

## **■■■■ CHAPTER NO - 3 ■■■■**

### **A PROFILE OF KHANDALA TALUKA**

- 3.1 Introduction - (district Background)
- 3.2 Khandala Taluka Geographical Background.
- 3.3 Population.
- 3.4 Educational Background.
- 3.5 Banking, Trade, Commerce & Industry.
- 3.6 Co-operation
- 3.7 General.

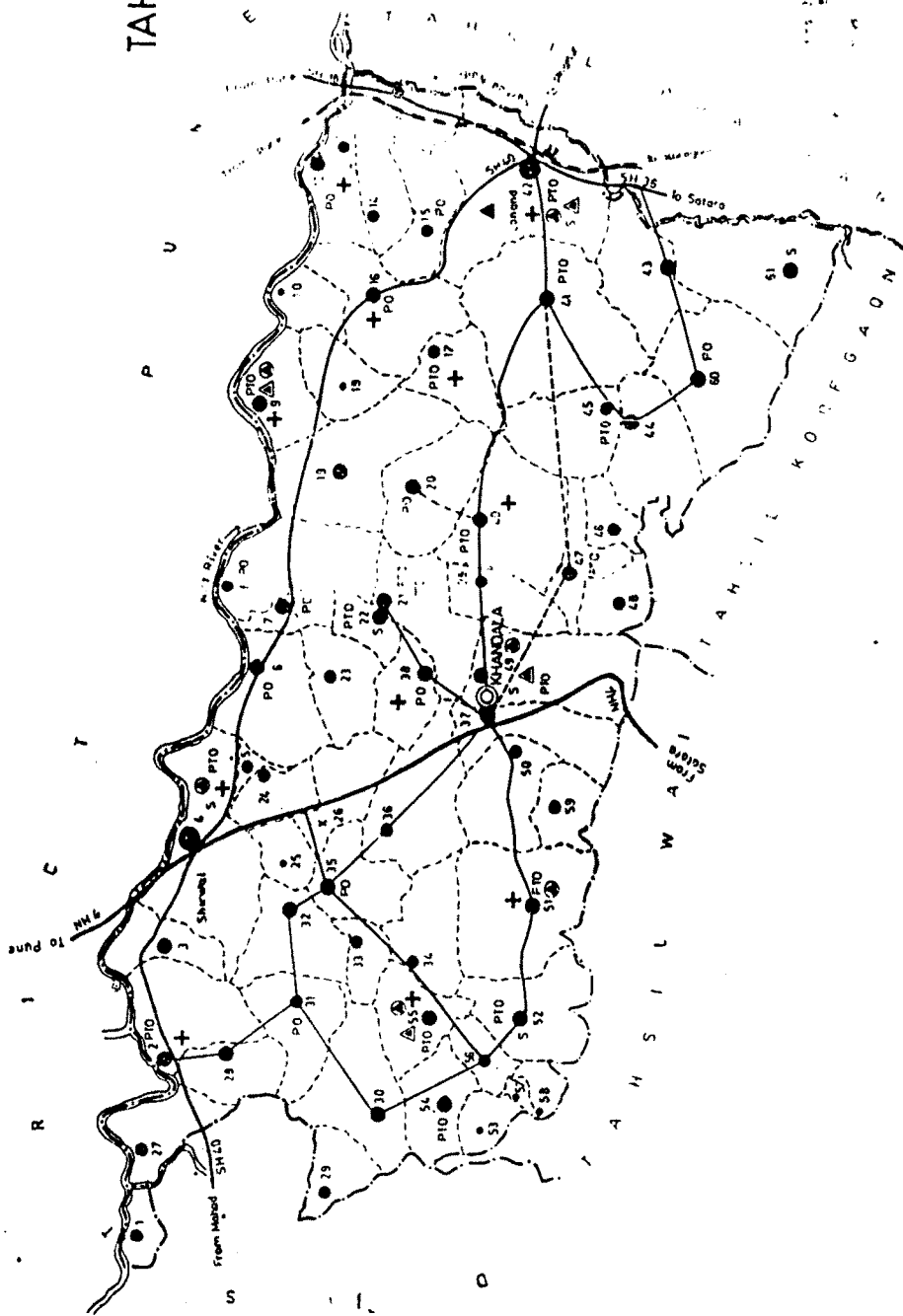


MAHARASHTRA

# TAHSIL KHANDALA

DISTRICT SATARA

- 4 SHIRWAL
- 8 TONDAL
- 19 BHADE
- 32 PALASHI
- 38 BAWADA
- 40 AHIRE
- 42 LONAND
- 47 DHAWADWADI
- 49 KHANDALA
- 51 ASAWALI
- 57 ZAGALWADI
- 61 KOPARDE



RAILWAY LINE	STATION, BROAD GAUGE
RAILWAY BRANCH	
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE	
POST OFFICE	
TELEPHONE	
TELEGRAM	
TELETYPE	
TELEVISION	
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	
TELEPHONE CENTRE	
TELEPHONE DISPATCH	
TELEPHONE TOWER	

VILLAGES WITH POPULATION IN SIZE BELOW 200	
200-499	
500-999	
1000-4999	
5000 AND ABOVE	
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH LOCATION CODE	
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	
STATE HIGHWAY	
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED AND OTHER ROADS	

BOUNDARY DISTRICT	
BOUNDARY TAHSIL	
VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	
HEADQUARTERS: TAHSIL	

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### **CHAPTER NO - 3**

#### **A PROFILE OF KHANDALA TALUKA**

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##### **3.1 INTRODUCTION :- (DISTRICT BACKGROUND)**

Khandala Taluka comes under Satara District. Which is one of the Districts in the western part of Maharashtra. With the merger of prince's territories in 1947 the district was enlarged and divided in to the North Satara and South Satara. In 1960 the North Satara reverted to its original name Satara & the South Satara being designated as Sangli District. The district has eleven talukas including Khandala. The district has a rich cultural background and has always been the home-land of the great political and social movements and therefore it has always been the District of great men and leaders in every walk of life. The District is surrounded by Sahyadri mountain ranges, Which is partly situated in the Koyana basin and partly in the Krishna basin. The District is located between 17.5 to 18.11 latitudinal on north side and 73.11 to 74.54 Longitudinal on the east side. The district has a compact shape, with an East-West stretch of about 90 miles and North-South about 73 miles. The Sayadri stretches from North to South along the Western boundry. Where as Mahadev hills stretch East and

South-East accross the whole breadth of the District. The District has Solapur district on the East side, Ratnagiri on the West side, Poona District on the North side and Sangli District on the South side. The total area of the District measures 10484 sq. kms. (3.4 percent of the total area of the Maharashtra state).

The District gets about 80 to 100 cm of rain fall which is uneven over the entire District. In the western hilly tracks the average rain fall is in between 200" to 250" and in the western side the average rain fall is 5" to 10". The District background is given in brief in order to under stand the profile of Taluka, Which bears some what simlar features of the District.

### 3.2 KHANDALA TALUKA : GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

Khandale is one of the Talukas of the Satara district, and it is the block head quarter of the Taluka. Before 1960 it was under Wai Taluka as Peta. Since then a separate Khandala Taluka was created as an administrative reform of the District. However it is interesting to note that the Taluka does not enjoy the status of a separate constituency during the election times (Elections to state Assembly). The Poona-Bangalore National Highway No.4 passes through the Taluka, (25 kms length), in fact Khandala is situated on this important national highway, welcoming people on their enterance to the Satara District.

Khandala is on the North side of Satara city, the head quarter of District. It has Bhore Taluka (Poona District) on North side, Wai Taluka on the West side, Koregaon on the South side and Phaltan Taluka on the East side as the boundaries of the Taluka. The total area of the Taluka measures 526 sq. kms. (5 percent of the total area of the District). The Taluka is also surrounded by the Sahyadri mountain ranges having historical and religious background. The Taluka has mostly hilly areas. The river 'Nira' flows at the north end of the Taluka. The land in the vicinity of the river (Bank of the river) is the most fertile one. The Taluka gets about 500 mm. rain fall on an average, however, it is not uniform over the Taluka. In the year 1990 the highest rain fall of 671 mm. was recorded. During the rainy season the Taluka normally gets the rain fall for 45 to 50 days. Depending upon the rain fall, the different types of crops are cultivated in Taluka. In the Western part of the Taluka, the main crops are Bajra, Jawar, Paddy, where as in Eastern part Jawar, Wheat, Onion and Sugar cane are the main crops.

There are 61 villages in the Taluka out of which 1 village is uninhabited as per the 1981 census. Almost all the villages in the Taluka have been electrified. Besides, all the villages have been connected by roads. The Taluka has Veer Dam and Bhatgar Dam on the river Nira.

### 3.3 POPULATION:-

According to the 1981 census the population of the Satara District is 20,38,677 i.e 195 per sq.km., Where as, the population of the Taluka as per 1981 census is 82574 i.e 157 per sq. km., consisting of 40048 males and 42526 females. The following tables show the demographic picture of the Taluka over 3 decades.

TABLE - 3.1  
POPULATION OF THE TALUKA AT A GLANCE  
(over the decades 1961 to 1991)

Year	MALE		FEMALE		Total	% Growth	Density
	: NO,	:% to :	No.	:% to :	No.	:Over the	: per
		:total:		:popula-		: decade	: sq.km.
		:Popul-		:tion :			
		:ation:		:(total)			
1	: 2	: 3	: 4	: 5	: 6	: 7	: 8
1961	:31211	:49.4%:	31953	:50.6%	: 63,164	:31.33%	: 120
1971	:35198	:48.9%:	36731	:51.1%	:71,929	:13.88%	: 137
1981	:40048	:48.4%:	42526	:51.6%	:82,574	:14.80%	: 157
1991	:50130	:49.8%:	40494	:50.2%	:1,00,624	:21.85%	: 191

Source:

District Statistical abstract. Directorate of Economics & statistics, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.

TABLE - 3.2

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION.Over the decades 1961 to 1981

Years	Occupations						Total
	Farmers & Agri. labour No.		Business & Service		Non Work- ing		
	No	% to total	No	% total	No	% total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	22875	36.2	8054	12.8	32235	51.0	63164
1971	20292	28.2	6090	8.5	45547	63.3	71929
1981	20304	24.6	14492	17.6	47778	57.8	82574

Source:-

District Statistical abstract, Directorate of  
statistics Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.

2.4 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:-

The educational standard in the Taluka is in keeping with general educational pattern in the District. There are 33 Kinder-garten school (all Marathi medium) 89 primary schools 17 secondary schools, 4 Junior colleges, 2 Senior Colleges, 1 College of veterinary, 1 Industrial training institute in the Taluka, catering to the educational needs of the Taluka.

TABLE - 3.3

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO LITERACY

Year	Literate										Illiterate										Total					
	Male					Female					Total					Male					Female					Total
	No	% to : (14):	No	% to : (14):	% to : (14):	No	% to : (14):	No	% to : (14):	% to : (14):	No	% to : (14):	No	% to : (14):	% to : (14):	No	% to : (14):	No	% to : (14):	% to : (14):	No	% to : (14):	No	% to : (14):	% to : (14):	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14													
1951	5786	12.03	1202	2.50	6988	14.53	17493	36.37	23614	49.09	41107	85.47	48095													
1961	14551	23.00	6304	10.00	20855	33.00	16660	26.4	45649	40.6	42309	67.0	63164													
1971	18212	25.3	9203	12.8	27415	38.1	16986	23.6	27528	38.3	44514	61.9	71929													
1981	25165	30.5	16034	19.4	41199	49.9	14883	18.0	26492	32.1	41375	50.1	82574													
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100624 *													
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:													

\* Provisional

N.A. - Not available

Source:- Ibid



### 3.5 BANKING, TRADE, COMMERCE & INDUSTRY:-

The recent years have witnessed many changes in the field of finance of both the district and the Khandala Taluka under study. The banking organisation in the Taluka has taken the deep roots for providing the banking facilities to the public, including financing of agricultural and trade activities, in the Taluka. There are at present 8 branches of Nationalised banks, (like United Western-1, Bank of Baroda - 2, Canara Bank-1, state Bank-3, Maharashtra Bank-1), 8 branches of District central co-operative Bank, besides these banks, there are 2, Branches of Urban co-operative banks, 2 branches of land Development Bank & 1 branch of Primary Teachers Co-operative Bank in the Taluka.

Lonand, Shirwal & Khandala are the main three trading centres in the Taluka. The Lonand market is well known for Onion market, in addition to the whole sale trade in the agricultural produce. Lonand is the biggest centre of this trade, the Onions from Lonand are famous all over country for their taste and durability. It is also the main centre of vegetables and fruits. Shirwal & Khandala are the other two trading centres in view of their close connections and contacts with Pune on one hand and Satara on the other, and it is well connected by National Highway No.4. In fact shirwal is the main industrial centre of the Taluka. Shirke Paper mills, Paranjape Metal Shapers Ltd.

Garware Nylons Ltd. etc are major industries in and around Shirwal, besides, there are number of small engineering industries engaged in foundries, chemicals, paint, cotton fabrication and coating etc. Being situated upon the bank of the river Nira, there are number of brick factories in Shirwal, infact, the Shirwal-made bricks are very popular in the District.

Khandala too has many small units engaged in welding, fabrications, auto repairing etc. Khandala, Lonand & Shirwal are also the main places of the Taluka. Where periodical bazaar's are held. However the Taluka is industrially backward Taluka in the District, compared to Satara, Karad, Koregaon Patan & Phaltan. In fact, the Taluka holds the better prospects for further industrial development in view of its physical and human resources.

### 3.6 CO-OPERATION:-

The co-operative movement in Khandala Taluka started at the beginning of the present century, When the first agricultural credit society was established in the year 1918 at the village Khed (Bk) named as 'Vividha Karyakari Sahakari Seva Society'. Since then the co-operative movement gained popularity and flourished. It has also attained considerable importance. in the recent years on account of its numerous activities and dynamic leadership of Late. Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan & Late Shri Kisan Veer.

The first urban credit co-operative society was established in 1982 at Shirwal named as 'Shirwal Vikas Nimangari Pat sanstha, Shirwal'. promoted by DR. M.D.Anturkar.

At present the co-operative movement in the taluka covers wide range of activities i.e there are agricultural credit societies, Non-Agricultural Credit Societies, Marketing Societies, Processing Societies, producers societies and Service societies etc. At present there are 184 co-operative societies of all types in the Taluka. Which indicates the manifold progress of the co-operative sector in the Taluka. The following tables shown the steady growth and development in the Taluka.

TABLE - 3.4

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE  
DISTRICT & TALUKA

Year	No. of Societies		Percentage	
	In District Nos		of 3 to 2	
	In Taluka Nos			
1	2	3	4	
1989	3544	156	4.4	
1990	3805	163	4.3	
1991	3986	173	4.3	
1992	4219	184	4.4	

Source:- Statistical abstract,

District federation of co-operative societies.

TABLE 3.5  
URBAN CREDIT CO-OP. SOCIETIES - IN  
THE DISTRICT AND TALUKA

Year	No. of Societies		Percentage
	In District	In Taluka	of 3 to 2
1	2	3	4
1989	317	9	4
1990	400	13	2.84
1991	450	18	3.25
1992	490	25	5.10

Source:- Ibid

TABLE - 3.6  
CO-OP. SOCIETIES (ALL TYPES) IN KHANDALA TALUKA

Sr No.	Types	Years			
		1989	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agricultural credit Societies	32	32	32	34
2	Non Agricultural Credit Societies	09	13	18	24
3	Marketing Societies	01	01	01	01
4.	Processing/Production	94	95	99	103
5	Social service societies.	20	21	23	26
6.	Total	156	162	173	188

Source :- Ibid

### 3.7 GENERAL:-

There are 61 villages and Shirwal, Lonand & Khandala are the main villages of the Taluka, Shirwal and Khandala have a Historical background, the places of tourists attraction are the Subhan Gagrh (fort)' near Shirwal, Veer and Bhatga Dams, Mandhar Devis Temple neer Zagalwadi, Pandva caves near Miraje, Nayagaon-the birth place of Late Savitribai Phule, etc.

This Taluka, irrespective of all these, still is neglected and is backward in the District. The Taluka is also drought prone area. However with the given infra-structure the Taluka, has the potentiality to develop more. What is needed is the dynamic leadership and enterprenouer ship.