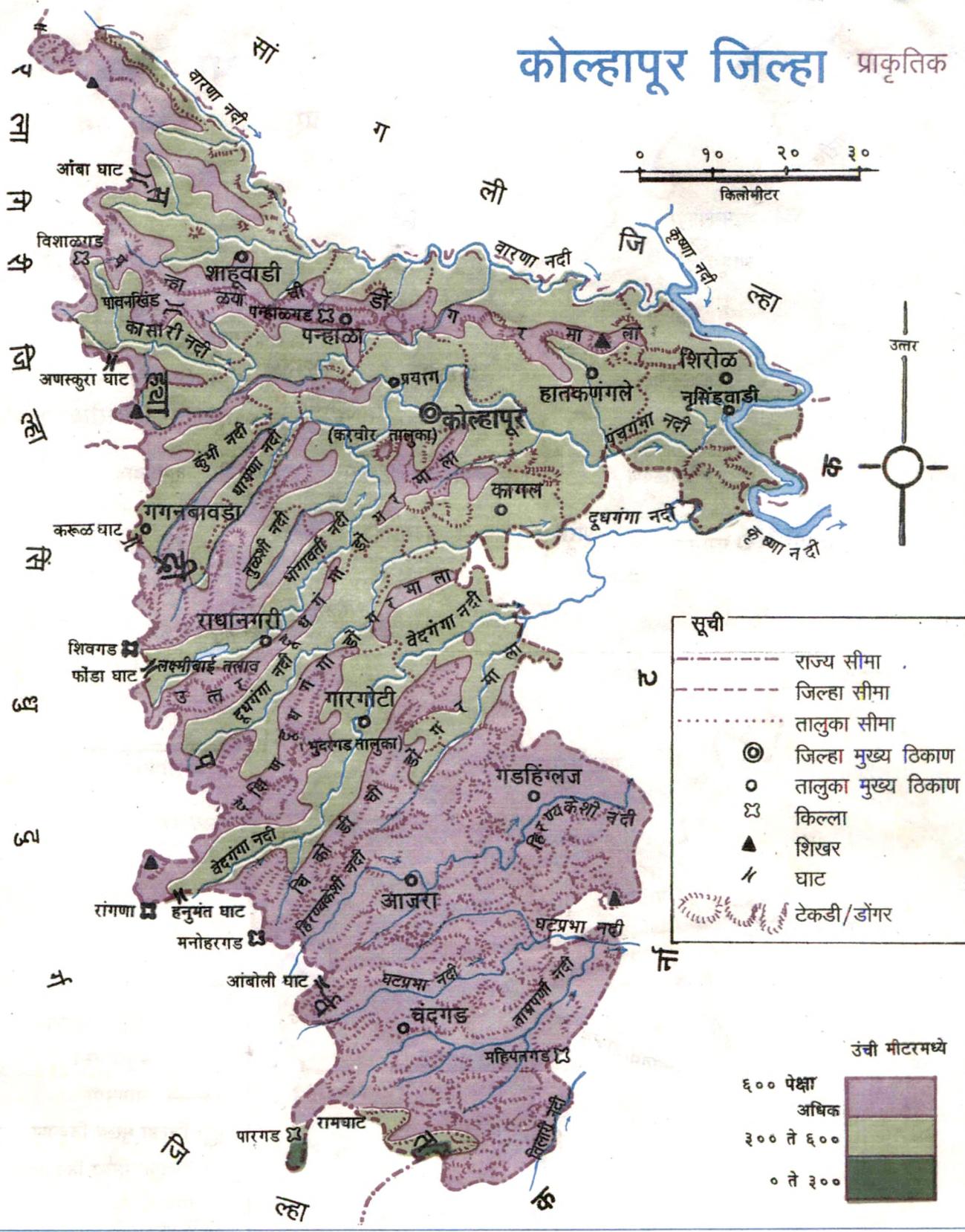


CHAPTER - 2

कोल्हापूर जिल्हा प्राकृतिक



सूची

-----	राज्य सीमा
- - - - -	जिल्हा सीमा
.....	तालुका सीमा
◎	जिल्हा मुख्य ठिकाण
○	तालुका मुख्य ठिकाण
⊠	किल्ला
▲	शिखर
⚡	घाट
~~~~~	टेकडी/डोंगर

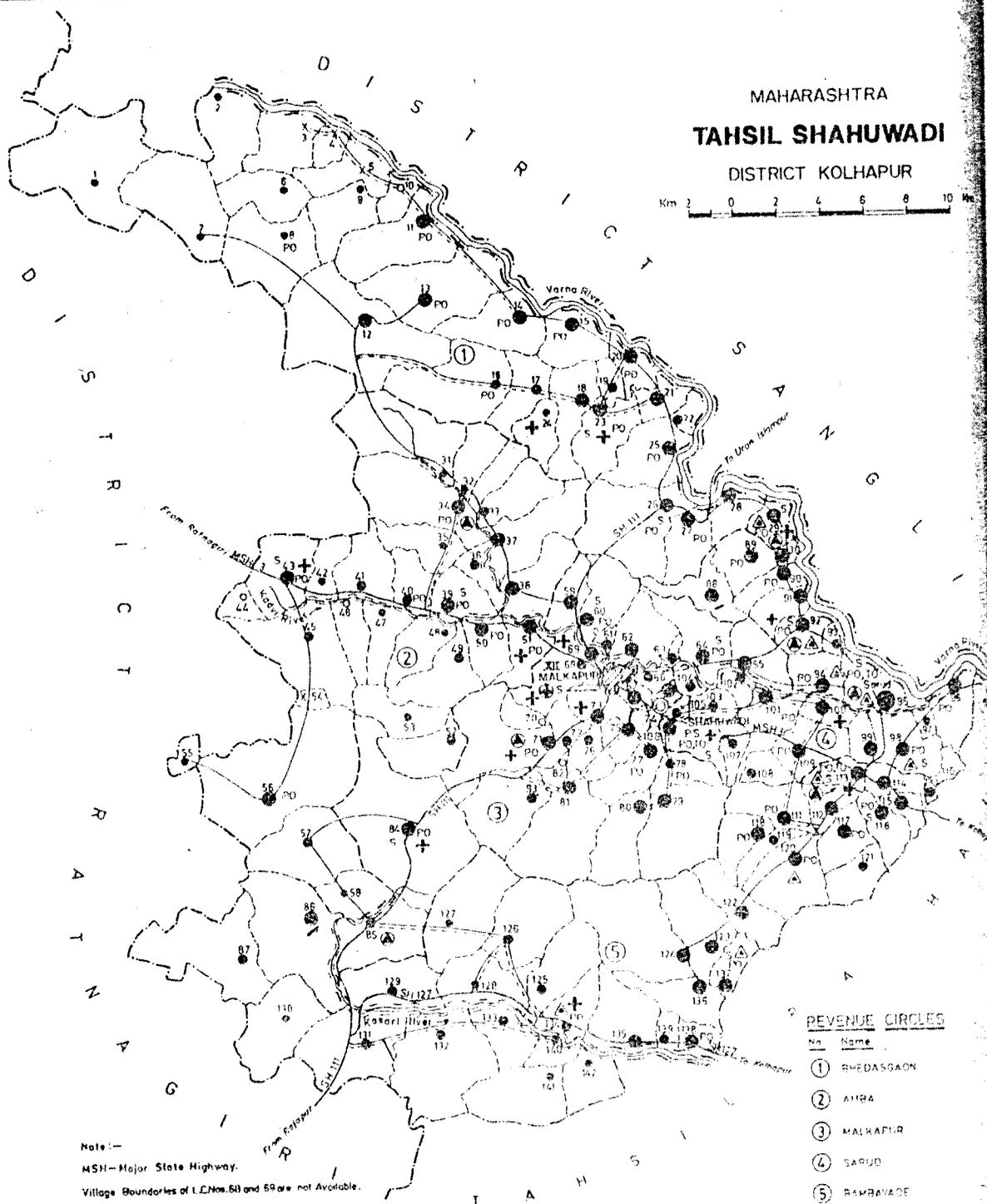
**उंची मीटरमध्ये**

600 पेक्षा अधिक	
300 ते 600	
0 ते 300	

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.  
 Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. © Government of India copyright. 2001.

MAHARASHTRA  
**TAHSIL SHAHUWADI**  
 DISTRICT KOLHAPUR

Km 2 0 2 4 6 8 10



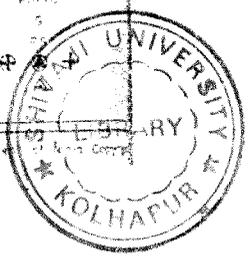
- REVENUE CIRCLES**
- | No. | Name       |
|-----|------------|
| 1   | BHEDASGAON |
| 2   | AHRA       |
| 3   | MALKAPUR   |
| 4   | SARUD      |
| 5   | RAMBAVADE  |

Note:—  
 MSH—Major State Highway.  
 Village Boundaries of L.C.Nos.58 and 59 are not Available.  
 C.D. Block Boundary of Shahuwadi is Co-terminus with Taluk Boundary Excluding all Statutory Towns.

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	---
" TAHSIL	---
" REVENUE CIRCLE	---
" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	---
HEADQUARTERS, TAHSIL	---
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE: BELOW 200;	○
200-499; 500-999; 1000-4999; 5000 AND ABOVE	●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH LOCATION CODE	X
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE	■

STATE HIGHWAY	---	MSH
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	---	
UNMETALLED AND OTHER ROADS	---	
RIVER AND STREAM	---	
POST OFFICE / TELEGRAPH OFFICE EXCLUDING R.M.S.	PO/TO	
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S	
POLICE STATION EXCLUDING RLY. POLICE STATION	+	
HOSPITAL, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DISPENSARY	+	
IMPORTANT VILLAGE MARKET / CHAT	---	

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.



## **Chapter - 2**

### **PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA**

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Location of the Taluka
  - 2.2.1 Location
  - 2.2.2 Area
  - 2.2.3 Boundaries
  - 2.2.4 Rivers
  - 2.2.5 Soil
  - 2.2.6 Climate and Monsoon
- 2.3 Amenities in the Taluka
  - 2.3.1 Transportation
  - 2.3.2 Water Resources
  - 2.3.3 Electricity
  - 2.3.4 Medical Facilities
  - 2.3.5 Educational Facilities
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- 2.4.3 Cropping Pattern
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- 2.4.6 Agricultural Marketing
- 2.4.7 Forest Resources
- 2.4.8 Industry
- 2.4.9 Livestock
- 2.5 Demographic Characters
- 2.6 Conclusions

## **Chapter - 2**

### **PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

This Chapter brings out the socio-economic and other features of the selected villages, with a view to account for the general background for the study in which the agricultural labourers struggle for survival.

#### **2.2 LOCATION OF THE TALUKA**

The Kolhapur District is one of the administrative divisions of the Maharashtra State. The district is further divided into some administrative sub-divisions, which are known as the taluka. Shahuwadi is one of the administrative sub-divisions of the district.

##### **2.2.1 Location**

The Shahuwadi Taluka is located on western part of the Kolhapur District. Panhala, Gaganbavada, Radhanagari, Bhudhargad, Ajara, Chandgad are other blocks which comes under the western zone.

There are 142 villages in Shahuwadi Taluka; it is divided into five Revenue Circulars viz., which are, Bhedasgaon, Amba, Malkapur, Sarud and Bambavade.

### 2.2.2 Area

The Shahuwadi taluka is selected as it belongs to hilly areas of Kolhapur district. It is a gateway of Konkan. Total geographical area of taluka is 1043.52 sq. km. Out of this 80 % area is Hilly-Region.

### 2.2.3 Boundaries

Sangli District is located on northeast, Ratnagiri district on west and Panhala Taluka to south of the Shahuwadi taluka.

### 2.2.4 Rivers

There are six perennial rivers flowing in Shahuwadi namely, Kadvi, Kasari, Warana, Shali, Kanasa, Ambardi. The Warana River divides the boundary of Kolhapur and Sangli district flowing along the taluka Shahuwadi. There are common features of the rivers. Rivers overflow during heavy rainy season.

There are three major important irrigation projects shown in the taluka. These projects are as below.

**Table No. 2.1**  
**Irrigation Projects in Shahuwadi Taluka**

Sr. No.	Project	Mode of Project	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Year of Completion
1	Kasari (Gelawade)	Medium	2880.00	1999
2	Kadvi	Medium	6973.70	2004
3	Warana	Large	111529.00	2004 (Not yet completed)

Source: Kolhapur District Census Handbook. GOM.

### **2.2.5 Soil**

Red soil is majorly seen in the soiling pattern of the taluka. Lateritic soil on hill tops and ridges while in valleys. The soils are of mixed character varying from brownish to reddish in color. Local name of this soil is '*Tambadi Mati*'. It is not retentive of moisture. This soil is useful for Paddy, Ragi and Vari cultivation and for horticulture plantations.

The soil erosion in the taluka is very heavy, mainly because of heavy rainy season and the seasonal streams pounding down from the hilly-area. Another reason of the soil erosion is, after independence the forest area is declining. At many places due to erosion and good fertile land has turn into a barren land.

### **2.2.6 Climate and Monsoon**

The agricultural year is divided into three seasons, viz. hot weather from March to May. Rainy period from June to October and cold weather from November to February successively. Rainy season is longest season than winter and summer.

The temperature varies from Maximum 38⁰C and Minimum 22⁰C in summer season and Maximum 28⁰C and Minimum 19⁰C in winter season. The average rainfall in taluka was above 600 to 700 mm. and the average number of rainy days is 75 comparatively rainy season prolongs for more periods.

## **2.3 AMENITIES IN THE TALUKA**

### **2.3.1 Transport Facilities**

Important means of communication in the region is road and one of the important state highways i. e. 'Kolhapur-Ratnagiri' highway passes through the taluka. It connects Ghat section and the Ratnagiri region.

There are large number of villages, which do not have all weather roads. Number of places of the taluka are isolated during the Monsoon. The *kachcha* roads are constructed and maintained by different authorities like Gram-Panchayat, Zilla Parishad and the State Government. The roads are over burdened by traffic mainly because; there is no alternating means of communication that is railway etc. And at some places facilities of bridges are not available, consequently, people are using the navigable water- ways. The number of navigable waterway is 1 in Shahuwadi Taluka.

### **2.3.2 Water Resources**

Each Gram-Panchayat is performing the drinking water supply schemes to villages. The sources of villages for piped water-supply schemes are wells, rivers, springs, boars etc., There are 96 villages in the taluka for which the drinking water supply is found through out the year and south part of the Shahuwadi taluka like, Karanjfen is facing the accurate shortage of drinking water during summer.

### 2.3.3 Electricity

Electricity facilities are mostly available in the taluka, only seven villages are away from this facility. This facility is useful for households, agriculture, irrigation pumps, boar wells and also agro-based and other type of industries in the locality.

### 2.3.4 Medical Facilities

It is seen that most of villagers are aware of good medical facilities. The taluka is having 17 dispensaries and 8 primary health – centre which are divided into, 36 sub-centres. There is no any Hospital, Maternity & Child welfare centre, community health centres etc. in the taluka area.

In all 110 villages have no medical facilities. So most of the villagers have to go to Kolhapur city for better medical facilities. There are only 9 family centres. (8 in rural area & 1 in urban area)

### 2.3.5 Educational Facilities

An educational facility in taluka is as below in Table 2.2.

**Table No. 2.2**  
**Diversification of Educational Facilities**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total
1	Total Literate (thousand)	102113
2	Primary schools	138
3	Middle schools	72
4	Secondary schools	15
5	Junior colleges	--
6	Senior colleges	03
7	Adult literacy	--
8	Distance education centres	109

Source: Socio-Economic Survey Report, GOM. (2002-2004)



For higher education and other advance courses, the students are going to Malkapur and Kolhapur city.

### **2.3.6 Post Office and Telephone Facilities**

Post office and Telephone facilities are available in the Shahuwadi taluka. Thirty-Four post-offices are operating.

### **2.3.7 Banking Facilities**

Banking facilities are not much developed. Only thirteen villages are getting this facility. There are two Nationalised banks, spread in eight branches. Total number of co-operative banks is 12, along with 91 PACS (Primary Agriculture Credit Society) with 38771 members. The share capital of PACS is of Rs. 42331 in the year 2005.

### **2.3.8 Co-Operatives**

Co-operative Movement is well developed in Shahuwadi Taluka. The content of this feature is indicated in Table No 2.3.

The co-operative movement in Shahuwadi taluka accounts for 234 societies. One housing co-operative society has been developed. PACS are more in number. The Zamindari System is totally dissolved in Shahuwadi taluka. The PACS are supplying loans for cultivation of the main crops like Paddy, Sugarcane etc.

**Table No. 2.3**  
**Co-operative Societies in Shahuwadi**

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of Societies.
1	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	91
2	Gramin Banks	01
3	Employers Societies	08
4	Urban Co-operatives	90
5	Taluka Marketing Federations	01
6	Primary Fruits And Vegetable Society	01
7	Soyabin Marketing Federations	01
8	Sugar Factory	01
9	Agriculture Processing Societies (Other)	01
10	Collective Farm Societies	02
11	Other Rural Industries	03
12	Balutedar Society	01
13	Primary Consumer Stores	02
14	Labour Co-operative Unions	06
15	Transporter's Societies	02
16	Non-credit Societies	10
17	Lift Irrigation	12
18	Taluka Management Unions	01
19	Total	234

Source: 1. Dairy Development Office Kolhapur  
2. Asst. Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Shahuwadi

There exist no any agricultural co-operative processing societies among the co-operative societies. Dairy-occupation is developed; therefore, total number of registered dairy societies goes to 273. Out of which 244 are working. Gokul, Warana and Mayur milk unions are operating in that area.

Gokul is one of the largest milk union, which collects the major milk production. Out of registered dairy societies, 228 societies were linked to Gokul. One chilling centre of Gokul is developed in Gogave village.

### 2.3.9 Others

Some other socio-cultural amenities available in the study area, is shown in Table No. 2.4.

**Table No. 2.4**  
**Other Amenities in Shahuwadi Taluka**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total Numbers
1.	Play Ground	15
2	Gymnasia	24
3	Players selected at state level sports	10
4	Movie theater	--
5	Video centres	03
6	Cable facility	some villages
7	Printing press	06
8	Government guesthouse. (2- properly in Shahuwadi, 2- in Amba.)	04

Source: Socio- Economic Survey Report of Kolhapur District, GOM. (2003-2004).

## 2.4 GENERAL FEATURES OF AGRICULTURE IN SHAHUWADI TALUKA

### 2.4.1 Land Utilisation

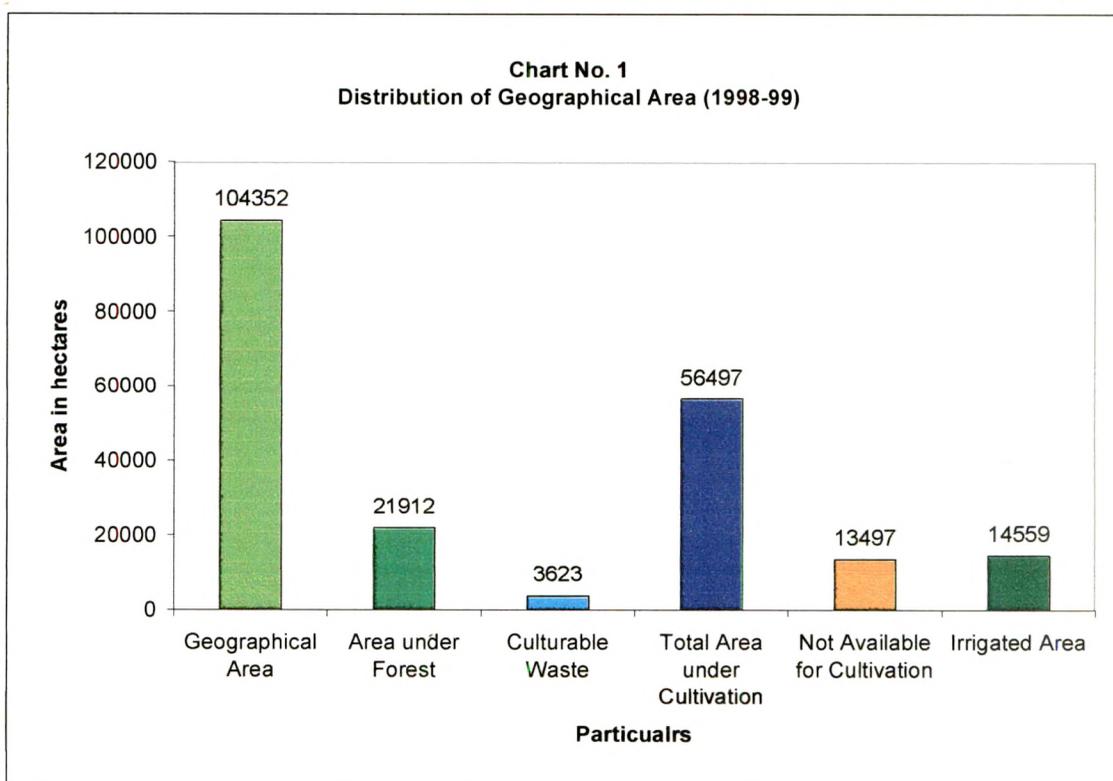
The total geographical area of the taluka is 1043.52 hectares and 56497 hectares area is cultivable. Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable is 9% only. The land area of 3623 hectares area comes under culturable waste.

**Table No. 2.5**  
**Distribution of Geographical Area (1998-99)**

Sr. NO.	Particulars	Area in hectares.
1.	Geographical Area	104352
2.	Area Under Forest	21912
3.	Culturable Waste	3623
4.	Total Area Under Cultivation	56497
5.	Not Available For Cultivation	13497
6.	Irrigated Area	14559

Source: 1) Taluka Office

2) Socio-Economic Survey Report of Kolhapur District. GOM (2003-04)



### 2.4.2 Water Resources

Irrigation facilities are available in most of the villages in Shahuwadi taluka. The major source of irrigation is lift irrigation operated by private and co-operative sector. Table No. 2.6 exhibits the irrigation societies in the study area.

**Table No. 2.6**  
**Water Resources for Agriculture Purpose**

Sr. No.	Water resources	Total	Area irrigated (in hectares)
1	Wells	609	3153
2	Rivers	06	3620
3	Wells with electric pump sets	750	--
4	Well with diesel pump sets	835	--
5	Bore wells	21	--
6	Hand pump sets	19	--

Source: 1) Socio-Economic Survey Report of Kolhapur District. GOM (2003-04)  
2) Irrigation Office, Kolhapur.

Table No. 2.6 shows that only 14559 hectares of area (9%) comes under irrigation, out of the total 56497 hectare cultivable area. The level of irrigation in Shahuwadi taluka appears not so satisfactory; however, it is in fact most of the irrigated land is dependent on the sources of water having seasonal characters.

### 2.4.3 Cropping Pattern

The cultivable land area available in the taluka is good for Paddy, Ragi, and Vari cultivation. Paddy is the main crop of the region. Table No. 2.7 extents the details of the crops cultivated in the taluka.



**Table No. 2.7**  
**Copping Pattern**

Sr. No.	Crops	Area of Cultivation (In hectares)
1	Paddy	12567
2	Vari	637
3	Ragi	3233
4	Jawar	526
5	Wheat	662
6	Corn	1168
7	Total Food grain	20024
8	Total Pulses	18948
9	Sugarcane	13450
10	Spices	163
11	Fruit and Vegetables	52
12	Soyabin	85

Sources: 1) Taluka Office

2) Socio-Economic Survey Report of Kolhapur District. GOM (2003-04)

#### **2.4.4 Horticulture Plantation**

The total land area under horticulture crop is only 52 hectares. Main horticulture crop is Mango. The other horticulture crops like banana, coconut, etc. are not available in the taluka area.

The green vegetables like *Methi*, *Palak*, *Lal-Mat*, *Rajigira* are cultivated commercially.

#### **2.4.5 Use of Modern Agricultural Techniques**

Agricultural productivity is low as compared to the average productivity of the district. It is mainly because of farmers' inability to apply modern farm techniques. It was found that all farmers were using traditional techniques and equipments for agricultural purpose. The farmers were using

ploughs and drought animals for the purpose of cultivations. This has affected their productivity, as the land preparation is not completed within a specific period.

Farmers are spending huge amount of money on use of chemical fertilizers. The organic fertilizers were not used. It was found that all farmers were using primitive techniques like replanting of plants; use of primitive nature of cultivation implements viz. wooden ploughs etc. Farmers are not aware of modern techniques of cultivation.

Mostly farmers are not applying regular fertilizers, pesticides and using high yielding variety seeds. They are however, aware of the excess use of chemical fertilizers, which may destroy the fertility of soils. Though the new varieties of seeds are available the farmers are found unwilling to use the new varieties due to high cost and lack of guarantee of satisfactory yield etc.

Due to all these reasons, modern techniques and methods are not practiced in the region / taluka; as a result the productivity of agriculture in Shahuwadi taluka is not so improves.

#### **2.4.6 Agricultural Marketing**

As the agriculture pulls out the subsistence needs of the farmers, none of the farmer ^s was interested in selling surpluses. The production of agriculture yield is limited. It is used for the farmers' consumption only. Hence there exists no more scope for marketing societies.

Only one Primary Marketing Society is established in Shahuwadi taluka with a membership of 611.

#### **2.4.7 Forest Resources**

The total area under forest is 21912 hectares, which covers 70 villages and also divided into four semi-circles. The main villages, which come under forest are Amba Ghat, Udgiri, Vishalgad, Gavadi, Kumbhvade, Manjre, Yelvanjugai, Arul, Malkapur, Shirale, Ambarde, Satave, Karanjoshi, Okoli, Nerle, Bhedasgaon, and Rethare etc.

Following Resources are available in the area.

- 1) Partial evergreen = Black plum, Hirada, Anjani, Surangi, Par-Jambhool, Jack fruit, Tamalpatra, Karavi, anemone (Dhotra), Kunti, Kinjal, Nana, Kokum, Kadipatta, Shikakkai, etc.
- 2) Green forest spices = Yen, Hirada, Mango, Bibha, Bava, Kumbha, Karvande, Rameta, Awala, Shiras etc.

#### **2.4.8 Industry – Trade and Communication**

Industrial development is not so well and forefront in Shahuwadi taluka. Due to concentrated hilly area and more agricultural dependency. There exist no scope for major industrial development. But some industries are located in the Taluka area viz.

##### **1) Bauxite – Mine Industry**

Bauxite Mine industry is developing in two villages, namely Girgaon and Udgiri.

## 2) Sugar Factory

Only one sugar factory is operating in Shahuwadi Taluka, at Sonavade-Bambavade, Viz. 'Udaysingh Galkawad Co-operative Sugar Factory'. The production of this sugar factory is 41861 metric tonnes in 2002-03.

## 3) Nursery

'Shailesh Nursery ' is recently developed in the taluka, which comes under Amba-Ghat section.

### 2.4.9 Cattle Population

**Table No. 2.8**  
**Cattle Population in Shahuwadi Taluka**

Sr. No.	Animal	No. of Animal	
1	Working Animal	Bullocks	11763
		Male Buffalo	7101
2	Milk Animal	Cows	8486
		Buffalo	27099
		She goats	31550
3	Others	Sheep's	7072
		Poultry	59717

Source: 1) Taluka Office.

2) Socio-Economic Survey Report of Kolhapur District, GOM (2003-04)

Following observations can be made from Table No. 2.8.

- 1) It is seen that most of the households are having their working animals. The total number of animal was 18864. Out of them, there were 7101 male buffaloes and 11763 bullocks.

This shows that the scientific attitude of having good animal husbandry is developing in the villages.

- 2) There were 67135 milk animals in Shahuwadi taluka, consistency of 8486 cows, 27099 buffaloes and 31550 she goats.
- 3) The total number of other animals was 66789. Out of which there were 7072 sheeps and 59717 poultry birds. Poultry occupation is slowly developing in the taluka area.

## **2.5 POPULATION**

The total population of Shahuwadi Taluka is 176,859 in 2001 including 86,304 male population and 90,555 female population. The other detail of the population as per census of 1991 and 2001 is shown in the Table No 2.9.

**Table No. 2.9**  
**Population of Shahuwadi Taluka**

Source	Village	Area in hectares	No. of households	Population			Literates			Agricultural labourers			Cultivators		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Census of India 1991, District Handbook (Kolhapur District)	Save	933	339	840	949	1789	488	312	800	74	164	238	266	329	595
	Perid	820	276	702	770	1472	480	346	826	16	40	56	291	208	499
	Koparde	195	178	457	531	988	286	194	486	23	60	83	146	142	288
	Shirgaon	912	422	877	1137	2024	527	385	912	51	149	200	250	392	642
	Yelane	139	230	666	687	1353	454	297	751	08	49	57	138	163	301
	Total	2999	1445	3552	4074	7626	2235	1534	3769	172	462	634	1091	1234	2325
	Percentage	-	-	46.57	53.42	100.00	29.30	20.11	49.41	22.55	6.05	8.31	14.30	16.18	30.48
	Save	933	423	1080	1135	2215	694	523	1217	72	69	141	352	210	562
	Perid	820	291	778	838	1616	581	487	1068	22	15	37	267	90	357
	Koparde	195	204	538	594	1132	382	267	649	13	25	38	149	142	291
Shirgaon	912	495	1168	1289	2457	836	643	1479	84	113	197	339	259	598	
Yelane	139	332	834	781	1615	647	430	1077	-	-	-	114	116	230	
Total	2999	1745	4398	4637	9035	3140	2350	5490	191	222	413	1221	817	2038	
Percentage	-	-	48.67	51.32	100.00	34.75	26.00	60.75	2.11	2.45	4.57	13.51	9.04	22.55	

The comparable population characters are envisaged as under.

- A) The total population has increased by 1409 during 1991-2001. The total male population has increased by 23.81% and that of female by 13.81% during the period from 1991-2001.
- B) Total number of literates has also increased by 1721. The number of male literates has increased by 40.49% and the female literates by 53.19%. Total literacy has also increased by 45.66%. This indicates the backwardness of the Taluka.
- C) The total number of cultivators has declined by 287. The male cultivators has increased by 130 and female cultivators decreased by 417.
- D) Total number of agricultural labourers has declined by 221. The number of male agricultural labourers has increased only by 19 and female agricultural labourers have decreased by 240. Agricultural labourers have declined due to decline in female agricultural labourers during the period from 1991-2001.

## **2.6 CONCLUSIONS**

The Shahuwadi taluka though belongs to Kolhapur zone lacks in various socio-economic and cultural amenities. The Taluka as well as people are poor due to topographical and demographical characters.