

CHAPTER 3

PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT :

- 3.1 INTRODUCTION
SECTION - I
- 3.2 PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT
SECTION - II
- 3.3 PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR CITY.

CHAPTER : 3

PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT :

3.1 Introduction :

This Chapter deals with Socio-economic features of the study area. This chapter consists of two sections. Section first deals with the geographical conditions as well as other relative features of Kolhapur District. And Section II highlighted the main features of Kolhapur city in particular.

SECTION - I - PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT :

3.2 (1) Rainfall :

The average rainfall received by the district is about 1714 mm extending to about 91 rainy days. South-west winds brings rains in Kolhapur district. South-western monsoon begins normally at the end of June. So, it can be observed that the rainfall in Kolhapur district is normal.

(2) Rivers :

There are 16 rivers around the Kolhapur District, which provides water to the agriculture lands. These 16 rivers are stated below :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. The Panchaganga | 2. The Warana |
| 3. The Krishna | 4. The Dudhganga |

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 5. The Vedganga | 6. The Hiranyakeshi |
| 7. The Kasari | 8. The Kumbhi |
| 9. The Tulsai | 10. The Tillari |
| 11. The Bhogawati | 12. The Janzarurna |
| 13. The Ghatprabha | 14. The Chikotra |
| 15. The Dhamini | 16. The Markandeya |

In summer almost all of these rivers go dry, except Panchaganga, Krishna, which has some water.

(3) Soils :

The western zone as well as central zone has fertile brownish well drained soil. The eastern zone is covered by unusual medium and deep black soil. So it was a mixed picture of soil in Kolhapur district. Bauxite is available in sizeable quantity in Bhudargad, Chandgad and Shahuwadi, talukas, Gypsum is also found hardly in small quantities in Bhudargad taluka- The quantity of soil in the eastern zone is high.

(4) Irrigation :

Most of the irrigated level is irrigated through lift irrigation and wells. In four talukas viz. Bhudargad, Gadhinglaj, Matkanangale and Shirolji irrigation schemes are completed. Work in progress in eight talukas Irrigation area in Kolhapur district is about 56,833 hectares. Irrigation by 22,628 wells is in 53,597 hectares and lift irrigation is 40,637.78 hectares.

(5) Principal Crops :

Strength of the district is its natural potentiality agricultural resources, mineral deposits, forest products, live stock population, fishery, semicultural are the main resources.

Kolhapur district is known for its sugar-cane plantation which is one of the major cash crops in the district. Climate and soil is very suitable for sugar-cane cultivation. The total area under sugar cane cultivation is 70,000 hectares with yield of 6,50,000 M.T. with 14% of recovery of sugar. Similarly, Ajara, Chandgad, Kagal, Karvir, Shudargad, and Panhala talukas are famous for the cultivation of paddy crops. Similarly, there are crops like pulses, jawar, ground nuts, tobacco etc. These crops are providing good potential for the development of agro based industries in the district like Rice mill, Oil mill, Gur and Khandasari, Tobacco processing etc. The large area of sugar cane cultivation has already given impetus to the sugar industries in the district.

(6) Agriculture :

Out of the total geographical area 72% area is used for cultivation. The average holding of land for agriculture purpose is about 9 acres.

(7) Minerals :

Many of the important minerals deposits are received by the district. The deposits of Laterite, Bauxite and sanite are found in the Radhanagari, Gargoti, Waki, Panhala, Bavada and Chandgad talukas of Kolhapur district.

District is also received some amount of copper, gypsum, lead zinc, silica sand deposits near Shudargad, Gaganbavada, Bhogawati and Radhanagari talukas.

(8) Live Stock and Dairy :

As regards to the live stock in the state is concerned, Kolhapur ranked 18th in the State. Kolhapur district is famous for its milk and milk product, also high percentage of animal wealth is secured by the district compare to the other districts in the state. There are 3,99,816 buffaloes and 2,49,726 cows in the district contains total live stock of 9,63,431 including 1 stock of sheep and goat. Due to ample availability of milk in Kolhapur district, the Government of Maharashtra has decided to cover this district under 'Operation Flood Programme II'. Due to high potential of milk in this district, there are 1111 milk societies in the district. There are totally 7,66,382 poultry farms in the district. Also there are number of veterinary facilities available in the district. There are 24 veterinary dispensaries working in the district alongwith one hospital and 62 veterinary aid centres.

(9) Forests :

Due to hilly areas and normal rainfall forests are developed in the district. 167767.75 hectares area is under forest in the district. Hirda, Shikakai, Gum, Amol Kaju, Wax, Tamalpatra, Jimber, are some major forest products received by the Kolhapur district.

10) Industry :

Positive and infrastructural facilities are most essential for rapid industrial development. The infrastructural facilities in Kolhapur district are increasing rapidly. One of the important factors to provide in the structural facilities to industries is, establishment of industrial estates. An industrial estate is a cluster of factories constructed on an economic scale on suitable site with facilities.

There are at present four co-operative industrial estates already functioning in Kolhapur district, viz. at Kolhapur, Ichalkaranji, Jaysingpur and Hupari.

In addition to above there are two M.I.D.C. areas in Kolhapur district, one at Shirol and another at Gokul Shirgaon.

In M.I.D.C. areas there are 852 plots are developed and 671 plots are allotted.

Textile, leather, iron industries, diesel engines,

CHART NO : 3.2

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN KOLHAPUR :

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name of Industrial Estate.</u>	<u>Acres of land</u>	<u>Plots</u>	<u>Sheds</u>	<u>No. of Units.</u>
1.	Shiroli Industrial Estate	299	440	71	305
2.	Gokul Shirgaon Industrial Estate	218	231	60	131
3.	Ichalkaranji Co-op-Industrial Estate	125	-	-	300
4.	Jaysingpur Industrial Co-op. Estate	45	-	-	50
5.	Kolhapur Udyam Co-op Socy. Ltd. Kolhapur	14	-	-	125

spares and accessories manufacturing industries, plastic industry, medicine industry, electrical equipment industry, power looms, distilleries are some important industries are functioning in the Kolhapur District.

Small Scale Industry :

The picture of the small scale industry in the Kolhapur district is having very healthy due to setting up the industrial estates. The growth of industrial development is much higher comparing to other cities, like Satara, Sangli etc. New entrepreneurs are setting their industrial units in M.I.D.C. area due to availability of so many services and facilities from the Government, such as technical, guidance, training, entrepreneurship Development programmes, so, the picture of small scale industry is much better than in previous years.

11) Banking :

Banking business is of high importance in the infrastructural facilities and financial requirements of the growing industrial sector. Finance money is the blood of each kind of business and industry. 38 banks of various types doing the banking business in Kolhapur district through its 461 branches. M.I.D.C. also advancing to industrial units.

Following is the statement of banks which were working in the Kolhapur District :

Sr.No.	Type of Bank	No.of Branches:
1.	State Bank Group ...	15
2.	Other Public Sector Banks..	108
3.	Other scheduled Banks ...	70
4.	Land Development Banks ...	17
5.	Urban Co-operative Banks .	141
5.	District Central Co-operative Banks ...	110

		Total 461

12) Communication and Transport :

In Kolhapur district, the post and telegraph department provide more facilities to the people and industrial development, point of view. There are 487 post offices and 90 telephone/telegraph offices and also provide 12177 connections of telephone.

Indian Railways is playing a vital role in the transportation of heavy goods. Kolhapur is connected with Bombay by single broad gauge railway line with a length of 37.88 k.m. in Kolhapur District.

The National highway, known as Poona-Bangalore road also passes through the district linking with Bombay, Poona, Bangalore etc. The length of National Highway is 40 km.

The state high-way is connected with Sangli, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Poona etc.

The Maharashtra State Road Transport corporation is carrying 2,51,715 passengers every day, through its 570 buses.

The remaining transportation is carried out by city buses, auto rickshaws, trucks and cars, scooters etc.

SECTION : II - PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR CITY

3.3 Introduction :

Section II deals with the Kolhapur city in general. The following details provides information regarding the Kolhapur city, the study area in particular :

(1) Geographical area :

Kolhapur city is situated at the south of Maharashtra, with geographical area of 15774933 hectors. The city covers 7.633 square k.m. of geographical area. The city is the district place. There are 12 talukas - containing 1153 villages and 12 towns in Kolhapur district.

(2) Climatology :

The Kolhapur city had a good weather in all seasons. The maximum temperature is 36.8 degree centigrade in April, and the minimum temperature is 26.2 degree centigrade which is in November - December. Summer season starts at the end of March which is continuous upto May end. Winter season predominantly starts from October and ends in January. June to September is the main monsoon season.

The average annual rainfall received by the city is about 700 mm south-west winds bring the rains in Kolhapur.

April is the hottest month of all, the mean daily maximum temperature is 36.9° C and the mean daily minimum temperature is 21.5° C.

December is the coldest month recording 29.1° C. Maximum temperature humidity is less than the coastal regions. Air is dry throughout the year.

(3) Occupational Structure :

Occupation in Kolhapur is divided in Agriculture & Industry. There is large number of labours are engaged in agriculture. In 1994- the total number of workers are 9918. The occupation again is divided according to cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries etc.

The main functional category of the city is Trade commerce, industry, and service. The large number of

people engaged in commerce sector and industrial sector. Rest were engaged in agriculture and miscellaneous in occupations.

(4) Communication :

The city is connected to Poona-Bangalore national highway. The city is connected with Bombay, Poona, Satara, Miraj by broad gauge railway like. The other main routes of external communications are -

- (a) Kolhapur - Patnagiri Road - This state highway passes in the western direction linked with kokan area.
- (b) Kolhapur - Belgaum road - this road enters the city from South-Eastern direction and is further linked with Kagal-Nipani routes.
- (c) Kolhapur - Sangli road - the sangli city is connected with Kolhapur from Northern direction.

The city is a good place for tourists. Tourists are attracted by this historical city and hill station, like Panhala. Tourism Development Corporation preferred that Kolhapur is a historic city, having healthy climate, tourist service facilities, transport and enatness.

(5) Industry :

Kolhapur is a growing city having large and medium scale industries. There are eleven (11) sugar factories in the Kolhapur district, which are in the co-operative

sector. So, industrial growth rate of Kolhapur is much higher compared to others like Sangli, Satara etc. The industries working in Kolhapur involved in manufacture of leather, sugar, oil engines, distilleries, tobacco processing, cement pipes, automobile spares, washing as well as toilet soaps, iron and steel processing, spinning mills etc.

There are two industrial estates established one at Shirol and another at Gokul Shirgaon. Provides infra-structural facilities to various small and medium scale industries like foundries, furniture, forging, wooden toys, acetic acid, paints, agricultural equipments, hoisery, electroplating, rolling shutters, steel cup-boards etc.

These industrial estates helps to increase the industrial growth in the Kolhapur city.

The classification of industrial estates is shown in Chart No. 3.2

The small industries service institute, Bombay, started in centre in Kolhapur in 1957, this centre carry out various activities regarding the SSI units. The growth of SSI units is shown in Chart No. 3.3.

The District industries centre functioning effectively by introducing and guiding educated unemployed entrepreneurs through various guidance schemes of finance, technical aid, training. In this respect the Maharashtra

State Financial Corporation has playing vital role in the industrial development of the Kolhapur.

(6) Educational facilities :

Kolhapur city is well developed in providing various types of educational facilities. consisting of number of college, schools and higher educational institutions. Kolhapur city had two Engineering and one Government Polytechnic colleges. Sixteen colleges in the city provides education for students coming from various streams like commerce, science, arts and law.

There are two colleges, which conduct the post-graduate courses like M.B.A., M.Com, M. .A. etc. Also, there are two technical institutions provides technical education. Three colleges provides teaching facilities to B.Ed., D.Ed. students. Totally 9,500 students taking higher education in different colleges. A number of high-schools provide secondary school education to about 20000 students.

(7) Population :

According to 1981 census the population is 13,40,625 The growth rate of population is much higher comparing to the growth rate of 1961_71. There is increase in population in due to people from rural area come to the big cities to seek employment in the cities.

CHART 3.1

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION :

1.	Kolhapur	...	3,40,625
2.	Gadhinglaj	...	10,767
3.	Panhala	...	2,540
4.	Ichalkaranji	...	1,33,751
5.	Rajnur	...	38,275
6.	Vadgaon	...	14,430
7.	Jaysingpur	...	24,012
8.	Kurundwad	...	17,084
9.	Kagal	...	16,545
10.	Murgud	...	8,613
11.	Gadhinglaj	...	18,535
12.	Walkapur	...	4,945

Total			6,22,022

Thus, the development of rural area suffers from such emigration. And improvement in medical aids & facilities reduce the death rate.

The sex ratio for Kolhapur city works out to 970 females for 1000 males.

The percentage of literacy is 59.65 percent for males and 30.66 percent for females and 45.38 percent of the total population.

Density of population per sq.km. is 311 according to 1981 census.

The distribution of population is shown in the Chart No. 3.1.

REFERENCE :

1. District Action Plan - 1989-90
District Industries Centre, Kolhapur,
Shivaji Udyannagar, Kolhapur.

SOURCE

The District Statistical Officer.