

CHAPTER - II.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AREA UNDER STUDY.

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- CHAPTER No. 2. -

In this chapter we are going to study the physical features of the area where daily Pudhari has been widely circulated and being read by the large section of the people. Kolhapur Satara, and Sangli districts of Maharashtra State, and Belgaum District of Karnataka State, where Daily Pudhari work as mass media in the development of democratic culture and nationalism has been a note worthy. The other local newspapers have also contributed. The local newspaper media along to Daily Pudhari have contributed and prepared the ground for the establishment of democratic institutions in this area. Especially <sup>this</sup> these papers have created political consciousness among the peoples of rural areas. Kolhapur and Sangli dists. are wellknown for the Co-operative movement. Especially Daily Pudhari has contributed <sup>to</sup> for this movement. So it is therefore necessary to study the land and the people and this area.

Kolhapur District :-

Kolhapur is the last district in South Maharashtra. On the West side of Kolhapur district there is Ratnagiri district. On North side Sangli district and on East side there is Belgaum District of Karnataka, and there are twelve talukas, Kervir, Shirol, Hatkenangala, Kagal, Shahuwadi, Panhala, Gagan-

Bawada, Radhanagari, Bhudargad, Ajara, Gadhinglaj and Chandgad. The main rivers in Kolhapur district are Warana, Panchganga, Dudhganga, Madganga, Hiranyakeshi, Ghetprabha and Subrivers are Kaseri, Kumbhi, Tulshi, Bhogavati, etc. Warana river is on the boundary of Kolhapur and Sangli district. In the west region of this district there is main range of Sahyadri mountains and so many small <sup>ranges</sup> branches of it. ~~XXX~~ Amba, Ponda and Amboli these are three ghats roads which are related to Kokan and all they come down in Ratnagiri district is ~~XXXX~~ 8059 Sqmts. (Square Kilometers). If we leave the mountainary region of west side then the height of ground of remaining region from sea level is generally up to 1200 to 2000 feet.

#### Rain fall :-

Because of the Sahyadri there is high rain rate in Western region. Like Bawada, Shahuwadi etc. As we go towards east the rain which is getting from Nairutya monsoon becomes less and less. At some places it is only 500 mm. or less than it. Difference in the rain fall is observed from distance to distance. The rate of the rain fall in Bawada, Shahuwadi, Radhanagari, Chandgad, Taluka is not observed in Panhala, Bhudargad and Kagal Taluka. In the east region a Kervir taluka i.e. Hatkanangala and Shirol Taluka the rate of rain fall becomes less and less.

#### Climate :-

The climate of this district is cold and <sup>temperate climate</sup> (समशितोष्ण). The climate in the hill area and west side is <sup>दमट</sup> in rainy season.

And cold in summer because of the dense trees and high rate of rain fall. The summer is from March to June. In May and June month the average maximum temp. is from 92 to 97 F. and minimum temp. is from 67 to 70 F. June to October is a rainy season and in the west region temp is 70 F. in this time. In January month there is fever cold. In this season minimum average temp. is 52 to 55 F. and maximum temp is 82 to 87 F.

Land Area :-

The land area of this district is 8059 sq.km. Shehuwadi, Bawada, Some part of Radhanagari and most part of Chandgad is of jungle and mountains. So the land is of crust-through type. In this region the rocks are a loose type, they are not hard. The land in hill region is not fertile. The crops of land is only rice and Nachani crops. The land on the Bank of river area is fertile which originates from Sahyadri. At some places of Chandgad, Radhanagari, and Ajara the soil is of red type. The region of Kervir is of black soil type. There is some hill region. Though the east sided talukas land is a plain than also the west side of district is full of mountain and hills. Because of high rain fall the muddy areas are formed. There are ghat ways because of the steepness of mountains. It has now become possible to have crop in less fertile land because of high water supply.

Kolhapur at a glance :- ①

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1) Area : 8059 sq.km.                                | 2) Population-20,48,049 total. |
| 3) Cities : 11                                       | 4) Villages - 100              |
| 5) Total illiterate proportion.                      |                                |
| 1) Male - 35.36%                                     | 2) Female - 20.33%             |
| 6) Land -  |                                |
| a) Geographical total land                           | - 817900 Hectors.              |
| b) Cultivated land                                   | - 402962 "                     |
| c) Forest area.                                      | - 165554 "                     |
| 7) Main Crops - Rice, Coconut, Groundnut, Sugarcane. |                                |
| 8) Co-operative societies - 2807.                    |                                |

Industrial Development :-

Kolhapur is industrially well developed district. Electrification of this district is 93% which has helped in industrial <sup>growth</sup> ~~work~~. In 1940 industry like Oil Engine and Gas Plant started the production. Chhatrapati Shehu Maharaj and Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj <sup>for such industries</sup> ~~also~~ helped ~~for this~~. ~~Though the industry of Kolhapur has started by the production of oil engine~~ ~~the also the~~ industrialists, Labours and technicians of Kolhapur have developed the different industries. like Textile, sugar, chemical, automobile, engine parts, steel casting <sup>and</sup> leather, <sup>h</sup> ~~vast~~. In shiroli industrial area totally there are 119 factories which ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~is~~ makes the production of Engineering foundry, textiles, printing, machine etc. Because of this fast growing industry M.I.D.C. has

① ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~is~~ makes the production of Engineering foundry, textiles, printing, machine etc.

purchased 210 Hac. land at Gokul Shirgaon for industrial development.

Sugar Factories and other :-

In Kolhapur District, there are <sup>twelve</sup> sugar Factories Nos. <sup>out of which</sup> 12 are in co-operative sector and one is private sector. The cane crushing capacity of these factories is 20 lakhs 60 thousand 600 metric tons yearly. Along with sugar industries, <sup>other</sup> ~~then all~~ <sup>are also developed</sup> sugar allied industries. Three distillery units are making production. Also there are two chemical fertilizer factories. Three spinning mills and 45 leather factories. IN Kolhapur District Co-operative movement has played important. It is developed in all fields. The <sup>2</sup> Co-operative societies of Kolhapur district are as under :-

Agricultural Service Society.	2807.
Milk Societies.	614.
Branches of Dist. Co-Operative Bank.	78.
Labour Societies.	75.
Co-Operative Water Supply Society.	171.
Khareadi Vikri Sangh.	12.
Urban Banks.	39.
Cotton Mills.	3.

Education :-

During Princely state Rajaram College was the wellknown institution for the higher education. The national leaders like Y.B.Chavan, S.S.P. Thorat, ware and B.B.Jatthi, Balasahab Desai, were the students of this college. In the

year 1962, Shivaji University was established in Kolhapur. This has become an additional facility for the development of education. About 300 high-schools, 16 colleges and 1000 primary schools are being run by the Private educational institutions. Recently <sup>3</sup> for the development of technical education engineering colleges, Politchnics and I.T. I. are also established.

Newspaper Tradigion in Kolhapur. :-

<sup>4</sup> Kolhapur is traditionally rich in respect of news papers as mass media. Today there are eight daily papers, are published and circulated in Kolhapur and near by cities, and also twenty five weekly are published. Kolhapur is having hundred years history and the news paper tradition. In the year 1870 'Dnensager' and 'Dakshin Vratt' both were <sup>News Paper and</sup> daily being published in Kolhapur. In 1890 Prof. Vijapurkar <sup>started</sup> and published one monthly magazine named 'Samarth'. Afterwards in the year 1895, Mr. Ragnath Shastri <sup>started</sup> and published 'Vidyavilas' a weekly. After the establishment of 'Satyashodhak Samaj' in the year 1925, Mr. Khenderao Hegal published 'Hunter' a weekly and 'Bhagwa Zanda', another weekly was published by the Kuram'. In the year 1927 'Satyawadi' was being published as weekly and also in the year 1930 'Sevak' a weekly was published. In the year 1938, 'Pudhari' was being published firstly as weekly, then it was ~~converted~~ <sup>converted</sup> into 'Daily' in the year 1939. From 1940 to 1950 number of Daily and weekly were

- ③ Kolhapur z. P. Annual Report 1983-84.  
 ④ Ibid - P. 10

started and published like 'Loksevak', 'Garjana', 'Pratap', 'Prajashakti', 'Jyoti', 'Shatkari Mitra' and 'Pudhari. Among these weeklies and dailies, the Daily Pudhari was very famous and popular widely circulated and read by the <sup>large</sup> long section of the people. Kolhapur and in the nearby cities and villages. At the same time 'Akhand Bharat' weekly was also very popular. From 1953, 'Weekly Satyawadi' converted into Daily Satyawadi and in the year 1953 'Navsandesha' was started and published as daily in the year 1969. And Indira Dhanushya 'Lokmanya' were published as daily newspapers. In addition to the dailies and the weeklies <sup>5</sup> 'Jansarathi' monthly magazine <sup>being</sup> is published in <sup>h</sup> for the last sixteen years. This magazine handles the problem of rural areas especially Gram Panchayati and the agriculturists in particular.

The newspaper as a mass media have played a very important role in Kolhapur district. The development of political culture, social development and also an industrial development in the Kolhapur <sup>st</sup> district was possible only with the <sup>h</sup> help of the newspapers' important work of mass awakening and also mass education.

#### Satara District :-

Satara is historical place. It was an important seat of Maratha Power. Satara District is next to Kolhapur district and important district of Maharashtra state. Satara is a land of national leaders like Yashwantraoji Chavan, Balasaheb Desai



Kisan Veer, Karmavir Bhauroo Patil, Karmanshastri Joshi, and the others and also it is a land of national scholars and great historians. In Satara district there are eleven talukas as 1) Satara, 2) Javali, 3) Mahabaleshwar, 4) Wai, 5)Khandala, 6) Phaltan, 7) Man, 8) Khatav, 9) Koregaon, 10) Karad, 11)Patan

Population :-

Satara district is having according to 1981 census, total population 20,46,742. out of which 9,90,544 as males and 10,56,198 as females. Out of total population 48% are educated one 2,65,792 people live in the cities and 17,72,885 people live in the villages.

Agriculture :-

50,000 hectares of land comes under irrigation facilities. Important crops are sugarcane, wheat, Jowar, Electrification is also formed on large scales. Electric pumps are erect for irrigating the lands in large scale. Agriculture is an important occupation of the people residing in rural areas.

Industries :-

There is rapid development of industries in Satara and in nearby areas. When the industries like Maharashtra School, G.K Kuper Engineering, Sherat instruments, Abhinav industries, Ayurvedic medicine industries important ~~is~~ ~~part~~ etc. <sup>also</sup> sugar industry plays an

important role for the development of area. At present there are several sugar factories out of which six are in Co-operative sector and one of Phaltan is <sup>in</sup> private sector. In addition to these industries, there is a rapid development of small <sup>scale</sup> industries also some cottage industries are started recently <sup>in</sup> rural areas.

#### Co-Operative Movement :-

<sup>7</sup>  
Co-Operative movement in the grassroot of democratic institutions. Co-operative movement in Satara Dist. has been nurished on sound footings. ~~Co-operation is the same of the ex-existence.~~ There are 1843 co-operative institutions. In addition to this number, there are 750 Agriculture co-operatives which provides all facilities to the Agriculturists. There are six Co-operative Sugar-Mills. There is dist.central Co-operative Banks which gives Loan facilities to all the Co-Operative Institutions in the dist. Under the leadership and the guidance of Yeshwentraoji Chavan Co-operative movements in Satara Dist. has been well developed and large section of the rural people taking advantage of this movement.

#### Education :-

<sup>8</sup>  
Education is an instrument for the democratic culture. These are 2124 primary schools run by the Zilla Parishad and private educational societies. There are 263 high schools run by the Private Education Societies <sup>in</sup> with the dist. The percentage of total educated people comes to 48%.

① 2.P. Satara A.R. 83. 84. Page 4.

② Ibid - p.6.

Newspaper's Tradition :-

Satara has created its own image in the field of the newspapers. The newspapers in Satara dist. not only created a mass awakening among the people but also it has tried to create a scientific outlook among the masses. The following ~~xxx~~ are the details of the news media in the dist.

- 1.) Daily - 1) Daily Aikya, 2) Jivals, 3) Gramodhar 4) Shiv-Sandesh, 5) Sahyadri.
- 2) Weekly- 1) Samarth, 2) Lotangan, 3) Maharashtra, 4) Adersh, Mitra, 5) Rajcut 6) Koyana 7) Satara Samachar, 8) Karad Samachar,
- 3) Monthly - 1) Nav Eharat, 2) Band Aawaja. 3) Sajjan Gad, 4) Shikshak Vishwa, 5) Vichar Sangam, 6) Dhan Santosh.

In addition to the aforesaid newspapers weekly and the monthlies, English papers like Times of India, Freepress, Journals, Deccan Khole, are also widely read by the educated. However, daily Aikya and Daily Pudhari of Kolhapur are mass circulated paper in the rural area in particular.

Sangli District :-

On August 1 st, in 1949 District Sangli came into existence. Before 21st November, 1960 the name of the Sangli Dist. was South Satara Dist. From 21st November, 1960 the name has been changed of Sangli District. Previously like Kolhapur, Sangli was also princely state. Sangli dist. comprises of eight talukas namely 1) Miraj, 2) Jat, 3) Tasgaon, 4) Khanapur, 5) Kavatha Mahankal 6) Atpadi, 7) Walava, 8) Shirala accordingly.

The total area of Sangli district is 8272 sq.kms. and having

total population of 18,31,212. The average rainfall is from 18 to 25 inches. The Krishna, The Warana, The Manganga, The Morana are the major rivers flowing through out the dist. The Miraj and the Shirala and Walve talukas were well known for the freedom fighters and these talukas were prominent during freedom movements. After independence the Sangli district has made ~~great~~ tremendous development in the field of Agriculture Industries and Co-operative movements, under the above guidance and leadership of former Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and the Present Governor of Rajasthan Honourable Vasant Rao Dada Patil.

#### Agriculture :-

<sup>10</sup>  
Sangli district has made much development in the field of Agriculture even though the average fertility of agricultural land is not so high. Out of 8,61,000 hectares of land, 6,44,600 hectares is suitable for cultivation. Only 49,400 hectares of land comes under irrigation. Sugar cane, chillies, Jowar, Ground nuts, and cotton are the important crops of Agriculturist Cultivate. Tasgaon taluka is suitable for the grapes like Sugarcane and cotton, it is also a cash crop. In general at the watersupply is made on perennial basis much of the agriculture land comes under cultivation, and there will be much agriculture development especially in the Eastern talukas of the dist. like Atpadi, Sat, etc.

(10) 2 p. Sangli A R. 83-84 P 8

Industries :-

From very beginning Sangli District having industrial potentialities. Kirloskar Brothers are the pioneers of the industrial development in the district. Kirloskar Oil Engines, are much used by the farmers in the district also Kirloskar Brothers, ploughs for ploughing the lands <sup>are well known</sup>. In addition to this Sangli city is <sup>now</sup> farmers. For the small scale and cottage industries. It is also important commercial city.

Education :-

For the last <sup>11</sup> hundred years, Sangli city is a well known seat of Education and The Deccan Education Societies 'Willingdon College, Walchand college of Engineering and the Government Medical College of Miraj' are the famous educational institutions Well known political leaders Doctors, and the Engineers were produced by the aforesaid institutions. There are 1225 primary schools, 267 High schools, and 25 colleges have been working for the mass education purpose. In addition to this adult education between the age group of 20 to 40 year has also been conducted on many Night schools.

Co-Operative Movement :-

Co-operative movement is the main root for the development of democratic culture. In Sangli district under the guidance and leadership of farmer chief Minister Mr. Vasantrao Dada Patil <sup>Co-operative movement flourished</sup> has been furnished. Sugar Mills in co-operative

① 2. P. Sangli A.R. 83-84. P. 5.

industrial societies, and many Agro-industries on Co-operative basis shows the success of the movement, and it is the only way for all kind development of the region.

Tradition of the News papers :-

Large <sup>12</sup> section of the people read the newspapers in the cities as well as in the rural areas.

There are all 11 daily newspapers and 22 weeklies are published in the district. Daily Pudhari is also read by the large section of the people in the district. Pudhari has largest circulation in this district.

The ~~daily~~ Daily newspapers are as follows :-

- 1) Nav Sandesh, 2) Rashtrashakti, 3) Agradoot, 4) Matwadi,
- 5) Sangli Samachar, 6) Pratidwani, 7) Lalkar, 8) Prabhat Darsh
- 9) Aroli, 10) Wal, 11) Jan Pravaha.

The weeklies are as under :-

- 1) Dakshin Maharashtra, 2) Tender news, 3) Paharekari,
- 4) Pragati, 5) Yuvak Samachar, 6) Dushkal Mitra, 7) Krishna Keth,
- 8) Phaujdar, 9) Bala, 10) Janheet, 11) Savinayak, 12) Hajijan
- Sevak, 13) Chirayu, 14) Sandesh Kranti, 15) Satya Samachar,
- 16) vijayant. 17) Rayat, 18) Lalbehadoor, 19) Apala Jay .
- 20) Jat Samachar, 21) Krishna Samachar.

Considering the number of dailies and weeklies one can understand that the people of Sangli district have been politically natured and much conscious about the happening

(12) Twenty Point Programme Sangli Dist. Govt. Press P. 28.

and the news <sup>about</sup> ~~read~~ them. Hence the heritage of news papers ~~have~~ media is rich in the Sangli district. The newspaper have helped for the development of political culture and strengthen the democratic attitude among the masses.

### Belgaum District :-

<sup>13</sup> Belgaum is one of the 19 districts of Karnataka state. It is the Southern district and very nearer to Maharashtra state. It was previously in old Bombay State, before reorganisation of States. It has more contacts with Maharashtra. You can find there a Maharashtra culture. People are bi-lingual. They speak both Marathi and Kannada. Kannada they cannot read and write but Marathi they can write and read. Marathi speaking people live in the city and surrounding villages of the district. The mgorian culture, you can not find in Belgaum district. It is about an historical city. One queen named Channacua of Kittur bravely fought with Britishers. A Veterian Congressman Shri. Gangadhar Deshpande comes from Belgaum. He was one of the colleague and associate of Lokmanya Tilak, in the national freedom movements.

Belgaum city is a central city like Poona,. The well-known educationalists like S. Lingraj, Raja Lakhaugauda, B.N. Datar, Dr. D. C. Pawate, have contributed in the education field Engineering Colleges, Medical colleges, polytechnic schools also commerce, and Arts colleges have been working for the development of mass education.

⑬ Belgaum Dist Samaj Darshan Part 2 P. 21-25 Karnataka Govt. Press. Hubli.

The boundaries of Belgaum district are interconnected with Kolhapur district of Maharashtra, State and Goa. There are 10 talukas in the district namely - 1) Athani, 2) Belgaum, 3) ~~Malkaj~~ Mukkeri, 4) Chikodi, 5) Raibag, 6) Gokak, 7) Ramdurg, 8) Soundatti, 9) Bellhongal, 10) Khanapur. The river Krishna is the largest river flowing through the district. And the river Chatrabha and the river Malprabha are also big rivers. There are found dams have been constructed one of Gokak, and the other at Hideal for the purpose of Hydroelectrical and agricultural purpose.

The local population of the district as per the 1981 census is 29,80,440 out of which 23,09,022 live in the villages and 6,71,418 with the urban areas. The number of educated comes to 10,92,059. The people of rural areas cultivates the lands and taken regular crops like Jowar, Cotton, Rice, Sugar-cane, much of the land is not useful for the agriculture. Which has been spread by the dense foresty.

#### Industries and Minerals :-

The Belgaum district is having industrial potentiality because of rich minerals available in the earth. Especially Bauxite. Central Government have established factory yard started production of Aluminium. Many powerlooms are also found in the city as well as in the rural areas. Hand made cloth is



welknown. The sugar industries are the important. There are five sugar mills in the district in the Co-operative sector. The Nipani city is walknown to Tobacco, and the Bidi industries. There is also one big cotton mill at Gokak. These industries have contributed for the ~~xxxx~~ all <sup>round</sup> rural development of the district and also provide employment to the needy people. Agro-industries are also being developed now a days in the district. Dairy development has also been attended to by the Government as well as many co-operative societies. Thus the aforesaid industries have contributed to raise <sup>in</sup> the living standard of the people of the district. Due to the Co-operative movement in the district. People have realised the democratic values and their rights and duties.

#### The Newspapers Tradition :-

<sup>15</sup>  
The newspapers are the means of political consciousness. They contribute the democratic values and make the people aware of their rights. In Belgaum district 'Pudhari' of Kolhapur is widely circulated and read by the rural masses. The other newspapers are also published in the district such as 1) Tarun Bharat, 2) Rashtraveer, 3) Ranzunzer, 4) Veerwani, 5) Belgaum Warta, among these newspapers, Tarun Bharat is the largest circulated, newspaper. Thus Belgaum district is having rich tradition in respect of the news papers published. They have contributed in the field of Agriculture, politics, education, social welfare and industrial development. Especially the newspapers 'Pudhari of Kolhapur' has kept the sentiment

of the people alive in respect of border problem between maharashtra and Karnataka and upheld the principles of democracy in the this problem. Thus is Belgaum district Pudhari's role as a mass media in <sup>not</sup> ~~able~~ worthy.

Lastly after studying of the land the people of the district Kolhapur, Satara and Sangli and Belgaum, we can come to the conclusion that the newspaper Daily Pudhari has been successful as a mass media in the development of national and democratic culture. It's circulation is also ~~large~~ in comparison with the other local newspapers is large. Large section of the rural masses read this paper. Daily Pudhari has helped to educate the rural people. It has created and nurtured the democratic values among them. It has contributed to the development of co-operative movement. In the rural areas which would be useful for the democratic leadership in particular.

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