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CHAPTER - IV

Masud- Male : A Brief Profile of the Village.

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C H A P T E R - I V

Masud-Male :A Brief Profile of the Village.

Geographical Location :

Masud-Male is a village of medium size in the Panhala Taluka of Kolhapur district. It is about 3.5 kms. towards South-West from the well known industrial and educational complex of Warananagar. The village is at a distance of 25kms. towards north-west from the district place of Kolhapur, 9 kms. towards north-east from the historical fort of Panhala and 7 kms. towards north-west from the famous temple of Jotiba. The total geographical area is 2659 acres. Out of 2659 acres 1674 acres is un-irrigated area, 529 acres are cultivable waste and 222 acres are not available for cultivation. Irrigated area is nil.

History :

The history of the village goes back to the days of Maharani Tarabai who made Kolhapur as her capital. Masud-Male was a Jahagir or semi-independent state under the lordship of Kolhapur Kings. The family of Gaikwads was incharge of this village. The name Masud-Male reminds of a well know Masjid (Masud= Masjid) dating back to 17th century and said to be built during the time of the Maratha-Adilshahi Wars.

Population :

The present estimated population of the village is 4500. According to the 1961 census the total population of the village was 3008 and it was 3461 and 3819 in the censuses of 1971 and 1981 respectively. Although the Maratha is the dominant caste in the village, there are 19 other castes or endogamous groups making the composition of the population a multi-caste one. The fairly approximate caste-wise break-up of the total families is given on the next page.

TABLE NO.1 - Castewise Number of Families and Total
Population in Male, in the year, 1985.

Sr.No.	Caste	Number of families (Approximate)	Population (Approximate)
1.	Brahmin	4	21
2.	Maratha	409	2411
3.	Vani	16	82
4.	Kumbhar	4	19
5.	Lohar	9	48
6.	Mali	8	31
7.	Teli	2	11
8.	Gurav	8	38
9.	Nhavi	3	18
10.	Parit	1	8
11.	Jangam	3	11
12.	Sangar	42	252
13.	Dhangar	26	143
14.	Kaikadi	3	15
15.	Khatik	3	13
16.	Chambhar	8	54
17.	Dhor	15	92
18.	Mang	10	67
19.	Buddhist (Earlier Mahars)	83	408
20.	Muslim	19	105
T O T A L		676	3847

/Source : Information supplied by the office of the co-operative society. /

Administrative Unit : a Grampanchayat

The Grampanchayat is the main administrative unit at the village level. The Grampanchayat of Masud-Male is active and looking after the welfare activities for the people. Recently it has completed tap-water plan. The total number of members of this Panchayat is 13. This Grampanchayat has given one room in their office building for the use of Vachanalaya.

Economic Activities - Institutions :

Weekly Market :

The convenient weekly markets of Male are only two : One is the weekly market at Kodoli held on Thursdays and the other is at Peth Vadgaon held on Monday. These are the two Markets usually called as ' bazaars 'where the villagers sell and purchase the commodities as per their needs.

Co-operative Society :

The Co-operative society is the institution that plays an important role in the village economy. This Co-operative society undertakes to disburse loans to the members on easy terms and usually distributes chemical fertilizers as well. Hence the agriculturist has to rely upon the society for all his financial needs pertaining to agriculture. This co-operative society is named as, " The Balbhim Vikas Seva Society ". This Society has its own food-grainshop. The Society was established in August 1947. The Total number of members is 633.

Co-operative credit society :

There is another economic institution named as " The Hanuman Nagari Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Male ". It was inaugurated on 4th May, 1981. There are 223 members of this co-operative credit society. The caste-wise members of this " Pat Sanstha " are as follow :

TABLE NO.2 - Castewise Members of the Hanuman Nagari Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd.in the year, 1983.

Sr.No.	Caste	Total members	Sr.No.	Caste	Total members
1.	Brahmin	4	11.	Jangam	-
2.	Maratha	124	12.	Sangar	26
3.	Vani	3	13.	Dhanagar	18
4.	Kumbhar	-	14.	Kaikadi	2
5.	Lohar	3	15.	Khatik	1
6.	Mali	1	16.	Chambhar	11
7.	Teli	2	17.	Dhor	13
8.	Gurav	2	18.	Mang	3
9.	Nhavi	3	19.	Buddhist (Earlier Mahar)	3
10.	Parit	1	20.	Muslim	3
T O T A L		143	TOTAL		80 = 223

Bhissi Mandal :

In the village, there are six Bhissi Mandals, out of these one is formed by persons belonging to Chambhar caste, 2 by

Buddhist (Former Mahars) and remaining three by the Marathas. These Bhisai Mandals are providing loans to their members as well as other persons from this village to fulfil their various needs.

Sangar Society :

Another economic institution in the village is " The Sanagar Sahakari Ghongadi Utpadak Mandali Ltd., Male." In the beginning there ~~were~~ 38 members. But of these 11 are now dead. All the members are from the Sanagar Caste only. The main function of this institution is to sell the blankets woven by the members and to provide them the loans for the purchase of the wool and other raw material.

Dairy :

There are two dairies in the village : 1)"The Kamdhenu Sahakari Dudha Utpadak Sanstha." and 2) " The Vivek Sahakari Dudha Utpadak Sansta." These dairies purchase milk from the villagers and sell it to Shree Warana Sahakari Dudha Utpadak Prakriya Sangh Ltd., Amritnagar.

White Collar Services :

Some people from the village are serving in their own village. The caste-wise distribution of these employees is as shown on page no.41.

TABLE NO.3 - Caste-wise Employees, serving in their own village.

Sr. No.	Caste	Type of Employment					
		Primary Teacher	Clerk Post Master	Post-man	Health Guide	Peon	Dairy helper
1.	Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Maratha	1	3	-	1	1	2
3.	Vani	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Kumbhar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Lohar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Teli	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gurav	-	-	-	-	1	-
9.	Nhavi	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Parit	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jangam	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Sangar	4	2	-	-	-	-
13.	Dhangar	-	-	-	1	1	-
14.	Kaikadi	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Khatik	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Chambhar	-	-	1	-	-	-
17.	Dhor	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mang	-	-	-	1	1	-
19.	Buddhist	1	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Muslim	-	-	-	-	2	-
T O T A L		6	5	1	1	3	2

Emigrants and Immigrants

A) Emigrants :

The volume of links of the village with the out side world depends not to a small extent on the number of its emigrants and immigrants. They carry many new ideas, values, mannerisms etc. to their destinations. Those^e_A coming to the village from urban areas bring along with them the traits of urban way of life. Many who work in the towns and visit their native villages may introduce new cultural traits in them.

There is a considerable number of persons who have migrated from " Male " to the nearby urban centres for one or the other purpose. Most of them, however, are engaged in white collar jobs at the urban and semi-urban centres. (see Table No. 1 in Chapter-VI.)

B) Immigrants :

The village Masud-Male is a growing village in many respects, educationally, economically and culturally also. Hence some people from other places have migrated to this village for service. But this migration is not a permanent one. It is a temporary migration, because some people are employed in educational institutions and some are government or semi-government officials such as Talathi, Gramsevak, Electricians etc. The caste-wise list of immigrants is given below in table No.4.

TABLE NO.4 - Distribution of immigrants according to caste and their occupations.

Sr. No.	Caste	Occupations									
		Teacher Pry.	Teacher H.S.	Gram sevak	Tala- thi.	Rural Agri. extn. officer	Clerk	Ele- ctri- cian or	Do ct	Pe- on	Other occu- pati- ons.
1.	Brahmin	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Maratha	2	5	-	1	-	3	2	2	2	-
3.	Vani	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Kumbhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Lohar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Teli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gurav	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Nhavi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10.	Parit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jangam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Sangar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Dhanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Kaikadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Khatik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
16.	Chambhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
17.	Dhor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Mahar	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
20.	Muslim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
21.	Jain	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L:		4	9	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	6

Education Institutions :

Primary School :

Regarding the educational facilities in the village, there is a Primary School established in the year 1886 providing education up to the 4th standard. The students on the roll in 1985-86 were 461 of which 235 were boys and 226 were girls.

Secondary School :

The Secondary School was established in 1965 and imparts education from 5th to 10th standards. The number of students in Secondary School is 183 boys and 119 girls. As there is no College or other institutions for post-matric courses in the village itself, the desiring students have to take admissions in the institutions at Warananagar or Kolhapur.

Post Office :

The village has a post-office started in 1951. The Post Master of the village Post office is a local chambhar's son. He is a Matriculate. During the last decade, Small Saving Accounts section is well developed and there are at present 168 Saving Accounts in which in all Rs.10,557 are invested by the villagers. The average number of letters daily reaching to the village is about 100. The average number of outgoing letters is about 60. The caste-wise Saving Accounts in the Post Office are as follow:

TABLE NO 5. Caste-wise Saving Accounts in the
Post Office of Village Male.

Sr.No.	Caste	Total No. of Saving Accounts
1.	Brahmin	4
2.	Maratha	99
3.	Vani	6
4.	Kumbhar	-
5.	Lohar	4
6.	Mali	3
7.	Teli	-
8.	Gurav	-
9.	Nhavi	-
10.	Parit	-
11.	Jangam	-
12.	Sangar	18
13.	Dhangar	3
14.	Kaikadi	2
15.	Khatik	1
16.	Chambhar	2
17.	Dhor	4
18.	Mang	2
19.	Buddhist(Former Mahars)	10
20.	Muslim	6
21.	Grampanchayat	2
22.	Head Master, High School	2
T O T A L :		168

Library :

The library, named as " The Hanuman Mophat Vachanalaya, was established on 15th August, 1953. The total number of books in the library is 424. Besides, two daily newspapers, one fortnightly and three magazines are regularly available to the readers. The total members of this library are 41. These members belong to nine caste groups only. The caste-wise membership of this Vachanalaya is as below :-

TABLE NO.6 - Caste-wise Members of the Hanuman Mophat Vachanalaya in a village Male.

Sr.No.	Caste	Total No. of Members
1.	Brahmin	2
2.	Maratha	24
3.	Vani	4
4.	Teli	2
5.	Sangar	2
6.	Dhangar	1
7.	Chambhar	3
8.	Dhor	1
9.	Buddhist (Former Mahars)	2
10.	T O T A L :	41

Cultural Associations :

Nowadays different types of youth associations and cultural organisations are increasing in the rural areas also and Masud-Male is not an exception. There are two Bhajani Mandals consisting of 15 to 20 members each from different castes. There is one organisation of youths named as " Sarva Seva Tarun Mandal." The Tarun Mandal has its own " Wrestling Hall " and about 30 youths from different caste groups practise wrestling everyday. There are two Brass-Band Associations, four Lazim Associations, two Dandapatta playing mandals and clarionet association in the village.

Fairs and Festivals :

" Ramnavami " festival is celebrated in the village for two days and on this occasion the fair is arranged. The festival called " Urus " is also celebrated annually by the Muslims as well as Hindus. On the occasion of " Mahashivaratri ", the food is cooked together and all the people from this village enjoy the common meals together. It is called " Bhandara." Dasara festival is also celebrated enthusiastically. On this day the bullock cart races are arranged in which about 100 bullock carts take part.

Temples and Mosques :

The main village temple belongs to god Hanuman. There are other three temples of god Khandoba, Mahadev and Biroba. ^{There} is also a small temple of Goddess Mahalaxmi. There are two mosques

in the village. There is a folklore that, out of these two, one mosque is built overnight. Because of this famous Masjid (mosque) the village is known as Masud (i.e. Masjid)- Male.

Transport and communication :

This village is not an isolated village. It is linked with other surrounding villages and towns namely, Kodoli, Warananagar, Kolhapur, Ichalkaranji, Panhala etc. by the means of regular bus service.

Water Supply :

There are in all about 150 wells. Of these 150 wells, 4 wells are public wells, There is also large tank used for drinking water. There is no other irrigation facility.

Medical Facilities :

There is a Primary Health Sub-Centre where the services of one Nurse and one Dai are available. The required medicines are, however, not supplied in the sub-centre. Four private doctors are practising in the village. There is not veterinary dispensary in the village and hence the needy people have to take their cattle for treatment to Kodoli. But the villagers who are the members of Shree Warana Sahakari Dudha Utpadak Prakriya Sangh, get veterinary medical service from the Warana Dudha Sangh. The veterinary doctor of Warana Dhudha Sangh visits the village once in a week.

Proximity of Warananagar :

The well known industrial and educational complex of Warananagar is 3.5 Kms. away from the village Masud-Male towards the North-East. The impact of Warananagar has been seen in the development and progress of this village. Especially, the impact of Shree Warana Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana upon this village is very prominent. The irrigation scheme has been proposed by this sugar factory for the village. There are different types of well-developed institutions at Warananagar, of which some people from this village are members and some are employees. The Table No.7 shows the number of members and employees in the various institutions at Warananagar.

TABLE NO.7 - Members and Employees in various
Institutions at Warananagar from
village Masud-Male.

Sr. No.	Name of the Institution	Total No. of members.	Total No. of employees
1.	Shri Warana Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana	163	40
2.	Shree Warana Sahakari Bank	106	2
3.	Shree Warana Sahakari Dudha Utpadak Prakriya Sangh.	125	8
4.	Shree Warana Sahakari Kombadi Sangh.	-	-
5.	Shree Warana Vibhag Sahakari Grahak Mandal. 'Warana-Bazar'.	16	2
6.	Shree Warana Vibhag Shikshan Mandal.	-	6

Other significant information about the village is summarized in Table Nos. 8 and 9.

TABLE NO.8 - Caste-wise non-traditional occupations

Sr. No.	Caste	Occupations									
		Flour Mill	Chilli powder ing machine	Oil seeds crush- ing machine	Cloth shop	Gro- cery	Bi- cy- cle shop	Tea shop	Wine shop	Pou- ltry farm	Tail oring shop
1.	Brahmin	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Maratha	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	-	1	2
3.	Vani	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-
4.	Kumbhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Lohar	-	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	1
6.	Teli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8.	Gurav	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Nhavi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Parit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jangam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Sangar	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
13.	Dhangar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Kaikadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Khatik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
16.	Chambhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Dhor	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
18.	Mang	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Buddhist	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
20.	Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
T O T A L		6	3	3	3	13	5	2	1	2	8

TABLE NO.9 - Caste-wise Distribution of Vehicles ⁱⁿ Masud-Male.

Sr. No.	Caste	Type of Vehicle						
		Rickshaw	Mata-dor	Motor cycle	Scooter	Moped	Bicycle	Bull Tractor carts
1.	Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2.	Maratha	3	-	3	1	5	400	340
3.	Vani	-	-	1	-	-	11	1
4.	Kumbhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Lohar	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Mali	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
7.	Teli	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
8.	Gurav	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
9.	Nhavi	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
10.	Parit	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
11.	Jangam	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
12.	Sangar	-	-	2	-	-	35	-
13.	Dhangar	-	1	1	1	-	19	1
14.	Kaikadi	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
15.	Khatik	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
16.	Chambhar	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
17.	Dhor	-	-	1	1	-	9	-
18.	Mang	-	-	-	-	1	7	-
19.	Buddhist	-	-	-	-	-	42	32
20.	Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
T O T A L;		3	1	8	3	6	563	382