

C H A P T E R - I I

P R O F I L E O F B A M B A V A D E V I L L A G E

1. Location,
2. Population,
3. Education,
4. Occupational Structure,
5. Agriculture,
6. Transport facilities,
7. Banking facilities,
8. Marketing facilities,
9. Other institutions.

CHAPTER II

PROFILE OF BAMBAVADE VILLAGE

1) LOCATION:

Bambavade is a small village in Shahuwadi Taluka of Kolhapur district. It is 32 Kilometres to the west of Kolhapur. The state highway 51 leads through this village. It has separated it into 2 parts. The revenue headquarters are 14 Kilometres to the North of this village.

Donoli, Supatre, Salashi, Sittur, Sonawade, Parkhandle, Gogave, Thamakewadi, Wadicharan, Sarud, Charan these villages are at the distance of 2 to 3 Kilometres away from Bambavade. It is the central market place for all these villages. The state highway has increased the importance of this village.

2) POPULATION :

The population of the village Bambavade as per 1981 census was 5,023, distributed in 507 families. Out of this population the earning population was 1,120.

The sex-wise distribution of population is shown in the following table (2.2 Table No)

Particular	Male persons	Female persons	Total Population
a) Adult	1020	1003	2023
b) Children(Below 18 years)	1800	1200	3000
c) Total			
a + b = c	2820	2203	5023

Source - GramPanchayat Record.

Location of Bambavade village

(Map of the Shahuwadi Taluka)

3) EDUCATION:

There is one Montessory, one Primary School in Bambavade village and one High-School and Junior College. Higher education facilities are available at the places like - Sarud, Warananagar, Kolhapur.

Education provides thinking power. Education is very important thing for the well development of country and people. Educated people are expected to judge the merit of different type of goods and services before they buy them. uneducated people it is belived either go by tradition of seek advice from others. Therefore, marketing men must study the educational status of markets to be served.

Table 3.3: Educational Status of People in Bambavade Village.

Particulars	Below graduation	Graduate & More	Illite- rate	Total
a) Adult Male	273	227	520	1020
b) Adult Female	265	15	723	1003
c) Childern (Below 18 Yrs.)	2185	0	815	3000
d) Total	2,723	242	2,058	5,023
[a+b+c = d]				

Conclusion : Educational % of total population is 60%.

4) Occupational Structure:

The occupational structure determines the income of people and influences their behaviour at the market place. Therefore, the study of occupational structure assumes importance. As pointed out earlier the earning population of village Bambavade was 1120 as per 1981 census.

Table 4.4: Occupational structure of the population in Bambavade village.

Name of the occupation	No. of persons belonging.
Farming	705
Business(only)	110
Service(only)	200
Others	105
Total	1120

Conclusion:

More than 50% persons belonging to Agriculture and his main occupation is farming. One fifth persons engaged in service and remaining persons engaged in Business and other activities.

5) AGRICULTURE:

Total geographical area of the village is 353 hectors. Out of 353 hectors cultivable land is 276 hectors. In rural area agriculture plays an important role. Main source of money is agriculture. So it is necessary to see land use pattern and cropping pattern.

Table 5.5: a) Land use pattern.

Distribution of cultivable land in Bambavade.V

Description	Land belonging(in hectors)
1) Irrigated Land	13
2) Non-irrigated Land	<u>263</u>
Total	276

Conclusion - >

Non irrigated sector is in large scale with compare to irrigated sector due to water supply schemes.

b) Cropping Pattern -

The following table shows the correct idea about the cropping pattern of Bambavade village.

Table 6.6: Cropping Pattern in village Bambavade.

Name of the Crop.	Area under the Crop (in Acre)
Paddy	137
Jawar	7
Groundnuts	35
Sugarcane	4
Wheat	2
Maize	2
Gram	6
Grass	45
Other	18

Total	256 Acres.

Analysis of the table:

The main crop of Bambavade village is Paddy. Bambavade is in hilly area so grass crop plays very important role. Other crops are subsidiary crops to main crop.

6) Transport Facilities:

Transport is the important factor for the development of market. Most of the rural markets in India are not developed mainly because of no means of transport are available to reach them.

It helps to supply goods as per demand. We can not reject the importance of it in the modern age. The cost of things more or less depends on it. Taking into consideration the transport cost the price of things is fixed. Transportation has more importance in a continental country like India. More or less the development of the country depends on the transportation. There is lack of perfect means of transport in rural India so it has remained undeveloped.

Centralisation decentralisation and equalisation are the 3 important functions of transport. Transport is like selling. Purchasing, financing, warehousing, Insurance an act. Transport creates time and place utility. Transport delivers goods from production centre to consumption centre.

Bambavade is situated in mountainous area. Kolhapur-Ratnagiri leads through this village. Here there are lossies, Tractors, Vans, Carts are available for transport. Carts are especially used for local transport. Telegraphic facilities are also available in this village.

7) Banking facilities:

There is one nationalised bank [i.e. Bank of Maharashtra] and one Kolhapur Dist. Central Co.operative Bank., Uday Nagari

Sahakari Patpuravata Santha finances farmers and businessmen. Banking as important as selling and purchasing cheap financing helps developing market.

8) Marketing facilities:

There are 83 shops at Bambavade out of these 3 sale and repair Radio and Taperecorders. The remaining are cloth centre, Medical Centres, Bakers, Jewellers, Tailors, Auto Centres and Grocers. There are 3 floor mills, 2 Saw Mills, 12 Holles, 2 Boardings, 2 Mutton Shops, Weekly Bazar is on Thursday. Animal Bazar is held once in a week, it has increased the importance of the villages. The people from neighbouring villages either sale or purchase Baffalos, Oxen, Sheep, hens and cocks etc. There are 10 cycle repairing shops and two welding works.

9) Other institutions:

GramPanchayat looks after the working of the village. There is a milk society, Youth club, Typewriting Institute, farmers co-operative institute and Mahila Mandal all these institutes help developing the village. These institutions have affected rural life in different ways. For example Grampanchayat has created political awareness. New economic activation are generated by co-operative societies. Youth club works for the sport activities. Mahila Mandal is engaged in the work like women education. These institutions work in the social life of the village.