

# Chapter III

## Profile of Sangli District

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### **PROFILE OF SANGLI DISTRICT**

#### **3.1 Introduction:-**

The District of Sangli is a recent creation of made as in 1949. It was then known as south Satara and it has been remained as Sangli since 1961. It is partly made up of a few Talukas which once formed part of the old Satara District and partly of the states and Jagirs belonging to Patawardhans and Dafles which come to be merged during the post-independence period.

Sangli District is located in the western part of Maharashtra. It is bounded by Satara and Solapur Districts to the north, Bijapur District to the east, Kolhapur and Belgaum Districts to the south and Ratnagiri District to the west. Sangli District is situated in the river basin s of the Warana and Krishna rivers. The valley of the river Krishna and its tributaries is one of the green areas of the country. Other small rivers, such as the Warana and the Panchganga, flow in to the river Krishna, land in the region is best suitable for agriculture.

The physical settings of Sangli District shows a contrast of immense dimensions and reveals a variety of landscapes influenced by relief, climate and vegetation. The climate ranges from the rainiest in the Chandoli (Shirala) region, which has an average annual rainfall of over 400mm. to the driest in Atapadi and Jath Tehsiils where the average annual rainfall is about 500mm. the vegetal cover too various from the typical Mansoon forest in the western part to scrub and poor grass in the eastern parts. The Sangli District comes under Deccan plateau geographic region.

### 3.2 History:-

There are no direct references to Sangli before 1801. Historical references since 1024 shows areas called Mirinch i.e. presently Miraj and Karnataka i.e. Karad under the areas ruled by Gonk, a king of the Shilahara dynasty of Konkan and Sangli was included in these areas. The first clear and direct reference to Sangli can be found in the Sanskrit poem shiv-bharat . During the time of captured Sangli Miraj and Brahmnal form Adil Shah in 1559. In the times of the Peshwas, Indroji Kadam and later Sardar Patwardhan become the Jagirder of this region. There are servile interesting stories as to how the name Sangli originated. One of them is that there was six Gullies. I.e. lanes on the bank of the Krishna River hence the name Sangli. The second one is that the name of villages was Sangalki in the Kannada language so in the Marathi language it becomes Sangli. Till 1801 Sangli was included in the Miraj Jahagir. The first Chintamanranro Appasaheb Patwardhan established a different principality with Sangli as capital city.

Kundal the region around Sangli was the capital of the Chalukyas. Kundal was ancient village around 1600 years old. Koundanyapur was part of Karnataka. Pulakesi I chose Vatapi as his capital. Kundal was home freedom fighters like krantisingh Lad, G.D. Lad, Shankar Jangam and Housabai Jangam. Marathi is main language spoken. Kunnada is also widely spoken here. Narsinhpur an ancient village is also in Sangli District. Laxmi-Narsinh ancient temple is there from around A.D. 1100 – 1200 period. Sant Namdeo, Siddheshwar Maharaj, Taty Tope were used to stay in the village in ancient period. This village history is also found in “GURU CHARITRA.”

### 3.3 Geography:-

Sangli District is located in the western part of Maharashtra. It is bounded by Satara and Solapur Districts to the north. Bijapur District to the east, Kolhapur and Belgaum District to the South, the Ratnagiri District is the west.

Sangli District is situated in the river basins of the Warana and Krishna rivers. The valley of the river Krishna and its tributaries is one of the greenest areas of the country other small rivers such as the Warana and the Panchaganga. Flow into the river Krishna basin in the region is best suitable for agriculture.

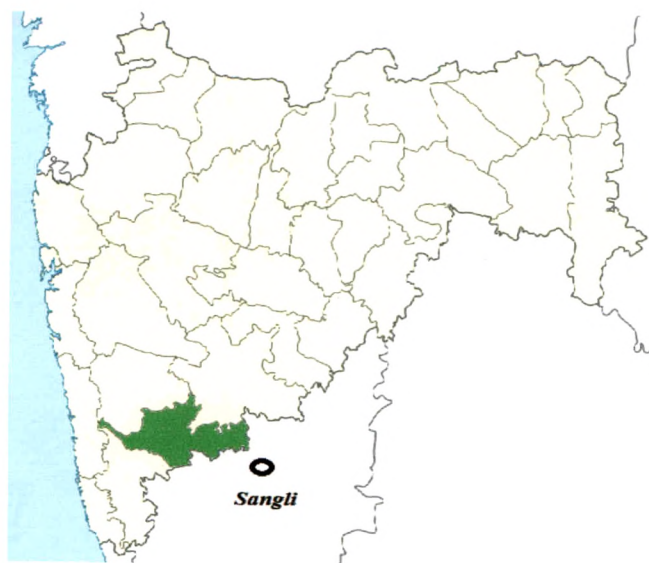
The physical settings of Sangli District shows a contrast of immense dimensions and reveals a variety of landscapes influenced by relief, climate and vegetation. The climate ranges from the rainiest in the Chandoli region. This has an average annual rainfall over 400mm. to the driest in the Atpadi and Jath Tehsiils where the average annual rainfall is about 500mm. The vegetal cover varies from the typically monsoon forest in the western part to scrub and poor grass in the eastern parts. The Sangli District comes under Deccan plateau geographic region.

**Table No.3.1 Geographical Location**

Longitude	0°	16.45 – 17.22
Latitude	0°	73.42 – 75.40
Area	Sq/km	8.6

**Source:** - Socio- economic survey of Sangli District 2011.

**Figure 3.1 Location of Sangli District**



### **3.4. Demography:-**

An official census 2011 detail of Sangli a district of Maharashtra has been released by directorate of census partitions in Maharashtra. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Sangli District of Maharashtra.

#### **3.4.1 Population:**

In 2011 Sangli had population of 2,822, 143 of which male and female were 1.435728 and 1.386,415 respectively. In 2001 census Sangli has population

constituted 2.51% of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census this fig. for Sangli district was and 2.67% of Maharashtra population.

### 3.4.2 Growth Rate:-

There was change of a 9.24% in the population compared to population as per 2007. In the previous census of India 2001, Sangli District recorded increase of 16.93% to its population to 1991.

### 3.4.3 Density2011:-

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011 shows that density of Sangli District for 2011 is 329 people per square km. in 2001 sangli District density was at 301 people per square km. Sangli District administration 8.572 square km. of areas.

**Table No. 3.2 Population 2011 (Rs in thousands)**

Sr. No.	Elements	Population
1.	Rural	2101
2.	Urban	720
3.	Total	2821
4.	Male	1436
5.	Female	1385
6.	Sex Ratio	964
7.	Density	329

**Source: - Socio – Economic Survey of Sangli District 2011.**

### 3.4.4 Sex Ratio:-

Sex ratio defined as the number of female per 1000 males which is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equality between male and females in a society at a given point of time. The sex ratio in almost all the Talukas in the District had always remained unfavorable to females. The exceptions are only of Khanapur and Shirala Talukas. The sex ratio reflects the socio-economic and demographic characteristics so it is essential to study.

**Table no. 3.2 Tehsilwise Sex Ratio of Sangli District 2011**

Sr.No.	Tehsiil	Sex Ratio
1	Shirala	1015
2	Walawa	939
3	Palus	933
4	Khanapur	1011
5	Atpadi	995
6	Tasgaon	962
7	Miraj	966
8	Kavathe Mahankal	963
9	Jat	951
10	Kadegaon	993
	District	966

**Source: - Socio – Economic Survey of Sangli District 2011.**

### **3.5 Administration:-**

For administrative purpose the District is divided into 10 Tehsiils including Miraj, Tasgaon, Kavathe Mahankal, Jath, Khanapur (Vita), Palus, Atpadi, Walawa(Islampur), Kadegaon and Shirala. It includes one Mahanagar palika viz. Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad corporation. It also includes 4 nagarpalikas, panchayat and Grampanchayats. The gram panchayats are organized at Taluka level into Zillah Prishad. It also includes 20 police stations and 25 police out posts.

### **3.6 Conclusion**

Thus after having brief profile of the sangali district it can be concluded that there is a contrast of immense dimensions and reveals a variety of landscapes influenced by relief, climate and vegetation. Sangli District is situated in the river basins of the Warana and Krishna rivers. The valley of the river Krishna and its tributaries is one of the greenest areas of the district other small rivers such as the Warana and the Panchaganga. Flow into the river Krishna and in the region is best suitable for agriculture.

### **References**

1. Directorate of Maharashtra (2011), Scio-economic survey of Sangali district(2011), Government of Maharashtra.