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STUDY AREA.

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CHAPTER-II.

STUDY AREA.

(PROFILE OF THE SANGLI DISTRICT)

This chapter deals with the profile of the Sangli Dist.

2.1 LOCATION:

The Sangli District is one of the southern part of the famous "Deccan Plateau" It is located between  $16^{\circ} - 45'$  and  $17^{\circ} - 32'$  North Latitude and  $73^{\circ} - 42'$  and  $75^{\circ} - 40'$  East longitudes. This district is bounded by Solapur District in the north-east, while in the north-west it is bounded by Satara Dist. In the south-west it is bounded by Kolhapur District, while in the south-east it is bounded by Bijapur District, beyond the Sahyadri on the west lies the Ratnagiri District.

2.2 AREA

Sangli District has an area of 8612 Sq.Kms.

2.3 TOPOGRAPHY:

This district falls partly in Krishna basin and partly in Bhima basin. It is divided into three different parts on the basis of topography, climatology and rainfall etc.

(i) Western-hilly area of Shirala Tahsil with heavy rain fall.

(ii) The basic area of Krishna Warna and Erala comprising Walwa Tahsil, eastern part of Shirala Tahsil and western part of Miraj and Tasgaon Tahsil.

(iii) Eastern draughful areas which comprises eastern part of Miraj and Tasgaon Tahsil, North-eastern part of Khanapur and whole of Atpadi, Kavathe-Mahankal and Jath Tahsils.

2.4 HILL RANGES:

There are two main hill ranges namely Sahyadri Ranges

and Mahadeo ranges. The western part of Shirala Tahsil is covered by Sahyadri ranges. The maximum elevation of the hills in the Shirala area is about 915 Meters above mean sea level. The Machindragarh hill ranges which are the off shoot of main Mahadeo range running along the common boundries of Walwa, Tasgaon and Khanapur Tahsil. The maximum elevation of this Mahadeo Range is about 762 Mts. above mean sea level.

### 2.5 RIVERS:

Krishna with its Warana and Yerala tributaries, flows through the western part of the district. Warana flows from west to east along the southern boundries of the district and meets Krishna at Haripur about three miles from Sangli. Yerala river enters the district from North Brahmanal. Sjall rivers like Agrani, Morana, Bor and Mangana also flows in the district. These rivers remain dry during summer.

### 2.6 CLIMATE AND WINDS:

The climate gets hotter and drier towards the east and humidity goes on increasing towards the west. The maximum temperature ranges between  $31.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  in July to  $41.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  in April. Similarly the minimum temperature ranges from  $10.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  in December to  $21.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  from April to June. The climate in the district is fairly tolerable throughout the year. The winter is pleasant from December to February. The summer season starts from mid-February to end of May. June to September are the months of normal rainy season.

Generally the winds blow moderate. In the rainy season their velocity is high and the direction is from south-west to

north-east. In the post monsoon periods the winds are predominantly blow from east. By February the winds blow in north-west directions. Thunder storms occur in the hot and in the post monsoon seasons.

### 2.7 RAINFALL:

Normal rainfall in the district is about 27 " extending to about 40 rainy days. The western portion of Shirala Tahsil gets heavy rain fall and it exceeds to east direction. Major portion of rainfall in the district is received between June to September 68 % and 19 % in October and November. According to Sukhtankar Committee's report six Tahsils namely Atpadi, Jath, Kavathe Mahankal Miraj(east) Tasgaon(east) and Khanapur(east) fall in the broad draught zone. From the studies for last 15 yrs. committee observes that rain fall in this area is highly uncertain.

### 2.8 MINERAL RESOURCES:

The bauxite deposits are found on the plateaus in extreme western part of Shirala Tahsil, the same being not economically exploitable at present. The other minerals are building stone, clay and lime stone. A good clay for brick is found on the banks of Krishna, Warana and Yerala rivers.

### 2.9 SOILS:

The soil of varied texture and structure are observed in Sangli District. The soil in the western part of the District contains iron compounds and has a good property of drainage. Walwa , Tasgaon(part) Miraj (part) have good quality of deep soil. This type of soil is excellent for Kharip and crops requiring irrigation. The rest eastern part of the district

comprising Miraj(part) Tasgaon(part) , Khanapur (part) and whole part of Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal and Jath Tahsils have a shallow poor gray soils is a well known scarcity tract. Bajara cotton, jawar are the main crops of this zone.

#### 2.10 FOREST:

The total area of the forest in the district is 46994 hectares in the year 1978-1979, which is nearly 5.45 % of the total geographical area of the district. The dense forest is observed in extreme west boundaries of Shirala Tahsil only. The important forest produced are teak and other species of timber, bamboo and Khair for Katha.

#### 2.11 INDUSTRIES:

There are no major industries in this district due to lack of important minerals deposits. In Sangli-Miraj , Madhavanagar area industries are found. Some industries are located at Kirloskarwadi and Vita. There are seven co-operative sugar factories in the district at the end of 1985. Textile industries are located in Madhavanagar, Sangli, Miraj and Vita

As per the economic census 1977 there were 9702 establishments in the district out of which 3523 were found in urban areas.

Very few gur industries are observed in the district. Sangli City is well known for "Vayade-Bazar" in turmeric. Farmers in some of the areas of this district use modern developed scientific technology in agriculture to produce bumper crops like sugar cane, seedless grapes, rose grapes and Mango rope nurseries.

The development of dairy is good in the district. At Miraj

one Government dairy is located and it collects 1,20,000 ltrs. of milk per day. There are also 6 co-operative dairy Sangh in this district. There are two chilling plants at Kadegaon and Jath in Government sector.

At the end of 1983 there were 433 registered companies out of which 365 are running and 68 industries are closed.

#### 2.12 AGRICULTURE:

The average size of holdings in the district is about 8 acres. About 61 % of the total cultivators own less than five acres aggregating 17 % of the total area of the district. Only 21 % of the agriculturists owns more than 10 acres each accounting for 60 % of the gross cropped area. In backward tahsils viz. Jath, Kavathe Mahankal, Atpadi and Khanapur large size farms are in plenty. These four tahsil account for 66 % of the farmers owing more than 10 acres in the district. Out of the total 2,35,400 agriculturists in the district only 76541 are members of co-operative societies.

#### 2.13 POPULATION:

The population of the district was 15,39,820 and 18,31,212 as per 1971 and 1981 census respectively. The urban population of the district was 18.63 % and 21.51 % as per 1971 and 1981 census respectively. The rest of the population lived in rural areas. The density of the population was observed to be 130 and 214 for district as a whole for 1971 and 1981 census respectively. The decennian increase of population as per 1981 census when compared with 1971 census is 18.92 "

The sex ratio ( No.of females per 1000 males ) was 949 and 971 as per census of 1971 and 1981 respectively. Literacy percentage of population in the district was 37.5. It was 51 % in males and 23.2 % females. The percentage of literacy was 46.34 in 1981 census. It was 59.06 and 33.02 % for males and females respectively as per 1981 census. The population of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes was 1,72,923 and 7308 respectively in 1971 while in 1981 it reached to 2,04,352 and 15,535 respectively. The following table will give tahsilwise population in this district.

Table No.1.

Tahsil-wise population in 1971 and 1981 and decadal variations.

Sr.No.	Tahsil.	Population.		Decadal % variations
		1971	1981	1971-1981
1.	Miraj	408804	506320	(+) 23.85
2.	Tasgaon.	250679	300597	(+) 19.91
3.	Khanapur.	186332	217958	(+) 16.97
4.	Atpadi	74580	84016	(+) 12.65
5.	Jath.	171729	193096	(+) 12.44
6.	Kavathe- Mahankal.	87190	97274	(+) 11.56
7.	Walwa.	254326	301302	(+) 18.47
8.	Shirala.	106180	130649	(+) 23.04
District total.		1539820	1831212	(+) 18.92

Source - District Statistical abstract of Sangli Dist.

#### 2.14 POST AND TELEGRAPH:

The district is coming under Sangli Postal Division. There are 477 post offices and 101 telegraph offices in the district.

#### 2.15 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:

Roads constitute one of the important items in the infrastructure of a country's economy. The extent of the road facilities can be judged by working out road length per 100 Sq.K.M. of area . The road length per 100 Sq. Km. was 91.40 Kms. in 1980-81 and 91.60 in 1981-1982 . The classification of roads in Sangli district with the length in Kms. is made as follows:-

1) National Highway	...	29.57 Kms.
2) State Highway.	...	570.39 Kms.
3) Major district roads.....		1379.74 Kms.
4) Village roads.	....	630.60 Kms.
5) Other roads.	...	3711.91 Kms.
		-----
	Total.	7512.16 Kms.
		-----

This clearly indicates that almost all villages are linked by roads. This district is well connected by roads and railways to other districts of Kolhapur, Satara, Solapur and district of Karnatak State. District headquarters Sangli is also connected with major villages, important towns. The transport facilities are adequately available in the district. However the rural branches in Jath , Atpadi and Shirala blocks the sufficient transport facilities are not available. The total railway route in the district is 173.70 Kms.



2.16 Banking facilities:

In the district there are 283 bank branches of which 163 branches are of commercial banks. The Sangli district central Co-Operative Bank has 106 branches covering all the eight Tahsils and cover 518 primary agricultural credit societies. There are 14 branches of "Maharashtra State Co-Operative Land Development Bank in eight blocks. The population served per branch of commercial bank is about 11216. Reserve Bank of India declared this district as 'Non Deficit' district for branch expansion programme. The details of blockwise position of the various bank branches are as under:-

Table No. 2

Block-wise coverage of Bank branches.

Block.	Public sector Bank branches including S.B.I.	Private sector bank branches.	S.D.C.C. Bank Branches.	M.S.L. D.B. Bank Branches.	Total Bank Branches.
Miraj.	38	35	20	3	96
Tasgaon.	13	13	17	3	46
Walwa.	12	10	19	3	44
Shirala.	6	1	12	1	20
Khanapur.	9	3	11	1	24
Atpadi.	2	2	9	1	14
Kavathe-Mahankal.	5	2	9	1	17
Jath.	9	3	9	1	22
Total.	94	69	106	14	283

Source - Annual Action plan of Bank of India, Sangli.

### 2.17 OTHER INSTITUTIONS:

In the district besides banks other institutions are also operating such as Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission etc.

### 2.18 LIVES STOCK:

Livestock is a wealth of nation. It plays vital role in our economy. Live stock provides income, human food as well as draught power to the farmers. Special livestock production programmes is carried out in the district. The latest census of livestock was carried in 1978. As per this census there are 253463 sheep, 242132 goats, 745 horses and ponnies, 563962 howine.

### 2.19 DAIRY:

Sangli district has good scope for dairy development. There are 283000 buffalows and 662602 cows in the district. The milk collection is done by following sectors:-

- (a) Government Milk Scheme at Miraj.
- (b) Krishna Khore Sahakari Dudh Puravatha Sangh Ltd., Miraj.
- (c) Tasgaon Taluka Dudh Utpadak and Puravatha Sangh Tasgaon.
- (d) Khanapur Taluka Sahakari Dudh Puravathe Sangh Khanapur.
- (e) Shetkari Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Puravatha Sangh Kavathe Mahankal.
- (f) Walwa Taluka Sahakari Sangh Walwa.
- (g) Shirala Taluka Dudh Utpadak and Puravatha Sangh, Shirala.

There are 327 dairy co-operative societies . The milk collected by above Sanghs is supplied to Government Milk Scheme Miraj. The Government Milk Dairy Miraj having capacity of 1,20,000 litres of milk collection per day. There are two chilling plants at Jath and Shirala.

#### 2.20 POULTRY:

Poultry farming development requires good marketing arrangements. But in rural area of the district no good market is available. Naturally development of poultry is found only to urban areas of Miraj and Sangli and on MAFCO routes for easy transportation facilities of eggs. The population of bird in the district is 1028637 . There is a lot of scope for development of poultry farms in Small unit of 50 to 100 layers as a subsidiary occupation.

#### 2.21 SHEEP REARING:

Sheep/goat breeding is being practised throughout the district. It is more pronounced in Jath which account 26 % of their population, Atpadi 20 % and Kavathe Mahankal 9 %, Ranjani village in Kavathe Mahankal has sheep breeding centre.

#### 2.22 CROPPING PATTERN:

The important crops cultivated are Jawar, Bajra, pulses, wheat, paddy, ground-nut, cotton, sugarcane etc. Good quality grapes are growing in selected areas of the district. Tasgaon grapes these days gone to far off places of the country including Bombay and Calcutta. The usual variety of grapes grown here is Tasgaon Seedless . Whereas sugarcane is cultivated

in Miraj and Walwa block on large scale. The cropping pattern has been changing during the years mostly in favour of increasing sugarcane production mainly because of increased irrigation facilities. It is also observed that the percentage under rice wheat, pulses, and sugarcane is significantly increasing while Bajra, cotton and ground-nut is decreasing. There is increasing trend of the use of improved farm practices and use of different machineries.

The following table will broadly indicate the trend of cropping pattern in the district in the last two decades.

Table No. 2.3

Percentage distribution of area under important crops to gross cropped area in the district .

Sr.No.	Name of crop.	% of area under crops to total gross cropped area during the year		
		1960-61	1970-71	1979-80
1.	Rice.	1.98	2.53	3.19
2.	Wheat.	2.20	2.33	2.74
3.	Jawar.	38.99	35.01	36.80
4.	Bajra.	19.79	17.51	16.46
5.	Other pulses.	8.64	9.03	10.40
6.	Total foodgrains.	74.86	68.73	72.52
7.	Sugarcane.	1.36	3.12	4.74
8.	Total foodcrops.	78.13	73.70	78.97
9.	Cotton.	0.72	0.63	0.52
10.	Ground-nut.	12.47	12.23	7.26

Source - District Statistical Abstract, Sangli Office.

### 2.23 IRRIGATION:

The district has 517.80 Sq. K.M. i.e. 8.4 irrigated area out of the total net cropped area of 6110.07 Sq. Kms.

However the benefit of irrigation are not equitably distributed throughout the district. In the 46.41 " of the high quality of soil , 50.02 % of medium quality soil and only 3.06 % of the low quality soil is irrigated.

A biggest major irrigation project namely Chandoli is on the river Warana at Chandoli in Shirala Tahsil. Yeralawadi , Bassappachiwadi, Morana, Siddhewadi, Dodanala are other medium irrigation project in the district. These projects are constructed on Yerala, Kokalendha, Agrani, Morana and Doddanala rivers respectively.

Excluding the river banks the crops are mostly fed by well water. Well irrigation is prominent in Sangli Dist. and about 84 % of the total irrigation area covered by wells. Due to limited rain fall the sources of water for agriculture in this district are rivers and wells. So it is proposed to extend the river water for cultivation by lifting from river directly or by constructing " Bandharas" under small lift irrigation.

#### 2.24 ELECTRIFICATION:

Electrification of the villages is one of the important indicators for measuring socio economic development. Now a days electricity is basic need of human being . Hence under electrification programme maximum villages are electrified. Electricity board has declared 100 % electrification in the district is made.

#### 2.25 MEDICAL FACILITIES:

Sangli and Miraj Citi es are well-known for availability of best medical facilities and qualified doctors.

But semi-urban and rural population have to depend upon urban centres.

#### 2.26 EDUCATION:

The Sangli district is well advanced in the field of education with facility of College education in almost all faculties including Arts, Commerce and Science, Law, Medical and engineering etc. It is appreciable that the literacy percentage of the population in the district is fairly high at about 37.5%. But cases of even clever students remaining deprived of higher education due to inadequacy of finance.

#### 2.27 MARKETING ORGANISATIONS:

There are five agricultural produce market committees covering 539 villages. In addition to this every village is having Dairy Co-Operative society, who collect the milk and supply to Sangh. There are ten weekly bazars. There are also 120 seeds stores of Co-Operative agricultural department and 180 fertilizer stores of Co-Operative Agricultural Department. The Government implementing agencies have also made arrangements for purchase of live stock from other market in the nearby district. Khadi and Village Industries Board has assured to purchase honey and sericulture products. Storage and marketing facilities are adequate in the district. MAFCO has made an arrangements in the certain blocks for purchase of poultry products.

#### 2.28 AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETY:

Now a days in put factor in agricultural production plays an important role. More the investment in agriculture,

more will be the production. But in our country due to poor economic condition farmers are unable to invest from their own resources. In order to enable farmers to invest substantial investment in agriculture, Agricultural Credit Society were formed in almost all the villages in the dist. The table given below gives the position of the societies for the years 1981 and 1982.

Table No. 2.4

Agricultural Credit Societies .

Sr.No.	Name.	1980-81 year.	1981-82. year.
1.	Number of primary agricultural Credit societies.	518	518
2.	Membership	209615	218768
3.	Loans Rs. in lacks.		
	a) Advanced.	1394.70	1464.91
	b) Outstanding.	1605.61	2235.62
	c) Overdues.	373.38	325.22

Source - District Statistical abstract Sangli, D.S.O. Office.

The number of agricultural credit societies are more or less the same in the year 1980-82, but the membership in these societies is increasing day by day. It is worthwhile to note that the percentage of overdues to total loans advanced decrease from 26 % in 1980-81 to 22 % in 1981-82.

## 2.29 SPECIAL FEATURES:

Sangli district is famous for the following special features.

a) In Sangli at Madhavanagar Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana is located . It is one of the biggest sugar factory in Asia. Its daily crushing capacity is of 5,500 tonnes. Besides there are two sugar factories located at Sakharale (Walwa) and Chikhali(Shirala) Walwa Sugar Factory has started a its new acetone project.

b) Tasgaon Chaman grapes ( Seedless Thomson ) are not only famous in India, but in middle-east countries also. There is more than 800 hectares of area under this crop in the district.

c) Miraj-City is famous for Sitar Makers . It is a skilled hereditary occupation of specialised artisans of Miraj.

d) Sangli-City is famous throughout India and abroad for its Forward Market Centre in Turmeric.

e) Sangli district is famous for its milk products . Government dairy at Miraj is having capacity of 1,20,000 litres of milk collection per day.

f) Marathe Engineering Industries of Miraj is famous not only in India but in western developed countries too far for its highly sophisticated electrical and electronic controls mainly for textile industries. It is heartening to note that this industry has own the " Indonesia International Trade Trophy 1978 from Malta".

g) Sangli and Miraj-Cities are well known for availabilities of best medical facilities. Number of well equipped medical



institutions are located and around these two cities. Miraj Mission Hospital is the biggest medical centre where eminent surgeons and renowned consultants render medical services.

k) The above profile shows that district has sufficient geographical background for the development. The main activities practised in the district is agriculture. But industrially district is not developed. So there is sufficient scope for lead banks , financial institutions to pay its role in the district and to achieve all round development of the district.

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Table No. 25 5

DISTRICT PROFILE AT A GLANCE.

Sr.No.	Items.	Unit	District. Maharashtra.	
<u>1. LOCATION.</u>				
1.1	North latitude.	Degree	16° .45 to 17° .33	16° .4 to 22° .1
1.2	East Longitude.		74° .42 to 75° .40	72° .6 to 80° .9
<u>2. AREA AND POPULATION.</u> (according to 1981 census).				
2.1	Area.	Sq.Km.	8572	307690
2.2	No.of towns.	No.	8	307
2.3	No.of villages.	No.	710	41833.
2.4	Total population.	"000"	1831	62784
2.4	Literacy percentage.			
	i) Male.	%	59.70 %	58.79 %
	ib) Female.	%	33.60 %	34.79 %
<u>3. CLIMATE.</u>				
3.1	Temperature.	Centigrade.	38.8 %	46.6
	(a) (Maximum)			
	(b) Minimum.	"	14.7	3.5
<u>4. AGRICULTURAL (84-85)</u>				
4.1	Cultivable area.	000Ha	757	30,75
4.2	Area irrigated(net)	"	66	19,58
<u>5. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (1978)</u>				
5.1	Live stock.	"000"	1065	29642
5.2	Buffalows.	"	283	3899
5.3	Poultry.	"	1029	18751
5.4	Sheep.	"	253	2636
5.5	Veterinary hospital.	No.	58	567
<u>6. INDUSTRIES (84-85)</u>				
6.1.	Working factories.	No.	365	18608
<u>7. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.</u>				
7.1	Total railway length.	Kms.	174	5233
7.2	Post Offices.(85)	No.	477	11471
7.3	Telegraph offices.(85)	No.	101	1997
8.	<u>BANKING OFFICES.</u>	No.	283	3771
9.	<u>JOINT STOCK COMPANY.</u> (1982).	No.	60	16976
<u>10. Co-operation .</u>				
10.1	Co-Operative Societies.(all type).	No.	1772	60547
10.2	Membership.	lacs.	5	150

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Items.</u>	<u>Unit.</u>	<u>District.</u>	<u>Maharashtra.</u>
10.3	Working capital.	Rs. in crores	156	4500
10.4	Loan advanced.	%	51	3638
10.5	Loan advanced by agri.cr.society.	"	27	130
<u>11. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.,1960.</u>				
11.1	Hospital.	No.	2	968
11.2	Dispensaries.	No.	81	3139
<u>12. EDUCATION (1980)</u>				
<u>12.1 Primary education.</u>				
a)	Institutions.	No.	1312	51045
b)	Students.	000 No.	296	8392
c)	Teachers.	"	8	222
<u>12.2 Secondary education.</u>				
a)	Institutions.	No.	232	6180
b)	Students.	000 No.	102	3430
c)	Teachers.	"	4	118
<u>12.3 Higher education.</u>				
a)	Institutions.	No.	23	744
b)	Students.	"000" No.	18	615
c)	Teachers.	"	1	N.A.

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Source - Sangli District Abstracts - D.S.O. Office, Sangli.

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