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C H A P T E R - II

SOME GENERAL FEATURES OF THE AREA UNDER STUDY

2.1 KOLHAPUR DISTRICT: Kolhapur district is located between 15° and 17° North latitude and 73° and 74° East longitude. The district is bounded by Sangli district at the North, by Belgaum district of Karnataka State at South and by Ratnagiri district at the West. The area of the district is 8059 square kilometers, its population according to the 1981 census is 34,00,000. The district comprises of 12 tahsils.

Kolhapur district is one of the important district of the State. The main part of the district is traversed by the Sahyadree mountains in the west. It has thrown several scures in the East of the district, and in this range some of the points are as high as 900 metres, above mean sealevel. Major portion of the district is 390 to 600 metres above mean sea level.

a) The kolhapur District is well known for sugarcane production. Sugarcane is used for production of quality Gur as well as for sugar. There area in all 12 co-operative sugar factories registered in this district besides one private owned factory.

b) Another important industry of export value is Kolhapur 'Chappal'. There are a number of small scale -

manufacturers and cottage units in the district preparing 'Kapashi' and Kolhapur chappals which are quite popular not only in India but in some foreign countries also.

c) Kolhapur district is also famous for small scale units manufacturing oil engines, spare parts for oil engines and other allied agricultural implements.

d) Silverware and silver ornaments manufactured in Hupari of Hatkanangale tahsil are known for artistic value and are exported out of district in fairly large quantity.

2.2 WARANA DAIRY : The present study deals with cost structure of milk of Jersey Cow with special reference to Warana Co-operative Dairy Society, Warananagar (Amrutnagar) is ~~is~~ situated on Pune - Bangalore Road, Near about 35 Km. in North away from Kolhapur.

As a result of the establishment of the Warana Sugar Factory, Warananagar in 1957 the economic condition of Irrigated Farmers was improved. But the proportion of such farmers were hardly 15 to 20 percent. This created intra - disparities in rural as well as inter- regional disparities. There was a need to provide ~~w~~ such type of job opportunities to dry land farmers, small holders, landless labourers and other weaker sections, that traditionally they know them. The idea of implementing a project of Dairy development was,

thus, conceived to provide year round guaranteed market for the milk produced and procured from distant remote villages and transport into the central Dairy for processing purposes.

2.3 PROCUREMENT AND COLLECTION OF MILK :

Milk industry is a very delicate industry. The milk is to be collected and procured from distant places every day. Some measures are needed to ensure regular supply of clean and uncurded milk, provision of chilling plants is essential similarly swift transport of milk and from is needed.

2.4 MILK COLLECTION :

Its jurisdiction is limited to 66 villages. The daily capacity of processing of milk is 1 lack litres, considering the huge capacity of Amrutnagar Dairy Plant, the area of milk collection and procurement be extended and expanded, so that it shall be able to improve the efficiency of milk production and its cost of production shall be reduced enabling the consuming public to get milk at reasonable price.

This progress could be achieved due to the fact that Warana Dairy Project is an integrated development project is has opened up and integrated various agencies needed for the milk industry. These include development of milk stock,

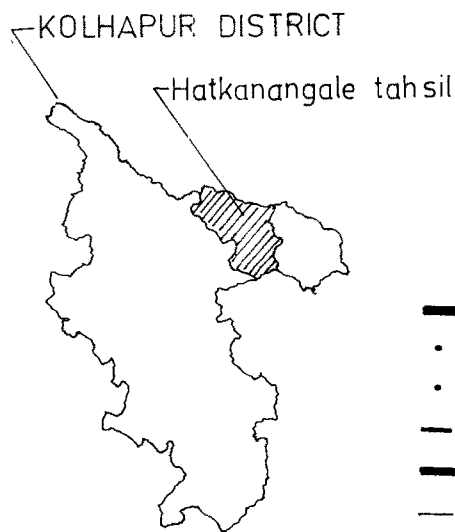
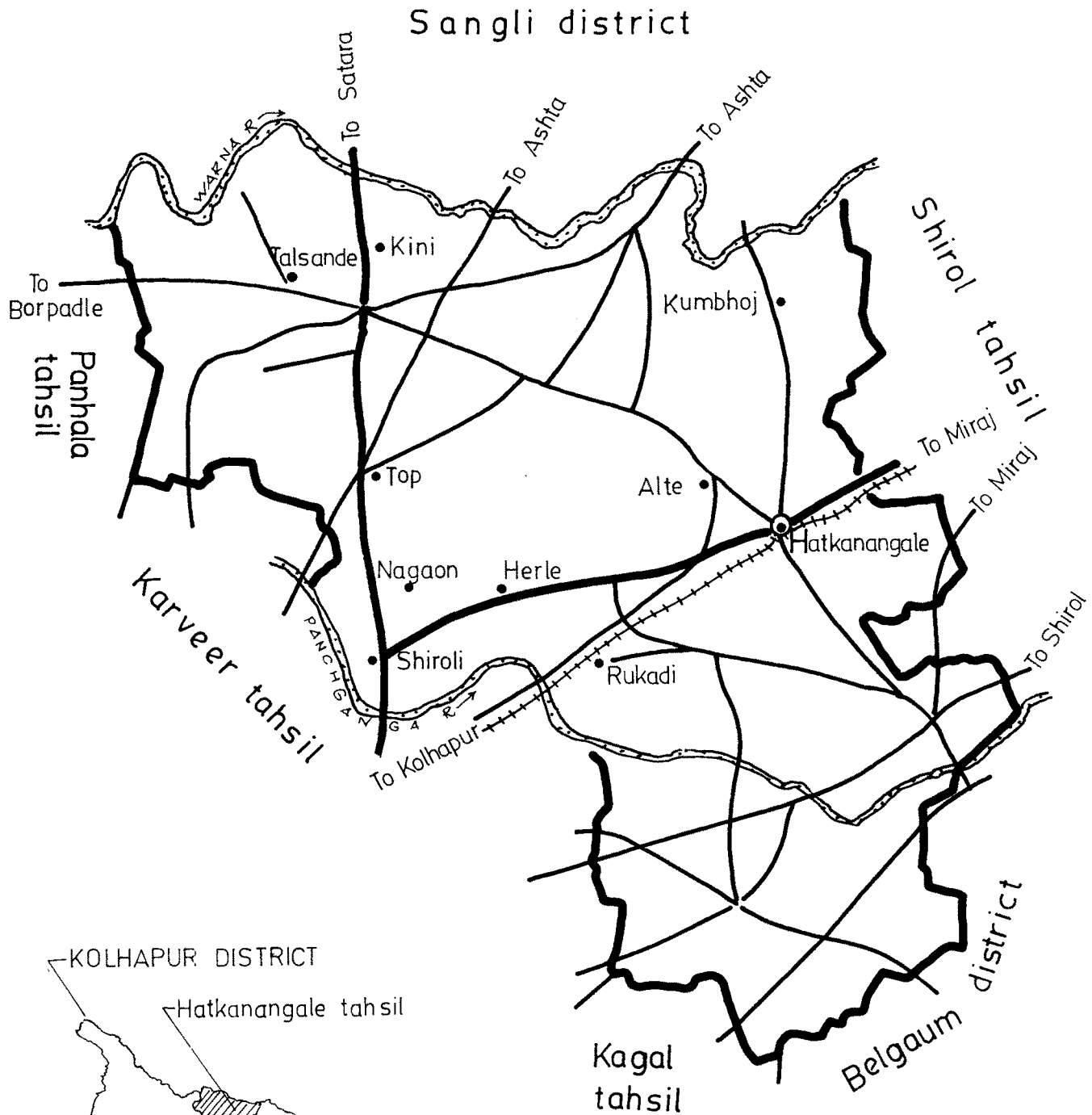
veterinary aid, Quality fodder, development, grass land development, collection of milk, its chilling quality control and transport to processing unit, processing and manufacturing of products, sale credit facilities and their linking etc. Besides these Warana Project has undertaken Scheme of milk production improvements such as cross breeding of cows, upgrading of buffalows, veterinary aid, fodder production etc. its Dairy Plant the processing and manufacturing of milk products, such as skimmed powder, whole milk powder, Ghee, butter, Cream, baby food, malted milk etc. are undertaken.

As a result of all these schemes, about 40,000 families of small farmers, landless labourers and other weaker section are directly benefitted by the Dairy Project.

2.5 HATKANANGALE TAHSIL :

Hatkanangale tahsil is considered to be one of the progressive tahsils of Kolhapur district in Maharashtra State (Page No. 17) The tahsil is concided with Panchayat Samiti Elock. Kolhapur district consists of 12 tahsils and is divided into three broad regions. The first region is mostly hilly and received heavy rains, Rice is the major crop; the second region receives moderate rainfall and has semilly terrian, rice and sugarcane are the major crops grown here. The third region receives comparatively low rain and has mostly plain land with

HATKANANGALE TAHSIL



LEGEND

- Tahsil boundary
- Tahsil H.Q.
- Selected villager
- Road
- Highway
- Railway
- ~ River

few hills, rice, sugarcane, jawar, wheat, and groundnut are major crops of three tahsils namely Kagal, Hatkanangale and Shirol. Hatkanangale tahsil was selected for the purpose of this study the main characteristics of this tahsil.

I. Major crops and typical soils of Kolhapur district are seen in this tahsil.

II. This tahsil is agriculturally progressive and has better communication facilities. Nearly all villages in this tahsil are connected by road. The Bombay Bangalore and Kolhapur Solapur, national high-way pass through it. Kolhapur-Bombay railway line also crosses the tahsil.

III. Fanchaganga and Warana rivers flow in the West-East direction, demarketing the Southern and Northern boundaries of the tahsil, respectively, lift irrigation schemes are operated along the banks of these rivers.

Three co-operative and one private Sugar factories are functioning in the tahsil. They play a very important role in changing the economic social, political and agricultural life of the people in the area. A College of Agriculture a regional sugarcane research station a gram-sevak training centre and a co-operative training centre which are located at the district head quarters like wise play a significant role in increasing the technical competence of the farmers.



2.5.1 LOCATION : Hatkanangale tahsil is located on 609.4 ^{meter.} Km. of altitude. This tahsil surrounded by Shirol tahsil, east, Kagal tahsil South, Panhala tahsil, of Kolhapur district at the west. Shirala tahsil of Sangli district at north, the Hatkanangale tahsil consists of 52 villages.

2.5.2 Soil : The soils of the Hatkanangale tahsil are deep black, medium black, and brownish. All type of soils are found on the banks of the river Panchaganga and Warana while lighter type of soil and medium black soil are best suited for sugarcane. The Soild in easters part one medium and are used for the cultivation of jawar, groundnut, wheat etc. Major crops and typical soils of Kolhapur district are seen in this tahsil.

2.5.3 CLIMATE : The climate of the Hatkanangale tahsil is nearly dry and invigorating. This tahsil has three main seasons viz. Wet (raining), cold (winter) and hot (Summer). The maximum temperature goes up to 40.1° c. The normal annual rainfall is report 525 m.m. during 1978 the rainfall in Hatkanangale tahsil was 763 m.m.

2.5.4 POPULATION : According to the 1971 census, total population of the tahsil is 3,16,652 out of this 1,67,543 are males while 1,49,109 females. Density of the population is 520 per square Kilimetre.

2.5.5 LAND UTILISATION : Land utilisation pattern of Hatkanangale tahsil is given in table. It is apparent from the table - 1 that net sown area was :-

TABLE NO.1 : Land Utilisation Pattern of Hatkanangale Tahsil.

Sr.No.	Category	Area Hectors	Percentage to total geographical area.
1	2	3	4
1.	Total geographical area	60,937	
2.	Area under forest	764	
3.	Area not available for cultivation		
	a) Land put to non agril.	3,726	
	b) Barren and uncultivable land	1,218	
4.	Other uncultivable land excluding follow land		
	a) cultivable waste	839	
	b) permanent pastures & other graz grazign land	6,012	
	c) land under misc. press crops etc. included in area sown	147	
5.	Follow land		
	a) current follows	--	
	b) other follow	1,428	
6.	Net area sown	46,803	
7.	Area sown more than once	1,336	
8.	Gross copped area	48,139	

(Source : Socio-economic review and statistical abstract of Kolhapur district 1978-79)

2.5.6 LIVE STOCK POPULATION : According to the 1972 live-stock census, the livestock population of Hatkanangale tahsil is given below:-The table-2 shows the livestock population of the Hatkanangale tahsil and Kolhapur district.

TABLE NO.2 : Livestock Population of Hatkanangale and Kolhapur District.

Sr.No.	Category	Hatkanangale Tahsil	Kolhapur District
1	2	3	4
1.	<u>Cattle</u> :		
	i) Males over 3 years	13,116	1,64,839
	ii) Females over 3 years	5,183	71,497
	iii) Young stock	3,554	53,613
	Total :-	21,853	2,29,940
2.	<u>Baffaloes</u> :		
	i) Males over 3 years	1,754	38,744
	ii) Females over 3 years	29,737	1,92,510
	iii) Young stock	15,839	1,01,580
	Total :-	69,183	6,22,724
3.	Sheep	33,450	1,09,874
4.	Goat	13,897	1,42,394
5.	Other livestock	1,653	5,690
6.	Total livestock	1,18,183	8,80,682

(Source: Livestock census report 1978-79 district statistics office, Kolhapur.)