

### CHAPTER - III

#### A PROFILE OF DISTRICT

##### 3.1 INTRODUCTION :-

Satara District is one of the districts in Western Maharashtra. The present district of Satara owes its administrative evolution to the several changes that took place, first during the British rule, and subsequently during the post-independence period till as late as the year 1960. The core of the district was supplied by the Satara principality after its lapse in the year, 1948. Several boundary and sub-divisional adjustments were later on made with neighbouring districts and with the lands of the neighbouring Indian princes. With the merger of the princes' territories in 1947, the District was enlarged and divided into North Satara and south Satara. In 1960, the North Satara reverted to its original name Satara, south Satara being designated as Sangli district. The district, accordingly, has been regarded as one of the important districts in Maharashtra. The District has a rich historical and cultural background. It has also been the land of great political and social movements. It has also been the district of great men and leaders in every walk of social life. Standing on the threshold of the new century, one can look back with pride on the achievements

of Satara District in all fields, political, religious, cultural, educational and of-course industrial.

### 3.2 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND :-

Satara District is surrounded by Sahydari mountains having historical and religious background. It is situated partly in the Bhima basin and partly in the Krishna basin. Satara is almost an average sized district of the state of Maharashtra in area and population. The Satara District is located between 17.5 to 18.11 latitudinal on North side and 73.11 to 74.54 longitudinal on the East side. The district has a compact shape, with an east-west stretch of about 90 miles and north-south about 73 miles. Sahyadri stretches from north to south along the western boundary where as Mahadeo hills stretch east and south-east across the whole breadth of the district. Except for the north-western corner near Mahabaleshwar and the Koyana valley, the hills are very low, barren and rugged. The boundaries of the district are as below:

On East side --- Solapur District

On West side --- Ratnagiri & Raigad District.

On North side --- Poona District.

On South Side --- Sangli District.

The total area of the district measures 10484 square kilo-meteres forests accupy 14 to 15 percent of the districts total area and are scattered over the entire

district. The district gets about 80 to 100cm of rainfall is 5" to 10". Geographically this district is divided in three parts:

- i) Western area mainly occupied by Sahayadri mountains having more rainfall.
- ii) Fertile area in Krishna Valley.?
- iii) Eastern area with low rainfall having fertile lands.

Depending upon rainfall different types of crops are cultivated in the district. In the western region, the crops are mainly paddy and millets. The Eastern area is drought-prone, comprising of Man, Khatav, Khandala and part of Phaltan block.

The Satara District comprises of eleven (11) Talukas/ Blocks. The details are as below:

TABLE - 3.1

TABLE SHOWING TALUKAS/BLOCKS IN THE DISTRICT

| Sr No. | Name of Block | Block Head Quarter |
|--------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1      | Satara        | Satara             |
| 2      | Jaoli         | Medha              |
| 3      | Mahabaleshwar | Mahabaleshwar      |
| 4      | Khandala      | Khandala           |
| 5      | Wai           | Wai                |
| 6      | Phaltan       | Phaltan            |
| 7      | Man           | Dahiwadi           |
| 8      | Koregaon      | Koregaon           |
| 9      | Khatav        | Vaduj              |
| 10     | Karad         | Karad              |
| 11     | Patan         | Patan              |

Source: District - Socio - Economic

Statistical Abstract -

Govt. of Maharashtra, Directorate of Economics &  
Statistics, Bombay.

As per 1991 census, in Satara District there are 1464 village, out of which 20 villages are almost unhabitated. The blockwise/talukawise allocation of these villages is given below:

TABLE - 3.2

TABLE SHOWING TALUKA WISE BREAK UP OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES  
IN SATARA DISTRICT

| Sr NO. | Taluka        | No. of Villages | No.of villages |
|--------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1      | Satara        | 207             | 1              |
| 2      | Wai           | 100             | ---            |
| 3      | Khandala      | 66              | 1              |
| 4      | Koregaon      | 102             | ---            |
| 5      | Phaltan       | 112             | 1              |
| 6      | Man           | 91              | ---            |
| 7      | Khatav        | 95              | 1              |
| 8      | Karad         | 160             |                |
| 9      | Patan         | 256             | 9              |
| 10     | Jaoli         | 200             | 6              |
| 11     | Mahabaleshwar | 55              | ---            |
|        | Total         | 1444            | 20             |

Source: i) Socio - Economic - statistical Abstract of the District.

ii) Statistics - compiled by lead - Bank - Bank of Maharashtra.

There are 10 towns in the District. The important among the (with population as per 1991 census) are Satara (95000) Karad (65000 ) Phaltan (45000) and Wai (32000 ). There are 8 "Nagar - Parishads", in the District. (Satara, Karad, Phaltan, Wai, Pachagani, Mahabaleshwar, Rahimpur and Mhaswad).

The Krishna is the Principal river of this region other important rivers in the district are:- the Koyana, the Nira, the Man, the Venna, the Kudali, the Urmodi, the Vasna the Yerla and the Tarali.

The district is the leading producer of groundnut accounting for ten percent of state's groundnut production. Other important crops are:- Jowar, rice, wheat, gram, tur, bajara and sugar - cane Grapes are grown in Phaltan Taluka.

#### 3.4 POPULATION :-

According to the 1991 census the population of Satara District is 20,38,677 i.e. 195 per square km. comprising of 2,65,792 from city/urban (i.e. 13% of the total population is from urban area) and 17,72,855 from rural areas. (i.e. rural population is 87%) like most district of the state, Satara is also predominantly a rural district. According to 1991 census the total population of the district (20,38,677) is consisted of 9,89,112 males (48.5%) and 10,49,555 females (51.5%). The estimated population in 1988 is 23.79 lakhs. There has been 16.6% increase in the total population of the district. from 1981 to 1988. (i.e. yearly average being 2.38%).

TABLE - 3.3

TABLE SHOWING TALUKAWISE PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION  
OF THE DISTRICT.

| Sr No. | Taluka        | Percent of Population<br>to total population |
|--------|---------------|--|
| 1      | Satara        | 14.4   |
| 2      | Wai           | 7.0  |
| 3      | Khandala      | 4.1  |
| 4      | Koregaon      | 9.3  |
| 5      | Phaltan       | 11.00  |
| 6      | Man           | 7.1  |
| 7      | Khatav        | 9.9  |
| 8      | Karad         | 18.8   |
| 9      | Patan         | 11.4   |
| 10     | Jaoli         | 5.2  |
| 11     | Mahabaleshwar | 1.8  |
|        | Total         | 100.00                                       |

Source:- District statistical Abstract (Socio-Economic)  
Govt. of Maharashtra.

33.6% of the total population of the district is the working population (i.e.) people actually working and 7.9% of the total population is marginal working population. 71.3% of the working population is engaged in agriculture and remaining 28.7% in the other sector.

Out of 9.89 lakhs male population of the district (as per 1981 census) 61.4% male and of 10.50 lakhs female population of the district 33.7% female are literate of the total population of the district 48.27% is literate.

TABLE - 3.4

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES - A COMPARATIVE

PICTURE

| Sr NO. | Populations      | Percentage of Literates |             |        |
|--------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|
|        |                  | India                   | Maharashtra | Satara |
| 1      | Male             | 46.9                    | 58.8        | 61.4   |
| 2      | Female           | 24.8                    | 34.8        | 35.7   |
| 3      | Total Population | 36.2                    | 47.2        | 48.2   |

Source:- Statistical Abstract of Satara District.

Directorate of Economic & statistics, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.



The above table clearly shows that the district has made a district progress in the spread of literacy. The percentage of literacy (male, Female and total population) of the district is very high as compared to the percentage of literacy at the state (Maharashtra) level and at all India (national) level.

A comparative picture of the population structure of the District over the last three decades has been presented in the following Table, showing percentage increase/decrease in the size of population from decade to decade.

An important power project - Koyna hydro-electric project-is located in the district which besides meeting the local needs, provides power to adjoining districts and Greater Bombay. About 75 percent of the towns and villages in the district were electrified by the end of March, 1983. Now, almost 98% of the towns & villages are electrified by the end of March, 1989.

The district is directly connected by a broad gauge railway line with Bombay, Pune and Bangalore. The total railway route length in the district at the end of 1991 was 134 km and the railway route length per hundred sq.km. of area was 68 km. Besides a net work of state highways, the Pune-Bangalore National Highway No.4 passes through the district.

DECADEWISE - STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION, SINCE, 1951.

| Year | Total Population |       | Males |       | Females |       | Population<br>Per.sq.km. | % Increase (+) Decreaset<br>over the decades |        |        |
|------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------|--|--------|--------|
|      | Rural            | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural   | Urban |                          | Rural  | Urban  | Total  |
| 1951 | 1017             | 160   | 492   | 82    | 547     | 79    | 603                      | +12.65                                       | +44.84 | 16.17  |
| 1961 | 1272             | 158   | 616   | 83    | 699     | 76    | 732                      | +25.08                                       | -1.19  | +21.50 |
| 1971 | 1500             | 227   | 728   | 121   | 848     | 107   | 879                      | +17.96                                       | +43.85 | +10.79 |
| 1981 | 1773             | 266   | 850   | 139   | 989     | 127   | 1050                     | +18.18                                       | +16.96 | +18.02 |

Note :- Figures are in thousands (000)

Source :- Statistical Abstract of Satara District,  
Directorate, of Economic & statistics, Govt.

### 3.5 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND :-

The Educational standards in the district are in keeping with the general educational pattern in the country. As compared to same other districts of the state Satara district has a comparatively large number of educational institutions. There are 2314 primary schools (with student population of 3,37,000), 342 Secondary schools (with student population 1,92,126); 22 colleges, (Arts, Science & commerce); 2 medical colleges, 2 B.Ed. Colleges, 2 Engineering colleges, 3 Polytechnics, 5 Industrial Training Centres etc. in Satara district. In educational field the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil founded in the year 1919 aims at educating the downcast people of rural areas so as to liberate them from the bonds of caste and creed and inculcate in them the spirit of self-help and indusjtriousness. The Sanstha has a number of schools, colleges (arts, science, commerce, education, engineering & Polytechnic, law), training colleges for men and women and hostels. There are also a number of other voluntary institutions doing good work in the educational field among which the Satara Education Society, deserves a mention.

### 3.6 BANKING, TRADE, COMMERCE & CO-OPERATION :-

The recent years have witnessed some remarkable changes in the field of finance of the district largely affecting its economy. The age-old institution of money-

lenders which was the prominent source of credit to a large section of the people-especially the agricultural population, is fast losing ground and is being replaced by the modern organised banking system. Many governmental agencies have come up to extend financial assistance in the agricultural and industrial spheres of the district. Co-operative movement, too has spread far and wide and has touched most of the economic activities of the people.

Till the beginning of the present century there was not a single banking organisations in the Satara District. The first bank to be established at Satara was the Satara Swadeshi Commercial Bank Ltd. Which was established on 20th Aug. 1907. Since then there was a gradual development of banking organisations in the district. There is now wide network of banking system in the district. There are number of banks private, public and co-operative sectors- in the district. The spread of commercial banks in the district as on 31st March, 1994 is given below:

TABLE - 3.6

TABLE SHOWING NAMES OF THE BANKS OPERATING IN  
SATARA DISTRICT

| Sr No. | Name of Bank             | No.of Branches. |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1      | Bank of Maharashtra      | 51              |
| 2      | State Bank of India      | 18              |
| 3      | Bank of India            | 15              |
| 4      | Bank of Baroda           | 09              |
| 5      | Canara Bank              | 02              |
| 6      | Dena Bank                | 01              |
| 7      | Indian Bank              | 01              |
| 8      | Central Bank of India    | 06              |
| 9      | Union Bank of India      | 02              |
| 10     | Syndicate Bank           | 03              |
| 11     | Vijaya Bank              | 01              |
| 12     | United western Bank Ltd. | 22              |
| 13     | Karnataka Bank Ltd.      | 01              |
| 14     | The M.S.C.L.D. Bank Ltd. | 19              |
| 15     | The Satara D.C.C. Bank   | 174             |
|        | Total                    | 337             |

Source: Statistics compiled by Bank of Maharashtra.

: Lead - Bank, Satara.

The Satara District Central Co-operative Bank is having 138 branches and Maharashtra State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank is having 18 branches. In addition to these Banks there are 15 Urban Co-operative Banks, having branches at district and block head-quarters. Bank of Maharashtra is the Lead-Bank for Satara District. Taking into consideration the various provisions under various government sponsored programmes, & the credit needs of the District in respect of various sectors such as Agricultural, SSI, Rural-artisans, traders and professionals, the Lead-Bank prepares the credit-plan for the district as per the directives of R.B.I. The credit plan is implemented & monitored by the lead-Bank. Most of the commercial and co-operative banks working in the district have done leading as per the credit plan.

The co-operative movement started in this district at the beginning of the present century when in 1907, the first Agricultural credit society, was registered at the village Bodhe in Man Taluka. Since then the principle of movement gradually gained.

Popularity with social workers and rural masses and similar societies were registered in various parts of the district. The co-operative movement in this district has attained considerable importance during recent years on account of its numerous activities and the dynamic

leadership of late, Shri. Yeshwantrao Chavan. At present there are 3544 co-operative societies (of various types covering wide range of activities) in the district. The co-operative movement envisages the growth of agricultural co-operative credit societies, multi-purpose societies, land mortgage banks, non-agricultural credit societies such as urban co-operative banks, salary earner's society, housing societies, transport societies poultry industrial co-operatives etc. and a district central co-operative bank. In the year 1906-1907 there was only one co-operative. Society in the district & now at present the number of varied type of societies has gone well beyond 3,000. This itself suggests the manifold progress of the co-operative sector in Satara District. The Table 3.7 shows the steady development of the co operative movement in the district.

SATARA DISTRICT

| Sr No. | Indicators/Items         | Year's (As on 30th June) |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|        |                          | 1983                     | 1984               | 1985               | 1986               | 1987               | 1988               | 1988               |
| 1      | Total no. of co-op. Soc. | 2473<br>(100)            | 2670<br>(108)      | 2866<br>(115.3)    | 3042<br>(123)      | 3175<br>(128.3)    | 3300<br>(133.4)    | 3544<br>(143.3)    |
| 2      | Total No. of Members     | 599<br>(100)             | 652<br>(108.8)     | 652<br>(108)       | 753<br>(125.7)     | 799<br>(133.3)     | 855<br>(142.7)     | 989<br>(165.1)     |
| 3      | Paid-up Capital          |                          |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
|        | A) Vovernment            | 44996<br>(100)           | 57840<br>(128.5)   | 60561<br>(134.5)   | 59494<br>(132.2)   | 60260<br>(133.8)   | 60218<br>(133.7)   | 66384<br>(147.5)   |
|        | B) Owned                 | 388579<br>(100)          | 365973<br>(114.8)  | 390847<br>(122.6)  | 415896<br>(130.5)  | 333180<br>(104.5)  | 287017<br>(-90)    | 298606<br>(-93.7)  |
| 4      | Deposits                 | 971516<br>(100)          | 1103110<br>(113.5) | 1322160<br>(136.0) | 1650866<br>(169.9) | 2012415<br>(207.1) | 2387372<br>(245.7) | 2775267<br>(285.6) |
| 5      | Working-Capital          | 2094335<br>(100)         | 2203953<br>(105.2) | 2501809<br>(119.5) | 3109448<br>(148.4) | 3758700<br>(179.4) | 4334219<br>(206.9) | 4947774<br>(236.2) |
| 6      | Loans-given              | 751055<br>(100)          | 759583<br>(101.1)  | 749022<br>(-99)    | 989813<br>(131.7)  | 1148272<br>(152.8) | 1332140<br>(177.3) | 1800785<br>(239.7) |

cont..... 2



|   |                    |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|--------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 7 | Profits            | 1181  | 1392    | 1581    | 1695    | 1797    | 1961    | 1909    |
|   | A) NO.of Societies | (100) | (117.8) | (133.8) | (143.5) | (147.1) | (166.0) | (161.6) |
|   | B) Rs.             | 21978 | 39485   | 29255   | 36911   | 38926   | 45414   | 67074   |
|   |                    | (100) | (179.6) | (133.1) | (167.9) | (177.1) | (206.6) | (305.1) |
| 8 | Losses             | 558   | 925     | 917     | 1019    | 1089    | 1080    | 1243    |
|   | A)No.of Societies  | (100) | (165.7) | (164.3) | (182.6) | (195.1) | (193.5) | (22.7)  |
|   | B) Rs.             | 59835 | 47452   | 33870   | 32665   | 32662   | 22748   | 22992   |
|   |                    | (100) | (-79)   | (-56.6) | (-54.5) | (-51.2) | (-38)   | (-38.2) |

Note :- Figures in the brackets indicate and increase (+) or Decrease (-)

Source: 1) District, Sub-Registrar Co-op. societies, Satara.

2) Sugar Industries in District.

### 3.7 INDUSTRY :-

During the last century Satara was industrially backward having only a few crafts. The chief crafts were making gold and silver ornaments, copper and brass pots and iron tools, stone-cutting, pottery, carpentry, cotten-wearing, dyeing, blanket-weaving, tanning and shoe-making.

History of industrialisation in Satara dates back to 1916 when a glass manufacturing factory was established at ogalewadi. The year 1916 also gave brith to an electricity generation plant in the district. The pace of industrialisation was however, very slow. No new industries were started during the period following the first world war. A groundnut decorticating factory was established in 1928. Increase in the area under sugarcane cultivation gave impetus to the starting of a sugar factory in 1933. The sugar factory was a landmark in the history of indusjtrilisation of the district.

To electricity generation plants were established in 1933 & 1940 respectively. The other industries like extraction of edible oil, copper and brass rolling and general engineering came into existence since 1950s. Sugar industry is one of the important indusjtries in the district. It gives employment to a large populace of sugarcane cultivators, skilled and unskilled workers in

factories & a number of technicians. There are at present 7 sugar factories in the district (including one from private & other 6 from co-operative sectors) The Cooper Engineering works at Satara Road have established a countrywide reputation for the manufacture of engines, spare parts, machine tools, power/00ms and agricultural implements.

In the small-scale industries sector, general engineering, gull manufacture, oilseeds crushing, weaving and pharmaceutical industries are important. Bauxite, limestone and low grade manganese are the important minerals found in the district.

The industrial units are mainly engineering manufacturing of food products, sugar factories, oil mills, saw mills jaggery units and printing presses. The major industrial units are: The Cooper Engineering works. Phaltan Sugar works Ltd., Ogale Glass works, Doburg Lager Breweries Ltd. Industrial Fastners Pvt. Ltd., Universal Luggage Manufacturing COSS, Aristocrat factory, Bharat Forge Co. etc. Maharashtra Development corporation has a developed area of 421 hector at Satara. At present there are three industrial estates in the co-operative sector at Satara Road, Malkapur (Tal.Karad) and Ogalewadi, and other two industrial estates, at Satara & other at wai.

In order to provide all services and facilities to

entrepreneurs, at one place, a District Industries Centre was set up at Satara (District-headquarter) within the M.I.D.C. area, and which started functioning since 15th March, 1979. Satara SSI has contributed a lot toward industrialisation of the district, since its establishment.

By the end of June 1994, there were 2049 industrial units, registered under the factory Act, in the District of which 18 units were not functioning. In 421 working industrial units, there were nearly 27,845 workers, working. There are, at present, 29 large and middle sized industries and 2049 small-scale units in Satara District. There are 2 large scale, 26 medium-scale industries and 499 small-scale units, functioning, within the M.I.D.C. area.

Of the 29 large and medium sized units 2 units, viz. Ogale Glass works (Ogalewadi, Karad) and Nira, Papers and Pulp Mill, (shirwal-Khandala) are not functioning and therefore are closed-down. These two units have already been referred to B.I.F.R. for their revival Nearly 20% of small-scale units in the district are sick. Industrial sickness is, therefore, a major problem of industrialisation of the district.

3.8 GENERAL :-

There are 10 towns. The important among them (with 1991 census, rounded off) are: Satara 95000, Karad 65,000, Phaltan 45,000 and Wai 32,000. Satara has a historical background as it was the seat of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. The places of tourist attraction are, Agashiva caves, the hill stations of Panchagani and Mahabaleshwar, Vasota Forest, Yawateshwar, historical forts of Sajjangarh, Ajinkyatara and a Pilgrim centre at Wai. Satara District is thus one of the leading districts in the state.

TABLE - 3.8TABLE SHOWING ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF SATARADISTRICT

| Sr NO. | Item                                 | Satara District |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1      | <u>Area &amp; Population-1991</u>    |                 |
|        | Area ('000 s.q.km)                   | 10.5            |
|        | Population (Lakhs)                   | 20.4            |
|        | A)Male (Lakhs)                       | 9.9             |
|        | B) Female (Lakhs)                    | 10.5            |
|        | % Increase in Population (1981-1991) | 18.2            |
|        | Urban Population (%)                 | 13.0            |

cont..... 2

---

|    |   |      |
|----|---|------|
|    | Rural Population (%)  | 87.0 |
|    | Scheduled Casts (%)   | 6.2  |
|    | Scheduled Tribes (%)  | 0.6  |
| 2  | Occupational Classification:1991                                |      |
|    | Percentage of work-force to total population.....               | 41.4 |
|    | Percentage to total work force:                                 |      |
|    | A) Main workers   | .    |
|    | i) Cultivators  | 42.8 |
|    | ii)Agricultural labourers                                       | 14.9 |
|    | iii)Household industry  | 2.2  |
|    | iv) Others  | 21.0 |
|    | B) Marginal workers   | 19.0 |
| 3. | Agriculture: 1990-1991  |      |
|    | Forest Area (%)   | 14.0 |
|    | Net sown area (%)   | 54.0 |
|    | Gross irrigated area as percent of gross cropped area (1983-89) | 18.4 |
| 4  | Industry:   |      |
|    | No.of large/Medium scale industries                             | 29   |
|    | No.of small-scale units   | 1172 |
|    | Industrial Estates (No.)  | 2    |
|    | Industrial co-operative Estates                                 | 3    |

cont.....

---

|   |                                       |      |
|---|---------------------------------------|------|
| 5 | Infrastructure :                      |      |
|   | Read length per '00 sq.km. of area at |      |
|   | the end of March,1991 (km)            | 68   |
|   | Railway route length per '000 sq.km.  |      |
|   | of area at the end of                 |      |
|   | March, 1991 (km)                      | 13   |
|   | Literacy in 1991 (%)                  | 48.2 |
|   | Towns and villages electrified at     |      |
|   | the end of March, 1993 (%)            | 75   |
|   | At present (%)                        |      |

---

#####