

CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF SANGLI DISTRICT

In this chapter an attempt to highlight the salient features of the profile of Sangli District has been made.

2.1 LOCATION :

Sangli District is in Pune Division and it is situated in the South West of Maharashtra. It lies between 16-33° to 17-38 North latitude and 73-45° to 75-41° East, Longitude.

BORDER :

The District Solapur and Satara are to the North of Sangli District and District Kolhapur and Ratnagiri are to the West of Sangli District.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY :

Considering the mountains, the rivers, the earth crust, the weather and rain in the district it is divided in three natural divisions.

1. The Western part of mountains and heavy rain.
2. The flat part of rivers with medium rain.
3. The eastern part of famine area.

To the west there is the Sahyadri. To the East of the Sahyadri the sloping ranges and the ranges of Bhairavgad have mainly occupied. The Kamal Bhairav and Machindragadha hills are on the

M A H A R A S H T R A  
L O C A T I O N M A P

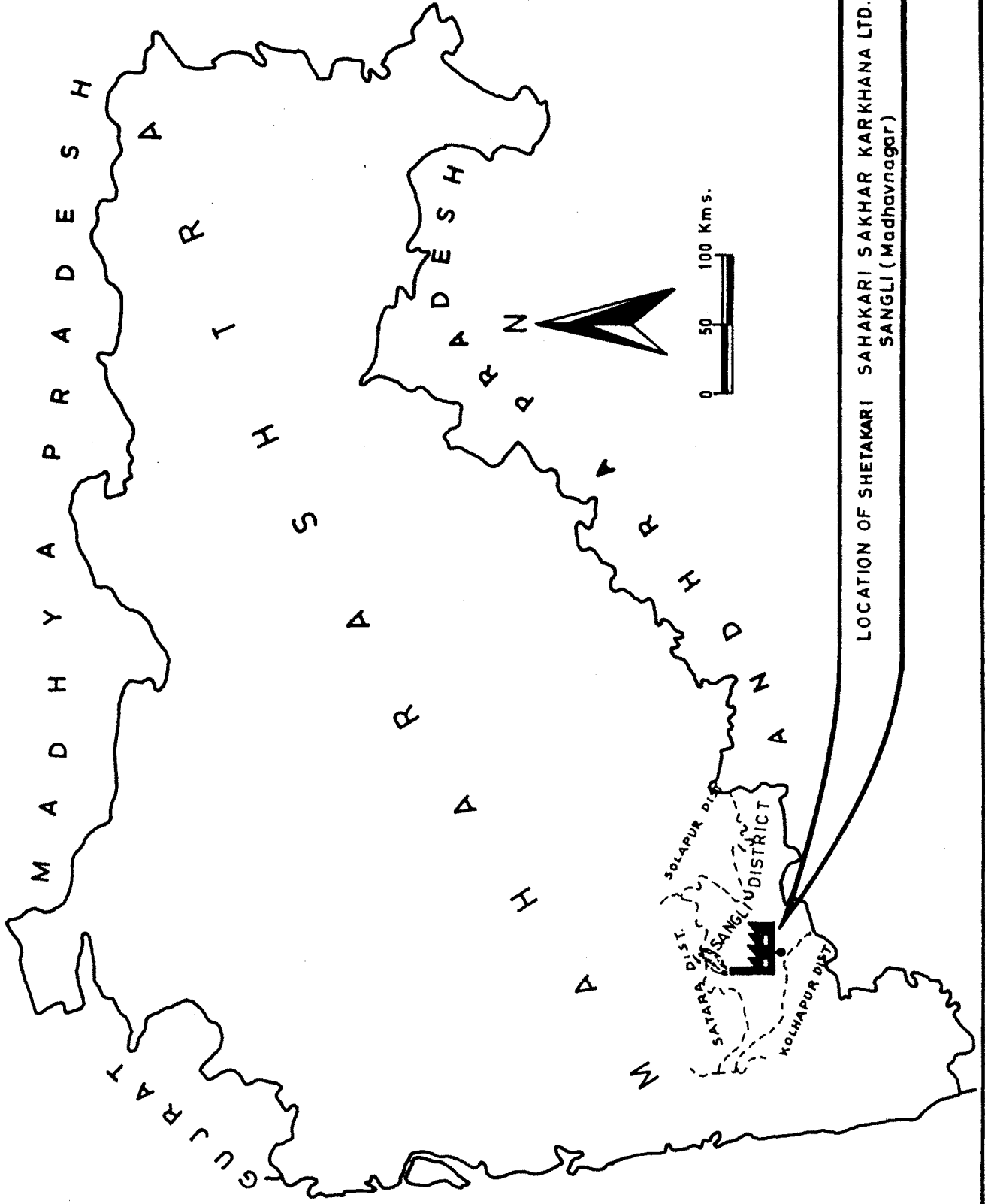


Fig. 1.1

North of the Krishna. These hills are growing up highly towards north and on the other side creases slowly mainly the Khanapur's Pathar comes in this hill side. The Sagarobha Abhayarnya comes in the same place.

### 1.3 RIVERS :

The chief rivers are the Krishna, the Warna and the Yerala in the Sangli District. The Krishna flows from the North to the South. It comes from Mahableshwar of Satara District and enters in Sangli District at Takari and then flows to South towards Sangli.

On the Krishna river there is Dhom dam at Dhom near Wai and Khodashi Dam near Karad in Satara District. Some part of water comes from these dams in Tasgaon and in Walwa Tahsil.

Warna, Yerala, Bor, Man and Agrani are the other rivers in Sangli District. But these are minors in case of water supply. The Krishna and the Warana start from the Sahydri and these rivers flow in Western part of district. Hence this part comes in green shadow by the dams and by the lift irrigations.

The Man, Bor, Agrani rivers come from draught area of the Eastern part of the Sangli district. Rain fall is very less as compared to the west side of the district. So the limitations come on the dams and lift irrigation schemes.

#### 2.4 SOILS :

Various kinds of soil are found in the district. In the West in Shirala Tahsil, it become just like ledge because this portion is the part of the Sahyadri hills. On the slope of mountain the soil looks just yellow pinkish red and the depth of the soil is about 23 to 45 cm. and it is of laterite kind. This soil contains famous in majority.

In the middle part of the district i.e. on both the banks of the river Krishna, Warna and Yerela, the soil is of high quality and depth of the soil is up to 1 metre. This kind of soil is found in Walwa, Miraj and West of Tasgaon Tahsil.

In the last, soil is mainly of gray colour and depth of soil is 23 to 60 cm.

Totally on the bank of the river Krishna, Warna and Yerela, about 1 to 3 Km abroad and on the bank of Agrani, Man, Bor, about some less distance the soil is of high quality and remaining area of the district is of slopes and hills and category of soil remains low.

#### 2.5 CLIMATE AND RAIN :

In general, climate of the district in dry but three season's come winter is from November to February, Summer from March to May and rainy season from June to September maximum temperature of the district is  $38.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . and minimum comes to  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$  in winter.

The annual average rainfall is 625 ml. But it falls maximum in West region, Just in Shirala and in Walwa Tahsil and it decreases in East of the District. The kavathe Mahankal, Atpadi, Jath are to the East of district and these tahsils come in draught area. Average rain fall is very less in the above tahsil. In case of Jath Tahsil it decreases. The rain fall in the West is very high and it decreases to east.

Now a days the rain fall is decreasing from year to year. In 1982 it fell up to 610 ml. average, In 1983 it decreased to 491 ml. average and in 1984 it decreased to 463 ml. Actually from the 1972, the strength of draught area is increasing. Jath, Kavathe Mahankal, East part of Tasgaon and Miraj are announced as draught prone by the Maharashtra Government.<sup>1</sup>

#### 2.6 LAND USE PATTERN :

In Sangli district there are 488 Sq. km. geographical area declared as forest. In totaly 6% of the geographical area of sangli district is covered by forest. This forest area is in west of Sangli district in Shirala and Walwa tahsil. The forest is on the eastern slope of the sahydries ranges. Major part of the forest is in Shirala tahasil and it is 21% of the total gæographical area.

The forest area is divided in two departments such as Mahsul department and forest department. Mahsal department mentains 129 Sq. Km. area and forest department meintains 359 Sq.km.

area of the forest.

Now-a-day new forest area is increased by forest department in K Koal Bhairav hill range (Sagarareshwar Abhyaranya) and in Dandoba hill range and some spots all over the draught area.

Table No. 2.1

LAND USE PATTERN IN SANGLI. (In Hect.)

Sr. No.	Item	1961-62	1970-71	1979-80
1	Total geographical area	8,61,036.82 (100.00)	8,61,093 (100.00)	86,1100 (100.00)
2	Area under forest	46,315.26 (5.38)	87,086 (5.47)	57,200 (6.64)
3	Barren and uncultivable land	42,880.21 (4.98)	44,781 (5.20)	28,600 (3.32)
4	Land put to non-agricultural uses	911,37 (0.10)	1,673 (0.19)	40,200 (4.67)
5	Cultivable waste	8,052.61 (0.93)	6,151 (0.71)	5,400 (0.63)
6	Land under trees, crops and groves	-	13,872 (1.61)	117,000 (13.59)
7	Permanant pastures and grazing grounds	20,818.70 (2.42)	18,525 (2.15)	11,300 (1.31)
8	Current fallows	6,865.24 (0.80)	11,057 (1.28)	30,000 (3.48)
9	Other fallows	93,297.85 (10.83)	95,730 (11.12)	55,000 (6.39)
10	Net area Sown	6,41,891.94 (74.55)	6,22,218 (72.26)	6,24,300 (72.50)
11	Gross cropped area	6,67,778.22	6,38,648	6,42,800
12	Cropping Intensity	1.04	1.03	1.03

SOURCE: Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical abstract of Sangli District, for relevent year.

In table No. 2.1 land use pattern in Sangli District has been presented. It is found that barren and uncultivable land has declined from 4.98 hect. in 1961-62 to 3.32 hect. in 1979-80. Similarly there is decline in cultivable waste and permanent pastures and grazing grounds during the said period from 0.93 hect. to 0.63 hect. and 2.42 hect. to 1.31 hect. respectively. The decline shows that attempts have been made to utilize these lands for more profitable purposes on the other hand, there is an increase in the area put to non agricultural uses from 0.10 hect. to 4.67 hect. during 1961-62 and 1979-80 and in respect of land under trees, crops and groves, it is seen that there was rise of 13.59 hect. in 1979-80 over 1.61 hect. in 1970-71.

On the whole a slight change is taking place in land use pattern in Sangli.

#### 2.7 MINERALS :

In Sangli District, there is not much of economical minerals. But some caves of Bauxite and Calcium Carbonates are in Shirala Tahsil. Some other minerals, such as stone for Buildings, Soil for bricks calcium carbonate and sand are available in district.

The area of Sangli District is surrounded in 8572 Km. geographically. It comes 21st as the geographic area in the state, Sangli district is divided in two parts for the Government.



Administration as Walwa and Miraj.

There are eight tahsils in Sangli district. The Jath tahsil is broad as nearly 26% area of district is there area and Shirala is the smallest tahsil, it occupies 7% geographical area of Sangli district. Shirala tahsil is covered all over by the hills.

#### 2.8 POPULATION :

According to the census of 1981 the population of district is 18,31212 in which 900025 are female and 931187 male members. The rate of increase in population for ten year is 18.92.

The 78% of population lived in rural area and 22% population lived in urban area. Urban area is mainly found in Sangli, Madhavanagar and in Miraj 68% of total population is urban population.

Table No. 2.2 a

POPULATION OF SANGLI DISTRICT

YEAR	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
1961	10,38,286 (84.36)	1,92,430 (15.63)	12,30,716 (100)
1971	12,52,922 (81.37)	2,86,898 (18.63)	15,39,820 (100)
1981	14,37,123 (78.48)	3,94,089 (21.52)	18,31,212 (100)

SOURCE: Socio Economic Review and District Statistical abstract of Sangli District, for relevent year.

Distribution of population in urban and rural areas in Sangli district has been given <sup>in the table</sup> During 1961 and 1971, Urban population was 15.63% and 18.63% respectively. In 1981, it rose to 21.52%. But the population seems to be more rural.

Table No. 2.2 b

TALUKAWISE POPULATION IN SANGLI DISTRICT

AS CENSUS 1981.

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population
1	Miraj	506320 (27.65)	237332 (16.51)	268988 (68.25)
2	Tasagon	300597 (16.41)	253926 (17.67)	46671 (11.84)
3	Khanapur	217958 (11.90)	193877 (13.49)	24081 ( 6.11)
4	Atpadi	84016 ( 4.59)	84016 ( 5.85)	-
5	Jath	193096 (10.54)	193096 (13.44)	-
6	Kavathe Mahankal	97274 (5.31)	97274 (6.77)	-
7	Walwa	301302 (16.45)	246953 (17.18)	54349 (13.79)
8	Shirala	130649 (7.13)	130649 (9.09)	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1831212</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	<b>1437123</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	<b>394089</b> <b>(100.0)</b>

Source: District Census handbook Sangli district 1981.

If inter-taluka distribution of rural and urban population is considered, it is found that, 68.25% population in Miraj taluka is urban. And the entire population in Atpadi (5.85%) Jath (13.44%), Shirala (9.09%) and Kavathe-Mahankal (6.77%) is rural.

LITERACY :

The strength of literacy is 47% of total population of Sangli district. It comes to 60% in respect of male and 34% in respect of female.

In urban area the rate of literacy is 65% and in rural area it decreases to 43% of total population.

In the order of tahsils, it increases in Miraj Tahsil at about 56% it decreases in Jath tahsil at about 26%.

DENSITY OF POPULATION :

In Sangli district the density of population is 213 per sq.km. Density of population is high in Miraj tahsil just about 547 per sq.km. and it decreases in Jath tahsil to 86 per sq.km. As compared to the state, the density of population is more than 9 per sq. km.

WORKING POPULATION :

As the census of 1981, 265479 workers in Sangli district and their percentage is 34 of total population. There are 48% farmers, 22% field workers and 3% which works as productives.



CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING POPULATION BY THE EMPLOYMENT

TABLE NO. 2.3

Sr.No.	Item	1961	1971
1.	Cultivators	3,52,718 (66.3)	2,47,710 (51.7)
2.	Agricultural Labourers	72,199 (13.58)	1,00,872 (21.07)
3.	Mining quarrying live stock forestry fishing etc.	2,871 (0.54)	631 (0.13)
4.	Household industry	31,714 (5.97)	16,170 (3.38)
5.	Manufacturing other than household industry	14,920 (2.80)	29,092 (6.07)
6.	Construction	4,472 (0.84)	5,425 (1.13)
7.	Trade & Commerce	15,466 (2.90)	23,885 (4.99)
8.	Transport storage and Communications	5,853 (1.10)	10,546 (2.20)
9.	Other services	31,265 (5.88)	35,878 (7.49)
10.	Total workers	5,31,478 (100)	4,78,698 (100)

Source :- Socio Economic Review and District Statistical  
abstract of Sangli District, 1961 and 1971.

It is found that the working population employed in mining, quarrying, livestock forestry, fishing and household industry has declined from 1961 to 1971, majority of the working population is however employed in cultivation. Population engaged in manufacturing other than household industry, construction, 'trade and commerce', Transport, storage and 'communication' and 'other services' show increase. The number of agricultural labourer also reveals rise in 1971 over 1961.

2.9. IMPORTANT CROPS :-

Jawar, Rice and Bajari are the main crops in Kharip (Rainy) season. There are 6.42 lakh hectores land available for crops in Sangli district 36% of total area is covered by Jawar, 13% covered by Bajari and only 3% of the total area is covered by Rice. In Shirala tahsil main crop is Rice. 21% area of the Shirala tahsil is covered by rice. Jawar is mainly taken in Tasgaon Khanapur, Walva and in miraj tahsil, Groundnut is also main crop in Tasgaon tahsil, it covers 7% area of Tasgaon Tahsil.

In Rabbi season (in winter) Jawar and Wheat are the main crops, they cover 15% and 6% area respectively Rabbi Jawar is mainly taken in Jath, Atpadi and in Kavathe Mahankal tahsil.

Sugar cane and grapes are the main commercial crops in Sangli district sugarcane covers 5% area of total geographical area.

Sugarcane is mainly developed in Walva, Miraj and Tasgaon tahsil and it covers 12%, 11% and 9% area respectively. The productivity of crops mainly depends upon the fertility of the earth, weather and rain i.e. on the natural elements.

TABLE NO. 2.4

CROPPING PATTERN-AREA UNDER CROPS ( In Hect.)

Sr. No.	Crops	1960-61	1970-71	1979-80
1.	Rice	13224.2 (1.99)	16147 (2.53)	20125 (3.13)
2.	Wheat	14700.12 (2.21)	15221 (2.38)	37363 (5.81)
3.	Jowar	260447.18 (39.21)	223568 (35.00)	232171 (36.12)
4.	Bajri	132169.56 (19.90)	111804 (17.51)	86103 (13.39)
5.	Total cereals	426846.21 (64.27)	372694 (58.36)	383715 (59.69)
6.	Gram	15126.26 (2.28)	8603 (1.35)	18950 (2.95)
7.	Other pulses	40734.52 (6.13)	21289 (3.33)	52157 (8.11)
8.	Total pulses	72902.06 (10.98)	66252 (10.37)	85602 (13.32)
9.	Total food grains	518167.54 (78.02)	438946 (68.73)	469317 (73.00)
10.	Sugarcane	9058.68 (1.36)	19910 (3.12)	29876 (4.65)
11.	Total food crops	38906.51 (5.86)	470683 (73.70)	3714 (0.58)
12.	Cotton	4832.05 (0.73)	2244 (0.35)	3242 (0.50)
13.	Groundnut	83211.25 (12.53)	78091 (12.23)	42971 (6.68)
14.	Turmeric	-	2682 (0.42)	-
15.	Total non food crops	145968.43 (21.98)	167965 (26.30)	132972 (20.68)
<hr/>				
	Gross cropped area	664136 (100)	638648 (100)	642845 (100)

SOURCE : Socio economic Review and District Statistical abstract of Sangli District, for relevent year.



In this table cropping pattern in Sangli District has been presented. The data is presented for 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1979-80 respectively. In 1960-61, it is found area under Jawar was (39.21%) followed by Bajari (19.90%), Groundnut (12.53%) Land under sugar cane was 1.36%. Similar trend is seen in 1970-71 and 1979-80. But, when we study the trend in cropping pattern it is found that area under Jawar declined from 39.21% in 1960-61 to 36.12% in 1979-80. Land under bajari declined from 19.90% in 1960-61 to 13.39% in 1979-80.

There is a slight rise in land under total pulses in 1979-80 over 1960-61, whereas land under total food grains decreased to 73% in 1979-80, over 78.02% in 1960-61. Sugarcane area has increased to 4.65% in 1979-80 over 1.36% in 1960-61. Groundnut area shows decline of 6.68% in 1979-80 over 12.53% in 1960-61.

Thus relatively sugarcane area is on the increase, This is a favourable change for sugar industry in Sangli District.

TABLE NO. 2.5

YIELD IN KG. PER HECTARE OF CROPS IN SANGLI DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Name of the Crops	1960-61	1970-71	1984-85	% Growth
1.	Rice	967 (100)	925 (-4.34)	1957 (111.57)	113.56
2.	Wheat	670 (100)	730 (8.95)	734 (0.55)	9.55
3.	Jowar	940 (100)	1083 (15.21)	1870 (72.68)	98.94
4.	Bajri	158 (100)	172 (8.86)	144 (-16.28)	- 8.86
5.	Total cereals	-	421 (100)	679 (61.28)	100.0
6.	Gram	429 (100)	244 (43.12)	387 (58.61)	- 9.79
7.	Other pulses	-	272 (100)	347 (27.57)	100.0
8.	Total pulses	-	349 (100)	398 (14.04)	100.0
9.	Sugarcane	7056 (100)	5196 (-26.36)	7985 (53.67)	13.17
10	Cotton	472 (100)	113 (-76.06)	243 (115.04)	-48.52
11	Groundnut	600 (100)	550 (-8.33)	1145 (108.18)	90.83
12	Total non food crops	-	-	-	-
13	Turmeric	-	-	2463 (100)	100.0

SOURCE : Socio Economic Review and District Statistical abstract of Sangli District, for relevent year.

The yield in Kg. per hectare of crops in Sangli District reveals that, the yield per hect. of Rice and Jowar was 111.57%; 72.68% respectively. Sugarcane yield per hect. was 53.67% in 1984-85. But judged from the trends in growth rates it is seen that sugarcane growth is 13.17% only. The reason might be shortage water. This may cause concern for the sugar industry in Sangli district. In respect of Rice, and Jowar growth rate is 113.56% and 98.94% respectively.

#### 2.10 IRRIGATION PROJECT :

In the district 14% of land nearly 90706 hectares of land is supplied water and sufficient water is supplied to 10% of the land that is 65477 hectares of land. 54846 hectares of land is irrigated by water of the wells. There are 50309 wells in the district. There are two big projects, the Warna and the Krishna and two medium projects. It is expected that there projects will irrigate 1.08 lack hectares of land.

Totally 14% of the corn area is having sufficient water. This percentage is 5% less than that of 1978-79. Majority of the irrigated land is used for sugarcane. It is 1/3 of the irrigated land. 16% irrigated land is having Jawar and wheat and 8% of the irrigated land is having rice, and very small quantity of irrigated lands is used for other corn and fruit.

TABLE NO. 2.6

AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCE OF IRRIGATION IN SANGLI  
DISTRICT ( in hect.)

Sr. No.	Source of Irrigation	1960-61	1970-71
1.	Total Canals	4195.47 (8.57)	2329.42 (8.52)
2.	Tanks	-	-
3.	Tube wells	-	-
4.	Wells	37384.05 (76.39)	14473.49 (63.93)
5.	Other sources	1590.85 (3.25)	3896.39 (14.26)
6.	Net area irrigated	43170.38 (88.22)	23699.31 (86.71)
7.	Gross area irrigated	48934.03 (100)	27330.63 (100)

SOURCE : Socio Economic Review and District Statistical abstract  
of Sangli District, 1960-61 and 1970-71.

Major sources of irrigation in Sangli District are canals and wells, 8.52% and 63.93% respectively in 1970-71. The land irrigated by wells is significant, but net area irrigated declined to 86.71% in 1970-71 over 88.22% in 1960-61. It can be said, if water is not available during the requisite period for sugarcane there will be shortage of sugarcane supply to sugar mills, which may create serious problem.

TABLE NO.2.7

CROPWISE IRRIGATION

( in hect.)

Sr. No.	Crops	1960-61	1970-71	1979-80
1.	Rice	5642 (4.67)	6239 (9.24)	7372 (8.13)
2.	Wheat	18540 (15.33)	9321 (13.80)	14161 (15.61)
3.	Jawar	26629 (22.02)	13070 (19.35)	16703 (18.41)
4.	Bajri	1867 (1.54)	1373 (2.03)	5403 (5.96)
5.	Total cereals	55266 (45.70)	32215 (47.70)	45797 (50.49)
6.	Gram	4596 (3.80)	943 (1.40)	1498 (1.65)
7.	Other pulses	-	459 (0.81)	197 (0.22)
8.	Total pulses	4601 (3.80)	1402 (2.07)	1695 (1.87)
9.	Total food grains	59867 (49.51)	33617 (49.78)	-
10	Sugarcane	22176 (18.34)	19910 (29.48)	29919 (32.98)
11	Total food crops	106436 (88.02)	33024 (48.90)	84389 (93.03)
12	Cotton	4965 (4.10)	1727 (2.56)	-
13	Groundnut	58 (0.05)	266 (0.39)	-
14	Total non food crops	14481 (11.98)	4510 (6.68)	6317 (6.96)
15	Turmeric	-	2682 (3.97)	1283 (1.41)
Gross irrigated area		120916 (100)	67534 (100)	90706 (100)

SOURCE : Socio Economic Review and District Statistical abstract of Sangli District. for relevent year.

It is seen that of all the crops sugarcane crop is continuously getting irrigation facilities from 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1979-80; as 18.34%, 29.48% and 32.98% hect. of land was brought under irrigation respectively during this period. Of all the crops, land under sugarcane crops is maximum. The reason for this seems to be the growing availability of irrigation facilities, through lift irrigation.

TABLE NO.2.8

TALUKAWISE POSITION OF IRRIGATION 1979-80

( In Hect.)

Sr. No.	District/ Taluka	Irrigated area		Net Irrigated area	Total Irrigated area	Irrigation intensity
		Surface irrigated	Well			
1.	District Total	10631 (11.72)	54846 (60.46)	65477 (72.18)	90706 (100.0)	138.53
1.	Miraj	4300 (26.91)	5200 (32.55)	9500 (59.46)	15977 * (17.61)	168.18
2.	Tasgaon	4174 (25.09)	8041 (48.35)	12215 (73.45)	16631 * (18.33)	136.15
3.	Khanaspur	460 (4.28)	8718 (81.13)	9178 (85.41)	10746 * (11.85)	117.08
4.	Atpadi	750 (19.52)	2470 (64.27)	3220 (83.79)	3843 * (4.24)	119.35
5.	Jath	523 (3.11)	12800 (76.09)	13323 (79.20)	16821 * (18.54)	126.25
6.	Kavathemahankal	318 (3.48)	5520 (60.49)	5838 (63.97)	9126 * (10.05)	156.32
7.	Walva	6 (0.04)	11265 (73.67)	11271 (73.71)	15291 * (16.86)	135.67
8.	Shirala	100 (4.40)	832 (36.63)	932 (41.04)	2271 * (2.50)	243.67

NOTE : \* This sign indicate 100.

SOURCE : Socio Economic Review and District Statistical abstract of Sangli District 1982 to 1985.

In talukawise position of irrigation it is found that Jath taluka has the maximum total irrigated area (18.54), followed by Tasgaon (18.33), hect), Jath (18.54 hect.), Miraj (17.61 hect), Walva (16.86 hect) etc. Atpadi (4.24 hect) Shirala (2.50 hect). Seem to be the areas of scarcity of water. The sugar factories are located in comparatively more irrigated areas, as water availability is a precondition for sugarcane cultivation.



TABLE NO.2.9

## TALUKAWISE IRRIGATION INTENSITY

Sr. No.	District/ Taluka	Gross Cropped area (hect.)	Gross irrigated area	Net cropped area	Net irrigated area	GIA	Irrigation based	
							NIA	$\frac{GIA}{GCA}$ $\frac{NIA}{NCA}$
1.	<u>DIST. TOTAL</u>	642845	90706	624300	65777	137.90	14.11	10.54
	1. Miraj	76713	15977	76286	9500	168.18	20.94	12.45
	2. Tasgaon	89954	16631	87733	12215	136.15	18.49	13.92
	3. Khanapur	115254	10746	107158	9178	117.08	9.32	8.56
	4. Atpadi	64654	3843	63973	3220	119.35	5.94	5.03
	5. Jath	134584	16821	134339	13323	126.25	12.50	9.92
	6. Kavathe mahankal	46389	9126	46000	5838	156.32	19.67	12.69
	7. Walva	68227	15291	64658	11271	135.67	22.41	17.43
	8. Shirala	47070	22271	44153	932	243.67	4.82	2.11

SOURCE : Socio-economic Review and District Statistical abstract of Sangli District  
1982-1985.

Out of the total gross cropped area, Khanapur and Jath talukas have maximum land under crop e.g. Khanapur has got maximum land 1,15,254 hect. and Jath 1,34,584. But they have got only 8.56 hect and 9.92 hect of land under irrigation. On the contrary, Miraj taluka has got 76,713 hect of land and Walwa 68,227 hect. of land under crop, but P.C. of net irrigated lands in these regions is 12.45 hect. and 17.43 hect. respectively. Similarly, is the case with Kavathe mahankal. There is thus, scope for sugarcane cultivation.

SMALL SCALE DAMS :

Through small scale irrigation scheme 16 lakhs and 105 wells have been dug in 1982-83 Grants from the Government are given for 64 successful wells.

2.11 DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME ( DPAP ) :

East part of the Sangli District is often famine affected area it is Kavathe mahankal. Jath and eastern part of Tasgaon and Miraj tahsil. The Government has declared this part as a permanent famine affected area.

The Government has undertaken the schemes of D.P.A.P., D.R.D.A. to remove poverty. In the same way, the Government has undertaken the scheme of social forestry to remove poverty.<sup>2</sup>

2.12 POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES :

The total number of post offices was 477 and 101 telegraph offices in district end of the 1985. There are 22 post offices and six telegraph offices comes every per lakhs. According to 1981 census there was 53%. So there comes one post office per to villages. There for the ratio of telegraph offices comes 7:1.

2.13 COMMUNICATION :

75.30 length K.m. roads are available in the district. Among those 705 K.m. are under control of P.W.D. and 6825 K.M. under control of Z.P. There are 870 K.M. far roads and 1609 K.M. metald roads in the district. There are approximately 174 length K.M. railway line in the district, among these 69 K.M. are broadgauge railway lines. Approximately 89 K.M. roads are available per 100 Sqm., and two K.M. railway lines. The same ratio lies just 411 K.M. and 9 K.M. per lakhs population.

2.14 VEHICLES :

In the district 35866 vehicles are registered by the end of to 31.3.1985. 17% increased in 1983-84 and 13% increased in 1984-85. 67% motor cycles, 8% motar cars and public carriers, 7% have trailer and 4% have been registered tractors. In respect of other vehicles there were only 1% rickshaws and remaining 5% small vehicles.

2.15 POWER SUPPLY :

In the district, 520 villages near about, 96% villages and whole cities are benefited by electrification by the end of 1984-85. According to census report of 1971. The 15.34 lakhs people were benefited by the same in the end of 1984-85, 43391 power pumps are installed in the district.

CONSUMPTION OF POWER :

According to 1984-85, 2002.05 lakhs K.W. Hours power have been consumed. In consumption 70% is used for industrial purpose, 17% for residential, 5% for commercial and 3% for agricultural power has been consumed, 2% power for public light uses, and 3% power are consumed for other uses. The total figure of consumers is to one lakh 53. In district per head consumption of power is 109.34 K.W. Hours.

2.16 TRADE AND COMMERCE :

BANKS :

In the district there are 143 scheduled banks and 139 cooperative Banks offices among them. 46% and 31% offices are in the urban areas. According to census report of 1971, the 3079 average peoples are benefited under each bank. The ratio of population in rural and urban banks comes 2:1. There are 15 banks office for every lakh population according to census report of 1981.<sup>3</sup>

2.17 INDUSTRIES :

There were 433 registered industries in the district in 1983. Among them there were 365 industries in running condition in the same year and remaining 65 industries were closed. There were 1424 thousand workers in the running industries. There are 28 number of workers after each industry, this ratio to state is 63. If the ratio of workers is considered with total population it comes 8 workers after every 1000 people.

There are 18 large factories in the District, among them 7 are Cooperation sugar factories, Kirloskar Brothers Engineering, Madhavnagar Cotton Mill, and Maratha Engineering, etc. are the important factories. In 1984-85 there were 6 industrial estates in existence in the district.

2.18 SUGAR INDUSTRY :

Sugar factories have shown their active part in the economic, social and political, life of rural population. The sugar factories have given impetus for the industrialisation of Sangli District. In agricultural produces the sugarcane crop became an important raw material for sugar factory. Before the establishment of Sangli Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, the harvests of sugarcane were limited one. But as the sugar factories were developing the area of sugar cane crops also increased. The sugarcane crops are the main crops which benefit the ultimate

farmers. In the Sangli District the yield of sugarcane is seen on large scale in Krishna Basin, Walawa, Tasgaon, Miraj and areas of Tasgaon, Atpadi, Kavathemahankal. The sugarcane crop depends largely on the irrigation of Tube well.

There are 7 Cooperative sugar factories in total in the district. They are divided in different places. These are : Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Ltd. Sangli, Viswas Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Rajaram Bapu Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Sakharale (Islampur), Hutatma Kisan Aher Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Valwa, Mahankali Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Rajaram Bapunegar, Kavathe mahankal, Mangenga Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Atpadi, Yeshwent Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Khanapur.

These factories are of great importance in the political and social life of the district. The crushing capacity of all these factories vary from 1250 metric tonnes to 5000 metric tonnes.

The means the sugar cane crop is more profit yielding crops to the farmers after grapes in the district. If adequate water is available through irrigation, the yield to sugarcane would be increased on a large scale and the financial position of the farmers in the district would be developed.<sup>4</sup>

R E F E R E N C E S

1. Socio Economic Review of Sangli District.  
1982-83 to 1984-85.
2. Official information collected from Panehyat Samittee  
Kavathemahankal.
3. Census Report of Sangli District in 1981.
4. Socio Economic Review of Sangli District  
1982-83 to 1984-85.