CHAPTER – III

PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY REGION

(SANGLI, SATARA, PARBHANI AND HINGOLI DISTRICTS)

Physical and geographical features affect the economic development of the region. Land, soil, climate, rain, availability of natural resources, high quality population, literacy rate, basic in infrastructural facilities. Availability of banks and financial institutes, rail, roads transportation facilities etc have the positive effect on the economic growth of the region and vice verse. Hence the study of geographical features is an important element in the economic development of the study region.

A) SANGLI DISTRICT:

Sanli district derives its name from headquarters town Sangli. The district forms a part of Deccan plateau. Its history is linked with the southern Maratha country. It is located in the western part of Maharashtra. It is bounded by Satara, Solapur districts to the north, Vijapur district to the east, Kolhapur and Belgum districts to the south and Ratnagiri district to the west. It was located between north latitudes 16°.41 to 17°.11 and 73°.431 to 75°.451 east latitudes.

The Sangli district covers an area 8601.5 Km² and has a population of 2583524. Out of that 1320088 were male and 1263436 were female in the year 2001.

HILLS AND MOUNTAINS:

There are two main systems of hills in the district viz. Sahyadri range and its off-shoots, and the spur of Mahadev range. The Sahyadri system includes the main range of the Sahyadris which forms the western boundary of the district.

RIVERS:

Krishna is the principal river which flows south – east through Walwa, Tasgaon and Miraj Tahsils. The Warana which is one of the main tributaries of the Krishna rises close to the western crest of Sahyadri and runs from west to east along the southern boundary of the district and Shirala and Walwa Tahsils until it joins the Krishna at Sangli. Other important rivers are Verela, Agrani, Nanni, Manganga and Bor.
CLIMATE:

The climate of this district is characterized by general dryness in the major part of the year. The rainy season starts from the middle of the June and lasts up to end of September. It is followed by sultry weather from the beginning of October to the middle of November to the end of January. Dry hot time from February to the end of March and hot weather from April to the middle of June. Seasons don’t show abrupt changes or extremes of heat or cold. In the western part of the district the climate is cool and healthy. In the hot weather which becomes chilly during the rainy season however, the plains of Walwa and Miraj tahsils have temperate climate throughout the year. Central part of the district becomes considerably hot during summer months, climate becomes hotter as one proceeds from west to east of the district on an average minimum temperature is found 14 celsius and maximum 42 celsius.

RAINFALL:

The average rainfall in the district is about- 700 m.m. the rainfall in the western portion of the district, in the regions of Sahyadri is considerably higher than in the rest of the district. It decreases from western Ghat towards the eastern portin of the district western portion of Shirala Tahsil on an average gets over 2000 mm of rainfall. In the year. The central and eastern portion gets a rainfall of 750 m.m the north eastern portion has the lowest rainfall about 500 mm in the year. The eastern Tahsils of Jath, Kavathe mahankal, Aatpadi and Khanapur are known as scarcity and drought prone areas.

SOIL:

Soil formations of Sangli district have been predominantly influenced by the three rainfall zones, of the districts. The western zone, mainly Shirala tahsil which receives very heavy rainfall has red laterite on upghats and reddish brown soil on hill slopes, the latter being developed on parent material of trap rock. The central transit zone of Krishna valley (covering area of wall partly Tasgaon and Miraj) has deep black soil of alluvial origin. It is recognized as rich agricultural tract. The third is the eastern drier zone comprising areas of eastern part of Khanapur, Miraj, Tasgaon Jath, Kavathe Mahankal, Aatpadi Tahsils consists largely of granular black soils and poor
shallow soils. Saline - alkaline soils are met with in the low lying patches in the area of low rainfall.

**LAND UTILIZATION:**

Total area of the district is 860963.17 hectares. Out of that 80.89% of the area is cultivable and percentage of irrigated area to the total cultivable area is 13.97%. this percentage is different in different Tahsils. It is 21.21% in Walwa taluka, followed by Miraj (17.48%), Tasgaon (13.95%), Kavathe Mahankal (11.29%) in remaining 4 Tahsils it is less than the district average. It is lowest (4.17%) in Shirala Taluka there are 1 major, 5- medium and 54- minor i.e. 60 total No. of irrigation projects existing in the district.

**FOREST:**

Out of the total area 860963.17 hectares of the Sangli district 43849.08 hectares are under the forest, i.e. only 5.09% area of the district is under forest. Hirda, Shikekai, Tadimodi, grazing grass and timber are important forest products in the districts.

**MAJOR CROPS:**

Kharif and Rabbi are the two important agricultural seasons in the district. Jowar, Bajara, wheat, gram, sugarcane, groundnut, turmeric, soybean, pomegranate, grapes etc. are the major crops taken both in Kharif and rabi seasons.

**MINERALS:**

Limestone, good clay for bricks and tiles is found on the banks of rivers no other important mineral is found in the district.

**FISHERIES:**

Fishing occupation is carried out in the two main rivers Krishna and Warana. There are 413 total number of tanks, total water spread area is 6388 hectares. Total fish production is 3200 M.T. total No. of fishermen are 4013 and fish seed rearing centres are 5. Commercial important varieties of fish are found in Sangli district.
INDUSTRIES:

Industrialization history of Sangli district begins with the Kirloskar brothers factory in 1901, which was established at Kundal road. Now there are 18 large scale industries. There are existing 7032 small scale industries. 10 sugar factories, and 21 cotton industries. Kirloskar brothers engineering concern, Madhavnagar cotton mill and Marathe engineering industries are important industrial units. Apart from these cement products, foundries, engineering units, leather products, preparation of gold and silver ornaments coal and brass smithy, preparation of iron tools carpentry, pottery, blanket weaving, sitar making etc are existing sitar and other musical instruments are exported from the district.

TRADE AND COMMERCE:

The main articles of exports are groundnut, yarn, cloth, gur, grapes turmeric, electric motors, machinery spare parts on the other hand sugarcane, cotton, jowar, and casting iron are the main articles of import. Agriculture produce is collected from the producers mainly at Sangli, Tasgaon Takari trading centers.

POPULATION:

According to 2001 census, the population sangli district was 2583524 which includes 1320088 male and 1263436 females according to 2001 census male – female ratio was 100 : 850. Out of that 78.48% was rural and 21.52% was urban population. The literacy rate was 76.70% male and female literacy rate was 86.25% and 66.88% respectively.

URBAN CENTRES:

According to 1981 census there wee existing 8 total number of towns in the Sangli district out of those two (Sangli and Miraj) are class – I, five towns i.e. Tasgaon, Kirloskarwadi, Vita, Urun–Islampur and Ashta were class – III, and remaining Madhavnagar was class - IV town Sangli, Miraj, Madhavnagar found urban agglomeration. Sangli district has an average density of 301 person per km$^2$ in 2001. This is somewhat higher than state average. There is found talukawise variation in density. Miraj taluka shows highest density with 547 persons km$^2$. On the contrary Jat taluka shows thin density with 96 persons per km$^2$. 
LITERACY:

According to the 2001 census Sangli district shows 76.70% of the literate population. Literacy rates of male and female population shows variation. There was found 74.88% of male population and 49.94% of female population literate.

WORKING POPULATION:

Working population means the persons engaged in economically productive activity. According to the 2001 census 37.91% of male population was working population and 24.75% of female population was working population i.e. 62.66% of total working population was prevailing in Sangli district.

CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR:

There are 5428 total co-operative societies existing in sangli district out of those 10 were co-operative sugar factories and 21- cotton industries.

BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:

Economic development of the region depends upon the availability of basic infrastructural facilities viz. Roads, railway, transportation & communication, banks and financial institutes, educational facilities, etc.

There are 173.73 ms total railway tract is existing, out of that 81.10 kms is broadguage. 2272 kms of village roads, 30 kms of national high 921 kms of state highway and 1983 kms of district roads are existing.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:

In Sangli district there are 1561 primary schools, 476 secondary schools, 117 Jr. & Sr. colleges, 11, D. Ed / B.P.Ed, 1- Law college, and 2 – Medical, Engineering, Polytechnic and Pharmacy colleges were existing as well as 9 – Industrial Training institutes are working in 1991. While in 2001, total no. of primary school was 1824, secondary and higher secondary schools were 381 and colleges were 32. Thus, Sangli, district is a educationally well developed district in the state.
B) SATARA DISTRICT:

Satara district is located in the western part of Maharashtra. It is situated in river basins of Bhima and Krishna rivers. The Satara district extends between 17°51' and 18°11' north latitude and 73°33' and 74°54' East longitude. It is bounded by Pune district to the north, Solapur district to the east, Sangli district to the south and Ratnagiri district to the west, Raigad district lies to its north west Satara district covers an area of 10484 km². It ranks 17th in area in state. Sahayadri and Mahadeo are the two main systems of hill ranges in the district. Sahyadri range runs in north south direction and Mahadeo range stretches east and south east wards. Expect the hills in Mahabaleshwar and Koyana valley, all other hills are low, barren and rugged. Mahabaleshwar with an altitude of 1436 meters is the highest point in the district its total geographical area is 10484 km².

CLIMATE:

In Satara district, the seasons show local variations. In the western part climate is local variations. In the western part climate is cool and healthy than eastern part. The plains of Wai have temperate climate throughout the year. In the central part there is considerable heat during hot months. In general warmth increases from western part to eastern part. In the district minimum temperature was found 11.6 celsius and maximum temperature was 37.5 celsius.

RIVERS:

Krishna and Koyana are the main rivers of the Satara district Krishna is one of the three largest sacred rivers in south India. Approximately 172 kms of the rivers course falls inside the district Kudal, Urmodi, Venna and Tarali are small feeder rivers of Krishna. Koyana is the largest tributary of the Krishna in the district Neera and Managanga rivers are the two representative of the Bhima drainage in the north and north eastern parts of the district respectively.

RAIN FALL:

On an average 1426 mm rain falls in the district. It is not uniform throughout the district. Within the district it reseeds from west to east. The extreme western part gets over 5000 mm of rainfall, while the extreme eastern part receives rainfall
between 1200 mm. to 2000 mm. In the central Zone. Rainfall varies from 600 mm to 1200 mm. The normal annual rainfall is maximum 6182.3 mm in Mahabaleshwar and minimum 473 mm in Phaltan about 85% of the rainfall is received during the monsoon months of June to September.

SOIL:

The soil in the district is observed to be of different textures. In the west, it is formed from red laterite of the ghats. Rich black soil is found in the low lands of the valleys of Krishna and Koyana rivers flowing through Wai, Jaoli, and Patan Talukas soil of the central region consists of medium to deep black alluvium. Krishna valley soils are said of be the richest in the Deccan and especially the part of Krishna valley falling in the Satara and Karad talukas, most part of it is finest black alluvium highly retentive to moisture. The soil in Khandala and Phaltan talukas is poor and stony near the hills. However along the Nira river and its tributaries there are good black soil is poor shallow and whitish.

LAND UTILIZATION:

Total area of the Satara district is 1035777.96 Hectares out of that 142000 hectares i.e. 13.29% of the total geographical area of the district is under forest. The major forest produce in the district includes timber, fire wood and Characoal among the minor forest produce are Grass, Hirda, Shikeki, Apta and Tembhurni leaves. The district under cultivation is 181.700 Hectares i.e. 72.62% of the total cultivable are is irrigated. Phaltan is the only taluka in the district where more than 1/3 rd (35.50%) of the cultivable area is irrigated There are two major projects, 9 medium Projects of irrigation are existing. In Krishna Khore there are 10 major, 13 medium and 80 minor projects i.e. 103 total no of irrigation projects are in progress by Krishna valley development corporation.

MAJOR CROPS:

In Satara district Bajara, Jawar, Wheat, Rice, Ghewada, Gram, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Potato and soybean are the major crops taken in various parts of the district.
MINERALS:

Building stone, lime-stone are low grade iron ore, good quality of clay for making bricks and tiles are found in Satara district.

FISHERIES:

The length of perennial rivers in the district is 184 Kms. There are 753 total No. of tanks. The commercially important varieties of fish found in the district. Total water spread area is 14371 hectares, area under fish culture is 14000 hectares. Total water spread is 14000 hectares. Total fish production is 3900 MT. total No. of co-operative societies are 47 and No. of fisherman are 5000. At Dhom there is government fish seed farm. And there are 2 fish seed rearing centers are working.

INDUSTRIES:

There are 5 industrial estates in Satara district, and 5390 regional small scale industries are existing. Also six sugar factories are working some cement product industries, the Nimbaker seeds establishment produces various hybrid seeds.

TRADE AND COMMERCE:

The agricultural produce of the district is collected at the trading centers of Karad, Satara, Koregaon and Phaltan towns. The major portion of foodgrains, oilseeds, turmeric, cotton, gur, sugar etc. collected meets the local requirements within the district. However some quantity of the same are being exported to the districts of Ratnagiri, Pune, Gr. Mumbai. The chief articles of the imports in the district include salts, coconuts, betelnuts, dates groceries, copper and brass pots, cloth etc.

TOURIST PLACES:

The hill resorts Mahabaleswar & Panchgani are important tourist centers in the districts. Musems at Aundh and Shivaji muesems at Satara have archaeological importance. Yemai fair at Aundh, Mahadeo fair at Shingarpur, Ramdas fair at Chafl and Parali (Sajjangad) and Khandoba fair at Pali have big religious importance. Historically, Satara, Phaltan, Aundh, and Pratapgad are important places of tourism in the district.
POPULATION:

According to the 2001, census Satara district total population was 2796906. Out of that 1402301 was male and 1394605 was female population in the year 2001 sex ratio was 995 : 1000 as female-male, literacy rate was 78.52% out of that 88.45% was male and 68.71% was female literacy rate in 2001.

Satara district has an average density 266.77 per Km$^2$ in 2001. Within the district there is found wide variations Karad taluka is thickly populated and man taluka is least populated as compare to the others.

URBAN CENTERS:

According to the 1981 censura 13.07% population was urban. There are 10 towns. Satara and Karad are class – III towns, Phaltan & Wai are class III towns, Mhasvad, Koregaon, Rahimatpur and Satara-road are class – IV and Mahabaleshwar and Panchgani are class –V towns. There is no urban agglomeration.

WORKING POPULATION:

The persons engaged in productive activities are called working population. According to the 2001 census 38.40% of male and 28.33% of female population was working population i.e. 66.73% of total working population was existing.

CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR:

There are 5059 total No. of Co-operative societies out of those 873 are PACs. As wells as there are 12 co-operative sugar factories and 8 – spinning mills.

BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:

In Satara district there is existing total railway track of 124 Kms total no. of villages connected by roads are 1166. Total road length in the district is 10367 Kms. National highway passing is of 130 kms, state highway 963 Kms is prevailing.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPH:

The villages of 44.32% in the district have post and telegraph facility and they account 71.51% of rural population. Market /Hat is being held only in 137 (9.67)
villages in the district. These villages account for 26.46% of the district rural population. Other villages have available market facility at 5 to 10 Kms. distance.

COMMUNICATIONS:

In the district 842 villages have bus stop, railway station, waterway within the village and they serve more than 78.53% of the rural population. Other villages lied within the distance 5 to 10 Kms from these facilities 36.98% villages in the district are approachable by Pucca roads and they constitute 53.09% of the rural population. The 79.39% of villages in Satara district have power supply.

EDUCATION FACILITIES:

In the year 2000, there were 2579 primary schools, 426 and higher secondary schools and 31 Sr. colleges were existing in Satara district.

C) PARBHANI AND HINGOLI DISTRICTS:

Till the year 1991, Hingoli was a one of the Talukas of Parbhani district, but in the year 1999. Parbhani district is divided into two and along with Parbhani district new Hingoli district is set up and hence the new Hingoli district came in to existence. While studing the physical, social and economic features of these two districts all the features are similar and they are alike Parbhani district. Therefore physical, social and economic features of these two districts are not written separate but uniquely.

Parbhani and Hingoli districts are situated in the central part of Maharashtra and lies between $18^045^1$ and $20^03^1$ north latitudes and $76^012^1$ and $77^029^1$ east longitudes Parbhani district together with Hingoli has an area of 11041.00 sq. Kms. Among the 30 districts in the state, it ranks 11$^{th}$ in terms of area and 17$^{th}$ in terms of population. The district is surrounded by Buldana and Akola districts to the north, Yavatmal district to the south west and Jalana district to the west.

The entire district of Parbhani forms a part of the Deccan plateau. The general elevation is about 457 meters above the sea level. The elevation varies from 579.73 meters in the Jintur range to 366 meters on the bank of Godavari river.

The terrain is hilly and rugged in the north-west and north east, where as the land in the southern and eastern parts of the district is flat and plain. The Jintur range is a chain of residual hills which is a part of the Ajantha range and has a general west-
north, west to east, south-east, trend Purna flows in this hilly tract. Much of this region is covered by scrub, grass, medium size trees. Balaghat range and its minor member prevail at the south of the Godavari river.

**RIVERS:**

The Godavari rivers in the Sahayadri range in Nashik district. Which flows through Parbhani district about 150 kms. But the direct drainage is only 16 kms. width on either side. There are several minor streams as Wan, Purna, Macchili, Galati, Dhond, Dudhana, Penganga, etc. are tribute rivers of the Godavari River.

**CLIMATE:**

The climate of the district is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided in to four seasons the cold seasons from December to February, it is followed by the hot seasons from March to May, June to September follows south-west monsoon by the post monsoon season in October to November.

Towards the end of November temperature begin to fall rapidly and December is the coldest month of the year with the mean daily minimum temperature 12.6\(^{0}\) celcius. Minimum temperature drops to 5\(^{0}\) to 6\(^{0}\) centigrade May is hottest month of the year, in this month mean daily maximum temperature is found at 41.9\(^{0}\) centigrade. With south – west monsoon is the second week of the June temperature falls and whether remains pleasant.

**RAINFALL:**

The average annual rainfall in the district is 888.5 mm. which increases from west to east most of the annual rainfall receives from south west monsoon season.

There is some what variation in various parts of the district.

**SOIL:**

The soils of the district is mostly black and vary in texture from clay to clay loams. Sandy loam soils are present in hilly areas. Light soils are more suitable for kharif crops. While deep soils are more favorable to rabbi crops soils of the district is classified as Kharbad, medium, kali and chopani.
CROPPING PATTERN:

In kharif seasons Jowar, Bajari, Groundnut, Tur, Cotton, etc. crops are taken, and in rabbi season cotton, Jowar. Wheat, grams, crops are taken.

LAND UTILIZATION:

Out of the 138124.84 hectares of the total village area only 136.18 hectares area is covered under forest. 1450.87 hectares areas is irrigated by different sources i.e. 10.50% of the area is irrigated. 2976.57 hectares land is not available for cultivation. Total area of the district is 1091569.02 hectares. i.e. 88.73% and 7.31% irrigated area.

MINERALS:

In Parbhani district laterite rock is found. Which is hard and massive. Trap rocks i.e. building stones, road metal railway ballast is found, as well as lime stones are prevalent in this district.

FISHERIES:

Fishing is carried out as a part time occupation in rivers, tanks and reservoirs and irrigation projects. wmbat, tambu, dhol, murrel, tambir, and singhi are some of the commercial verities of fishes is found is the district. Fast growing varieties like Rahu, catle and mrigal are from Calcutta and are stocked in imported from Culcutta and are stocked in reservoirs and tanks, so as to argument the supply of fish. This occupation provided an additional source of gainful employment to the fishermen in the district.

IRRIGATED AND UNIRRIGATED AREA:

The total irrigated area by various sources in the district is 70806.67 hectares. There are 1469 villages in Parbhani district out of those 1179 (80.29%) villages have the irrigated area, only 16 villages irrigation is done by well. In the district out of total irrigated area 51% is irrigated by the government canal, followed by 44% by the well with electricity. The irrigated area by river is 3.80%, by Tank 0.64% and other sources by 0.18%.
TRADE AND COMMERCE:

Weekly market are held in 109 (7.42%) villages in the district these villages are located at 15 to 16 kms from urban centres. on the contrary 1360 (92.58%) villages have not weekly market facility.

POPULATION:

According to the 1991 census total population of the district was 78937187. Out of that 40825618 were males and 38111569 were females. Density of the population was 192 per Km$^2$ in 1991. Sex ratio was 1000 : 953 literacy rate was 67.04% out of that male literacy was 80.58% and female literacy was 52.98 in Parbhani district and it was 66.86% in Hingoli district, male 81.11 % and female–51.96 % in 2001. The urban population was 22.51%.

WORKING POPULATION:

In the year 1991, proposition of main workers was 39.28% and marginal workers was 3.68% i.e. total working population of the district was 42.96% out of total population 57.04% population was non working in the district. Occupational distribution of the workers was as cultivators 38.95, agricultural labourers 41.42%, livestock ; forest fishing, hunding, plantation orchards and alised activities 1.29%, mining and quarrying 0.12%, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry 1.27%, other than household industry 2.99%, constructions 1.74% Trade and Commerce 4.55%, Transport. Storage and communications 1.45% and other services 6.22%. This proportion of working population in Parbhani district was 66.59 and in Hingoli 80.09% in the year 2001.

TOWNS AND URBAN CENTRES:

According to the 1991 census there were 11 total no. of towns existing in the district out of those 1 town was Class I, 1 town was Class II, 7 towns were Class III, and 2 towns were Class IV.

BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:

Out of 11 towns 6 towns have been connected with rail route rail road length in the district is 259 Kms. The district doesn’t have navigable waterway facility bus
routes. 72.09% villages have some type of communication facility available in the district. The aggregate population of the villages with communication facilities works out of 79.45% of the rural population of the district. But 410 villages (27.91%) villages don’t have any communication facility available postal facility is available to 271 (18.45%) villages out of 1469. They serves (40.73%) of rural population.

**APPROACH ROAD:**

Roads act as a full factor for the development and upflitment of an area. The length of the roads in the district was & 5640 &5637 kms in Parbhani and Hingoli districts in 2001, respectively.

The roads length in the district are classified as cement concrete 98.10 Kms, black topped 929.55 kms water bound macadam 3866.29 kms. And others 1027.29 kms.

No national highway is available, state highway is of 161.75 kms, other state highways is of 971.31 kms, major district roads of 2509.75 kms and village roads of 1872.90 kms was existed in 1989. There were 1435 total no. of educational institutes in districts i.e. 97.69% village population is covered.

**POWER SUPPLY:**

In Parbhani district out of 1469 total villages 1452 villages i.e. 98.84% and all urban units in the district have provided this facility.

**INDUSTRIES:**

Parbhani district is industrially backward district in the state. Ginning and pressing is the important industry in the district followed by oil mills. Oil mills are run seasonly. Wool weaving industries leather, goods, brick making, pottery making, quarrying, gur making and oil ghanis are found in various towns in the district. Tanning and leather industries are also existing cement pipes, there are industrial estates in Parbhani, Hingoli, and Sailu. Marathawada Development Corporation is assisting to the unemployed people. In addition the district khadi gramodyog development corporation is also functioning for the development of small scale industries also, three sugar factories are working each there were total no. of 123
factories existing in the district in 1991. Also 3 and 1 cotton ginning and pressing mills were working respectively in Parbhani and Hingoli districts.

**BANKING INSTITUTES:**

There were 104 total no of scheduled banks and 15 co-operative banks working in Parbhani district in 1991. About 40% banks were found in Parbhani and Hingoli towns. State bank of Hyderabad was working as a treasury, total no. of branches were found nationalized 131 and co-operative 415 in Parbhani and 56 and 424 in Hingoli districts.

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES:**

In the year 2001, in Parbhani district total No. of primary schools was 1072, secondary and higher secondary school was 155 and colleges was 14. In Hingoli district total no. of primary schools was 828, secondary and higher secondary schools was 105 and colleges were 03.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

1) As compare to these four districts Satara district found more hilly region.
2) Sangli and Satara districts having relatively cold climate than Parbhani and Hingoli districts.
3) Sangli, Satara, Parbhani and Hingoli districts respectively have 5.09%, 13.29% and 0.098% area under forest cover. It shows that relatively Satara district have more forest area and on the contrary, Parbhani and Hingoli shows least area under forest.
4) In regards to the total cultivable area Parbhani and Hingoli districts rank first (87.73%), Sangli district ranks second (80.89%) and Satara district ranks least (72.62%).
5) Sangli, Satara, Parbhani and Hingoli district have on an average, annual rainfall respectively as 700 mm. 1426 mm and 888.5 mm. i.e. Satara ranks first and Sangli ranks least.
6) In regards to the total irrigated area Sangli 13.97%, Satara 12.56%, Parbhani and Hingoli 7.31%. it means that Sangli ranks first and Hingoli ranks least regarding the total irrigated area.
Both kharif and rabi crops are taken in all these four districts viz. Jowar, Bajara, Rice, wheat, Groundnut, soyabean, sugar cane but Sangli district dominates by taking the sugarcane and grapes, soyabean cash crops to other districts. While Parbhani and Hingoli districts dominates by taking cotton, Grams cash crops to remaining districts.

In regards to the industrial development Sangli ranks first, Satara second, Parbhani and Hingoli ranks least.

Basic infrastructural development reveals that Sangli and Satara district found well relatively to the Parbhani and Hingoli district.

In respect of population density Sangli district shows 301 persons km$^2$, Satara 267/ km$^2$. Parbhani and Hingoli reveal 229 and 218 prosper km$^2$. It means Sangli and Satara district relatively have thickly populated than Parbhani and Hingoli districts.

In the year proportion of male female population i.e. sex ratio was found in as Sangli district 1000:957, Satara 1000:955, Parbhani 1000:957 and Hingoli 1000:953. It means Satara district showed better and Hingoli district showed least better sex ratio in the year 1991.

In regards to the districts working population Sangli, showed 62.66%, Satara 66.73%, and Parbhani showed 66.59% and Hingoli district showed 80.09% of total working population in 2001. Hingoli remained first and Sangli district remained least in rank regarding working population.

In respect of industrialization Sangli and Satara ranks first and second, while Parbhani and Hingoli ranks least. Similar result is found in regards to the development of co-operative movement.

Thus, Sangli and Satara districts are relatively developed districts as compare to the Parbhani and Hingoli districts.
REFERENCES:
4) “PARBHANI and HINGOLI Districts census Hand Book” published by the Maharashtra census Directorate.