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Chapter - III

A PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

3.1 Profile of Kolhapur District:

3.1.1 Introduction:

Kolhapur district is the southernmost district of Maharashtra and Kolhapur city is its headquarter. Kolhapur is one of the progressed districts in the state of Maharashtra. The growth of the district in modern times has been fascinating. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was the architect and founder of modern Kolhapur. The district is abundant in natural resources water, soil, natural vegetation, animal wealth and minerals. Kolhapur is the founder of co-operative movement of India.

The city attracts approximately three million tourists every year. Kolhapur city is also primary center for Marathi film industry and Kolhapur plays host to many film festivals, including the Kolhapur international film festivals and provides locations for shooting. Kolhapur is also well known for its spicy non vegetarian cuisine of Mutton, chicken, pandhara rassa and tambda rassa. Kolhapur missal paav is mouth watering hot and spicy vegetarian dish very popular in all part of Maharashtra. Kolhapur district is world famous for producing Gurh or the jaggery is also very famous. Kolhapur being the main district belonging to the sugar bowl of Maharashtra. Kolhapur pheta is the traditional head and it is customary to honour and welcome the guests by offering them pheta. Kolhapuri saaj is a kind of gold necklace unique and famous for its design and pattern peculiar to this area.

The Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur had great love for wrestling and football and so patronized them well. Many 'talim-mandals' for training of the budding wrestlers as well as many football clubs were established in Kolhapur during that period.

The popular sports in Kolhapur are wrestling, football, shooting and swimming etc. and many players have reached national as well as international levels.

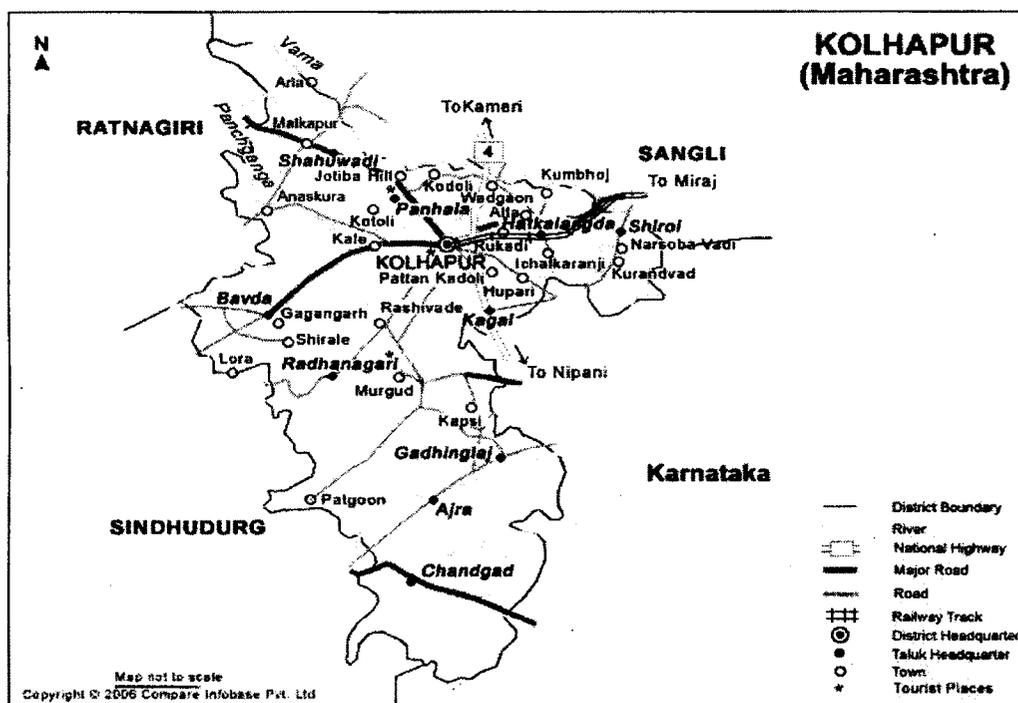
The Kolhapur district has 7746 sq. km. area and it contains 12 talukas, 18 towns and 1196 villages. Taluka wise division of towns and the village in Kolhapur district is as under.

Table 3.1
Town and Villages of Tehsil in Kolhapur District

| Sr. No. | Name of Taluka | No. of Town | No. of Village |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Shahuwadi | 1 | 133 |
| 2. | Panhala | 1 | 130 |
| 3. | Hatkanangale | 5 | 58 |
| 4. | Shirol | 2 | 54 |
| 5. | Karvir | 5 | 125 |
| 6. | Gaganbavada | 0 | 39 |
| 7. | Radhanagari | 0 | 114 |
| 8. | Kagal | 2 | 86 |
| 9. | Bhudargad | 0 | 114 |
| 10. | Ajara | 1 | 96 |
| 11. | Gadhinglaj | 11 | 91 |
| 12. | Chandgad | 10 | 156 |
| | Total | 18 | 1196 |

Source: Kolhapur district Census-2011.

The detail description of Kolhapur district is made through following points.



Map 1 : Tehsil of Kolhapur District

3.1.2 Historical Background:

Kolhapur is one of the oldest places in the Maharashtra. It has a great historical background. There was trade of various commodities continued between Kolhapur and rest of India in early ancient period. The city Kolhapur was situated on the bank of holy river Panchganga from 2nd century B.C. There were many dynasties ruled over Kolhapur. The famous dynasties like Satavahana (Shalivans) Vakutak, Chalukyas, Rushtalsutas and Shilahar ruled over Kolhapur and outskirt area. Shilaharas were most prominent by the early medieval Maharashtra during Kolhapur most developed. There are famous religious places like Mahalaxmi Temple, Jotiba, Narsinhwadi etc.

Kolhapur was also under the rule of Sultanate, Adilshahi and Mughals for short time. The great Maratha King Chhatrapati Shivaji also captured it and joined to his state. The great war of Independence of Maratha was fought between Maratha and Mughal emperor. The Maratha Empire divided and a new state of Kolhapur was founded by the Maharani Tarabai in 1708. Therefore, the Kolhapur state got new look for the development.

The Kolhapur state was developed by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja during 1894 to 1922 in Education, Industrial field. New railway line, Dams and agriculture, co-operation, market and trade, sport, art and fine arts and over all social development. Kolhapur district further the Kolhapur developed by the people and government. (Government of Maharashtra, 2011-12, Gazetteer of Kolhapur district, pp 24 to 26)

3.1.3 Topography:

Kolhapur is a well-known district in western Maharashtra enriched with every aspect. Geographically it is situated in entire southern part of Maharashtra state. It marks between $15^{\circ}43''$ and $17^{\circ}17''$ north latitude and $73^{\circ}40'$ and $70^{\circ}42'$ east longitude it has bordered by Sangli district with river Warana that has made distinction between these two district. In north it touches Belgaum district of Karnataka state in the west and in south it touches the boundaries of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district. Kolhapur district has varieties rain, land, forest, geographic etc.

The physical setting of in terms of Kolhapur district is divided into three main parts. Eastern ranges, central ranges and southern ranges. Easter and central ranges have black soil formed from lava and it is good fertility land. The western ranges are mostly hilly and have red soil. The majority area in the west is under thick forest coverage.

There are six main rivers in Kolhapur district. The Warana, the Panchganga, the Dudhganga, the Vedganga, the Hiranyakeshi and the Ghatprabha. These rivers rise in the Sahyadri and flow south-east or north-east 80 to 97 kms across the Kolhapur. The district is in touch with Konkan coast, which is connected by 12 Ghats going through Western Ghats like Anuskara, Amba, Phonda, Amboli, Bawada, Shivgath etc.

In Kolhapur district, there are twelve talukas like, Shahuwadi, Panhala, Gaganbavada, Karvir, Hatkanangale, Shirol, Kagal, Radhanagari, Bhudargad, Ajara, Chandgad and Gadhinglaj. (Shinde, M. V., 2006, p. 32)

3.1.4 Population of Kolhapur District:

According to 2011 census, Kolhapur had population of 3876001 and it stands 9th in Maharashtra. It is constituted 3.45% of total Maharashtra population. Male and female were 1980658 and 1895343 respectively. Density of population in district 504 sq. km. and urban area is twelve times higher than rural area. Karveer tehsil has the highest population density (1351) and Gadhinglaj tehsil account lowest (116) population.

Average literacy rate of Kolhapur in 2011 were 81.51% and male are 88.57% and females are 74.22 it is higher than other district. According to 2011 census report 31.73% people lives in urban area and it total 1230009 and 68.27% population lives in rural area of villages it is total 2645992.

Kolhapur district has the sex ratio of 957 as against national average sex ratio of 933 and child sex ratio is 863 girls per 1000 boys.

Table No. 3.2
Population of Kolhapur District

| Sr. No. | Description | 2011 | 2001 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Actual population | 3876001 | 3523162 |
| 2. | Male | 1980658 | 1807470 |
| 3. | Female | 1895343 | 1715692 |
| 4. | Population Growth | 10.01% | 17.85% |
| 5. | Area sq. km. | 7685 | 7685 |
| 6. | Density per km. | 504 | 458 |
| 7. | Sex ratio | 957 | 949 |
| 8. | Average Literacy | 81.51 | 76.93 |
| 9. | Male literacy | 88.57 | 87.47 |
| 10. | Female literacy | 74.22 | 66.02 |

Source : Census of India 2011. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/kol>

3.1.5 Climate and Rainfall of Kolhapur District :

The climate of Kolhapur district is moderate and pleasant. It does not show extremities. However, three distinct seasons are experienced. These are monsoon from June to October, winters from November to February, followed by a warm to hot summer from March to May. The western part of the district along the top of the Western Ghats has cool climate even during the summers. However, in the eastern and northern part of the district hot winds are experienced during April and May.

The changes in temperature are gradual. The mean annual maximum temperature is 31.5⁰C and the mean annual minimum temperature is 19.2⁰C. Maximum temperature in April could reach upto 40⁰C and temperature in January could be as low as 10⁰C.

The average rainfall in district is good. However based on the east-west variation in the mean annual rainfall Kolhapur district can be divided into four zones.

1) High Rainfall Zone in the West:

The western portions of Shahuwadi, Panhala, Gaganbawada, Bhudargad and Chandgad, Ajara taluka fall in this zone. The mean annual rainfall could be as highest as 6000 mm with 90-95% of the rain being received from the south west monsoon between June to September and of this about 35-40% of the rain is received in the month of July.

2) Medium Rainfall Zone in the Central Part :

Karveer, Kagal, Gadhinglaj talukas fall in the zone. The mean annual rainfall is between 1450-2000 mm received mainly from the west monsoon from June to September with few showers in October of this about 30% of the rain received in the month of July and August.

3) Low Rainfall Zone in the East:

The eastern portion of Karveer, Kagal, Gadhinglaj talukas and Shirol and Hatkanangale talukas fall in this zone. The mean annual rainfall is between 775-900 mm and 80% of this is received from the south west monsoon between June-September.

4) Drought Prone Zone in the Eastern most Part :

The main annual rainfall along the eastern boundaries of the Shirol and Hatkanangale talukas and only about 475 to 500 mm rain received between June to September from the southwest monsoons and few showers upto November end from the northeast monsoon. (Forest department records and irrigation department report of 2010-11).

3.1.6 Forest of Kolhapur District:

Kolhapur district has highest density forest department in Maharashtra. Therefore actual forest area in possession of the Kolhapur forest division is 133278 sq. km. While 351.43 km² forest area falls within two wild life sanctuaries viz. Radhanagari sanctuary (282.32 km²) and Chandoli sanctuary and national park (69.11 km²) and is managed under separate management plans by the Kolhapur wildlife division that is showing forest area transferred to WL division Kolhapur is given in following tables.

Table No. 3.3
Distribution of Forest area in Kolhapur District

| Area in Charge of | R. F. | PF | 2001 | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Kolhapur Forest Division | 9688491 | 3139942 | 499397 | 13327030 |
| 2. Wild Life Division | 2314750 | 505637 | 693893 | 3514280 |
| 3. Revenue Department | 3526.54 | 2030.23 | 135.93 | 5692.70 |
| Total | 123558.95 | 38486.02 | 12068.83 | 174113.80 |

Source: Kolhapur Forest Division Report 2010-11.

3.1.7 Agriculture Production and Markets:

Agriculture is main occupation of the people out of total population 39% constitutes, the working population and 46% of this working population are farmers, only 4% people have land holding above 4 hectares while majority 67% have holding less than 1 hectare, 17% are land less labors.

Table No. 3.4

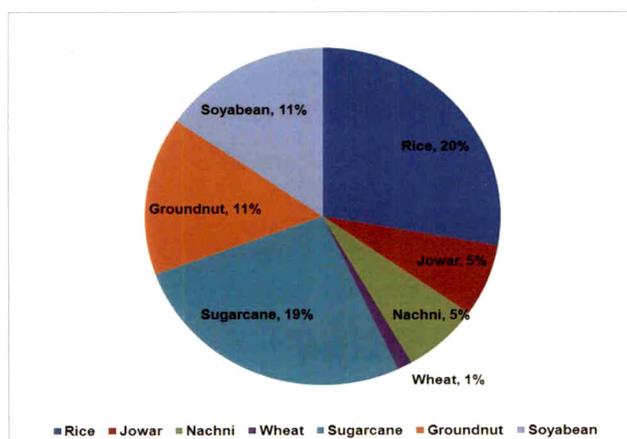
Name of Crops and Percentage of Cultivable Land in District

| Name of Crops | Percentage |
|---------------|------------|
| Rice | 20% |
| Jowar | 5% |
| Nachni | 5% |
| Wheat | 1% |
| Sugarcane | 19% |
| Ground-nut | 11% |
| Soyabean | 11% |

Source: Agri-Dept. Report of 2011-12
Irrigation Dept. Survey 2009-2010.

Graph No. 3.1

Name of Crops and Percentage of Cultivable Land in District



Rice is chiefly grown in Chandgad, Shahuwadi, Bhudargad, Radhanagari, Panhala and Karveer talukas. Nachni is grown mainly in the western side of Chandgad, Ajara, Shahuwadi while Jowar is mainly grown in the eastern side where source of available irrigation increase every year. Sugarcane production, turmeric, and other cash crop production. The paddy and sugarcane are the main crop in terms of total production out of total sugar production of India Kolhapur district producing 5% production. The district also grows many vegetables like tomato, onion, potato, brinjal etc.

The Kolhapur district has four major market places for storage and marketing of agricultural produce. Gadhinglaj for chilies. Kolhapur for Jaggery, Jaysingpur for Jowar, Soyabean and groundnut.

3.1.8 Industries Progress of Kolhapur District:

The people of Kolhapur district are industrious, progressive and prosperous. Kolhapur is amongst the pioneering district known for successful establishment of cooperative societies in the field of marketing of agricultural produce milk, sugar, local financial institutes in all there are around 11000 registered co-operative societies in the district. Being leading producer of sugarcane, the district producing out of national sugar production 5% production producing every year of this district. The district has 21 co-operative and private sugar factories. The district is a leading producer of milk. There are around 3200 milk co-operative in the district attached to three major federations viz. Gokul, Warana and Mayur, which is collecting and marketing nearly 9 lakh litres of milk every day.

In every tehsil, MIDC has been developed industrial activities. The district has also most important places for foundry businesses around 300 foundry units, which responsible for around Rs. 1500 crores exports per year. The foundry cluster project is further aiming to extend the exports up to Rs. 5000 crores. Also Ichalkaranji which is a city in Kolhapur district popular known as 'Manchester' of the 'Maharashtra'. The textile SEZ is situated at Kagal. Hupari town is a well known centre for the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments. The district well known for the

manufacture of oil engines, forging and casting units, agricultural implements, poultry, agri-business etc. (Barale, S. I. (2007) pp. 22 to 47).

3.2 Profile of Chandgad Tehsil :

3.2.1 Introduction:

Chandgad tehsil is a part of Kolhapur district. Geographically it is situated in Sahyadri Ghat. It is a major 'Bio-diversity Hotspot' of Western Ghat. Chandgad tehsil naturally it is enriched with all resources like high rainfall, various trees and medical plant like – Hirda, Sandalwood, Bamboo, Tamapatra, Kaju, Shikekai gardaul, Amsul, Kadi-patta, Naralsys etc. and the forest area in Chandgad there are different sort of trees. Which produce the wood for furniture in large extent.

Chandgad tehsil has high rainfall compared to other tehsils in Kolhapur district 3000 mm of rainfall. It is the influence of the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon. Rainy season period is from June to September. The rains subside in September with the occasional rainfall in October and November covered with dense lush green forest all over in Chandgad taluka tehsil is very cool in summer season also. (www.onefluenine.com/india/village/kolhapur.chandgad).

3.2.2 History:

There are famous forts in Chandgad. Out of them 'Killa Pargad' was importantly used by Maratha's to resist the attack of Portuguese from Goa. Sardar of this fort were i.e. Rayaba Malusare, Gaikwad Gharane, Sawant, Dhole, Dalavi etc. Kille Kalunandigad is protected by Gaikwad families of Halkarni. There is Chardo families in this area as they had migrated due to the perception of the Portuguese in Goa. They amount to almost half the population. Chandgad was earth fort (Bhooi Killa) in center part of tehsil, and Mahipalgadh in east part of tehsil.

(www.profileofchandgadtehsil.)

3.2.3 Topography:

Chandgad is located of southernmost part of Kolhapur district. It is 110 km away from Kolhapur city but very near (36 km) from Belgaum city. It is located on the Belgaum-Vengurle state highway.

It lies on 15°N 74°E in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra. It is situated upon the banks of river Ghatprabha and Tamraparni. The boundaries of Chandgad taluka were part of Belgaum district of Karnataka state before 1960. The topographical survey of this area had been done by the survey of India. In part and stone are distinctly marked. West side of tehsil is hilly and the Ghatprabha and Tamraparni river rise in Sahyadri branch (near Amboli hill station) flows west to east in Chandgad tehsil. The Ghatprabha river which is a major tributary of Krishna. Tamraparni and Dhoteilkand are minor tributaries of the Ghatprabha river. (Shinde M. V. (2006) p. 6)

3.2.4 Population of Chandgad Tehsil :

| | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|
| Tehsil | - | Chandgad |
| Male population | - | 266772 |
| Female population | - | 2755571 |
| Total population | - | 542343 |

(www.citypopulationindia.com/maharashtra/kolhapur/chandgad)

3.2.5 Communication and Transport:

i) Road:

Chandgad is connected to its district headquarter city Kolhapur 110 km. away through Chandgad-Kolhapur road via Gadhinglaj. Chandgad is connected to Belgaum and Vengurle via state highway-121. Belgaum is on National highway NH 4 connecting with Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. Chandgad also well connected to Sawantwadi through state highway-17 and Ajara is only 15 km away from Chandgad.

ii) Air:

Dabolim Airport (Goa) Vasco-da-Gama, Goa is the major international airport 118 km. away. Belgaum Airport is another airport 40 km. away.

iii) Rail:

Chandgad is well connected to Belgaum. Belgaum is on the main Indian Railways grid. Being part of south western division and is well connected by rail to major destinations such as Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Pune, Mumbai, Goa and Chennai. Chandgad is well connected to Sawantwadi via state highway 121. Sawantwadi is connected to Konkan Railway through Konkan railway.

3.2.6 Agriculture:

Chandgad mostly depends on agriculture. This place produces many crops like rice, sugar cane, banana, jowar, ground nut, sunflowers, cashew nut is main cash crops in Chandgad taluka. From last 10 year farmers have started to produce new cash crops also. For new crop production they started to use under forest land and highly used water and chemical fertilizer, pesticide, and day by day in every village they building new land which is under forest or grass lands. To land under agriculture is 952.20 sq. km. it is 12.29% of area in Chandgad taluka there is large number of cashew nut processing factories near Chandgad region also there having 3 sugar factories, 1 co-operative, 'Daulat (Sugar) Factory, Halkarni and 2 private namely 'Hemras Sugar, Rajgoli and Nalwade Sugar. Today farmer also started with agriculture. (www.profile ofchandgadtehsil)

3.2.7 Horticulture:

Chandgad taluka produce cashew, mango, jackfruits and many forest based fruits. Production of cashew is considerably good. Which is taken on large scale as it fetches good price and considerable income to the cultivators. Cashew nut had good demand in the market. World-wide Chandgad taluka is famous for its cashew nut with its special test.

That creates demand for cashew nut. As a result are under cultivation of cashew trees are increasing in this region. There are 25 small and medium processing industries are working. The total 2/3 land of Chandgad taluka is covered by cashew trees and nearly 7000 tons raw is produced annually and derived income of Rs. 50 crores. Agriculture department granting plans to increases to production. (Primary Report of Forest Department of Chandgad Tehsil, 2012-13 pp. 5-6)

3.2.8 Education:

Education is only source of overall development of society. There is long history of education development in the Chandgad taluka. First school was established in 1953 'Khedut Shikshan Sanstha' and now completing sixty more than year of education history of the taluka there are so many higher schools, Jr. colleges and four Sr. Colleges in Chandgad taluka and also percentage of literacy of male is 76% and female is 69%, overall it is good education level. (Primary Report of Panchayat Samiti, Chandgad, 2012-13, p 8)

3.2.9 Socio-Economics:

Chandgad taluka is endowed with diversities of nature which has influenced on its social-economic, factors; geographically it is a very vast and largest area in Kolhapur district. To study its multiple features, it would be convenient to divide it into two parts like east Chandgad and west Chandgad.

East zone of Chandgad is largely plain (ground) and having less rainfall in compared to west part of taluka. It is known as 'Kurayad' region and it differs drastically from west part in language, agriculture, education and overall development. It has been influenced by the nearby villages of Karnataka district, languages spoken in this region are having the impact of Kannada language. The east region includes villages like Kowad, Kudnur, Kini, Shivange, Mangaon, Housur, Patne, Turkewadi, Shinoli, Halkarni etc. This is much developed and prosperous part of Chandgad due to the spread of education agricultural, advancement, industrialization and transport facilities etc. Kowad is the birthplace of famous Marathi writer 'Ranjeet Desai' and Jangamhatti is the birthplace of

P. L. Deshpande. So comparatively the east part of Chandgad is much ahead than the west part of tehsil.

The west zone of Chandgad consists of villages like Chandgad, Naganwadi, Audkur, Buzwade, Kanur, Pundra, Bhogoli, Zambre, Here Tilari etc. It has been the part of the Western Ghat and it is an eco-sensitive zone.

Naturally this region is rich and beautiful which holds ecological prosperity. It is known for its high density of forest reserved forest in this zone is 25060.54 hector and unclassed forest is 2164.50 total area of density forest is 27225.04 it is highest than other talukas in Kolhapur district. In this forest different trees, plants, flora and funny. Many species of wild lives are found here like bison, elephant, bear, monkey, boar snakes etc. Though it is environmentally rich, but a slow downfall of the ecology is matter of concern. It lack other development like education, industry, modernization, agriculture etc. the agriculture production is not enough to the fulfill the needs of the population so many people prefer to search employment in other areas. The language of this west region has its own variety culturally and socially it has many typical traditions which make this region separate from other parts.

In this area, these are two big mines of bauxite which are used for extracting Aluminum which are used for extracting aluminum. The percentage of aluminum in the bauxite is 48 to 50%, which is highest in any mines of the district. Kasarsada and Nagarwasawadi are big two mines having 46 villages under its coverage area. (Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur District year 2011-12 p. 68).

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