

CHAPTER-III

THE SETTING OF THE STUDY SATARA

LOCATION :

Satara is situated in natural hilly surroundings. To the south there is Ajinkyatara, to the west ranges of Sahyadri mountains and in the core of these mountains there are Yavateshwar, Kuraneshwar and Jarandeshwar. Satara city is in between $17^{\circ.41'}$ latitude and $74^{\circ.1}$ longitude. Height of Satara city from the sea level is 670 meters. Satara is situated on the Pune-Bangalore National Highway number four. To the south of Satara 122 kms. away is Kolhapur a commercial business centre. While to the north are Pune at 115kms. and Bombay at 271 kms.- famous commercial, educational, metropolitan cities. The nearby towns are Wai and Mahabaleshwar, a hill station to the west of Satara city. To the east of Satara are Sangli at 122 kms. and Solapur at 160 kms. To the west of Satara is Ratnagiri at 200 kms. in Konkan.

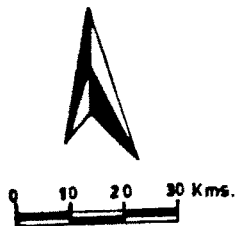
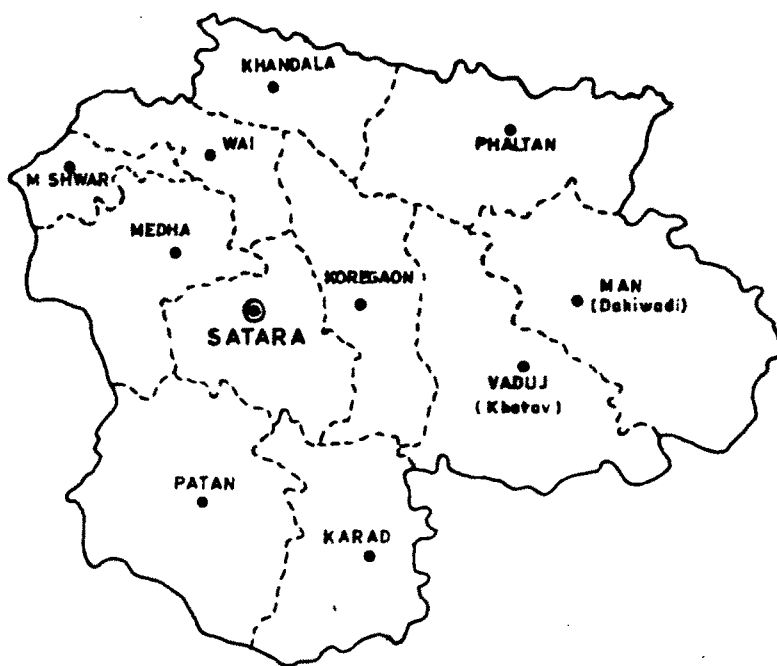
POPULATION :

According to the 1991 census the population of Satara is 95,133 out of which there are 49,757 males and 45,376 females.

LITERACY :

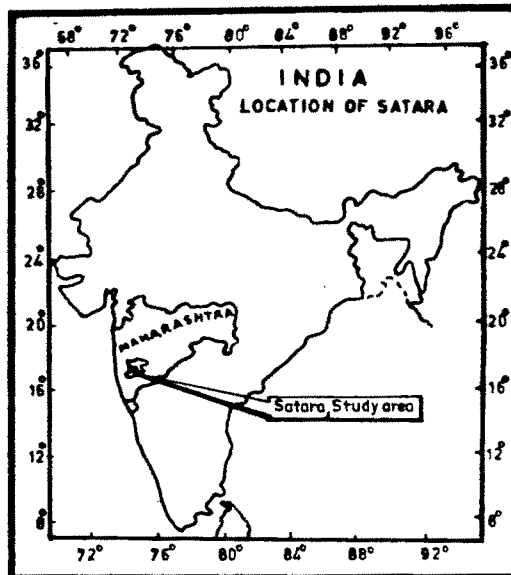
The literacy rate is 76.5% of the general population, while the male literacy is 64.6% and female literacy is 29.00%. The figures indicate disparity in the male and female literacy.

SATARA DISTRICT (TALUKAWISE MAP)



INDEX

- ⊙ District H. Q. (Study area)
- Taluka H. Q.
- District boundary
- - - Taluka boundary



BUS TRANSPORT :

Nearly 50 buses go to various places every 15 minutes. There are 500 S.T. buses which go from Satara to different places in the State and outside. There is a railway station on the bank of the river Krishna-Koyana at a distance of 7 kms. to the west of Satara city. From this railway station Koyana Express and Goa-Nijamuddin Express pass.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE :

Satara is situated in natural hilly surroundings. To the south there is Ajinkyatara to the west ranges of Sahyadri mountains and in the core of these mountains there are Yavateshwar, Kuraneshwar and Jarandeshwar. Satara includes the beautiful hill stations like Mahabaleshwar and Panchagani which are surrounded by jungle. In addition to this there are famous and worth-seeing religious places. The District of Satara is spread to the east of Sahyadri mountains. Majority of the district is hilly and mountainous except the fertile region along the rivers viz. Krishna, Koyana, Venna, Kudali southern and northern Mand, Vasna, Manganga, Yerala and Nira.

Domestic Buffaloes, deer, pigs, rabbits and other animals can be seen in this area while Neem, Mango, Banana orchards, Acacia Arabia and other trees can be seen.

Satara district is divided into three parts, out of these the western part receives heavy rains. The central part of the district includes the Pune-Bangalore highway and receives ^{the rainfall} rains between 700 mm. to 1000 mm. The eastern part of the district is dry and it includes,

Khatav, western Phaltan, Khandala and Koregaon. Winter season is also severe. But summer season is medium.

One of the characteristic features of the city and its surrounding area is the forts situated on the hills. In all there are about 25 big and small forts. (For details about forts and temples see Table No. 3.4 in (Appendix).

CROPS :

The land of Satara taluka in western part is of low type. So the farmers grow crops like Paddy, Jowar, Nachani and Vari. The land in the eastern part of Satara taluka is of medium quality. In this area the main crops are jowar, groundnut, sugarcane, ginger, Pea, Tobacco, Maize, Cotton and Garlic. The point of farming this taluka is backward. But recently the farmers in this taluka are getting water from Kanher dam and to some extent. Many irrigation plans are carried out with the help of Ajinkyatara Co-operative Sugar Factory and the Urmodi Project. These projects have improved the economy of the farmers of Satara taluka.

MASS MEDIA :

Following are the details regarding the different mass media in Satara City :

TABLE No. 3.1DIFFERENT MASS MEDIA IN SATARA CITY

1) Aikya	7000 copies per day
2) Gramoddhar	2000 copies per day
<u>T.V.</u>	
1) Black and White	8000 sets
2) Coloured	7000 sets
3) Cable T.V. Centre	700 families
Telephone connections in city	3500

TABLE No. 3.2
THE TIMINGS OF TELECAST

Time	Programmes
<u>Bombay</u>	
7.00 a.m. to 8.40 a.m.	National Programme
2.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m.	News and afternoon programmes
5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	Various programmes (Agriculture, Industry, Youth, etc.)
7.30 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.	News (Regional)
7.45 p.m. to 8.40 p.m.	Serial and film songs
<u>Delhi</u>	
<u>8.40 p.m.</u> to 11.35 p.m.	National Programme Serial

HISTORICAL HERITAGE :

In 200 B.C. there was a rule of Buddha in Satara surroundings. The carvings from Agashiva mountain give the proof of Boudha is existence. Since the beginning of the 3rd century to 13th century there was the rule of Chalukya, Rajukul, Sindihan, Shilahar, Yadav Raje and Yadav from Devgiri in the 14th century. The next to Yadavas was the Bahamani kingdom. Between 1498 to 1656 there was the rule of Adilshaha. After the death of Shivaji Maharaj Aurangajeb attacked the fort and got its possession. In 1706 Parashuram Pratinidhi won back this fort and in 1708 the coronation of Shahu Maharaj took place on the fort itself.

M.I.D.C. AREA AND INDUSTRIALIZATION :

As per the industrial planning of the Government in 1977 the main function of industry was to create employment and improve financial status of the villages. With this mission the new industrial plans have been implemented at district level in the whole country. The district industrial centres have been established to give a push-up to small industry. So far in the district 950 registrations have been done in the case of small industries out of which 20 are medium and remaining are big ones. In the district of Satara in the last decade in the M.I.D.C. area near about 450 industries have been established. This has definitely made an impact on the economy of the region and life there. Migration from villages, employment opportunities, development of the city, commercialization, western influence etc. are the changes brought about due to industrialization.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE :

The district of Satara has influenced provincial politics. In the district great politicians like Yashwantrao Chavan (who held posts like Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister), Malojiraje Nimbalkar, Balasaheb Desai, Yashwantrao Mohite and Kisan Veer provided able leadership to the people.

Since the establishment of 'Panchayat Rajya Sanstha' in 1962 in Maharashtra Congress Party has built-up its influence. The influence of Congress Party on Satara Zilla Parishad continues to operate. The new leaders who came before us out of Panchayat Rajya Sanstha were

Prataprao Bhosale, Chimanrao Kadam and Dr Bhoite. They showed their active work in Satara district. Generally M.L.A.'s from Satara district have worked as Ministers in the State Ministry.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF SATARA :

cause of the

The present is a result of the past and [^]future. This is rightly so in the context of Satara and even its neighbouring cities like Kolhapur and Sangli. The role of social reformers on the life of its people in the field of education, abolition of inhuman practices like child marriage and development of rational and progressive attitudes, brotherhood, etc. is immense. Shahu Maharaj, Jotirao Phule, Savitribai Phule and others have been responsible for the social progress in Maharashtra in general and Western Maharashtra in particular.

SOCIAL REFORMERS OF SATARA :

Mahatma Jotirao Phule :

He belonged to Katgun village of Satara district. Jotirao was born in 1827. His mother died when he was only a year old baby. His father instead of getting married again preferred looking after his son and brother Rajaram. He was greatly influenced by reading the books on Shivaji Maharaj and George Washington. He felt that he should do something for the nation. According to Jotirao tolerance, justice, wisdom and good manners are the four things of life. He was the first man to work as a social reformer in India. His main attempts were to eradicate the evil practices like child marriages, old religious customs,

forcing widows to commit suicide and tonsuring of the widows hair for removing slavery he formed an institution in Pune on 28th September, 1873. Phule attached great importance to education. He convinced that education keeps people away from darkness and ignorance. He started the first school in 1851 for the untouchables. Jotirao was the first man to open a school for women. He tried to prove how women can be even superior to men.

Savitribai-Phule -- First Woman Teacher :

Mahatma Phule started first girls' school in Maharashtra in 1848. The main intention was to entance women's education. He was of the opinion that women must get education. Eduation is the only medium through which they can learn about religion, justice, moral duties, and many other good things. Knowing non-avallability of teachers, he taught his wife Savitribai first and she shouldered the responsibilities of teaching in the school.

Pioneers of Women's Education :

Savitribai's entrance in the education field gave an inspiration to Hindu women and they tried to show their interest in social activities. Brahmins and other anti-social people started to hate the work of Savitribai Phule as a teacher. She started her career as a school teacher. Even she did not care for throwing of stones and dung at her on the contrary she devoted herself to education and duties.

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha:

"Education through self-help is our motto." स्वावलंबी शिक्षण हेच आमचे ब्रीद The founder of this institution is Kaarmaveer Bhaurao Patil. Bhaurao wanted to uplift social status of common people and began the work of education in the garden of Dhanini. At present

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha was spread itself in the districts of Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Solapur and Pune and also in Bombay. It runs 350 high schools and 34 colleges. It is the need of time to create equality and independent education with self work in society. He has done a great work for the society, in the parts of Maharashtra. When the circumstances were not suitable for education and facilities were not there he started the mission of spreading education. He gave the message of 'Earn, Learn and be wise' to the people. There is another educational Sanstha called as Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha. It has also spread throughout Maharashtra through its schools and colleges including polytechnic.

Thus, an educational culture surrounds the city of Satara.

Table No. 3.1 3

Showing Names of talukas market place and other details

Total Population : 20,38,677
Literacy : 48.00%

SATARA

Big Places (Names)	Talukas	Main market places	Production	M.I.D.C.
1. Aundha	Khandala	Phaltan	1) Ayurvedic	Satara
2. Karad	Phaltan	Karad	Arkashala	Wai
3. Khatav	Wai	Koregaon	drugs	Karad
4. Jawali	Mahabaleshwar	Satara	2) Machine parts	
5. Phaltan	Jawali	Vaduj	3) Chemicals	
6. Mahabaleshwar	Man	Patan	4) Accessories	
7. Mahuli	Koregaon	Lonand	5) Seeds	
8. Rahimatpur	Khatav			
9. Wai	Satara			
10. Pateshwar	Patan			
11. Pal	Karad			
12. Shirwal				

REFERENCES

- 1) Mate G.R., 1988, As a Ghadala Zillha Satara (Marathi), Satara : Maharashtra Publishers.
- 2) Bagat R.T., Mahatma Jotirao to Karmaveer Bhaurao