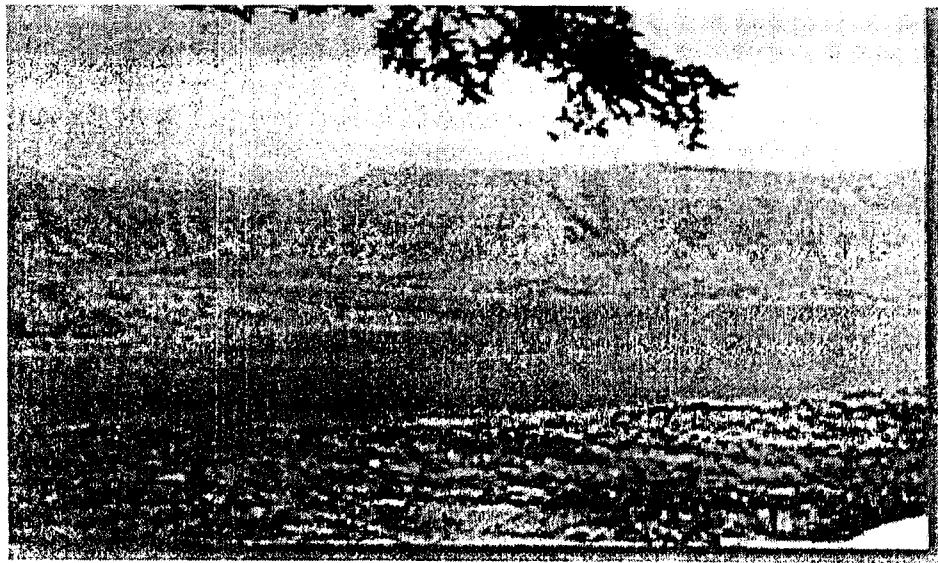


## CHAPTER - III

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WAI - TALUKA



## CHAPTER -III

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WAI -TALUKA

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION: -

Every Tehsil presents its own particular situation in its own special way. Its uniqueness can firstly be attributed to its natural resources, because primarily human society tends to adjust itself to its natural environment and which is not homogeneous at all over the world. Some parts of the Tehsil, more favoured by natural environment or show more advancement while other parts, where rigours of climate make life of people more difficult, remain naturally backward. Thus geographical conditions, by and large, determine the state of society.

As time advances and human culture matures, the human element becomes more influential source in bringing about all sided development of the region. Thus the traits of society in any region are partly to be understood in terms of natural or environmental relationship and partly in terms of kind, character and qualities of the people.

In order to understand the history-educational, social economic, political of a tehsil, it becomes imperative to have a thorough study of its local, physical as well as socio-economic aspects. Such studies also help us to understand the relationship between educational development and socio-economic development of the study area.

### 3.2 HISTORY OF WAI TALUKA

Wai Town is the Head-quarter of Wai Taluka. It is located in 17°57' North and 73°54' east of the river Krishna . It is 32 K.M. north by west of Satara and 32 K.M. east of Mahabaleshwar town. Wai is

one of the most sacred places on the river Krishna and has a large Brahmin population. It is believed that Wai in Satara District is the "Viratnagari" where Pandavas lived in the 13<sup>th</sup> year of their exile" <sup>1</sup>.

Between 1453 and 1480, Wai was a military post of the Bahamani Sultans and supplied troops for Mohamed Gawan's expedition to the Konkan region. In 1648, Wai town was the head-quarter of Bijapur official, in 1659 it passed in to the hands of the Maratha. After that wai remained a Maratha possession and was occupied in 1753 on behalf of the Peshwa by Rajaram's widow, Tarabai. During this period, Nanasaheb Peshwa built a Palace near Wai at 'Menawali' which is known as "Mastani Mahal".

In 1791, it belonged to the Raste Family. The face of the Krishna river for half a mile is lined with steps or ghat. Wai is a commercial centre and also place of pilgrimage. Wai town possesses more than 100 temples on the banks of river Krishna. In the adjacent villages 'Lohare' and 'Menavali' are some interesting Buddhist caves.<sup>2</sup>

### 3.3 LOCATION :-

The Wai Taluka lies between 17°57' and 18°1' North latitude and 73°41' and 74°54' East Longitude. According to 1991 census the tehsil covers an area of 610.4 Sq.K.M. and has a population of 1,67,532. It occupies 5.91% part of the Satara District. It covers 6.77% of population of the District.

Wai Tehsil is located in the basin of river Krishna. It is surrounded by Koregaon to the East, Mahabaleshwar to the West,

Bhor and Khandala Taluka to the North, and Javali and Satara Taluka to the south. It is also surrounded by Pune and Raigad District.

### 3.4 PHYSICAL FEATURES : -

There are various types of land in Wai Taluka. The part of Krishna river basin is a plane. The Sahyadri Mountains occupy the Western part of the tehsil. The high plateau lies nearby the tehsil. The Eastern part of the Wai Taluka is nearby the Mumbai -Pune- Bangalore National High way No.4 that is plane and fertile.

(a) **River** - The Krishna is one of the three great sacred rivers of southern India like Godavari and Kaveri. It flows from the Western part to the Eastern part of the Tehsil, and reaches the Bay of Bengal. Dhom, Menavali, Wai, Bhuinj and Panchwad are the five major towns / villages on the banks of river Krishna. It flows about 110 miles within Satara District and 30 miles within Wai Taluka "Gomukh "is the origin of river Krishna which is popularly known as ' **Krishnabai** '. From the source Krishna runs east for about 15 miles till it reaches the town of Wai. It meets Kudali River from the right about 2 miles south of Panchwad on the south of Wai.

(b) **Soil** - The soil fertility and productivity is different in different parts of the Wai Tehsil. The western part of the Tehsil is less fertile due to hilly areas and the middle part of the Wai Taluka is medium fertile, while eastern part is most fertile and known as " Sugar belt of Wai Taluka ".

(c) **Climate, Rainfall and Temperature** - The climate, rainfall and temperature on an average is moderate in Wai Taluka.

(d) **Forest** - The western part of the Wai Tehsil is surrounded by forest. In Wai Taluka, the total area under forest is 12,800 hectares (32,000 acres).

(e) **Rainfall** - There are 83.1 rainy days.<sup>4</sup> In tehsil average rainfall of 710 m.m. is recorded in 1999-2000.

(f) **Temperature** - In cold season, the maximum temperature is 27.5° c. and minimum is 14.4° C. Whereas in May the maximum temperature is 39° c. and minimum 20.2° C.

(g) **Fish and Fisheries** - As the Tehsil does not have a coastline, there is only a limited scope for fishing. The main source of fishing is the Dhom Dam and the Krishna River. The best or at least, the most frequently eaten fish are the Maral, Malya, Tambat, Shingada and wamb. The chief fishing communities in the tehsil are Bhois, Kolis and Katkaris. Even the fishing communities have to take subsidiary occupation for their livelihood. About 700 people/persons were directly or indirectly dependent on this occupation in 1991. It has increased up to 900 persons in 2001.

### **3.5 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES :-**

The population of Satara District as per 1991 census stands at 24,51,372 including 12,08,375 males and 12,42,997 females.

The population of Wai Taluka as per 1991 census was 1,67,532 and that of Wai Town 26,289 respectively. It has increased to 1,89,293 (Total population of Wai Taluka) and 31,090 (Wai Town) respectively.

Out of the total population of 1,67,532 persons, 80,684 were the males (48.16%) and 86,848 (51.84%) were the females. About 1,41,243 (84.30%) were residing in rural areas and remaining 26,289 (15.69%) was urban population.

The growth of population in terms of absolute and percentage as well as average growth rate is shown in the table given below. Besides this, the growth of Rural-Urban, Male - Female population Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Population growth during the last 50 years in Wai Taluka is shown in following few tables. Recently, the World Bank's World Development Report 1998-99 has given more stress on qualitative aspect of population rather than quantitative growth of population. Thus qualitative growth of population is an important indicator of Human Resource Development.

### 1. General Population Growth in Wai Taluka:

**Table No 3.1 - General Population Growth in Wai Taluka (1951-2001)**

Census Year.	Total Population	Decadal Growth of Wai		Average Annual Growth Rate.
		Absolute	Percent.	
1961	1'05'000	17,000	19.31%	1.93
1971	1,25,000	20,000	19.04%	1.90
1981	1,43,000	18,000	14.4 %	1.44
1991	1,68,000	25,000	17.48%	1.74
2001	1,89,000	21,000	12.5 %	1.25
<b>2011</b>	<b>2,12,795</b>	<b>23,582</b>	<b>23.5 %</b>	<b>2.35</b>

*Note - Projected population is derived from District Planning Officer's Chart.*

**Source- (I) Census Handbook of Satara District 1961, 1991.**

*(ii) District Social and Economic Abstract - 2001-02.*

*(iii) Projected population of Satara District.*

It is seen from Table 3.1 that, there are ups and downs in the decennial growth and average annual growth of population in Wai Taluka. It is also observed that, the average annual growth rate has been continuously falling during the last five decades (i.e. 1951 to 2001).

## 2. Sex-wise growth of population in Wai Taluka : -

The total population of Wai Tehsil according to 1991 census was 1,67,532 persons, comprising 80,684 males and 86,848 females. The following table 3.2 depicts the decennial growth of population on the basis of sex.

**Table NO: 3.2 Sex-wise growth of population in Wai Taluka during the period 1951 to 2001**

Census Year	Total Population	Total Persons		% Growth in Population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951	88,000	42,000	46,000	-	-
1961	1,05,000	49,000	56,000	16.66	21.74
1971	1,25,000	60,000	65,000	22.44	16.07
1981	1,43,000	68,000	75,000	13.38	15.38
1991	1,68,000	81,000	87,000	19.11	16.00
2001	1,89,000	92,000	97,000	13.68	11.49

Source - (I) Census handbook, 1991, Satara District.

(ii) District Social and Economic Abstract Satara District-1999-2000 and 2001-202.

The sex-wise growth of population reflects the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population.

It is seen from the Table 3.2 above that there are ups and downs in case of male population, while female population in Wai Taluka has shown a downward trend in growth.



In Wai Taluka, as a whole there were 1076 females for every thousand males. The sex ratio was significantly higher than that of the Satara District (1029) and Maharashtra State (934 per 1000 males). Generally rural areas have a higher proportion of females than the urban areas. In Wai Taluka, the sex ratio of rural area was higher than the District average.

**(3) Rural Urban Population :**

According to the 1991 Census, the total population of Wai Tehsil Stands at 1,67,532 comprising 1,41,243 rural population and 26,289 urban population.

Out of the total population 1,67,532 of Wai Taluka, 84.30% were residing in rural areas and remaining 15.76% in urban areas. Thus the percentage of rural population (Rural population 84,.30%) of Wai Taluka is smaller than that of the District and higher than that of the District in case of Urban population (15.70%) . The growth of rural-urban population is shown in the following table No 3.3.

From Table-3.3, given below, it is clearly seen that, the rate of growth of population (Rural-Urban) is less than that of the State and Satara District, as a whole. And the percentage growth of rural population is higher than that of the Urban population during the period.

**Table 3.3 : Rural Urban Growth of Population in Wai Taluka.**

Census Year	Total Popula- tion	Rural Popula- tion	Urban Popula- tion	% Growth in P.C.P.A .In Wai Taluka	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951	88,000	72,000	16,000	-	-
1961	1,05,000	87,000	18,000	2.08	1.25
1971	1,25,000	1,04,000	21,000	1.95	1.66
1981	1,43,000	1,19,000	25,000	1.44	1.90
1991	1,68,000	1,41,000	26,000	1.84	0.4
2001	1,89,000	1,58,000	31,000	1.20	1.912

Source:- Census 2001, Satara District.

#### **(4) Growth of SC/ST population in Wai Taluka :**

There is a slight change in the definition of Scheduled Caste in 1991<sup>5</sup>. Up to 1981 Scheduled Castes could belong to Hindu or Sikh religions only but for 1991 census, in addition to these, it may belong to Buddhist and Nav-Buddhist religions also. According to 1991 Census, 59 castes and 47 tribes were declared to be recognized as SC/ST population in the State.

The Scheduled Caste population at the time of 1991 Census in Satara District was 2,33,014 comprising of 1,16,914 males and 1,16,100 females. It constitute 9.51% of the total population

The scheduled caste population in Wai Tehsil at the time of 1991 Census was 10609 comprising 8282 rural (78.06%) and 2327 urban (21.94%) population. It accounts for 6.33% of the total population of Wai Tehsil.

The Scheduled Tribe population during 1991 census was 2825 persons. comprising 2530 rural (89.56%) and 295 urban (10.44%)

population. It constitute 1.51% percent of total Tehsil population. Thus the SC/ST population in Wai Taluka accounts for 7.84% of the total population.

**Table No 3.4 The Rural - Urban break-up of this SC/ST Population in Wai Taluka is indicated below (1991 Census).**

<b>(A) – Rural</b>	-Scheduled Castes-	8282 persons
	-Scheduled Tribes-	2530 persons
	Total --	10812

(7.65%) of the total rural population.

<b>(B) Urban</b>	-Scheduled Castes-	2327 persons
	-Scheduled Tribes-	295 persons
	Total -	2622

(9.97%) of the total urban population.

*Source - Census Handbook 1991, Satara District PP-29,30.*

#### **(5) Density of Population :-**

It is defined as 'the number of persons per square kilometer'. The density of population in India in 1991 was 267 per Sq. k. m., which rose to 324 per Sq. k .m. in 2001. In Maharashtra State, the density of population in 1991 was 257 per Sq. K .M. which has risen up to 314 per Sq. K. M. whereas in Satara District and Wai Taluka the density of population in 1991 was 234 and 271 per Sq. K. M. respectively.

Within the Tehsil, among the 120 villages, there are wide variations in density of population. The big villages like Bavdhan, Bhuij, Surur, Kavathe, Panchwad, Udtare and Anewadi had more density of population than that of western region villages.

**Table 3.5 : Density of Population ( Census-2001 ) :-**

Sr. No	India / State District/ Tehsil	Total Population Census 2001	Density of Population		
			1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	India	1,02,70,15,247	207	267	324
II	Maharashtra	9,67,52,247	204	257	314
III	Satara District	27,97,652	195	234	267
IV	Wai Tehsil	1,89,213	141	271	366

*Source- Census Handbook 2001, Satara District.*

It is clearly observed that, the density of Population in India, Maharashtra, Satara and Wai Tehsil shows an increasing trend. The land-man ratio is continuously falling since 1981.

#### **(6) Literacy Rate :-**

For the purpose of census of 2001, a person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any Indian language is treated as literate.

The quality of population can be judged from life expectancy (Health Criterion), level of literacy and the level of education (General, Technical and Professional or Occupational).

**Table No. 3.6 Literacy Rate. :-**

Sr. No.	Unit	Population 2001	% Growth in literacy.		
			1991	2001	% Growth
i	India	1,02,70,15,247	52.2	65.4	13.2
ii	Maharashtra	9,67,52,247	64.9	74.67	9.77
iii	Satara District	27,97,652	66.67	M- 81.61 F- 53.35	14.94
iv	Wai Tehsil	1,89,213	71.09	M- 84.02 F- 59.29	12.93

*Source - (I) Census Handbook - 1991 Satara District.*

*(ii) Information compiled from NSSO survey.*

It is seen from the Table 3.6 that, the Literacy rate of Wai Taluka is higher than that of the India, Maharashtra State and Satara District. This indicates qualitative aspect of development of the region.

**Table No. 3.7 - Brake-up of Literacy rate in Wai Taluka (Census-1991) on Sex, Area and Caste Basis.**

Sr. No.	Criterion	SATARA DISTRICT			WAI TEHSIL		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i	Male-female	100.00	59.08	40.92	100.00	56.33	43.67
ii	Rural Population	100.00	59.44	40.56	100.00	56.43	43.43
iii	Scheduled Caste	57.77	73.63	41.92	62.41	77.05	48.04
iv	Scheduled Tribe	52.38	64.64	39.56	46.70	63.82	29.75

Source - Census Handbook 1991 Satara District.

From the Table 3.7 above, it is observed that, the Male-Female literacy rate in Wai Taluka was higher than that of the Satara District, Whereas the female literacy rate in rural Wai Taluka was higher than that of the Satara District, whereas in case of Scheduled Castes the literacy rate was higher than that of the Satara District. On the contrary, the literacy rate of scheduled Tribes population in Wai Taluka is lower than that of the Satara District.

#### (7) Sex Ratio -

In Satara District, as a whole, there are 1029 females for every thousand males. The sex ratio was significantly higher than that of the State average of 934.

Generally, rural areas have a higher proportion of females than the urban areas. Satara District as well as Wai Tehsil also confirm this trend. The sex ratio for rural and urban area of Satara District were 1045 and 926 corresponding to the State average of 972 and 875 respectively. In Wai Taluka, according to 1991 census, the sex ratio was 1076 females per thousand males. The break up of this represents the sex ratio 1098 (rural area) and 968 (urban area). Thus the sex ratio in Wai Taluka was highest when compared with that of the Satara District, Maharashtra State and India.

**Table No- 3.8 - Sex Ratio - 1971-1991.**

Year	Maharashtra			Satara District			Wai Taluka		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1971	930	985	820	1037	1062	885	1025	1060	916
1981	937	987	850	1061	1085	916	1035	1065	985
1991	925	975	876	1029	1045	926	1027	1035	964

*Source - Census Handbook, Satara District -1991*

Table 3.8 reveals that, sex ratio of Wai Taluka in case of rural and urban area during the period was higher than that of the Maharashtra State and Satara District.

**(8) Working Population :-**

The census of 1991, recorded 36.56 % of the district population as main workers, 7.95% as marginal workers and the remaining 55.49% as non-workers. This shows that, one-third of the population of the District is engaged in economically productive activity as the main workers. Within the District, work participation

rate recorded in 1991 census was the highest (39.47%) in Javali Tahsil and the lowest 28.99% in Koregaon Tehsil.

The working population can be classified into three segments viz., main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The main workers are distributed in nine industrial categories whereas non-workers included, persons engaged in household duties, students, dependents, retired persons, beggars etc.

The work participation rate for workers is defined as 'the percentage of total workers to total population'. According to 1991 census, 36.57% of the District population was main workers and 7.95% as the marginal workers and the remaining 55.48% as a non-workers.

Among the main workers, male participation rate in the District was 48.68%, while that of female was 24.79% as per 1991 census.

Among the main workers, the work participation rate was 36.95%, marginal workers 8.81% and the non-workers 54.24%. Among this the male workers were 47.83%, marginal male workers 0.73% and male non-workers 51.44%. Whereas, the female main workers were 26.84%, the marginal female workers were 16.32% and non-female workers 58.84%. This implies that there is a significant increase in the work participation rate of female in Wai Taluka during the period 1981-91.

Generally, the work participation rate is higher in rural than in the urban area. Among the main workers, the male workers participation rate in rural area was higher than that of female.

#### **(9) Literacy and Education : -**

The percentage of literacy in Wai Tehsil has increased substantially from 25.60% in 1951 to 71.09% in 1991. The female

literacy rose from 11.00% in 1951 to 59.26% in 1991. The male literacy rose from 41.95% in 1951 to 84.10% in 1991. The latest 1991 figures revealed that, 71.09% of the total population in Wai Tehsil is literate as against the State average of 54.50% in 1991 and Satara District average of 66.67%.

Within the Tehsil, the literacy rate is highest in Wai Town and five big villages like Bavdhan, Bhoinj, Panchwad, Kenjal, Ozarde, etc. whereas the western region villages are lagging much behind.

Educational amenity is available in almost 95% villages in Wai Taluka. Especially primary education is made available in almost every village, wadi and vasti of Wai Taluka.

At the end of the year 2001, there were 172 primary schools, 35 Secondary schools, Higher Secondary school, 6 Junior Colleges of education, 2 colleges of Higher Education, one Industrial Training Institute and number of computers educational institutions in Wai Taluka.

### **3.6 (A) AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAI TALUKA :-**

Agriculture forms the backbone of Indian economy and despite concerted industrialization in the last five decades, agriculture occupies a place of pride. Being the largest industry in the country, agriculture provides employment to around 65% of the total work force in India. Therefore, the significance of the agricultural development can't be under-estimated.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the District. Out of the total main working population, 70.85% population in the District is engaged in agriculture. The District has nearly 7,91,460.00 hectares (74.79%) area under cultivation, out of the total geographical area of 10,58,243.00 hectares the District.



According to 1991 census, the total population of Wai Taluka is 1,67,532. Out of this, the total population engaged in agricultural sector either as cultivators or labourers or others for their livelihood was 83.97%. The total cultivable land in Wai Taluka as per 1991 census is 93,816 acres, the cultivated area covered about 93.5% of the total cultivable land. Thus 6.5% area is useful but not brought under cultivation. The forest is situated in the western part of the Wai Tehsil. It covers 20.5% or 3200.0 acres of land. Thus it is higher than the District percentage of forest area

In 1995-96 total cropped area was 46,600 acres of which 18,275 acres or 31.6% were under irrigation. Irrigation by wells and canals are common in Wai Taluka. At some places (villages near river Krishna) had used river water for irrigation. Tanks and bandhara's provide another source of irrigation. Among the major irrigation works in the Tehsil, Dhom Dam (right and left canal) have irrigated 15,660 acres of the net irrigated land (40.90%) and wells 33.80% and other sources has irrigated 25.30% of the irrigated land in Wai Taluka. Canal Irrigation in Sugar Cane belt is well-known in Wai Taluka.

#### (1) Food Crops :-

The main crops in Wai Taluka are Jowar (Kharif and Rabbi), bajara, rice, wheat sorghum, maize, groundnut, and sugarcane. The foodgrains covered about 18,640 hectares (46,600 acres) of cultivable land (nearly 49.6%). Jowar covered 12,206 hectares (30,515 acres) i.e. 76% of the cropped land. Rice covered 2992 hectares (16.5%), wheat account for 1563 hectares, Bajara 1374 hectares, vari and maize 507 hectares. Thus the foodgrains production covered about 46,600 acres (49.6%) of the total cropped area in Wai Taluka.

**(ii) Non-food crops :-**

Groundnut, sunflower, chillies and cotton are the important non-food crops in Wai Taluka. In 1991 groundnut covered an area of 11092 acres or 23.80% of the total cropped area. Sunflower 475 acres (1.01%), chillies 57 acres (0.12%) of total cropped area.

**(iii) Vegetables and fruits :-**

Vegetables and fruit production accounts for 1459 hectares (3847.5 acres) and 144 hectares (360 acres) of area. Vegetables and fruits are generally produced in bulk and sent to the nearest market i.e. Pune-84 K.M., Mahabaleshwar 32 K.M., Panchgani 13 K.M., Khed, Dapoli, Mahad and even Mumbai and Belgaum market by highway trucks.

In 1991, the total area available for cultivation was 1,02,250 acres. It was 0.72 acre per head for the rural population as against net cultivated area was 93,816 acres and its availability was 0.66 acre.

**(iv) Live stock :-**

The livestock continues to be a valuable possession of the farmer and holds an important place in rural economy. Moreover, the growth and development of agricultural sector depends, to some extent, on availability of the livestock. In 1995-96, there were 1060 bullocks, 7897 cows, 167 he buffaloes, 6567 she buffaloes 20319 sheep and 12915 goats and 66086 hens in Wai Taluka.

**3.6 (B) IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN WAI TALUKA :-**

Irrigation assumes special importance in the scheme of agricultural. The main sources of water supply are Government canals, wells, bandharas and tanks. Lift irrigation from rivers, streams,

and wells through installation of pumping sets has also benefited many villages.

Fields are irrigated at frequent intervals. The interval depends upon the season, the type of soil and requirement of crops and varies from eight to fifteen days. Out of total cropped area of 46,600 acres of which 38,275 acres or (31.6%) were under irrigation in 1995-96.

The major irrigation works in the Tehsil (Dhom-Balkavdi and Nagewadi work in progress ) have irrigated about 15,660 acres of the net irrigated land (40.90%) and wells (33.80%) and other sources have irrigated 25.30% of the irrigated land in Wai Taluka. However, canal irrigation occupies the core role in irrigation development in Wai Tehsil.

The main irrigation projects in Satara district are Dhom Dam, Kanher Dam, Koyna Dam and Veer Dam. Krishna Irrigation Project with two dams, one at Dhom in Wai Taluka across the river Krishna and the other at Kanher across the river Venna along with their left bank canal and right bank Canal system from each of these dams<sup>7</sup>

Dhom Dam is a composite dam with Canal on either side of the river and has benefited all area of 32,925 hectares of Wai Satara and Koregaon Taluka of Dist. Satara. The lengths of left Bank Canal and Right Bank Canal are 113 Kms and 66 kms respectively. The work of Dhom Dam was completed in 1976 and Irrigation started since then.

The ultimate total benefited area under Krishna Projects (Dhom & Kanher) is 74,000 hectares, out of which potential declared so far, is 42,995 hectares.

**The Salient features of Krishna Project are: -****69**

1. Dam - Dhom Dam on Krishna River near Dhom Village.
2. Catchment Area. -
3. 75% dependable yield - 15.37 T.M.C.
4. Annual utilization - 15.37 T.M.C.
5. Storage -
6. No of villages : -
  - (i) Fully affected - 13 .
  - (ii) Partly affected - 2 .
  - (iii) Land acquisition- 2940.44 hectares
  - (iv) P.A. f. (FAMILIES)  
land acquisition - 3128 H
  - (v) Canals - 1848.11Mtrs

**(7) Canal-wise command Area -**

The following table Shows canal wise command Area of the Krishna Project.

**Table No.3.9 - Canal-wise command Area.**

Sr. No.	Canals	Length in K.M.	Command Area I.C.A.	Cropped Area in Hectares.	Canal Capacity cymec /Sec.
1	Dhom				
	L.B.C.	153	24825	38479	21.20
	R.B.C.	59	8100	12555	5.81
2	Kanher				
	L.B.C.	21	1605	2456	27.73
	R.B.C.	58	8465	12051	7.23
3	Arphal				
	L.B.C.	235	31005	46818	27.73
	total		74000	115259	

Source - A Note on Krishna Irrigation Project -1995 P 3,4.

**(8) Talukawise Command Area. : I.C.A. in hectares.**

Table No. 3.10.

Canals	No. of Villages.				Total. Satara District
	Wal Taluka	Satara Taluka	Koregaon Taluka	Javali Taluka.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dhom					
L.B.C.	4909 (17 Nos)	4017 (13 Nos)	15899 (37 Nos)	-	24825
R.B.C.	2900 (12 Nos)	3000 (11 Nos)	2200 (11 Nos)	-	8100
Total	7809 (29 Nos)	7017 (24 Nos)	18099 (48 Nos)	-	32925

Ref :- A note on Krishna Project 1995-96 P.4

**Table No.3.11 Yearwise /Seasonwise Irrigation Development  
-Dhom Project. (hectares)**

Year	Season	Dhom Project			Total
		Canal and Canal lift	Well Irrigation	River and Bandhara	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1992-93	Khariff	3204	1519	50	4773
	Rubbi	12459	3395	1134	16988
	H.W.	3670	1050	50	4770
	Two Seasonals	92	199	21	312
	Perennials	1555	2982	674	5211
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20980</b>	<b>9145</b>	<b>1929</b>	<b>32054</b>
1993-94	Khariff	3626	2883	960	7469
	Rubbi	12759	6417	1999	21175
	H.W.	4571	1991	40	6602

1993-94	Two Seasonals	143	191	-	334
	Perennials	1404	3585	1161	6150
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21944</b>	<b>14231</b>	<b>4175</b>	<b>40350</b>
1994-95	Khariff	3303	4449	4525	12277
	Rubbi	12526	5161	4394	22081
	Two Seasonals	114	87	-	201
	Perennials	2143	3609	950	6702
	<b>Total</b>				<b>41261</b>

Ref :- A Krishna Project - Note on Irrigation P-6.

The Table No.3.11. reveals the following facts. -

- (i) In case of Khariff season, total area under Irrigation has increased from 4733 (14.89%) to 12277 (29.75%). It has more than doubled during the period 1992-94 to 1994-95.
- (ii) In case of Rabbi Season, there is a steady growth in area under irrigation from 52.99% (1992-93) to 53.51% in 1994-95.
- (iii) In case of perennials, area under irrigation was (16.25%) during the period 1992-93, which has decreased to (3.48%) and again it has increased upto 5.20% of the total irrigated area.

### 3.7 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAI TALUKA :-

Maharashtra State is one of the most advanced states in the country. However, Satara District has not achieved a high degree of industrialization. Much remains to be accomplished.

The Satara District has not achieved a high degree of industrialization before and after independence. At some places handloom industries are located in the District - other cottage

industries like a leather works and tanning, poultry, Carpentry, blacksmithy, copper and gold smithy etc. are located in almost all towns and big villages which were carried out traditionally. Like other districts in Maharashtra, Satara District remained industrially backward and has a very few well-known industries.

In Wai Taluka too, we generally find that during the last three decades (1970-2000) only few industries (Medium and Small Scale) are established in Wai Taluka. The Sugarmill (Kisan Veer Sahakari Sugar Factory located at Bhoinj was established in 1968 and actually started functioning since 1971. It has a capacity of 3000 M. Tonns per day and has employed 815 permanent workers and 461 non-permanent workers and about 600 casual workers.

In 1980, M. I.D.C. established their unit in Wai Tehsil but unfortunately a very few big units have been started in this area. Among which most famous is Garware Wall Ropes established in 1996 and which provides employment for 505 permanent and 400 non-permanent workers, and few hundred workers on contract basis.

Among the cottage industries, cotton weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, basket making, poultry, leather works, rabbit farming, bee-keeping, milk processing, chalk making, slate & pencil making, mat weaving are in existence in many villages/towns in Wai Taluka.

At present, there are 350 large \* medium scale industries working in the Satara District. Besides this, there are 1172 small scale industries and 30 medium scale industries working in the District. The District Industrial Centre at Satara was formed on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1979 and is progressing very well. It is providing guidance and all sided assistance to educated unemployed and unemployed persons. It also provides technical training and guidance for

establishment of new units with the help of different Government and Semi - Government agencies.

### **3.8 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES: -**

The pace of economic development depends considerably on adequate provisions of transport facilities, particularly rail and roads, for transport of various products of agricultural and industrial produce.

Considerable improvement has taken place in the transport system of the Wai Tehsil, since last five decades.

**(1) Road** :- ((' Pacca' or Kachcha '') serve the system of a District and Tehsil. The road system has also developed a good deal in Wai Tehsil. It has now a network of several well ;built.roads. Pune - Bangalore, the NH-4 (National Highway No.4) passes through the eastern part of the Tehsil. Covering a distance of 30 K.M. Two state high-ways are passing through the Tehsil namely (1) Poladpur - Mahabaleshwar-Wai-Surur (Length 80 K.M.) and (2) Mahad-Mahabaleshwar-Wai -Wathar (Length-102 K.M.). The village approach roads ('Pacca and Kachcha') are also built in different parts of Wai Tehsil. The total length of the roads, in Wai Tehsil is about 160 K.M.

Population size is an important factor directly associated with availability of pacca road facilities. Larger the size of population, greater are the chances of the villages having this facility. Thus out of 120 villages of Tehsil, 96 villages are having approach roads. The proportion of Kachcha and pacca road in Wai Tehsil is higher than the district average.

**(2) Rail** - Unfortunately, Wai Tehsil has no rail facility so far available. This is the root cause of comparatively less development of Agriculture & Industry.



**(3) Communication facilities :-** According to 1991 census about 80% villages (97) villages were having communication facilities. The Coverage has increased up to 90% villages (108) in 2001. Thus sound development in case of roads & communication facilities is observed in Wai Taluka.

**(4) Postal facilities :-** As regards rural areas of Wai Tehsil, the facility of Post and Telegraph is available in 50 villages directly, 20 nearby villages and residual 20 villages at a distance of more than 5 K.M. Thus 66.66% villages are getting this facility in Wai Tehsil directly.

### **3.9 TRADE AND COMMERCE :-**

According to 1991 Census, the various traders in the Tehsil are found. For instance, wholesale and retail trading of different products, money lending, banking and other financial business, real estate and insurance provided the principal means of livelihood to 1547 persons in Wai Taluka. And subsidiary means of livelihood to 2041 persons. Retail trade provided the employment to 1310 persons, money leading banking to 345 persons wholesale trade 51 persons, insurance 41 persons and real estate to 39 persons. **Thus the total persons engaged in trade and commerce were 3588 in Wai taluka.**

**Import and Export.** - The chief articles of import included, among others, grocery, foodgrains, cloth, building material, medicines, vehicle's, etc. The bulk of import is made from near by districts like Mumbai, Pune, Sangli, Kolhapur, Raigad etc.

The chief articles exported from the Tehsil are honey, vegetables, fruits, jam, groundnut turmeric, gur and sugar. A few of these items are being exported to the districts like Pune, Mumbai, Belgaum etc.

**Weekly Market Facilities** - Weekly market are also held in some of the important villages having population of more than 5000 persons each. About 5 big villages namely Bavdhan, Bhuinj, Panchwad, Anewadi and udtare are having such facilities.

### **3.10 (I) EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN WAI TALUKA -**

According to 1991 census, educational facilities at the minimum level of primary education were available in 112 villages out of 120 villages (93.33%), which is less than the district average (95.6%). Each village is having on an average one pre-primary school (I -IV) in Wai Taluka.

According to 1991 Census, the number of middle schools was 75 i.e. (66.37%), whereas the number of High schools (VIII to X) was 21 (18.58%) Higher secondary schools (XI and XII) / Junior colleges in (1.77%) villages and 1 Post -graduate centre (K.U.M Wai since 1970) in Wai Taluka. Thus Wai Taluka stands ranks 7<sup>th</sup> in respect of educational development in Satara District.

### **(II) MEDICAL FACILITIES -**

Education and Medical facilities go hand in hand, in terms of economic development of the region. The World Development Report 1996 has given more stress on education and medical facilities in development activities.

In the case of medical facilities Phaltan Tehsil ranks the first (91.67%), whereas the district average is 53.37% and the Wai Tehsil has a coverage of 67% of rural population. Especially the eastern and central region of Wai Taluka possess fairly good medical facilities while western hilly area is lagging far behind.

### **3.11 PLACES OF TOURIST IMPORTANCE :-**

Wai Tehsil is located on the way of Mahabaleshwar and Panchagani. These two places are the famous hill stations in Maharashtra State. Many tourist prefer to stay in Wai as it is just 13 Km. away from Panchagani and 32 Km. away from Mahabaleshwar. Moreover, it is cheaper than above two places. Therefore, Hoteling, Lodging and tourist development has taken place in Wai Town.

Dhom Dam, Maha Ganapali Temple, Mastani Mahal near menavali, and Buddhist caves near Lohare are the places of tourist importance in Wai Taluka. Now a days Nature tourism, Health tourism and water sports tourism has also increased in Wai Taluka.

### **3.11 CONCLUSION : -**

To conclude, we can say that, the Wai taluka is dominated by Agricultural development. However, the other developments such as Industrial development educational development, irrigation development and the development of medical facilities are not up to mark. Moreover, in case of industrial development, more infra structure development is essential. Especially the transport facilities should be development in the remote areas of Wai Tehsil. Wai Taluka has more potentiality in case of tourism development.

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**Foot Notes -**

1. The Imperial Gazette of India Vol. XXIV, New edition New Delhi PP - 347.
2. The Imperial Gazette of India Vol. XXIV, New edition New Delhi PP - 348.
3. Census of India - 1991, District Census Handbook Satara District.
4. Government of Maharashtra, Socio -Economic Review and District statistical Abstract - Satara District - 1993-94.
5. Government of Maharashtra, Socio -Economics Review and District statistical Abstract - Satara District. 1996-97.
6. Satara District Gazetteer, Govt. of Maharashtra (Revised Edition- 1996-97) P-246
7. Districts in Maharashtra - Satara, Mumbai Directorete of Information and Broad Casting- P-37.

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CHAPTER - IV

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

