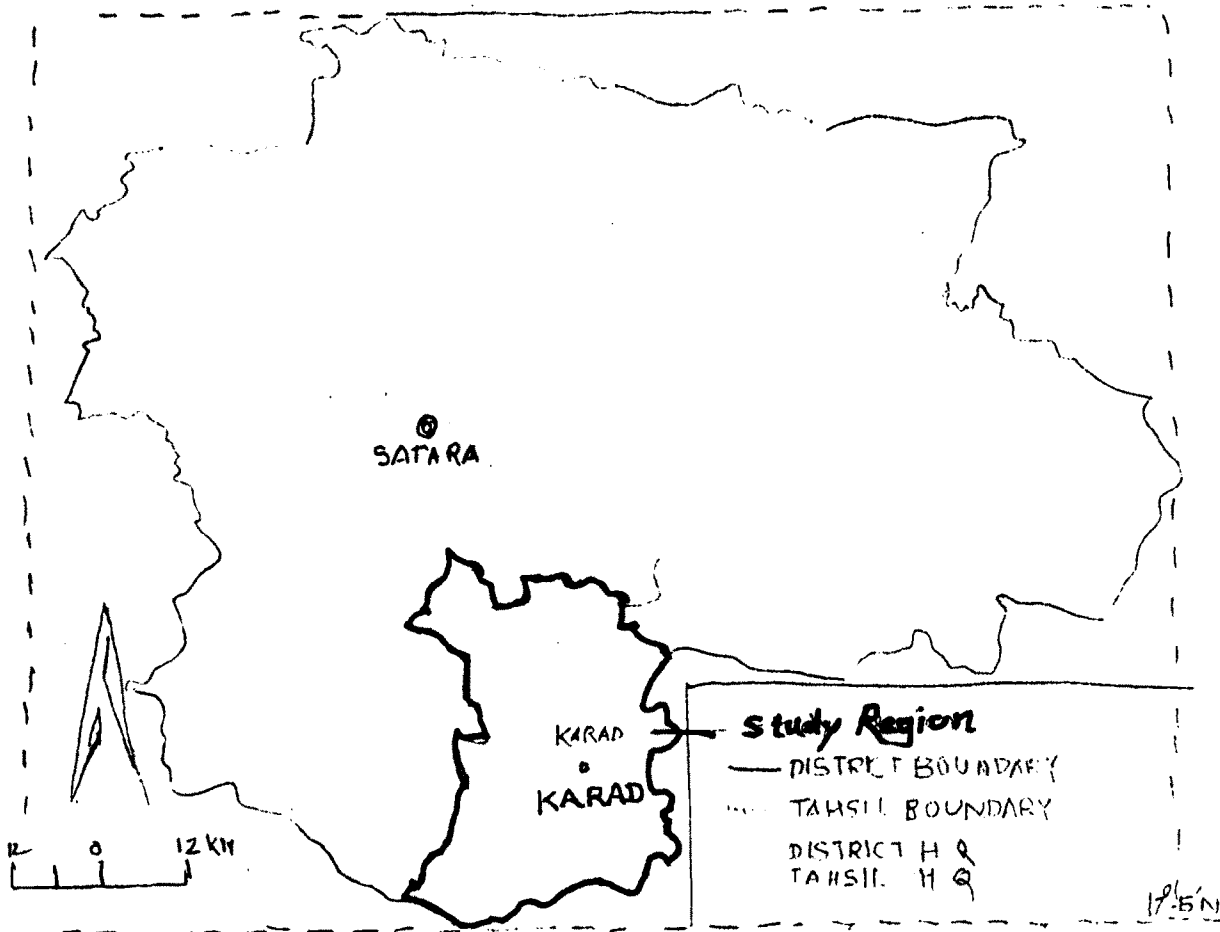
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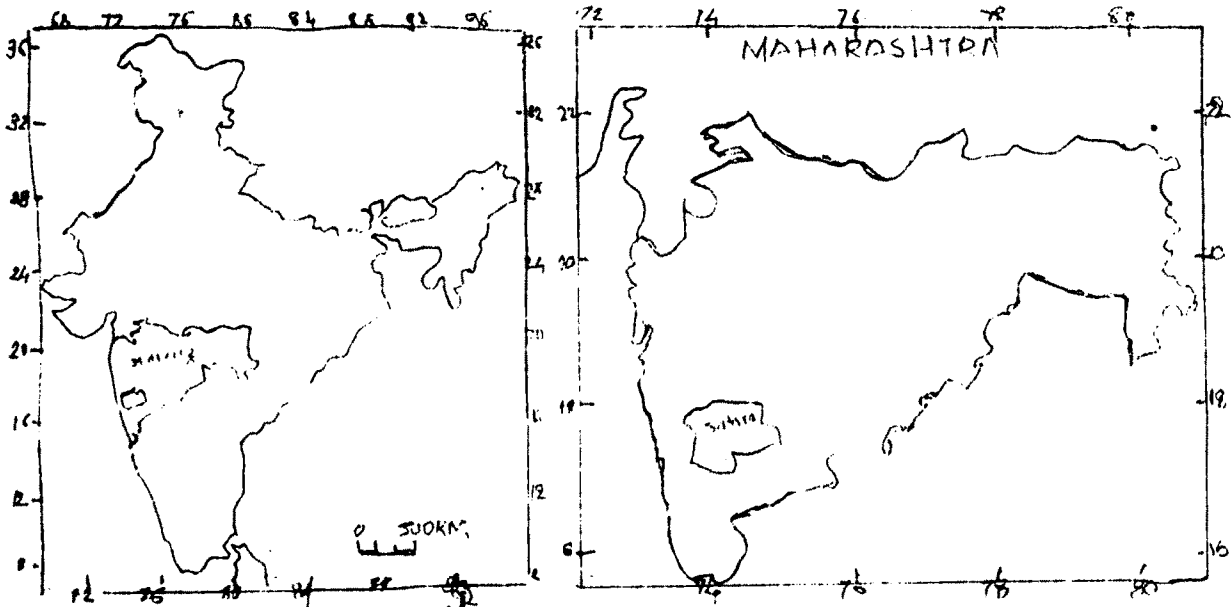


KARAD TAHASIL (ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS)

73° 33' E
18° 11' N



17° 5' N
78° 5' E



CHAPTER 2

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2.1. LOCATION OF KARAD TALUKA :

General:

Karad is Taluka head quarter of the Karad Tahasil situated on the National Highway No.4. It is about 160 km to south away from the Pune. The city is located on the well-known place known as 'Priti Sangam' of Krishna and Koyna Rivers. Karad Taluka in Satara district.Satara district however can be divided into three distinguishable physical divisions viz. Hills and Ghats, Foothills and Plains. The study region comes under 'Plain' physical division. Major portion of the river valleys draining towards northeast and southeast comes under this division. From the view point of human development, this division is the most important area.

2.1.1 CONFIGURATION :-

The Karad town is located at average latitude of 575 m above the mean sea level. The longitude and latitude are 74° and $17^{\circ}40''$ respectively. The general slope of the town is towards the two rivers.

2.1.2 CLIMATE :

Climate concitions are very important because they affect human life considerably.The climate of Karad Taluka is mansoon type. The study region neither experiences abrupt changes of temperature nor extremes of hot or cold.

The daily maximum temperature in hot season is 34°C to 36° while the daily minimum temperature in cold season is between 12°c to 15°c .

There are three seasons in the study region. The hot season is experienced during the month of March, April and May when there is rapid rise in temperature. The rainy season is found between June to September. The minimum, maximum and average rainfall figures of Karad town are as under;

Minimum in Year 1918	-	316 Millimeter
Maximum in Year 1950	-	1195 Millimeter
Average Rainfall	-	785 Millimeter.

Duration of winter season is from the month of November to February. January is coldest month of the year with minimum temperature of 12°C.¹

2.1.3 TRANSPORT:

An efficient system of transport is a pre-requisite to the development of country. It is instrumental in the diffusion of innovation and brings the resources of a region with its easy reach of capital and enterprise. The study region has relatively good network of transport, which includes road and railway. In general road network is well developed in study region. Pune-Banglore (National Highway No.4), road passes through the study region.

Kolhapur - Bombay, a Broadgauge single line railway track passes through central part of the study region. There are in all 4 railway stations in the study region, viz. Shenoli, Karad, Masur and Shirawade.²

2.1.4 POPULATION :

According to 1991 census the population of study region is 4,03,136. At present Karad Taluka (1991 : 4,03,136) Population shows the maximum rural population. In 1901 to 1991 Karad Taluka attained the highest urban population density 21403 and 22370 persons per sq. km. respectively.³

Table No. 2.1

Population of Karad Taluka.

No	Taluka	Total Popu	Rural popu	Urban popu	Sc popu	ST popu	No. of Agricultural persons cultivators.
1	Karad	4,59,955	4,03,136	56,819	51,320	1928	1,06,256
			(87.64%)	(12.35%)	(11.15%)	(0.41%)	(23.10%)

Source - District Census Handbook of Satara 1991

2.1.5 INDUSTRY:

Of the seven important sugar factories in the Satara district, two are in Karad Tahasil they are 'Sahyadri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Yashvantnagar and Krishna Shakari Sakhar Karkhana, Rethare (Bk..) Third one sugar factory under progress is named as Rayat Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana at Mhasoli- Patilwadi. Other important industry into the study region includes Ogale Glass Works at Ogalewadi, Besides there are several small-scale industries established in study region. Further more the M. I. D.C. at Tasawade is being developed fastly.

Good clay for bricks and tiles is found in nearly all riverbanks. Therefore the study region is also known for their bricks and tiles.⁴

2.1.6 AGRICULTURAL:

The Karad Taluka has an area of 63193 hectares of land under cultivation. The agriculture is the backbone of economy of this region. Variety of crops are being taken in the study region in which main food crops are jawar, wheat, bajari and rice, while cash crop are sugarcane and groundnut. Pulses are also cultivated in considerable area. 4 percent of the net sown area in the study region is under cereals. Out of 21 percent is under jawar, 0.41 percent bajari, 10.44 percent under rice, 0.74 percent under wheat has acquire low cultivated land in study region. Pulse accounts for 0.6 percent of the total cultivation land of the study region. Groundnut is an important cash crop in the study region, which accounts for 15.23 percent of the total cultivated area of the study region. Sugarcane mainly cultivated in the part of the study region and accounts for 31.80 percent of the total cultivated area. Karad Taluka has the highest hectares of land under sugarcane (13702)⁵⁶

Table No 2.2: -

CROP PATTERN IN KARAD TAHASIL

Sr. No.	Name	Arca in Hcct.	Production in Tones	Percentage % . land under cultivation
1	Pady	6600	16282	10.44
2	Kharrip Jawar	13090	26180	20.72
3	Bajari	250	266	0.41
4	Nachani	55	90	0.08
5	Corn	2270	4774	3.60
6	Other	450	260	0.74
7	Pigeon	1640	1042	2.59
8	Mung	480	326	0.76
9	Phaseoliesmungo	194	937	0.30
10	Groundnut	11900	20404	18.83
11	Sesamun	20	10	0.03
12	Sunflower	300	180	0.48
13	Karale	200	58	0.32
14	Soyabin	5640	9065	8.9
15	Sugarcane	20,100	20904	31.80
Total		63189	100778	100%

Source - Daily Sakal , 26 May 2000 Mr. Kadam, Agricultural

Officer, Panchayat Samitee office, Karad.

The total land under cultivation in Karad Tahasil is of about 63,189 hectares. Taluka has total agricultural production of 1,00,77 M.T. of which sugarcane production is 20,904 M.T. and it is about at 31.80% of the total of cashcrop. Minimum land under cultivation is for the crop Phaseoliesmungo is only about 0.3%. The southwest part of Taluka is mostly non-irrigated. In this part mostly *Kharip* Crop

like Jawar has been cultivated. So *Kharip* crop cultivation is 20.72% of the total land. Paddy is also the main crop and next is Jawar at about 10.44% of the total land.^{5 5}

2.1.7 LANDUSE :

Total geographical area of the Karad Taluka is 1069.4 sq. km It is supported in the District Census book that 764 sq.km. land have been cultivated while 578.9 sq.km land was under crop in the year 1991. The rural area notified is 1066.9 sq.km., while 25.4 sq. km. land is under urban area.⁶

Table 2.3: -

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND LANDUSE

Year	Taluka	Total area in sq.kms	Total cultivated land sq.kms	Total cultivable land	Total cropped area	Rural area	Urban area
1981	Karad	1069.4	809	801.2	456.9	1044.1	25.3
1991	"-	"-	764	914	578.9	1066.9	25.4

Table No 2.4:

GENERAL LAND USE OF KARAD TALUKA IN, 1991

Sr. No.	Category	Area In Hect.	Percentage
1	Forest	13152	12.50%
2	Irrigated	15694	14.92%
3	Unirrigated	56911	54.12%
4	Cultivable waste	8699	8.27%
5	Not available for cultivation	107118	10.19%
	Total Land	105174	100%

The data in the table shows the land utilization in Karad Tahasil in 1991. In the Karad Taluka land reserved under forest was 13152 Hect., which accounts 14.93% for the total geographical area of the study regions. It is observed that the total total irrigated land available was 15694 Hect, i.e 14.93%. Total unirrigated land was 56,911 Hect.. The percentage of nonirrigated land was greater than the irrigated land. The cultivable waste was 8,699 Hect. and the land not available for cultivation was 107118 Hect. The percentage of land not available for cultivation, compared to cultivable waste, was in a larger portion. The total tabulated geographical area was of 105174 hectors.³

2.1.8 IRRIGATION:

"Irrigation is the artificial application of water to overcome the deficiencies in rainfall for the growing of crops⁷. It is essential for better yield and for assurance of the crops. Karad Taluka has region of 105174 hectares of cultivated land of which 15694 hectares of cultivated land is under irrigation and it's a percentage is 14.93 percent of the total land cultivation.⁸

2.1.9 CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN KARAD TALUKA

The Karad Taluka has well-developed network of co-operative movement in agricultural sector. No. of societies have been established before 1917. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939 had been implemented in Maharashtra. As a result the Karad Agricultural Production Marketing Society was established, which was the first in Maharashtra.⁹

Table No.2.5**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE KARAD TALUKA**

Sr. No.	Name of co-operative society	No.
1	Primary Agricultural Co-Operative Society	132
2	Urban Co-Operative Bank	6
3	Workers Co-Operative Credit Society	34
4	Other Urban Co-Operative Credit Society	129
5	Taluka Sale-Purchase Union	1
6	Primary Vegetables Marketing Society	1
7	Co-Operative Sugar Factory	3
8	Co-Operative Primary Oil Mill	1
9	Others Primary Agricultural Goods Supplying Society	1
10	Co-Operative Farming Society	1
11	Weaving Co-Operative Societies	5
12	Primary Cobblers Society	1
13	Industrial Production Co-Operative Society	5
14	General Mechanical & Technological Business Co-Operative Societies	4
15	Construction Material Producing Co-Operative Societies	2
16	Other Various Business And Communal Co-Operative Societies	8
17	Weaving Mill	1
18	Weaving Mill	2
19	Industrial Housing Co-Operative Societies	5
20	Central Consumer Stores	17
21	Primary Consumer Store	85
22	Housing Co-Operative Society	14
23	Labor Co-Operative Society	3
24	Transporting Co-Operative Societies	1
25	Best Living Co-Operative Societies	1
26	Co-Operative Dispensary	58

27	Co-Operative Lift Irrigation Schemes Society	2
28	Other Boat Club, Cinema Co-Operative Society	1
29	Taluka Works Union Co-Operative Society	1
Total		525

Source - Panchayat Samiti Office, Karad.

12. CONCLUSION

It can be said that Karad Taluka , the study region having an area on altitude below 600 meters, comes under 'Plain' physical division. Due to the confluence of the rivers - Krishna and Koyana it has plenty of fertile land which is under cultivation in both harvesting period - Kharip and Rabbi. The study region is also graced by Nature and good climate. Since pre-Independence, it has been at the forefront at all levels - political, social, cultural and educational. There is a greater development in private as well as public sectors. The net work of co-operative movement, industrial development, small scale industrial agriculture, transport facilities and banking facilities have contributed to the over all development of Karad Tahasil



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