Chapter - II
GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING OF THE STUDY REGION

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Location

2.3 Boundaries

2.4 Physiography

2.5 Drainage

2.6 Climate

2.7 Forest

2.8 Soils

2.9 Landuse Pattern

2.10 Agriculture

2.11 Irrigation

2.12 Population Characteristics

2.13 Occupational Structure

2.14 Transport And Communication

2.15 Economic status of Koregaon Taluka.

Chapter - II
'Geographical Setting of The Study Region'

2.1 INTRODUCTION -

The geographical setting of any region is an important aspect, which plays a significant role not in influencing its past history but also the climate, landuse, means of transportation, distribution of settlements and distribution of population etc. Therefore, the study of geographical setting in relation to man and his needs are vital. (Gopal Singh, 1983).

Although the study of Physical elements deal with natural Phenomena, People are always involved as evaluators, users and modifiers. When people till soil, irrigate a crop, extract a mineral deposite or foul streams, starve from drought, clear the forests from half of continent, Pour toxious gases into the air, introduce new crops into the region or avoid huge sections of the earth as being to costly or too trying to handle, they are living with and are a part of the Physical elements of the earth. (Raman-1994).

2.2 LOCATION -

The region under study lies between 17°40' North to 18° North latitude and 74° east to 74°10 east longitude. Koregaon Taluka covers an area about 921.80 sq. kms and has a total population of 2,25,002 persons, according to 1991 census, residing into 110 rural inhabitants and three towns. It is one of the taluka of satara District, which is situated in the centre of the satara District. Koregaon Taluka lies North to South in the Satara District.

2.3 BOUNDARIES -

Koregaon taluka is bounded by various talukas of satara District. The study region is located in the central part of the district. The northern boundary of the study region is delimited by Khandala and Phaltan talukas. The western and southern boundary is demarked by Wai, satara and Karad talukas. The eastern boundary is demarcated by Khatav taluka, Koregaon taluka is bounded by

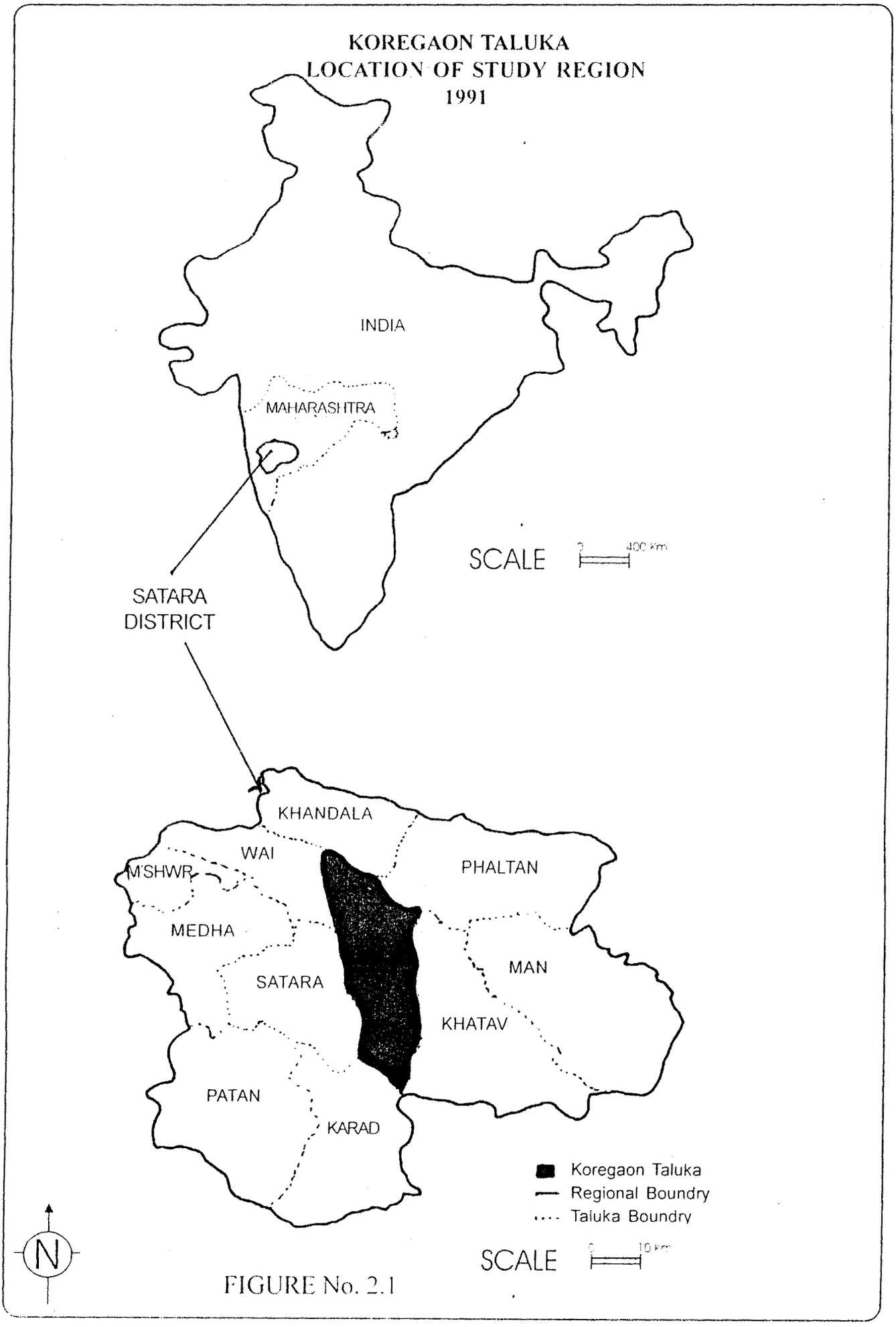

KOREGAON TALUKA
LOCATION OF STUDY REGION
1991
INDIA
MAHARASHTRA
SCALE
400 Km
SATARA
DISTRICT
KHANDALA
WAI
M'SHWR
PHALTAN
MEDHA
SATARA
MAN
KHATAV
PATAN
KARAD
Koregaon Taluka
Regional Boundry
Taluka Boundry
SCALE
10 Km
N

FIGURE No. 2.1

many ranges of Mahadev Dongar, south west side of the taluka is bounded by Krishna river, Which is 29.5 kms in length in the study region (fig. 2.1)

2.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY -

The study region is formed by fissure volcanoes and the hill ranges and spurs forms the water divides of the rivers. As these basaltic lava flows cover almost the entire Deccan region and frequently present step like or terraced feature on the hills, they are termed as 'Deccan besalts or more commonly the 'Deccan traps'. The remarkable feature of the traps in their lateral extention over a wide area. Trapsattain their maximum thickness near wai tahasil and around it, and decreases towards southwest.

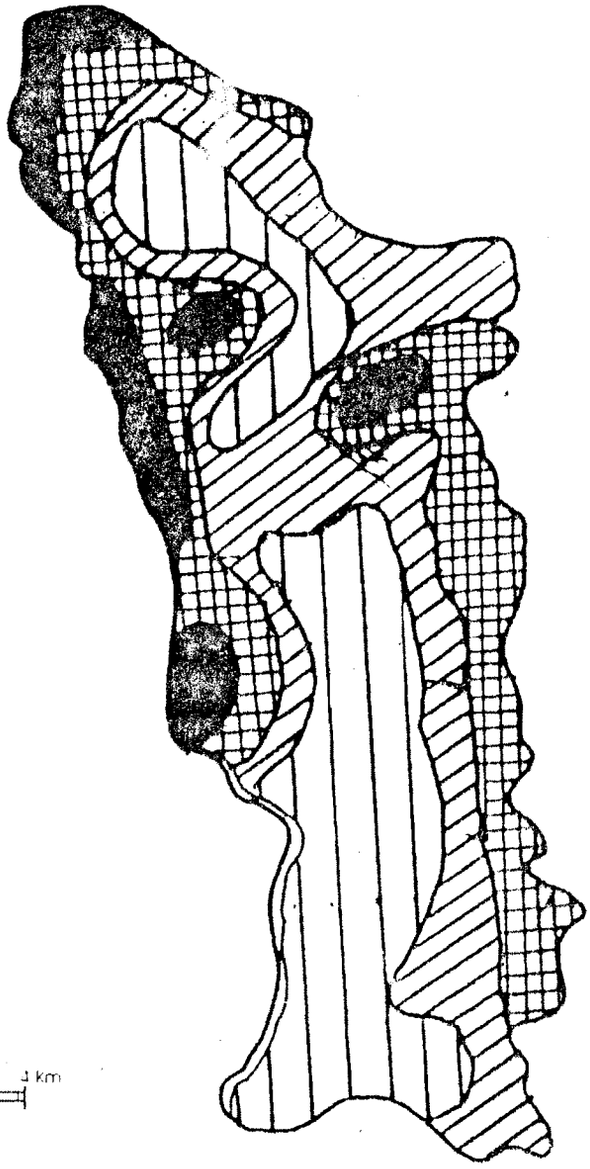
The study region is extended from 17° 40' to 18° North latitude The height of the region is about 700 to 1100 M from the mean sea level. In North-eastern part of the region is about 700 to 900 M in height and it decreases towards the south west part of the study region. The North western boundary of the region is about 1100 m in height. The krishna river forms the south western boundary of the study region where the height is about 600 m above the mean sea level. The western part of the study area is formed by Chawaneshwar and Jaranda Dongar, which are the important spurs of the sahyadri. The study region is bounded by hills and in the south-western part of the taluka is formed by the narrow river basin of the krishna river.

In many parts of the study region small and large hills and spurs occurs like kinhai Dongar, Nandgiri Dongar, Bhavanimata Dongar etc. and their heights varies from 700 to 900 m. (figure No. 2.2).

2.5 DRAINAGE

Topography, dip of slope, melting of ice at snow landen peaks, and amount of rainfall in the catchment area are the main controlling factors for the origin and evolution of rivers and their drainage patterns. (Surendra singh.1988) Krishna and vasna river forms the main drainage system in the taluka. Other small

KOREGAON TALUKA
PHYSIOGRAPHY



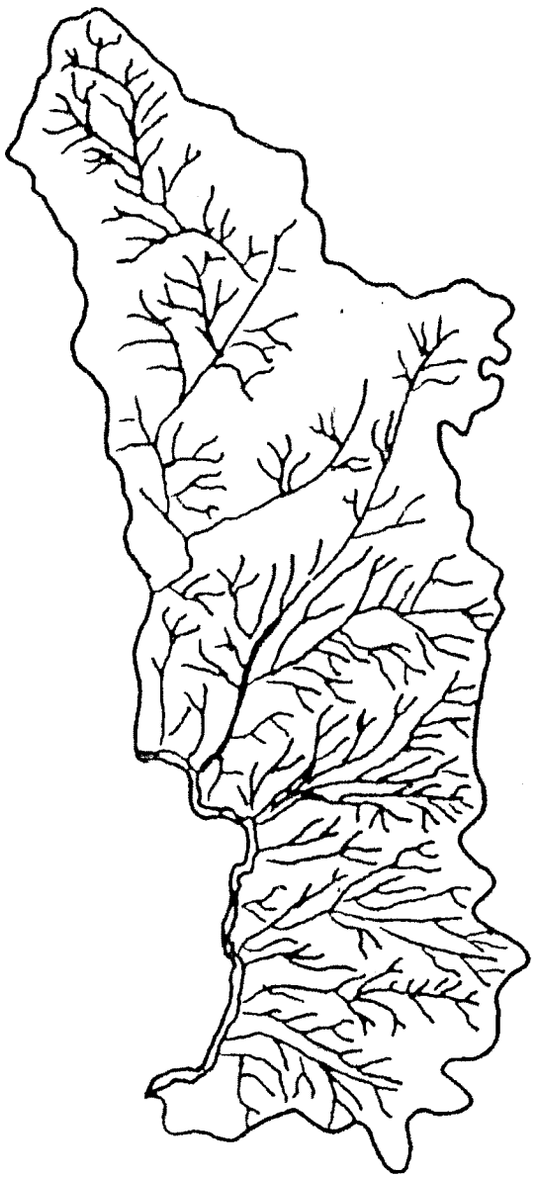
INDEX
Height in M
Above 1100 M
900 - 1100
700 - 900
Below 700

SCALE 0 4 Km

N

FIGURE No. 2.2

KOREGAON TALUKA
DRAINAGE PATTERN
1991



SCALE 0 4 Km

N

FIGURE No. 2.3

tributories and Odhas, Nalas drains into river. The study region is formed by various spurs and hills so radial and dendratic types of drainage patterns are found in the region. (fig.2.3)

2.6 CLIMATE -

The study region experiences monsoonal types of climate. The average maximum temperature in the month of April and May ranges between 27° c to 34° c and minimum temperature ranges between 10°c to 20° c.

The distribution of rainfall varies from west to east and North to south direction. The maximum rainfall observed in the month of July and August from southwest monsoon. The average rainfall in the study region is about 2500 mm, which decreases towards the eastward. The Northern part of the study region is near to the Mahabaleshwar,so the average rainfall is found maximum, as compare to other parts of the taluka. In the central part, it is more than 1500 mm while in the eastern part it is about 1000 mm. Except rainy season the climate conditions are very much pleasant and healthy.

The humidity is very high in rainy season, above 90% in the river basin and it is low in the summer season, i. e. less than 50 percent.

2.7 FOREST -

The monsoonal type of vegetation is found dense in the western boundary of the river basin, but hill ranges are completely deforested. So most of the study area is covered with small bushes and grass. In the agricultural land some monsoonal trees are found, i. e. Banayan, Jamun, Mango, Chinch, babhul, Pimple lemon etc.

2.8 SOILS -

In the study region, various types of soils are observed. Black soil are mainly found in this region, because it is formed by besaltic rocks. The western and eastern part of the study region the Red and Murum soils are found extensively at the foot hill region. The soils are sufficient deep and grow high trees. The shurbs

and grass lands are also found in this region. In the south-western part of the taluka, along the river course the black soil is found extensively, but at the foot-hill region Red Soil is found. In the central part of the taluka, the soils are very favourable for cultivation of cereals, pulses, groundnut, vegetables and surgarcane. In the koregaon taluka 'Ghevada' is the main crop, which is cultivated in the Kharif season, mainly on monsoonal rainfall. Now a days development of irrigation facilities the sugarcane prodction has been increased in the study region.

2.9 LANDUSE PATTERN -

Land is fundamental asset of mankind and it proves to be one of the greatest resourses. In any region, the land under different use has importance in the economy of the region. In the study region most of the land is found under follow, it accounts for 43.2 percent of the total geographical area. The land under cultivation and forest is found 15.9 percent and 9.7 percent respectively. Cultivable waste land is 13.0 percent of the total geographical area.

Table No. II-I

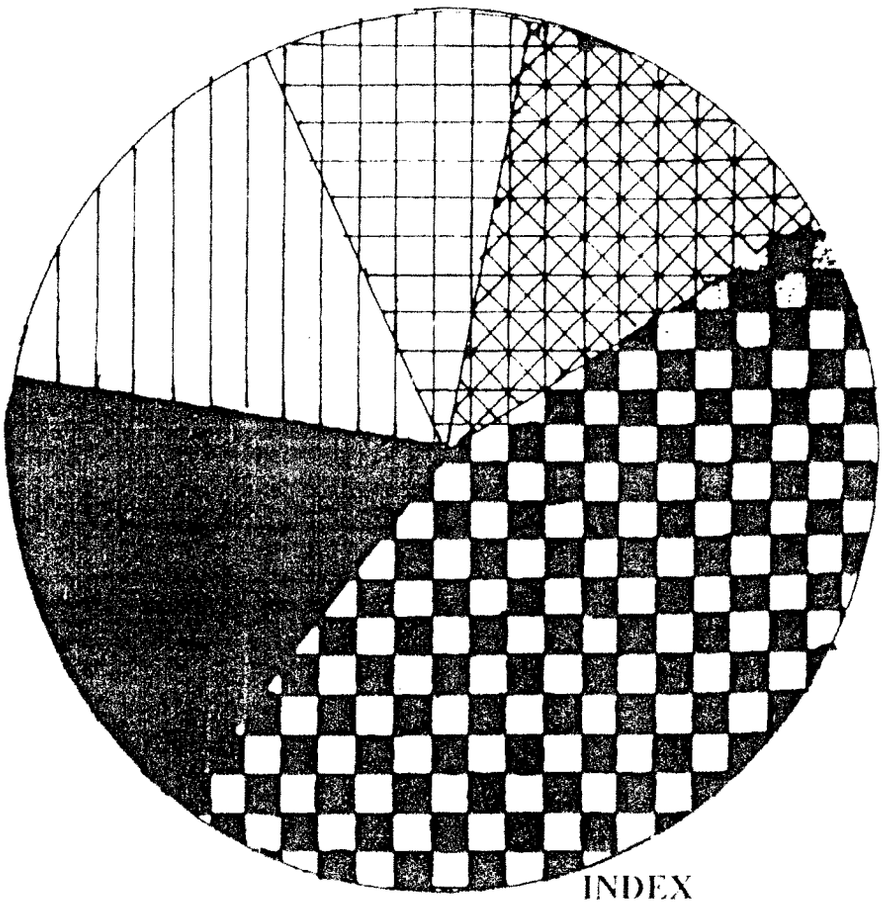
Koregaon Taluka

Landuse Pattern-1991

Sr. No.	Land Utilization	Area in H.	Percentage to total
1	Cultivable land	14,588	15.9
2	Forest land	08,934	09.7
3	Cultivable waste	12,043	13.0
4	Follow land	39,721	43.2
5	Others	16,714	18.2
		92000	100

Source-Census Handbook of satara District - 1991

KOREGAON TALUKA
LANDUSE PATTERN
1991



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- Cultivable land
- Forest Land
- Cultivable Waste
- Follow Land
- Others

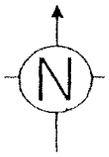


FIGURE No. 2.4

The table No II-I and figure No. 2.4 gives clear idea about the landuse pattern of the study region.

2.10 AGRICULTURE -

Agriculture is a main occupation of the people in the koregaon Taluka, because out of the total working population nearly 68.6 percent of the total population is found engaged in the agriculture and its related activities. Out of total geographical area nearly 60 percent is found under agriculture and its related occupations.

In the study region cereals, pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane, vegetable and fruits, the wheat, Jawar, Bajara are the important food crops. In koregaon Taluka about 59.9 percent of the land is found under pulses, it is more than other talukas of the satara District. Cereals have occupied nearly 22 percent area of the total region. Now-a-days, due to canal irrigation facilities the cultivation of sugarcane and vegetable and fruits have been found increased.

The table No. II-II and figure No. 2.5 gives clear idea about the cropping pattern of the study region.

Talbe No. II-II

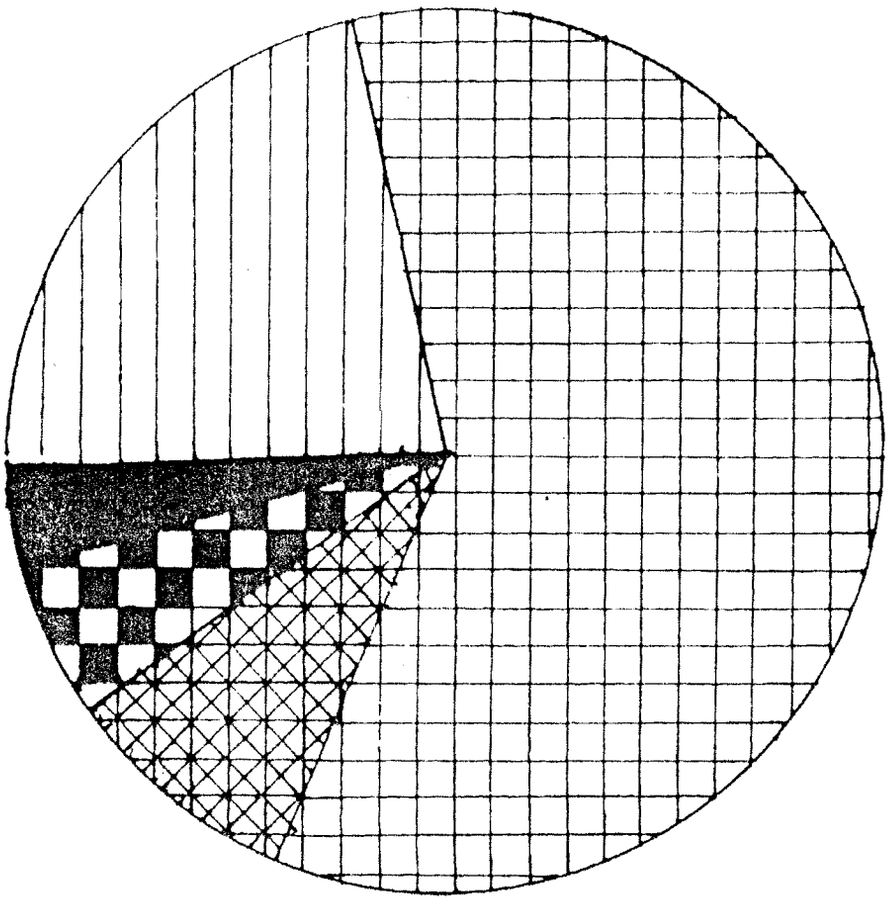
Koregaon Taluka

Cropping Pattern 1991

Sr. No.	Crops	Area in H.	Percentage to total
1	Cereals	14,920	22
2	Pulses	40,555	59.9
3	Oil seeds	06,041	8.9
4	Sugar-cane	03,919	5.8
5	Vegetable & Fruits	02,296	3.4
		67,731	100

Source - Socio-Economic Abstract of Satara District- 1991.

KOREGAON TALUKA
CROPPING PATTERN
1991



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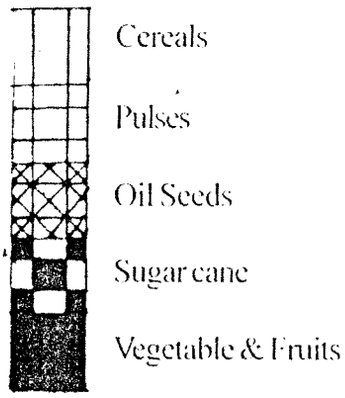


FIGURE No. 2.5

2.11 IRRIGATION -

The concept of irrigation implies to the existance of source of water supply within a reasonable distance and arrangement to regulate the supply of water according to the day to day needs of the crops raised in the field. The middle to western part of the study region is covered with hill ranges and narrow valley comes under high rainfall where irrigation facilities are not developed. Most of the irrigation facilities are developed in the central part of the taluka, after construction of Dhom Dam.

In the study region, nearly 15.83 precent of the total land is irrigated by various source of irrigation like well, private canal, Government canal and others. The private canal irrigation is dominant in the study region, which accounts for 76.7 percent to total geographical irrigated land. Government canal and well with electricity is also help for the development the irrigation facilities in the koregaon taluka nearly 4.98 percent and 17.63 percent of the total area is found under this irrigation facilities respectively.

The table II-III and figure No. 2.6 shows clear picture of the irrigation facilities.

Table No. II-III

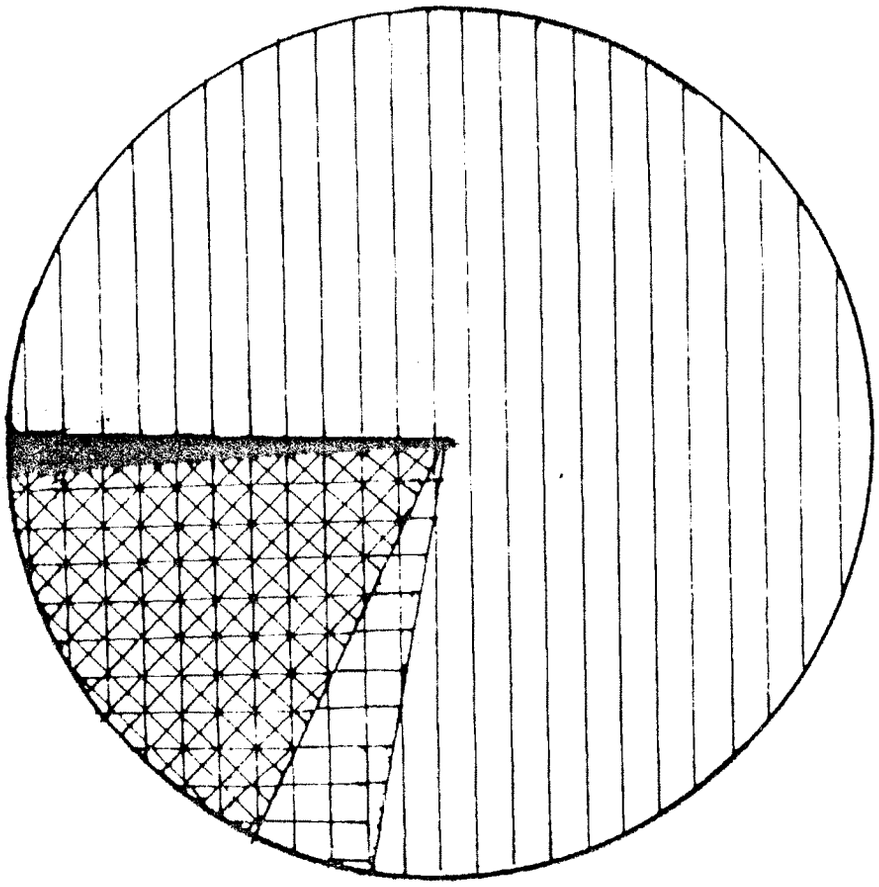
Koregaon Taluka

land Under Irrigation 1991

Sr. No.	Source	Area in H.	Percentage to total
1	Well	100	0.69
2	Private canal	11191	76.7
3	Govt. Canal	727	4.98
4	Well with-electricty	2570	17.63
		14588	100

Source- Census Handbook of Satara District-1991

KOREGAON TALUKA
LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
1991



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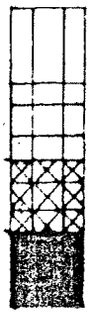


Private Canal

Govt. Canal

Well with electricity

Well

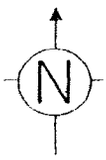


FIGURE No. 2.6

2.12 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS -

Man is producer and consumer of the various economic resources. The rate in which economic resources of an area are utilized and it is determined by the number of human beings in that area. (singh-1983).

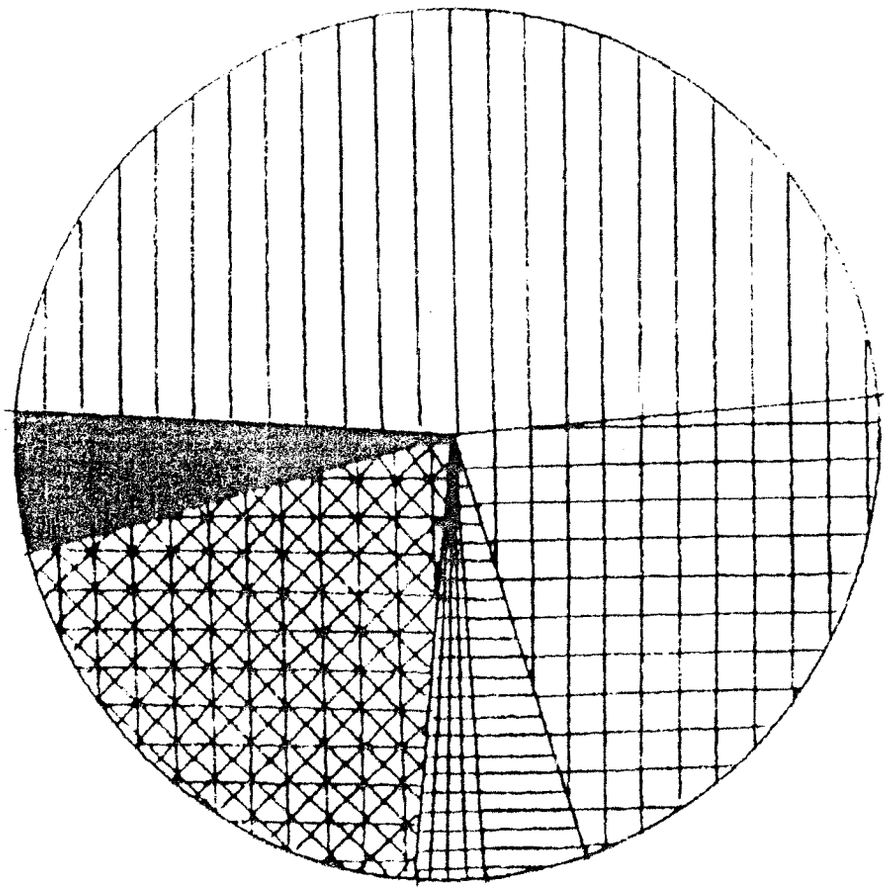
The population of koregaon Taluka was 2,25,000 as per 1991 census and 53,448 as per 1981 census. Acco rding to 1991 census, the female population is higher than male population. Nearly 1046 females per 1000 male in 1991. Nearly 69.43 percent of the total population of koregaon taluka is literate. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in koregaon taluka is 10.7 percent and 0.6 percent respectively. The density of population per sq.km is 244 persons. In the study region, nearly 68.6 percent of working population is engaged in agriculture and agricultural activities.

2.13 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCURE -

The economic development of any region depends upon working population of the area. In the study region, nearly 68.6 percent of the working population is engaged in agriculture and agricultural activities. The marginal workers accounts for 20.5 percent of the total workers. Nearly 2.2 and 3.9 percent of the total population is engaged in trade and commerce and House hold activites respectively.

The table No. II-IV and figure No. 2.7 gives clear idea about the occupational structure of the koregaon Taluka.

KOREGAON TALUKA
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE
1991



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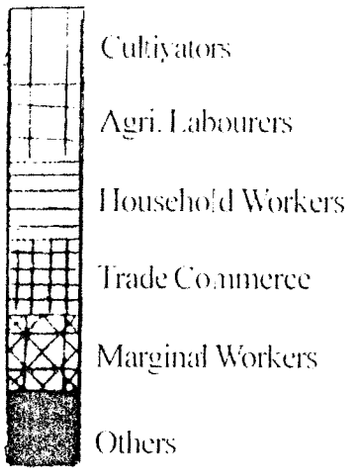

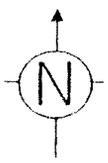

FIGURE No. 2.7

Talbe No. -II - IV

Koregaon Taluka

Occupational Structure 1991

Sr. No.	Occupation	No. of Workers	Percentage to total
1	Cultivators	37,072	47.3
2	Agricultural labourers	16,728	21.3
3	Household workers	3045	3.9
4	Trade & commerce	1718	2.2
5	Marginal workers	16090	20.5
6	Others	3759	4.8
		78412	100

Source - census Handbook of Satara

District - 1991

2.14 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION -

The economic development of any region begins with development of transport and communication facilities. The District head-quarter i.e. Satara town is the important place which is located on the National Highway No. 4. The Koregaon Taluka is also well linked with other talukas of the Satara District. Small wadis, Villages and towns are linked with metalled and unmetalled roads Koregaon Taluka is well linked with all towns of Satara District and also with important cities of the Maharashtra State. State Highway and District Highways linked with all main villages in the taluka. In Koregaon taluka Satara-Pandharpur State Highway No. 74 and Satara-Ionand State Highway No. 75 passes away, and Satara-Vaduj Highway No. 73 pases away, their length in the taluka is 18 km. and 45 km and 28 kms respectively. Miraj to Pune Railway route also passes away and Rahimatpur, Koregaon and Wathar Station are the main railway stations in the taluka.

The post and telegraph services have provided to the rural population of the study region. There are 36 telephone exchanges in koregaon taluka, main head-quarter is koregaon. In Koregaon taluka 85 villages having post office service. In this way roads are more helpful for the development of region for the communication of the people.

2.15 ECONOMIC STATUS OF KOREGAON TALUKA-

Now a days, industries are the most significant occupation of the man. In Koregaon taluka various agricultural products are produced. the growth of various agribase industries have Change the socio-economic condition of the region. e. g. oil mills, sugar industries, etc. Small industries are developed near the koregaon and satararoad, e. g. stone crushing Udyog, cooper Engine works, Brick Udyog, Shoes industry,etc.

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