CHAPTER - II
AGRICULTURAL PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

2.1 Introduction

Kolhapur district is the southernmost district of Maharashtra and is one of the industrially and agriculturally developed district. Its headquarter is Kolhapur city which is an ancient city. The city is situated on the bank of river Panchaganga and is known as ‘Dakshin Kashi’. Kolhapur’s Goddess Mahalaxmi is one of the shaktipeethas mentioned in Indian mythology.

The growth of the district in modern times is fascinating. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja is an architect and founder of modern Kolhapur. The district is abundant in natural vegetation, animal wealth and minerals. As a result, Kolhapur is not only one of the most agriculturally advanced districts of Maharashtra but also of India. It is also a fast becoming industrialised district and already a front runner in agro-based industries. Kolhapur district is one of the leading and shining examples in the co-operative movement of India.

This chapter deals with the agricultural profile of the district mainly the ancient and historic perspectives, location, physical setting, rainfall, climate conditions, transport facilities, district administration and demographic features etc. affecting the tomato cultivation. Further the study also considers, some of the important factors influencing the tomato production of the Kolhapur district.

2.2 Historical Background of Kolhapur District

The history of Kolhapur may be divided into three periods, viz. early (i) Hindu period, partly mythic and partly historic, reaching to about 1347 A.D. (ii) The musalman period from 1347 A. D. to about 1700 A. D. and (iii) The Maratha period since 1700. Kolhapur would seem to be one of the very old cities in 14th century. In making some excavation on its site in 1877, the foundation of a large Buddhist relic mound were turned up and in the centre of the mound was found a square stone box with, on the in her face of its square lid, on inscription of about the third
century before Christ recording. The gift of “Bramha made by Dhamaguta”

Apart from the inscriptions on the basis of which the early history of Kolhapur is being traced here. There are many references in puranas which throw light both on the derivation of the word Kolhapur and the sacredness that the city has come to possess on account of the location of Ambabai temple there. The puranic evidence has to be utilised with great caution, but it would be wrong to keep it out of sight altogether. According to 'puranas', this tract of the country was originally called 'Kurir' from the name of Goddess Mahalaxmi wring her mace (Kur) in lifting her favoured retreat from the waters of the great deluge.

According to another legend, the name 'Kolhapur' is derived from the story that a demon 'Kola' (Kolhapur) was defeated and killed on a hill in the vicinity of Kolhapur.

Presage light has been thrown by the recent theory put forward by G. H. Khare. According to him, the name might have been evolved by its geography. The original Kannada word 'Kolla' or 'Golla' (river bed) must be the source as the Kolhapur situated on the bank of river panchaganga.

2.3 Geographical Location and area

The district of Kolhapur lies in the south-west of Maharashtra between 15° to 17° North latitude and 73° to 74° East longitude and spreads across the Deccan Plateau in the rain shadow region of the Sahyadri mountain ranges on the southern most tip of the state of Maharashtra. The Sangli district lies to the north, the Belgaum district of Karnataka State is to the east and south, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra are to the West. To the west, we have the Sahyadri ranges and the river Warana is to the north which forms the natural boundaries to the district. It has an area of 7685.00 sq.kms. which is about 2.5 per cent of total area of the state and it ranks 24th in the state as far as area is concerned.

2.4 Physical Setting

The district interior has a varied economical culture. The ranges of mountain Sahyadri have spread their wings mainly in the western region of the district and this has
converted part of the district with Konkan type soil and ecology and partly with Deccan type. Although the major portion of the district is 390 to 600 meters above the mean sea level. Some of the points are as high as 900 meters above mean sea level. The location of Kolhapur district is shown in map No. 2.1 of Maharashtra State map.
Map No. 2.2 shows Kolhapur District.
2.5 **SOIL PROFILE**

The soil of Kolhapur district is divided into three zones viz. (i) western zone, (ii) central zone and (iii) eastern zone.

i) **Western Zone** - This zone receives heavy rain fall, is covered with laterite soils. It is mainly found in Karveer, Ajara, Bhudargad, Gaganbawada, Radhanagari, Panhala and Shahuwadi talukas. It has the altitude of 600 to 900 meters above sea level. It is having laterite soil drained and shallow having the phosphoric and acidic quality. The crops such as vari, nachani, sava, rala etc. are grown in this zone.

ii) **Central Zone** - This zone with more or less assured rainfall is covered with fertile, well-drained, brownish medium black soils of natural reaction. It is found in Hatkanangale, Karveer, Radhanagari and some part of Bhudargad and Ajara talukas. It has an attitude of 500 to 600 meters above sea level. In this zone the crops like paddy, jawar, groundnut are cultivated during kharip season and sugarcane and vegetables are grown where the irrigation water is available.

iii) **Eastern Zone** - The dry eastern zone with precarious rainfall is covered with medium to deep black fertile soils of varying depths. This zone consists of Gandhinglaj, Kagal, Karveer, Hatkanangale and Shirol talukas. In this zone the crops like jawar, and groundnut are cultivated on a large scale as well as the crops like paddy, sugarcane and vegetables are grown with the help of irrigation water.\(^4\)

2.6 **CLIMATE**

The climate of the Kolhapur plain is temperate and similar to the other district of Bombay Deccan adjoining the ghats. In the western part of Kolhapur near the Sahyadris, it is always cooler than that in the eastern part which is liable to hot winds during April and May. The nights over the whole district are generally cool due to the influence of the sea breezes which set in during the afternoons and continue till late in the evening.
The whole year climate of Kolhapur district may be divided into three periods as follows: (i) hot weather period from March to May; (ii) rainy period from June to October and (iii) cold weather period from November to February.

2.7 RAINFALL

The district receives rain from the South-West as well as North-East monsoons. The proportion of rainfall decreases very sharply from the west to east ranging between the maximum of 6000 mm in the west to the minimum of 600 mm in the east. Hence we can have three broad divisions as far as rainfall is concerned: i) The western zone receiving heavy and assured rainfall. ii) The central zone receiving moderate rainfall and iii) The eastern zone receiving low, irregular and uncertain rainfall. The south-west monsoon commences by the first week of June and lasts till the end of September. The north-east monsoon beginning in the eastern and central part of the district which is helpful for the rabbi crops and for the standing sugarcane. As the district receives rainfall from both the south-west and north-east monsoon and receives sufficient water from the various irrigation projects throughout the year, the vegetable cultivation is done on a large scale in the district.

2.8 RIVERS IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

The main rivers of Kolhapur district are the Krishna, the Warana, the Panchanganga, the Dudhganga, the Vedganga and the Hiranyakeshi. The Warana has the south-eastern trend and it serves as the boundary between Kolhapur and Sangli district. Its total length in the district is approximately 120 kilometers. The Panchanganga river is formed, as has been noted already, by four streams, the Kasari, the Kumbhi, the Tulsi and the Bhogawati. Local tradition believes in an underground stream Saraswati which together with the other four streams make the Panchanganga. The Panchanganga falls into the Krishna at Narsobawadi in Shirol taluka after covering the distance of approximately 136 kilometers. In the district the Tillari, the Tampraparni, the Ghatprabha, the Chikotra, the Dhamani and the Markandeya are also the small rivers flowing through the district. However all these rivers are seasonal.
The Panchanganga has blessed admirably the people of the district and has boosted significantly the agricultural economy of the district.\textsuperscript{5}

2.9 IRRIGATION IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

The sources of irrigation for agricultural lands in the districts are either dug wells or rivers. No canal irrigation is available at least until. The irrigated area in the district is 20.56 %. The highest percentage of irrigation is in Shirol taluka. It is 30.25 % followed 26.57 % in Karveer, 20.56 % in Hatkanangale, 12.19 % in Panhala and 10.2 % in Radhanagari tahasil and the lowest being in Bhudargad block where it is 3.19 %.\textsuperscript{6}

i) Major Irrigation Projects in Kolhapur District

There are four major irrigation projects in the district. First is Tulshi project constructed on the river tulshi at Burambali in Radhanagari taluka. Second is Tillari Hydro electric irrigation project on the river Tillari in Chandgad taluka. Third is Kalamawadi irrigation project on the river Dudhganga at Asangao in Radhanagari taluka and is a joint venture of Maharashtra and Karnataka state. Fourth, Warana project on the river Warana at Amboli in Shahuwadi taluka in Kolhapur district and Chandoli in Shirala taluka of Sangli.

ii) Medium Irrigation Projects in the District

There are ten medium irrigation projects in the Kolhapur district but all of them they are lift irrigation projects. The ten medium irrigation projects are (1) Kasari Project (2) Patgaon Project (3) Kumbhi Project (4) Kadvi Project (5) Chitri Project (6) Chikotra Project (7) Jangamhatti Project (8) Jambre Project (9) Ghataprabha Project and (10) Dhamani Project.

iii) Minor Irrigation Projects in the District

More than 50 minor irrigation projects have already been completed in the district. Their taluka-wise distribution is 9 in Chandgad taluka, 7 each in Ajara, Gandhinglaj and Kagal talukas, 4 in Karveer, 3 in Radhanagari and Gaganbavada talukas and 2 each is Shahuwadi and Shirol talukas. These projects
collectively irrigate 14,936 ha. in the Kolhapur district and 3,209 ha. in Sangli district.

iv) Kolhapur – Type (KT) Weirs

Kolhapur – Type (KT) weirs are unique to Kolhapur district. There are 71 such weirs on different rivers, as:11 on the Hiranyakeshi, 10 on the Vedganga, 9 on the Warana, 7 each on the Kasari, the Chikotra, the Kumbhi, 6 on the Tamraparni, and 3 each on the Kadvi, Ghatprabha and Dhamani. The collective reservoir capacity of these weirs is 3,425 million cu.mt., which is used for irrigating 16,653 ha.

v) Percolation Tanks

The Kolhapur Zilla Parishad has constructed 55 percolation tanks at the cost of Rs. 277.57 lakh and brought 4,564 ha. land under irrigation. The Zilla Parishad has also commissioned 28 lift irrigation schemes at the cost of 39.44 lakh for irrigating 2,456 ha.

2.10 LAND USE PATTERN IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

Land is a crucial input in the process of agricultural production. Its availability and proper use is an essential condition for the development of agriculture.

The spatial picture of land use pattern in the district is shown in the following table.
### Table No. 2.1
#### Land Use Pattern in Kolhapur District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Actual Area (Hect.)</th>
<th>% of Hect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area under cultivation</td>
<td>411418</td>
<td>53.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under Forest</td>
<td>143090</td>
<td>18.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren/uncultivable land</td>
<td>14132</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous tree growers</td>
<td>7232</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivable waste</td>
<td>37047</td>
<td>4.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow Land</td>
<td>42620</td>
<td>5.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-Economic infrastructures and urbanization / other Non-agricultural activity</td>
<td>27013</td>
<td>3.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>62617</td>
<td>8.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Geographical Area</td>
<td>776261</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table No. 2.1 shows that out of the total geographical area of 776261 hectors, 411418 hectors (53 %) is under cultivation. The district has 1,43,090 hectors (18.43%) of land under forest, 14,132 hectors (1.82%) of the land is Barren / uncultivable and 31092 hectors (4.00 %) is occupied by permanent pastures / grazing lands, while7,232 hectors (0.93 %) is under miscellaneous tree / growers. Additionally 37047 (4.77 %) and 42460 (5.49 %) hectors of the area is covered by cultivable waste and follow land respectively. In the expanding economy of the district on increasing quantum of the land around 27013 hectors (3.47 %) is required for socio-economic infrastructures and for absorbing the pressure of urbanization and other non-agricultural activities. Thus the total available land (net shown area + cultivable waster + Follow lands) 5,23,702 hectors as much as (78.55 %) of the land is being used for the cultivation of rising crops. Resultantly, the scope of bringing additional area under cultivation is relatively limited. In such scenario the expansion of multiple cropped
areas is the only ending way for increasing agricultural output. The district has a cropping intensity of 115.4 which is higher than the state average 114.2.

2.11 CROPPING PATTERN

The nature of cropping pattern is considered as an important factor in determining the growth prospects for agriculture. The district exhibits a mixed cropping pattern. Kolhapur district holds a leading rank in respect of sugarcane cultivation and sugar industry. The laterite soil in Gaganbavada, Panhala, Radhanagari and Shahuwadi Talukas is conducive for raising hill millets. Paddy is grown in the talukas of Chandgad, Ajara, Gadhinglaj, Shahuwadi, Hatkanangale, Karveer, Radhanagari, Panhala and some parts of Bhudargad, Kagal, Shirol and Gaganbavada talukas which have rich and fertile soils. Rice, jawar and groundnut are cultivated in Kharif season. Sugarcane and vegetable are grown where irrigation facilities are available. The eastern taluka of Hatkanangale and Shirol focus on sugarcane, groundnut and jawar together with fruits and vegetable cultivation. Shirol taluka is leading in tomato production. Broadly speaking, the cropping pattern of the district is administered by the food grain and cash crops viz. (Rice 21%), Kharif Jawar (9 %), other minor cereals and pulses and cash crops i.e. sugarcane (13 %) and groundnut (14 %). The dam of Kalammawadi (24 TMC) which is nearing completion is expected to land to an increase in the net irrigated area of the district, particularly in the talukas of Radhanagari, Kagal and Shirol and bring about a major change in the cropping pattern of the district.

2.12 FOOD GRAIN PRODUCTION

The growth profile of the district in respect of food grain production shows the compound growth rates in cropped areas, output and yield of major crops calculates in the basis of a two point period viz. 1980-81 and 1989-90 and is not derived from fitted statistical functions. Dr. Dandge R.G. observed “Growth rates obtained from it is estimated trend functions are better and more reliable, yet in the present case compound growth rates on two points of periods do not mark much differences as compared to
growth rates based on fitted trends due to the lower magnitude of frequent random fluctuations in the series.”

The district performance of agriculture shows food grains production increased in Kolhapur by 1.46 percent during 1980. Improvement in yield of food grains played significant role in enhancing the level of output. At the crop level, output of rice increased by 0.6 % in the district and the output of wheat reduced by 4.3 %. Jawar showed an increase in output level trough improvement in yield. In case Bajara, output declined at the rate of 0.6 % mainly on account of a reduction in cropped area. Cereal production increased by 1.52 % while the performance of total pulses declined by 2.5 %. Among cash crops, the output of sugarcane increased by 3 % mainly through an expansion in the acreage under cultivation. Recently the area under oil seeds, particularly groundnut, soyabean and sunflower in increasing and shows a positive growth of recorded output.

The table No. 2.2 indicates per hectors production, total production and area under major crop in the Kolhapur district.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Production (per hec) Kg.</th>
<th>Total Production (00 tones)</th>
<th>Area under crop (in hec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2320</td>
<td>2469</td>
<td>106422.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>6300.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawar</td>
<td>1213</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>26298.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajri</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>252.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>559.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragi</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>24695.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cereals</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8300.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cereals</strong></td>
<td><strong>1815</strong></td>
<td><strong>3225</strong></td>
<td><strong>177685.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gram</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>9696.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tur</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3600.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Gram</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3199.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Gram</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1600.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masoor</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Pulses</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8493.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Pulses</strong></td>
<td><strong>537</strong></td>
<td><strong>146</strong></td>
<td><strong>27188.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground nut</td>
<td>1669</td>
<td>1043</td>
<td>62492.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>77239</td>
<td>68125</td>
<td>88199.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>588.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>555.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>2292</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>4799.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilli</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5294.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>9900.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>2667</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>38395.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note:  
1) Per hectare production in Kilogram.  
2) Total production in '00' tonnes.  
3) Area under crop in hectare.
2.13 FOREST
The total forest coverage of the district is measuring 1672 sq. kms. out of which 563 sq.kms. is a reserved forest and 417 sq.kms. is a protected forest. The forest area is about 22% of the total geographical area of the district. There are three main types of forest in the Kolhapur district.

1) The Sub-Tropical Evergreen.
2) The Moist Deciduous and the Semi Evergreen.
3) The Dry Deciduous forest.

In sub tropical evergreen forest, the principal trees are Jambul, Anjan, Surangi, Jackfruit etc. The ground covered with the flora mostly consists of Karvi, Brachan and others. In semi evergreen and moist deciduous forest, we find Amba, Nana, Sissum, Asana, Kumbhi, Bhava, Kinjal, Ain, Kinnai, Umber, Biba and others. In dry deciduous forest, the above spaces are found in very little quantity. These forests have been classified as reserve and protected forests, the practice of shifting cultivation known as 'Kumari' has caused considerable devastation to the forest. Firewood and grass are the main marketable products from this forest. The other forest products like Kaju fruit, Shikakai, Silver cotton, Ani and Wax etc. are received from the above forest.

2.14 MINERALS
The major portion of the district is covered with deccan trap. In these traps, there are vary large areas containing deposits of high grade bauxite in sufficient quantities. This is the chief mineral of economic value in the district. Bouxite is known to exist at several places like Gargoti, Dhangarwadi, Rangewadi, Udegriri, Radhanagari, Panhala fort, Amoli-Ghat, Ridge west of Nesari and Waki. Irregular nodules of Kankar occur in the soils, especially in the eastern part of the district, which on burning yields good lime, copper, gypsum, zron and kaolin are found in small quantities but are not important economically. The district is well endowed with building stones. Hard, compact, fine to medium grained Kaladgi sandstone and quartzite's are quarried for construction materials near Nesri, Harur, Gajargaon, Ajara, and Gargoti.
2.15 FISHERIES

There is an ample scope for the fishery as there are a number of rivers, natural lakes, dams, irrigation tanks, perennial ponds in the district. Vam, Alk, Dandvan, Catla, Mirgal and Gorami are a few of the important fisheries in the district. The people hailing from the tribal communities' viz. Bhoi, Koli, Gosavi and Bagadi are engaged in this profession. All these tribal resides in the village by the river banks. However, fishing does not provide a fulltime job, hence fisher man are obliged to work as form labourers to construction workers.

2.16 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

For the administrative purpose, the district is divided into twelve talukas and four sub-divisions known as presents ; such sub-divisions are -

a) Gadhinglaj - Covering Ajara, Chandgad, Shahuwadi and Kagal tahasils.

b) Karveer - Covering Karveer, Panhala and Shahuwadi and Kagal tahasil.

c) Ichalkaranji - Covering Hatkanangale and Shirol tahasil.

d) Radhanagari - Covering Bhudargad, Radhanagari and Gaganbavada tahsils.

The district collector, along with the district judge, superintendent of police, chief executive officer of the Zilla Parishad and other senior officers of the State Government, looks after the development and regulatory functions in the district. At the taluka level, the tahsildar, block development officer, judicial magistrate, Deputy Engineers and other officers look after their respective department’s development and regulatory functions.

2.17 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

2.17.1 Population

Accordingly to 2001 census, the total population of Kolhapur district is 35,15,413. It holds 9th place in Maharashtra as per census. As per the census of 2001 the population of rural area is 24.73 lakhs (70 %) and 10.30 lakhs (30 %) of the urban area. Out of the total urban population of district, 47 % population is in Kolhapur city.
and 25% population in Ichalkaranji city and the remaining 28% population is covered by the 8 municipal cities in the district.

There are 1217 villages in the district there are 12 talukas and 18 towns and 21 villages are deserted. The district has one municipal corporation, 9 municipalities, 12 panchayat samitees and 1026 Grampanchayat.10

2.17.2 Population Growth

As per 2001 census, the population of the district was 35,15,413 and the registered annual population growth rate in last decade (1991-2001) is 1.76. The urban annual growth rate is 3.24 and for rural it is 1.23. In urban areas, population growth rate is more than rural areas.11

2.17.3 Sex Ratio

According to 2001 census, in the district, there are 949 females for every thousand males. As in Kolhapur district urban sex ratio is 918 and rural sex ratio is 962. But within the district itself, sex ratio is in favour of females in five rural talukas may be due to the male dominated out migration perhaps for better employment opportunities in urban areas.

2.17.4 Literacy

The average literacy rate of Kolhapur district as per 2001 census, is 77.23 percent. There is 10.29 percent increase in average literacy rate of the district over last decade. Kolhapur district occupies fourteenth places in Maharashtra for literacy rate. Urban literacy is 86.13 percent and rural literacy is 73.41 percent. The male literacy in the district is 87 percent and female literacy is 66.38 percent and this increase is 13.3 percent compared to the last decade for female literacy. In district, Karveer taluka (83 percent) in is first in literacy and Gaganbavada (61 percent) taluka is last stage in literacy.

2.17.5 Working Population

The following table shows the distribution of the population according to working status in Kolhapur district for the year 2001.
### Table No. 2.3
#### Percentage Distribution of Total Workers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working Status</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Workers</td>
<td>1169813</td>
<td>39.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal Workers</td>
<td>209456</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Workers</td>
<td>1610316</td>
<td>53.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Workers</td>
<td>2989585</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Graph No. – 2.1
#### Percentage Distribution of Total Workers.

The table 2.3 shows that, main workers constitute 39.13 percentage of the total population in the district, while the marginal workers constitute 7.00 percent and non-workers constitute 53.87 percentage of the total population.
2.18 TRADE AND COMMERCE

The district is pioneer in trade and commerce. Chh. Shahu Maharaj established a juggery (gur) market at Shahupuri in 1895. The market is now shifted to 'Shahu Market Yard' which is a regulated Agricultural Produce Market. It is well known for jaggery trading in India. For the growth of trade and commerce ; Shahu Maharaj invited the traders from Gujrath, M.P., Rajasthan and Karnataka. They were treated respectfully and even accommodation was provided to them free of cost and concessions were given in various taxes. Because of the helping hand extended by the public, private and co-operative Banks, trade and commerce in the district flourished on larger scale. The means of communication, transportation have also helped for the upliftment. The snasthas such as the 'Shetakari Sahakari Sangh,' Kolhapur Zilla Sahakari Tambakhu Kharedhi Vikri Sangh, Shirol Taluka Sheti Sahakari Sangh, and 18 other Shakari Sanstha are working at taluka level.

The district had 12 regulated market yards consisting of four main market yards and eight sub-market yards. The main market yards are at Kolhapur, Jaysingpur, Gadchinglaj and Pethwadgaon. However, Jaysingpur Market Yard is a single market yard in the district with no sub-market yard. They have facilities for provision of storage and agriculture products. In these Market Yards paddy, Jaggery, groundnut, mage, jawer, wheat and chilies etc. are brought for sale.

The chief exports of the district are rice, sugar, chilli powder, tobacco, gur (Jaggery), cloth, oil engines, leather goods and silver ornaments from Hupri, Kolhapuri Chappals, from Kapashi and Kolhapur and gur from Malkapur. Outstanding among them is Kolhapur jaggery. Its fame and taste have crossed the boundaries of the nation and reached the countries like U.K., U.S.A., Pakistan and Gulf Countries. Hupari, develops skillful and delicate art of 'Silver Ornament.' These silver ornament making unit has a vast potential for marketing in the would market especially in Europe and middle East where imitation jewellery has a great demand.
Import includes wheat, food grains, tur, gram, medicines, grocery, machinery spare parts, cotton yarn, building materials etc. Distribution of goods beyond the whole sale market is done at market places and weekly bazaars at different places on different days of the week. A number of persons are engaged in trade and commerce in the district.¹²

2.19 INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

1.1.1. Industries in Kolhapur district

Kolhapur is listed as one of the industrially development districts of Maharashtra. Foundation of industrial development in Kolhapur district was laid down by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj in the form of stone laying of shahu mill but also on 27th Sept. 1906. This was not only the first cotton mill but also run on the principle of joint stock capital system in Kolhapur district itself. Within a year because of the financial difficulties, the mill was taken over by the Kolhapur Sansthan. In 1949 the Kolhapur Sansthan was merged into the then Bombay state. In 1928 the first powerloom factory was started in Ichalkaranji. In the course of time there was much development in this field and it became stable during the period of second world war.

The engineering industry which has made much progress in Kolhapur district came into existence in 1912. The first industrial school was established and engineering factories were established in Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji. The first sugar factory was started under the leadership of Shri. Madhan Mohan Lohia in 1939. However, the development of sugar industry is found remarkable after 1956.

Today the industries such as sugar industry, spirit and alcohol, textiles, non-material minerals, chemicals and drugs, oil engine, spare parts, aluminum vessels, silver ornaments etc. are spread all over the district.¹³

1.1.2. Present Position of Industrial Development in Kolhapur District

There are co-operative Industrial Estates in seven towns of Kolhapur district. The M.I.D.C. has developed near about 546.14 hectares of land in villages like Shirol and
Gokul Shirgaon and has started small scale and large scale industries. They include nearly 7858 small scale industries, 16 large scale industries and 27 medium scale industries. In large scale industries we have textile, oil engine, sugar factory, steel casting, milk products and milk foods etc.

Small scale industry comprises of leather, cotton yarn production etc. 'Kolhapuri Saaz' a gold plated silver decorative ornament is manufactured at Hupri. Nearly 400 small scale units employing 6000 persons are engaged in the production of these ornaments with an annual turnover of about 10 crores. Kolhapur is known for its art and handicrafts. One of its sovereign gifts to the world is spotless Kolhapuri Chappals (Slippers), which are manufactured by skilled and subtle persons who live only on this art.

1.1.3. Industrial Estates

There are 12 Industrial estates in the district and proposed mini industrial estates are at Panhala, Shahuwadi, Bhudargad, Radhanagari, Ajara and Gaganbawada.

The district industries centre (DIC), Kolhapur was established in 1979. The major objective behind it was to encourage all the small scale industrialists and bring them under one common roof. The implementation of Graduate unemployed schemes of the Government was another important aspect. The permanent small scale industries registration were nearly 9438 upto 31.3.2001. The major among the small scale units area Auto Spare part, C.I. Casting, engineering job work, Diesel engine and engine parts, Textile and Silver ornament, Chappal etc.

Permission for a total of 277 medium and major industries has been granted by the central Government and 110 units out of total have started their production. The major among them are 21 spinning mills - private and co-operative, 15 sugar industries and 21 textile mills. Remaining 53 units are of engineering, poultry, foundry, chemical, animal food etc. Total investment in these 110 units is Rs. 563 crores and there is employment generation of 55000.
2.20 CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

Kolhapur is one of the leading districts in co-operative movement in Maharashtra. Co-operative movement made a revolutionary development in various fields in the district. This development of co-operatives in district was encouraged by a particularly wise and far-sighted ruler shahu, erstwhile maharaja of Kolhapur State. Shahu is particularly known for the work he did to improve the economic welfare of the people, in particular, by improving the administration of the state, extending the rural infrastructure, developing the educational system, and encouraging co-operative activity. The first two co-operative societies Acts were passed in 1904 and 1912, shahu enacted legislation encouraged the development of co-operatives, helping in particular to establish co-operatives banks, co-operative market societies and textile mill. After the co-operative movement in Kolhapur district is broad spectrum and covers various activities such as banking, dairy, irrigation, sugar factories, spinning mills, poultry, housing, marketing, consumers, stores, fisheries, labour and credit societies etc.

Now there are about 9624 co-operatives in the district. The total number of members of these societies are 31.21 lakhs. The total share capital with these societies is 364.26 crores rupees. Out of which 25.95 crore rupees is Government share capital and 338.32 crores is their own funds. The societies have deposits of 2030.57 crore rupees and distributed loans of 3383.61 crore rupees. The position of co-operative movement in the district as on 31st March, 2005 is summarized in the table 2.4 given below.
### Table No. 2.4

**A Scenario of Co-operatives in Kolhapur District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Types of Co-operative Society</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>District Central Co-op. Bank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Primary Agricultural Credit Society</td>
<td>1,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Food grain Banks</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Primary Urban Co-op. Banks</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Urban Co-op. Credit Societies</td>
<td>2158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Wage-earners Credit Societies</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Marketing Societies</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Processing Co-op. Societies</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Agricultural Co-op. Credit Societies</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Water Supply Societies</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Handloom Co-op. Societies</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Powerloom Co-op. Societies</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Industrial Co-op. Societies</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Industrial Colonies</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Consumers Co-op. Societies</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Housing Co-op. Societies</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Labour Co-op. Societies</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Transporters Co-op. Societies</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Co-operative Sugar Factories</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Co-operative Spinning Mills</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Co-operative Fishing Societies</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Co-operative Poultry</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Co-operative Animal Husbandry Societies</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Other Co-operative Societies</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total of all Co-op. Societies</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,624</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source - The Registrar, District Co-operative Board, Kolhapur. (Report 2005-2006)
Out of total co-operative societies, the majority of co-operatives were primary milk co-operative societies (29.00), urban credit societies and Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (22.00% and 16.00%) respectively and other type of co-operative societies. The above table shows that Kolhapur district is having almost all types of co-operative societies. The district is having 62 primary urban co-operative Banks, 47 spinning mills and 17 sugar factories. The consumer co-operative societies are also leading (291) in the district.

2.21 BANKING

Banking is blood line in the economic development. There are in all 418 Bank branches, of which, Kolhapur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. (KDCC) alone has 182 branches, 17 nationalized banks of total 20 and 3 from SBI group represent at 148 places all over the district under the lead bank stewardship of Bank of India. The district has been assured with full credit support for all banking activities. The villages in the district have been divided into 168 service areas and allocated to 220 branches of commercial banks.15

2.22 SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

2.22.1 Educational Facilities

Education plays a vital role in the development of human resources and of the country. It is clear from a close relationship between education and various development issues. The district is favourable place as far as education facilities are concerned. The minimum education facilities are available in 1178 village (99.16 %) of inhabited villages. The villages have 2108 primary schools (2002-2003) including 82 schools exclusively for girls. There are 626 secondary schools (2003-2004),114 Higher Secondary Schools (2003-2004) and 78 General Colleges (2003-2004) in the district. There are also Industrial Technical Institute (ITI), engineering colleges, architecture colleges, D.Ed., Bp.Ed. and B.Ed. colleges, 110 adult literacy centres spread over 122 villages in the district. The Shivaji University is also in Kolhapur city where post graduate education is imparted and research conducted. There is also an
agricultural college in Kolhapur doing research in the field of agricultural.\textsuperscript{16}

2.22.2 Electricity

Electricity consumption from Maharashtra State Electricity Board (M.S.E.B.) in the year 2005-2006 was 1940900 thousand kilowatt per hour. Out of it 14.35\% was consumed for residential purpose and 53.38\% for industrial purpose, 24.17\% went for agricultural sector and 3.51\% for other reasons. New connection figure during the above said year was 7.01 laks.

2.22.3 Drinking Water Facilities

Drinking water facilities have become an important indicator of human development. Drinking water facilities exist in almost all villages and towns in the district. In most villages open well, tube wells and hand pump are the main sources of drinking water. In 485 villages water is supplied through taps. Rivers supply water to 478 villages and 813 (68.43\%) villages have more than one source of drinking water supply.

2.22.4 Places of Tourists

Kolhapur being a pilgrim place because of Mahalaxmi Temple, a large number of visitors visit this temple. In addition to the Mahalaxmi temple, there are number of pilgrim places like Jyotiba, Narsinhwadi, Bahubali, Kedarlings, Dewalwadi, Triboli etc. Apart from these there are some historical places like Panhala and Vishalgad where MIDC's facilities are available for the tourists. Except for being the historical fort Panhala is also a hill station. In Kolhapur district there is Dajipur wild forest where visitors pay visits to observe 'Gava Reda'. In this way large number of visitors visit places. In Kolhapur city also New Palace, old palace, historical museum, Rankala tank, where tourists use to visit. All these places give trading and allied activities like hotels, handicrafts and fancy articles etc.

2.22.5 Transportation

In Kolhapur district the length of total roads (including the road under municipality jurisdiction) in the year 2005-2006 was 9041 k.m. Out of them 1642 k.m. hot mix and 2239 k.m. were made from other resources. In Kolhapur
district the length of railway track is 35.57 k.m. and had 6 railway stations. Airport is available and a big nearest airport is at Belgum, 105 kms from Kolhapur.

### 2.22.6 Post and Telephone Service

There were 559 post offices in the district in the year 2005-2006 and 86 telegram offices. The ratio of post offices per 100 was 15. There were 225535 telephone holders in the district out of which maximum connections were given in Karveer talukas and minimum in Gaganbawada taluka.

### 2.22.7 Medical and Public Health

In the end of the year 2005-2006 there were 24 hospitals, 70 dispensaries, 4 maternity homes and 72 primary health centers, these hospitals and dispensaries had 2272 beds.

In the said year 129962 indoor and 20510 out door patients received medical attention and treatment.

### 2.23 CONCLUSIONS

Kolhapur district is the most developed district in Maharashtra. The district of Kolhapur lies in the south west of Maharashtra between 15° to 17° latitude and 73° to 74° East longitude, and spreads across the Deccan Plateau in the rain shadow region, Sahyadri Mountain ranges other southernmost tip of the state of Maharashtra. It is surrounded by Sangli district to the North, Belgaum district of Karnataka State to the east and south, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district to the west and the river Warana to the north from natural boundaries. The physical setting of Kolhapur district is divided into three posts namely Eastern ranges, Central ranges and Southern ranges. Eastern and central ranges have black soil formed from 'Lava' and at some places it has large tracks of fertile land. The western ranges are mostly hilly and have red soil. The majority area in the west is under thick forest coverage.

The rainfall range between the maximum and minimum rainfall at large. The average annual rainfall within the district varies widely from about 600 mm in the East to 6000 mm in the west. The Panghaganga, Warana, Dudhganga, Vedganga, Bhogawati, Hiranyakeshi and Ghataprabha are main rivers which flows towards east
through western Ghat. The river Panchanganga is formed by the tributaries namely the Kasari, the Kumbi, the Tulsi and the Bhogawati. In Kolhapur district the highest percentage irrigation is in Shirol taluka (i.e.30.25 %). The soil, rainfall and climate are suitable for the cultivation of tomato. Kharif and Rabbi are main agricultural seasons in Kolhapur district.

Kolhapur is one of the leading districts in co-operative movement in Maharashtra. Co-operative movement made revolutionary development in various fields of the district. Among various co-operative societies the co-operative milk societies, co-operative banks, co-operative mills are playing major role in prosperity of co-operative movement in Kolhapur district.
References


3) Ibid PP. 4, 5.

4) Ibid P.P. 192, 193.

5) Ibid PP. 7, 8, 9.

6) Lead Bank Report, Bank of India, Annual Credit Plan 2000-2001 (Kolhapur District)

7) Dr. Dandge R. G. 'Agricultural Growth Profile of Kolhapur Region' 54th Annual Conference of India Society of Agricultural Economics - 1994, P.52.

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