

SECRET

SECRET

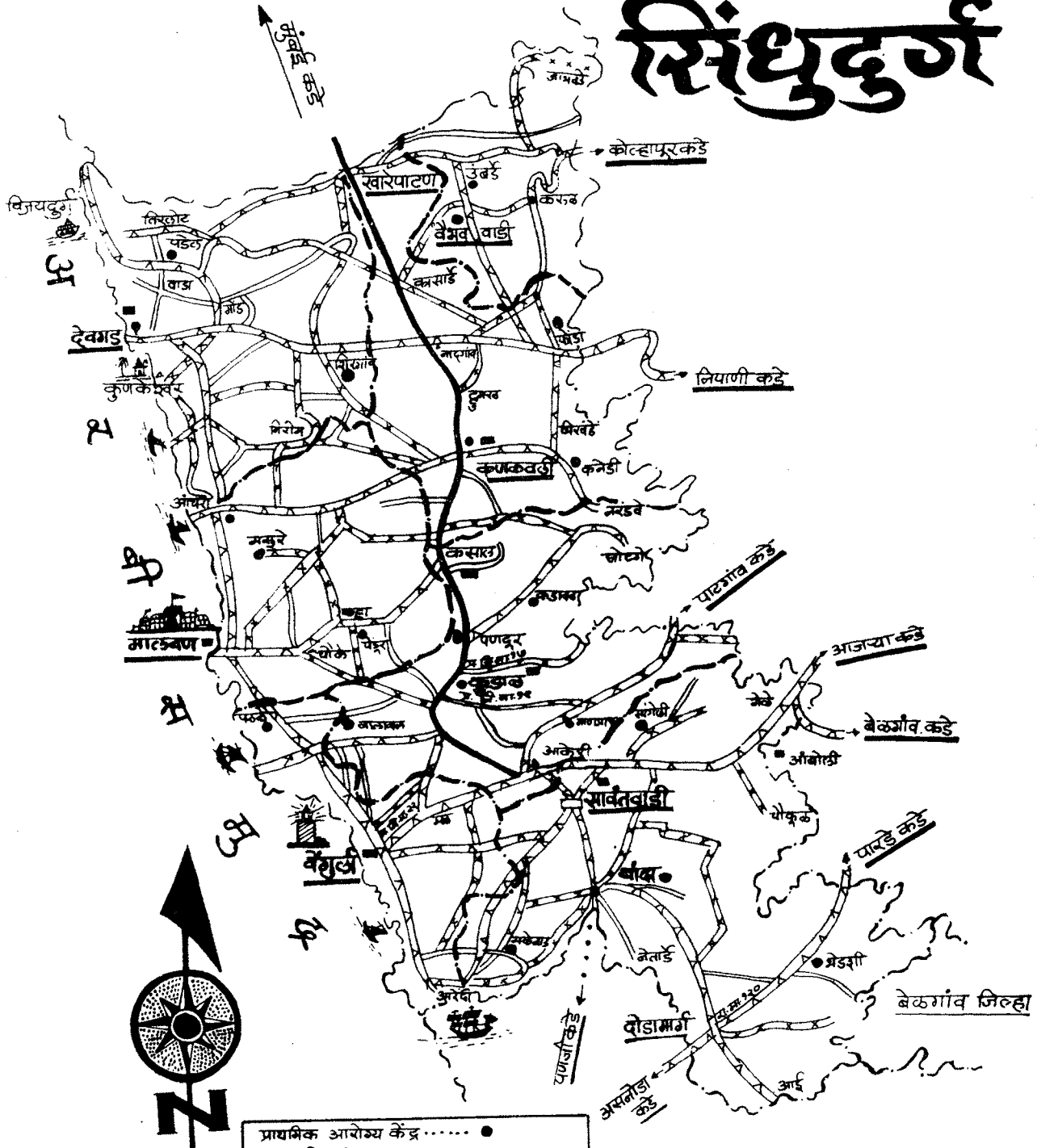
CHAPTER - IIPROFILE OF KANKAVLI TALUKA2.1 INTRODUCTION :

In this chapter the researcher has made an attempt to discuss the socio-economic features of the Kankavli Taluka. This chapter gives somewhat detailed information to the reader about the common topographical and other features about the Kankavli Taluka, the study area in general. The following paragraphs will bring out somewhat brief discussion about the Sindhudurg District.

Since long, the people of South Ratnagiri District demanded a separate District as it was much inconvenient to the people who live in this area to approach Ratnagiri all the time for every official matter etc. The Government of Maharashtra took the decision of dividing the Ratnagiri District into two divisions. The South Ratnagiri District was regarded as a separate part and is now known as Sindhudurg District from May, 1981.

The administrative bifurcation of the eastwhile Ratnagiri district into two parts i.e. Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri was mainly with a view for speeding up the tempo of economic development and

# जिल्हा सिंधुदुर्ग



प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र	आसकीय विश्राम गृह	तालुका सिमा रेषा
वर्षिकरण लक्ता	आसित्वांत असलले	नियोजित
राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग	— — — — —	● ● ● ● ●
प्रमुख राज्य मार्ग	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □
राज्य मार्ग	△ △ △ △ △	△ △ △ △ △
प्रमुख जिल्हा मार्ग	— — — — —	— — — — —
इतर जिल्हा मार्ग	— — — — —	— — — — —
ग्रामीण मार्ग	— — — — —	— — — — —

to have better utilisation of the existing resources like chergy, manpower, money, time etc.

The district is located on the western coast of India lies between 15.37 to 16.40 North latitude and 73.19 to 74.37 east longitude. It has a north-south length of about 120 Km and east-west extension is about 62 Km with a coastal line of about 100 Km.<sup>1</sup>

The area of this new district is 5095.2 Sq. Km. The district is bounded by Ratnagiri district in the north, the Arabian sea in the west, Goa State and Belgaum District in the South and to east lies Kolhapur District.

Sindhudurg is the one of the smallest districts in the State. The district is divided into seven blocks viz. : Kankavli, Vaibhavawadi, Deogad, Kudal, Malval, Vengurla and Sawantwadi.

The following paragraphs will bring out somewhat detailed discussion about the Kankavli Taluka.

## 2.2 PROFILE OF KANKAVLI TALUKA :

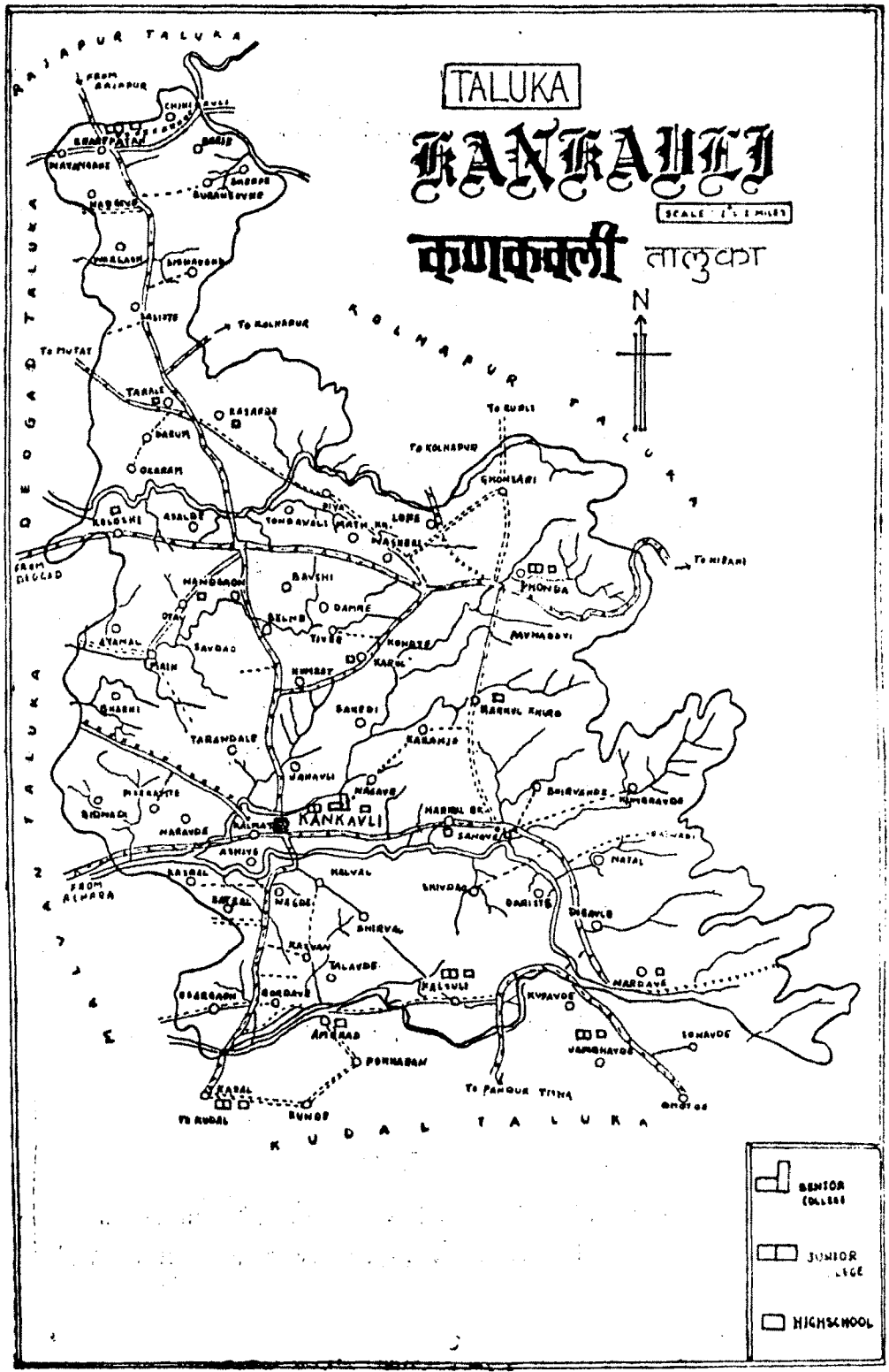
### 2.2.1 LOCATION :

The Kankavli is situated centrally in Sindhudurg District. Vaibhavawadi and Rajapur Taluka makes its northern boundary, Kolhapur District makes eastern boundary, Deogad and Malval Taluka



24(B)

MAP NO. 3



makes western boundary and Kudal Taluka makes southern boundary of this Taluka. Kankavli Taluka covers 774.90 hectares geographical area. The general slope of this Taluka is east to west and general height range 0-150 metres.

### 2.2.2 RELIEF FEATURES :

The Taluka can be divided into two geographical zones viz. Hilly area of the Sahyadris and its offshoots. The rocky basaltic slopes and plateaus, lateritic tracts mostly govern the open landscape. The area is undulating because it is drained at by several rivers and streams. In some places flat topped billodes are dominating.

### 2.2.3 CLIMATE :

Particularly, Kankavli Taluka is with high rainfall. Annual rainfall ranges from 2500 to 3000 mm. The climate of the taluka is hot and moist. The year is divided into four seasons. The summer season is from March to May. The rainy season which is due to the south west monsoon starts from 15th June to 15th September. The postmonsoon season is from October to November and the winter season is from December to February.

Humidity is uniformly high rainfall is concentrated mainly in the south west monsoonal season. Other months are

generally dry except July, August and September. Showers are associated with cyclonic storms in October and November and thunder showers are in April and May. In general the climate of the Taluka is hot and moist, whereas maximum temperature will be in the month of May i.e. upto 40 c and the minimum temperature will be in the month of January i.e. upto 19 c. Even then the winter are not so severe.<sup>2</sup>

#### 2.2.4 RAINFALL :

Though the rainy period is short i.e. from 15th June to 15th Sept. it is heavy rainfall. Also in the month of October and November it is with thunder storm and in the month of April and May it is rare but with cyclonic showers, which is known as 'mango showers'. The average rainfall is 3000 mm per year. The rainfall is very heavy near the Ghats.

#### 2.2.5 RIVERS :

In this taluka there are main two rivers namely Janoli River in the north and Gad River in the south. Both the rivers flow from east to west. They are originated in the Sahyadri hills and are established as main rivers due to several tribularias. These two rivers join at the distance of 5 Kms to the west of Kankavli city. These rivers are fast flowing rivers because their

length is comparatively less and the height from where they start is very high. The rivers are with full of water during rainy season only, and holding of water will be only at their dipper portions of meanders.

#### 2.2.6 SOIL :

The soil of this taluka is very poor in fertility because due to torrential rainfall the soil is washed out and the human contents also minerals in the soil remain very less. Sand is more in proportion, therefore, water holding capacity of the soil is very less. Due to hot and moist atmosphere oxidation takes place because of which the soil is red in colour. Due to laterite cover the soil is less fertile and ~~thickness~~ is also very less. In some low lying areas the soil is hit rich in human content, but the area is quite negligible.

#### 2.2.7 VEGETATION AREA ( FOREST ) :

As a result of heavy rainfall in the Sahyadris there is a thick forest cover in the sahyadri ranges. Especially in the parts of Bhirvande and Natal. Due to excess wood cutting forest area is very less in the western parts of the taluka.

On the hills which are dominating the middle part of the



Taluka, the soil cover is very thin, therefore the vegetation cover also is less. Generally it is covered by bushes and poor grass.

Because of sufficient rainfall some important species which are prevailing in this area are Ayan, Jambhul, jackfruit, Sisam, Mango; whereas Teakwood occurs mainly near Sahyadri foothills. There are the species utilised for building and furniture work. In some open shrub areas bamboo growth is satisfactory.

#### 2.2.8. MINING :

As this region is the broken part of Sahyadri and Deccan trap we find several minerals in River basins which are eroded on the higher attitude and deposited in scanty and limited proportion. Generally the large reserves of minerals are absent still Bauxite is found in the eastern, Silica mining is done near Kasarde and Phonda region. Manganese exploitation is done at 4 Kms north of Kankavli. Limestones and building construction stones areas are in the western part especially Asrondi, Bidwadi and Ramgad area. There are the limited and scanty minerals found in the area and further investigation has not done because minerals are exploited to export outside this region except silica which is used in Karul Glass factory.

### 2.2.9 AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION :

Near about 40 per cent of the geographical area of the Taluka is being cultivated. The average holding is about 2.5 acres. Agriculture is not developed satisfactorily in this taluka. Agriculture is practiced mainly at subsistence level. Main crop is rice. Though rice, ragi are the subsistence crops in this region, the product is wereful only 150 day out of 365 days. Fruit gardening is the important source for economic sound footing but that too is not practised to the satisfaction.

Mango, cashewnut, kokam plantation is expected for the economic growth.

The cereal crops and oil seeds like groundnut and vegetable cultivation with pineapple plantation is done in very less proportion that too near river banks.

Irrigation schemes are not used here extensively.

#### SURFACE UTILISATION 1981-82 OF KANKAVLI TALUKA :

<u>Cultivable</u>	<u>Gairan</u>	<u>Forest</u>	<u>Potkharab</u>	<u>Uncultivable</u>	<u>Water bodies</u>
538.55	0.08	85.83	83.32	36.51	17.47 hect.

#### CROP PATTERN

<u>Horticulture</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Crop</u>
2.73	61.18	61.32	133.32 hect.
.....(Census 1981.)			

Irrigation facilities are not developed adequately and hence ~~hence~~  
Only one per cent agriculture is under irrigation.

#### 2.2.10 DAIRY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

The number of cattle is more in this area but it is reared only to have the cattle in large number. Proper attention is not given, therefore, from milk point of view they are useless. The farmers leave and the cattle freely to feed themselves. During rainy season only they get folder i.e. green grass. After rainy season the condition of cattle to ger fodder is miserable, and it affects the miltching capacity of the cows and buffalows.

The bulls and the buffalows are maintained to utilise only during transplanting season i.e. for the month of June and July. After cultivation they remain idle, naturally farmer takes less care.

Goat rearing is also done in hilly area, but this activity too is very small proportion. Goats are of local variety and not sheep rearing is done as this is rainy area.<sup>3</sup>

This occupation is not practiced commercially but mostly practiced on subsistence level. Dairy and animal husbandry is not developed because of less development of cooperative movement.

Daily average milk collection at Government Milk Collection Centres in the Kankavli Taluka in 1982 5,700 liters.

#### 2.2.11 INDUSTRY :

The major economy of this region lies on agriculture only. Therefore, agro based industries like cashewnut industries, oil mills, fruit juice bottling centres are developed. As the forest exploitation is at faster rate we find saw mills in several places. Sahyadri Glass Works Karul is the only industry established to utilise silica product in this region.

Khandsari sugarcane industry was near Kasarde, but it was an experiment which has proved unsuccessful.

The Maharashtra and Central Government is giving maximum financial aid to establish industries in this region but the manpower is already migrated towards Bombay since long ago. Therefore, industrialist hesitate to start new industries. Still industrial estate near Gopuri is coming up, that too on small scale. Some units are regarding cosmetics products i.e. culpiura face powder product is exported abroad. In cities and towns light manufacturing goods are produced. Engineering works and automobile garages are in cities only.

### 2.2.12 TRADE AND TRANSPORT :

Kankavli is the main trade centre of this taluka. Wholesale and retail trade is concentrated in this town. Important trade commodities include grains, oils, sugar, cloths, medicals, coconut, chemicals, stationery, spare parts, building material, cement etc. Mainly Kankavli is famous for essential commodity market.

As it is the central place for neighbouring taluka connecting Kolhapur, the big trading city, the trade in Kankavli city and Phonda town is coming up at the faster rate.

The Kankavli Taluka has got a well knit structure of roads. The National High Way No. 17 also passes through the Kankavli Taluka. While linking with Bombay and Goa other roads are also linked with this road. Because of the state transport corporation run with a high frequency.

Almost all types of transport means like cycles, autorikshaw, scooters, motorcycles, cars, trucks, buses etc appear running on the roads. In this taluka major villages are linked with Kankavli town. Major towns and cities are linked with Kankavli town. The state transport corporation S.T. Depot at Kankavli the taluka place with number of buses.

For the agricultural products and fruit gardening, truck transport is only reliable means of transport. As the delivery of Mangoes from this region is done to Bombay, truck transport is quite satisfactory. Firewood and other minerals etc. are also transported by trucks only. For the satisfactory development and utilisation of natural resources in this region, Railway transport is quite essential.

In Kankavli, the Taluka Place the post and telegraph department has opened a Head Office and one sub post Office. According to 1981 census there are five telegraph offices, nine telephone offices and thirty nine post offices in the Kankavli Taluka.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROADS :

Taluka	Length of the road in Kms.	Length Km per 1000 persons	Length in Km per 100 Sq. Km. area
Kankavli Taluka	383.92	3.00	54.3

According to 1981 census.

Transport facilities are not developed in this taluka.

Hence forth, near about six villages are not connected with roads.

### 2.2.13 BANKING :

The whole taluka is being served by almost Nationalised commercial as well as cooperative and land development banks. The District Cooperative Bank is deeply rooted in this taluka which has three branches working in Taluka. There are two branches of Bank of India, one branch of Union Bank of India, three branches of Bank of Maharashtra.

The Bank of India is leading Bank of this Taluka. Each branch serving almost near about 5000 population. As this region is having maximum tertiary activities finance plays an important role which has established to come into existence several banks.?

### 2.2.14 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES :

The Taluka place, Kankavli is an important educational centre consisting of schools and college. In Kankavli Taluka there are 65 primary schools, 15 high schools, six Junior Colleges. The Senior College was started from 1972 at Kankavli, which provide higher education for students coming from different streams like Arts and Commerce. The number of students taking higher education in Kankavli College is about 1000. There is no other senior or post graduate college in the Kankavli Taluka.

The students from villages come to college by bus. The state transport provides good services to college students. But educational facilities are still inadequate in the Kankavli Taluka, especially technical Trades, medical and Engineering education and also science education at degree level.<sup>4</sup>

#### 2.2.15 POPULATION :

According to 1981 census the population of this taluka was 1,21,581. This taluka covers 112 villages and one town. Population growth rate is 3.33 and sex ratio is 1000 males 1233 females. (98.19) per cent population is in the rural area and (1.83) per cent population is in the urban area. Density of population is 188 per square kilometres.<sup>5</sup>

Generally, the main labour force is attracted towards Bombay and the migration of male person is maximum every year. That is why we find female ratio more than male in this area. As the earning person stay in Bombay only females, youngsters and old persons stay behind to look after the house holdings and agricultural estates, which has turned into joint families. The size of families sometime goes to 10 to 25 persons in a family.



### 2.2.16 OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN :

Agriculture and horticulture is obviously a predominant occupation in this taluka. The activities do not provide full time activity and gainful employment throughout the year. The proportion of cultivable land is less, size of land holding is 1.5 hectares.

### OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF KANKAVLI TALUKA :

Total workers	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
43,760	38,710	1,341	3,709
100	88%	4%	8%

According to Census, 1981.

Agriculture is not developed in this area. Industry and agriculture both sectors are less developed in this taluka.

### 2.2.17 ECONOMIC CONDITION OF PEOPLE :

The economic condition of the people in this area is very poor. Living standard is below national level. Per capita income of the rural people is near about 563 Rs, and 1089Rs. of urban people. Poor people percentage is more than the average national level. Near about 66 per cent population is below poverty line.

The main source of income in this area is paddy cultivation. Near about 80 per cent population depends upon primary sector, which is very backward. People's saving ratio is near about 16 per cent.<sup>6</sup>

They rely upon the money orders or financial aids from Bombay only. Though the Government is providing maximum facilities for the development of economic conditions, the people are not making maximum use of it. Because of the major manual power is outside this region. To abolish unemployment several projects regarding roads, tanks and constructions are undertaken but the outsiders, especially lamanyes from Bijapur, Gulbarga are to toil and moil for the job. Sincere and hardworking tendency is still to be inculcated. Then only this region will develop economically. But the labour productivity in the region is not improved still for that atmosphere which is not and moist. is responsible because the productive capacity in this type of climate comes down, otherwise this region would have come up in good old days only.

REFERENCES

1. Regional plan : Sindhudurg District Year 1984/85.
2. Regional Plan : Ratnagiri Sindhudurg Resource Region  
(Draft) 1981-2001.
3. Socio Economic Review of Sindhudurg District (1984/85)  
Department of Statistics of Maharashtra.
4. Sindhudurg District Census Report, 1981.
5. Districts in Maharashtra, Sindhudurg Bureau of Communication  
and information, Government of Maharashtra.
6. Maharashtra 1987.