

CHAPTER - II

THE REGION

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## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

For the study, region selected is, Shivaji University jurisdiction. It consists of four districts Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Kolhapur. The districts are varied in geographical characteristics. The study of geographical characteristics is of utmost importance as it influences our education system.

The region consists of urban areas and rural areas where colleges are located. It is our usual experience that colleges in urban areas are in better position than the rural areas. Urbanization is major influencing factor. It helps to create educational environment in colleges. All educational facilities are easily at hand. These facilities initiate proper guidance to students. But such is the not case of colleges in rural areas. They have to face numerous difficulties. Financial position of the colleges is also one reason. Mostly the colleges in urban areas are sound in financial position because they have competitions with other colleges. The colleges in rural areas have no such competition. Therefore to compare and to understand the influence of environmental factors on the colleges and teaching methods, regional variational study is essential, for convinience, the study of the region is made districtwise.

## 2.2 SANGLI DISTRICT

The district of Sangli is bounded on the east by district of Bijapur in Karnatak state, on the west by the Ratnagiri district on the south by the district of Kolhapur and Belgum district.

On the north it is bounded by the district of Satara and Solapur. Total area of the district is 8572 sq.kms. comprising of 2.79% of the total area of the state. It ranks 22nd in terms of the area in state. It is divided into eight tahsils. The Jath and Shirala tahsils are the biggest and the smallest tahsils in the district respectively.

### Physiography

There are two main systems of hills. The Sahyadri range and its off shoots and the off shoots of Mahadev range. The Sahyadri system includes the main range of the Sahyadri which forms the western boundary of the district. One of the spurs of the Mahadev range known as Mahimgad Panhala spur stretches up to Khanapur. The other branch stretches south-east to Belgaum about 8 kms. south-west of Jath. It forms the water parting between the valley of Yerela, a tributary of the Krishna on the left and the valley of the Man, a tributary of the Bhima on the right.

The rain starts sometimes in the middle of June and lasts till the end of September in the district. Major portion of the rainfall in the district is received between July and September. The western portion of Shirala tahsil in the region of Sahyadri gets heavy rainfall on an average over 2000 mm. in a year. The central and eastern portions receive annual rainfall measuring about 750 mm. The north eastern portion receives the lowest rainfall in the district averaging about 500 mm. in a year. As per report of the fact finding committee, six tahsils of this

district fall under broad drought zone. These tahsils are Atpadi, Khanapur, Tasgaon, Jath, Kavathemahankal and Miraj.

The Krishna, the Warna, the Morna, the Yerala are the important rivers in the district. The Krishna rises in the eastern brow of Mahabaleshwar plateau with its source at about 1371 meters above sea level and enters near Tambve, in Walwa taluka and flows southwards with draining part of Walwa, Tasgaon, Miraj talukas surpassing Sangli city and enters in the Kolhapur district. The Warna forms southern border of the Sangli district draining with western part of Shirala and Walwa taluka. The Morna moves on the short distance on southern part and merges in Warna river which meets Krishna near Haripur in Sangli district. The Yerala river drains part of Sangli district.

Agriculturally the Sangli district is not rich. About half of the district comes under drought prone area. The gross cropped area of the district is 6,41,000 hectares. The total cropped area under food grains is 4,79,000 hectares. The cropping pattern of the district does not show much variation, however, there is increasing trend in the area sown under sugarcane and wheat. Jawar is the main crop of the district which covers about 35% of gross cropped area.

### Population

According to census report of 1981 the Sangli district has a total population of 18,31,212. The number of people residing in urban and rural areas are 3,94,089 and 14,37,123

respectively. Total decadal percentage growth rate for the district is 18.92 which in previous decade was 25.12 showing a sharp decrease in the total growth rate over the district. Similarly, percentage growth rates for the urban and rural areas are 14.70 and 37.36 respectively which are also sharply decreased over the previous decade. Respective figures of population density for total, rural and urban areas are 214, 174 and 1314 respectively.

Following, the table, is given of population. It shows decadal variation in population of two decades (1961-1981).

Table 2.1 Population decadal percentage variation and density of population (Sangli district).

Item	Year	Total	Rural	Urban
Population (persons) in (000')	1961	1231	1038	193
	1971	1540	1253	287
	1981	1831	1437	394
Decadal percentage variation (%)	1961	+23.16	45.93	32.93
	1971	+25.12	20.67	49.09
	1981	+18.92	14.70	37.36
Population density per sq. Kms.	1981	214	174	1314

Source : The census of India, 1981.

Literacy

Following table shows the literacy in Sangli district.

Table 2.2 Rural and urban literates & percentage of literacy  
(1981).

Item	Total literates	Percentage rate of literacy
Total	8,58,358	46.87
Rural	6,19,822	43.13
Urban	2,38,536	60.53

Source : census of India, 1981.

According to 1981 census the number of literate people in district was 8,58,358. The percentage rate of literacy for total persons is 46.87. The total literacy rate of the rural and urban are 43.13% and 60.53% respectively.

Education

The Table 2.3 shows that the rate of increase in the number of educational institutions is quite slower than the rate of increase in the number of students. Thus in 1961-62, there were 1103 primary educational institutions providing education to 192,000 students in 1978-79, the respective figures are 1296 and 304,000. The progress in the secondary education is better as since 1961-62 institutions increased from 127 to 221 in 1978-79. The strength of teaching staff has been increased proportionately viz. 878 in 1961-62 to 3126 in 1978-79.

The table below shows educational development of the district.

**Table 2.3** Primary, secondary and higher education (1961-62 and 1978-79).

Item	1961-62	1978-79
<u>Primary Education</u>		
1. Institutions	1103	1296
2. Students (in '000')	192	304
3. Teachers	5025	8371
<u>Secondary Education</u>		
1. Institutions	127	221
2. Students (in '000')	21	86
3. Teachers	878	3126
<u>Higher Education</u>		
1. Institutions	13	22
2. Students (in '000')	9	17
3. Teachers	169	779

Source : Socio economic review and statistical abstract of Sangli district 1961-62, 1978-79.

In case of higher educational institution, the progress was better during the period 1961-62 to 1978-79. In this period nine more institutions of higher education were formed. The number of students has been changed from 9000 in 1970-71 to 17000 in

1978-79. The number of teachers in higher education has been increased from 169 in 1960-61 to 779 in 1978-79.

### 2.3 SATARA DISTRICT

The Satara district is situated on the west of the Deccan plateau and is surrounded by the Pune district on the north by the Solapur district, on the east by the Sangli district, on the south and by the district of Sindudurg on the west. The Satara district is situated partly in the Bhima river basin and partly in the Krishna river basin. Total area of the district is 10,484 sq.kms. and ranks 17th in the state in terms of area. It occupies 3.41% part of the Maharashtra state.

#### Physiography

The Sahyadri range and its off shoots and the Mahadev range and its off shoots are two main systems of hills. The range of Sahyadri with a length of about 96 kms. from north to south forms the western boundary of the district. The Mahadeo range starts about 16 kms. north of Mahabaleshwar and stretches east and south east across the whole breadth of the district. The top of the Mahabaleshwar, the highest point in the district is about 1436 meters above mean sea level.

The rainfall starts by the middle of June and lasts till the end of the September in the district. The rainfall is not uniform all over the district. It is very heavy in the western region (about 5000 mm.) and it goes on reducing towards eastern part (about 1200 mm.). The eastern part of the district is prone



to scarcity conditions. The fact finding committee appointed by the state Government, has opined that the tahsils of Khandala, Phaltan, Man, Khatav and Koregaon are the drought prone areas in the district.

The Krishna, the Koyana, the Nira, the Man, the Venna and the Kudali are the important rivers of the district. The Krishna rises in the eastern brow of Mahabaleshwar plateau with its source at about 1371 meters above sea level. The drainage system of the Krishna river includes besides the drainage of central system. The drainage of seven feeders namely the Kudali, the Venna, the Urmodi, the Tarali and the Koyana on the right bank and the Warana and the Yerala on the left. From the source the Krishna flows for nearly 160 kms. through the Satara district and enters there after in to the Sangli district. The Koyana rises in the Mahabaleshwar plateau runs towards south up to Helwak in Patan tahsil, where it changes its course and flows towards east and falls into the Krishna at Karad. The Nira flows on the northern boundary of the district and the Man river flows in the south-east are tributaries of Bhima which itself meets the Krishna.

The Satara district has 623400 hectares of gross cropped area. The area under food grain covers about 442144 hectares (70.9%). The eastern part of the district is prone to scarcity conditions. It is observed that there is considerable change in the cropping pattern of the district. The area sown under sugarcane, groundnut, jowar show upward trend in the district.

Population

The table below gives the idea about the population of the Satara district and its decadal variation.

Table 2.4 Population, decadal percentage and density of population (Satara district).

Item	Year	Total	Rural	Urban
Population (in '000')	1961	1430	1772	158
	1971	1727	1500	227
	1981	2039	1773	266
Growth rate percentage	1961	21.50	25.68	1.19
	1971	20.79	17.96	43.85
	1981	18.02	18.18	16.96
Population per sq.kms.	1961	-	-	-
	1971	-	-	-
	1981	194	175	751

Source : The census report of India, 1981.

According to 1981 census report total population of the district is 2039 thousand constituting 1773 thousands people residing in rural areas and 266 thousand people residing in urban areas. In 1971 these figures were, total population 1727 thousands of which 1500 thousand residing in rural areas. According to the census report 1981, percentage growth rate for the district is

18.02, for rural areas, it is 18.18 and for urban areas 16.96. There is sharp decrease in the percentage increase rate in urban areas from 43.85 in 1971 to 16.96 in 1981. The population density was 194 per sq.kms. in rural areas, 175 per sq.kms. and in urban areas 751 per sq.kms. according to census of India 1981.

### Literacy

The following table gives the idea about the literacy and percentage of literacy in Satara district.

Table 2.5 Rural and urban literates and percentage of literacy (Satara district).

Item	Literates	Percentage rate of literacy
Total	9,81,600	48.15
Rural	8,05,087	43.41
Urban	1,76,513	66.41

Source : Census of India-1981.

According to census report 1981, there were 9,81,600 literates. Total rate of literacy for the district was 48.15%. The rural literacy was 43.41%, while urban literacy was 66.41% in 1981.

### Education

Following table represents educational situation in Satara district.

Table 2.6 Primary, secondary and higher education (1960-61 and 1978-79).

Item	1960-61	1978-79
<u>Primary Education</u>		
1. Institutions	1,453	2,086
2. Enrollment	2,18,102	3,36,748
3. Teachers	5,005	9,633
<u>Secondary Education</u>		
1. Institutions	132	250
2. Enrollment	23,112	95,960
3. Teachers	1,009	3,455
<u>Higher Education</u>		
1. Institutions	7	20
2. Enrollment	1,786	16,838
3. Teachers	130	683

Source : Socio economic review and statistical abstract of the Satara district 1960-61 & 1978-79.

The number of primary institutions in the district in 1960-61 was 1453 and 2086 in 1978-79. There were 132 secondary institutions in 1960-61 which changed to 250 in 1978-79. There were 23112 students enrolled in 1960-61 and 95960 in that of 1978-79, more than four times than the enrollment in 1960-61. Number of higher educational institutions have just trippled from

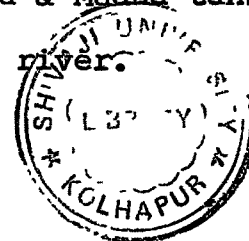
7 in 1960-61 to 20 in 1978-79. The enrollment in higher institutions in 1960-61 was only 1786 and in 1978-79, 16838, more than nine times the previous enrollment number, hence it can be concluded that the tendency to enroll in higher educational institutions has sharply increased since 1960-61. The number of teachers in higher institutions of education has changed from 130 in 1960-61 to 683 in 1978-79.

#### 2.4 SOLAPUR DISTRICT

The Solapur district is surrounded by Ahamadnagar and Osmanabad district in north, Osmanabad district and Andra pradesh in the east, Sangli district and Karnatak state to the south and Satara and Pune districts towards west. The district comprises of an area of 15017 sq.kms. It ranks 6th in terms of area in state. There are eleven tahsils, out of which Barsi has maximum area while Solapur north tahsil is smallest tahsil in the district.

#### Physiography

There is no important hill system in the district, only in the north of Barsi tahsil, several spurs of Balaghat range pass, south for a few miles, of course the chief is the Barsi ghat, about fourteen miles of east of Barsi tahsil. There are also scattered hills in Karmala, Madha and Malshiras tahsils. Vaghoba hills and Bodki in east of Karmala, Chinchgoan hills on the north of Madha tahsil and Gurunand hill is in Malshiras tahsil. The low table land and small separate hills in Karmala & Madha tahsil act as the watershed between Bhima river and Sina river.



Climatically the entire district falls in the rainshadow area. The monsoon period in Solapur district covers the period from mid June to end of September. There are two peaks in the rainfall pattern of districts. The first in June-July and the second in September with a trough in between. The rainfall throughout the district is scanty and the annual average for the district 577 mms.

The meagre rainfall is received from south west as well as north east monsoon. The paucity of total amount of rainfall and large variations both in extent and distribution in different years makes the agriculture almost a gamble on the rains.

The chief rivers are the Bhima with its right bank feeders, Nira, Man and left bank feeders, the Seena and Bhogavati. The Bhima rises in Sahyadris at Bhimashankar in Khed tahsil of Pune district. The drainage area of Bhima within the district includes on the left bank western half of the Karmala, Madha, Pandharpur and south Solapur tahsil and on the right bank the southern part of Pandharpur and Mangalwedha tahsils. The length of Bhima within the district limits is 289 kms. The Nira river runs south east and east along the borders of Satara, Pune and Solapur districts. It falls into the Bhima about 8 kms. south west of Tembhorni in Madha tahsil. The river Man on entering Sangola tahsil flows eastwards draining Sangola tahsil and part of Pandharpur and Mangalwedha tahsils. It meets Bhima at Pandharpur. The Seena flows north to south-east drains the tahsil of Barsi and north Solapur on the left and part of Karmala, Madha, and south Solapur on the

right. Bhogavati rises in Balaghat range in the northeast at Barsi tahsil and falls into Sina river near Mohol. For large part of the year rivers are fordable, except for occasional pools of water found in the Bhima river during summer.

Agro climatically the entire district except Akkalkot tahsil falls in rainfall shadow zone. Both Kharif and Rabbi crops are grown in Solapur district. But area under Rabbi crops is predominant. The gross cropped area is 1215600. Out of area under food grains is 1003977 (82.6) and total area under pulses is 178735 (14.7). Jowar is the most important crop, grown in the district. About 679444 hectares jawar area is in district, out of 6,67611' (98.2%) area under Rabbi crop.

### Population

According to the census report 1981, the total population of district is 26,10,144 persons comprising 18,42,678 persons live in rural areas while 7,67,466 persons live in urban areas.

Decadal percentage growth rate in the decade 1971-81, all over the district is 15.81. For urban and rural it was 12.54 and 24.48. It was 21.17, 22.16 and 18.60 for total, rural and urban areas during the decade 1961-71. People residing in square kilometer over the district, in rural areas and in urban areas, according to 1981 census are 174,126 and 2265 persons respectively.

The Table 2.7 gives decadal variation in population.

**Table 2.7** Population, decadal percentage variation & density of population (Solapur district).

Item	Year	Total	Rural	Urban
Population (in '000')	1961	1860	1340	520
	1971	2254	1637	617
	1981	2610	1843	767
Decadal percentage variation	1961	23.57	24.61	20.97
	1971	21.17	22.16	18.60
	1981	15.81	12.54	24.48
Population per sq.kms.	1981	174	126	2265

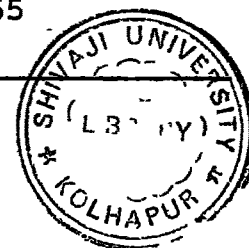
### Literacy

The table below gives the idea of literacy and the percentage of literacy in Solapur district.

**Table 2.8** Rural and urban literates and percentage rate of literacy.

Item	Literacy	% of Literacy
Total	1061934	40.68
Rural	643306	34.91
Urban	418628	54.55

Source - Census of India, 1981.





According to census report 1981, the total number of literates is 1061934. Total literacy rate for the district is 40.68 which is above the national level of literacy. The total number of rural literates is 454914 and total literacy rate is 34.91 while in urban areas total number of literates is 418628 and literacy rate 54.55.

### Education

The table below gives idea about educational situation in the district.

Table 2.9 Primary, secondary and higher education (1961-62, 1978-79).

Item	1961-62	1978-79
<u>Primary Education</u>		
1. Institutions	1596	1889
2. Enrollment	239035	395618
3. Teachers	5924	10586
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<u>Secondary Education</u>		
1. Institutions	113	224
2. Enrollment	31591	93408
3. Teachers	1216	3384
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<u>Higher Education</u>		
1. Institutions	6	21
2. Enrollment	3512	18959
3. Teachers	169	748

Source : Socio-economic review & statistical abstract of Solapur district 1961-62 & 1978-79.

The Table 2.9 shows that since 1961-62 the number of primary educational institutions did not increase in the proportion to the enrollment of students. In the year number of teachers was 5924 which has been increased to 10586 in 1978-79 which shows an increase of nearly 78.6% over the period. Similarly percentage increase in the number of institutions over the period 1961-79 is 15.51%.

In secondary education in the period 1960-61 to 1978-79 number of secondary institutions have approximately doubled from 113 to 224. While the number of teachers nearest to the tripple of the number of teachers in the beginings. The number of higher educational institutions have been increased by 15. Enrollment in higher education institutions have been increased tremondously over the specified period.

## 2.5 KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

Kolhapur district is bounded by Sangli district at the north, by Belgaum district of Karnatak state at the south and east and by Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district at west.

### Physiography

The area of the district is 8047 sq.kms. The main part of the district is traversed by Sahyadri mountains in west. It has thrown several spurs in the east of the district and in this range some of the points are as high as 900 meters above mean sea level. Major portion of district is 390 to 600 meters above sea level.

The district ranks 23rd in the state in terms of area and constitutes 2.62 percent area of the state.

The rainfall is not evenly distributed in the district and it varies from place to place. Bavada in the west receives a little over 6000 mm. rainfall while Hatkanagale in the east receives rainfall as little as 500 mm. The district gets rain from south west as well as from north west monsoon. The main rainy season is from June to October. Ajara, Chandgad, Bavada, Radhanagari and Shahuwadi tahsils come in the heavy rainfall tract.

The main rivers of the Kolhapur district are the Krishna, the Warna, the Panchganga, the Doodganga, the Vedganga and Hiranyakeshi. The Warna river, which has fairly south eastern trend serves as the boundary between Kolhapur and Sangli district is 130 kms. The Panchganga is formed by four tributaries namely the Kasari, the Kumbhi, the Tulasi and the Bhogavati. The Panchganga falls into the Krishna at Narsobawadi in Shirol tahsil after covering a distance of 136 kms. in the district. The Doodhganga and Vedganga flow 88 kms. and 64 kms. respectively in district.

The Kolhapur district is agriculturally rich district. About 438515 hectares land is under cropped area. Out of that 226119 hectares are under food grains. There are 12 sugar factories in the district. The area under sugarcane is 49777 hect. (1978-79) in the district. There is tendency of the agriculturists

of the district is not to take double crops due to their more earnings through sugarcane cash crop. As the area under sugarcane increasing, there is decrease in area under food grain. Rice is the main crop of the district which constitutes about 22% of the gross cropped area.

### Population

The following table represents some salient features of population of the district.

Table 2.10 Population, decadal percentage variation & density of population (Kolhapur district).

Item	Year	Total	Rural	Urban
Population	1961	1596493	1288718	307775
	1971	2048049	1607804	440245
	1981	2506330	1884308	622022
Growth rate	1961	22.05	25.05	10.93
	1971	28.28	24.76	43.04
	1981	22.38	17.20	41.29
Density	1981	311	240	3245

Source : Census of India, 1981.

According to census of 1981 total population of the district was 25,06,330 comprising 18,84,308 rural and 6,22,022

urban people. Percentage growth rate figures for total, rural and urban areas are 22.38, 17.20 and 41.29 respectively. There is decrease in these figures for total rural and urban areas by 5.90, 7.56, 1.75 points respectively over the previous decade similar figures. Total population density for the district is 311 which was 234 in 1971.

### Literacy

The table below illustrates total literates and percentage rate of literacy in the district.

Table 2.11 Rural and urban literates and percentage rate of literacy.

Item	Literates	% of literacy
Total	1136870	45.36
Rural	749599	39.78
Urban	387271	62.26

Source : Census of India, 1981.

### Education

From Table 2.12, it is seen that the number of educational institutions, primary, secondary and higher, has increased since 1960-61 from 1544, 124 & 6 to 1901, 235, and 36 respectively. The enrollment in primary institution in 1960-61 was 208000 which increased upto 357761 in 1978-79. Similarly in secondary & higher

institution enrollment during the same period, increased from 25000 to 98505 and 3000 to 22700 respectively. These figures show that there is an increase in tendency of the student to enroll in higher educational institutions. The increase in enrollment in primary institution in 1978-79 is one and half times greater than that of in 1960-61. Similarly the increase in enrollment in secondary institutions is more than the three and half times greater. But enrollment in higher educational institution during the same period have been more than seven times greater.

**Table 2.12** Primary, secondary and higher education (1960-66, 1978-79).

Item	1960-61	1978-79
<u>Primary Education</u>		
1. Institution	1544	1901
2. Enrollment	208000	357761
3. Teachers	5270	9424
<u>Secondary Education</u>		
1. Institution	124	235
2. Enrollment	25000	98505
3. Teachers	1090	3569
<u>Higher Education</u>		
1. Institution	6	36
2. Enrollment	3000	22700
3. Teachers	172	949

**Source** : District socio-economic review & statistical abstract of Kolhapur District 1960-61, 1978-79.

The region under study in totality, provides an area about 421120 sq.kms., 9006330 population having average density of 223 persons per sq.kilometer. About 2049022 (22.7%) persons reside in urban area, where as 6937308 (77.3%) persons reside in rural area. The region contains 4038762 (44.8%) literates, out of which 2817814 (69.8%) literates reside in rural area, while 1220948 (30.2%) literates reside in urban area. There are, according to 1978-79, 7172 institutes donate education to 13,94,127 children, 930 institutes donate education to 37,3,873 secondary pupils and 99 institutes donate education to 75,497 students.

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