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A Geographical Location of Sangli District

Vidyadevi R. Patil

Principal

Abstract:

The topographical condition contrasts from the locale to district. It can not be homogeneous in nature. The common state of any geological area contrasts from other in appreciation of atmosphere, soil sort, editing example and so on. Such condition affectson living standard of the individuals. The nourishment propensities, attire, celebrations of the individuals, rely on the common state of the district.

KEYWORDS-

Geographical Location, Sangli District, Topographical Condition, Homogeneous In Nature.

INTRODUCTION

A region can be a district and known as authoritative unit of the state. Sangli area is one of the 35 locale of the state Maharashtra. When we ponder the training of the group of a specific district then we must study the characteristic condition and its impact on the living state of the populace of that locale. The present study is connected with the area Sangli and henceforth the specialist has attempted to get the data regarding the regular condition and also distinctive angles identified with living standard of the individuals in this section.

1.SHORT HISTORY OF SANGLI DISTRICT :-

The area gets -the name from its head quarter's city Sangli; which was royal state and now structures a piece of the region The locale structures a piece of Deccan Plateau After the demise of the incredible ruler Ashtokam 236 B.c., this district saw the ascent and the fall of the traditions of Sctvahans, Rashtrakuls, Chajukyans and the Bahamani lord. After theinvasion of Devagiri by Ala-uddin-khilji, the Deccan passed under the overlordship of Delhi Emperor. The primary Mughal intrusion in Deccan started in 1595 amid the time of Akbar. The histoiy of the locale is stamped by drawn out battle for mastery among the powers of Mughal and Marathas. Marathas having a place with the Patwardhan family are said to have been the leaders of little states, for example, Sangli, Miraj and Tasgaon which went under the command of the British in 1818-1819, lastly they were united with the condition of Bombay amid the post autonomy period in 1948.

Sangli locale was structured in 1949 by the exchange of Tasgaon, Khanapur (Vita), Walwa and Shiralatalukas of old Satara region Two more talukasmiraj and Jat were shaped out the piece of the states and combined into new area. Then again, the locale named as sangli in 1960. In 1965 two talukas viz. Miraj and Khanapur were splitted and two new talukaskavathe- Mahankal and Atpadi were added to the oiginal set-up of six tehsils Miraj,khanapur, Tasgaon, Jat, Atpadi, Shirala, Walwa, Kavathe-Mahankal are eight Talukas.

For regulatory reason the area is partitioned into sub divisions of Walwa, Miraj-and eight tehsils.

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The region authority along with the locale Judge, Police-Superintendent, Chief Executive officer of Zillaparishad and such other senior officers of the state. Government take care of the improvement and administrative capacities in the region. At the tehsil level, the Tahsildar, Block Development officer, Judicial Magistrate, Dy. Specialists and other such officers take care of their individual divisions for the advancement work and administrative capacities.

2.FORMATION OF ZILLAPARISHAD AND PANCHAYAT SAMITIES –

With a perspective to advance the advancement of just establishments and to secure more noteworthy support by the individuals being developed arrangements and in nearby and government undertakings by decentralization of forces and capacities, Zillaparishad and Panchayatsamiti (C.d.block) have been made in the locale of the state in the year 1962, under the Maharashtra Zillaparishad and Panchayatsamities Act of 1962. The Jurisdiction of Zillaparishad and the Panchayatsamities (C.d.blocks) compare to the locale and tehsil Boundries with the exception of that the Municipal urban areas are not secured by them.

The Zillaparishad chooses its President and VP and Chairman of its committees from among the chosen parts. The term of office of the parts is of five years. An officer of the Zillaparishad in the senior scale of I.a.s. is deputed by the state Government as the CEO for the regulatory work.

The Panchayatsamitis have a chosen Chairman and Dy. Director. The Block advancement officer acts as the secretary to the Panchayatsamities. The Executive power with the end goal of completing the exercises at Block level is the Block improvement officer.

For urban region a councillor from each of the wards is chosen and his term is of five years. There are President and VP as in the event of Zillaparishad and boss officer, for regular organization in the city. In organization I.a.s. evaluation officer is deputed by the state Government as Municipal official who is in charge of normal organization and other Executive work.

3. SANGLI DISTRICT LOCATION :-

Sangli region is one of the southern area of Maharashtra and is separated of the Deccan Plateau. It is encompassed by satara and Solapur area to the north, Karnataka state to the East-south, Kolhapur region to the south- west and it likewise has a little limit with Ratnagiri locale in the west. The zone of the area 8572 k.m.2 and it has populace of 22,09,488 according to the registration of 1991. The thickness of populace is 258 every k.m. which is marginally higher contrasted with state in general. It positions 21st as far as range and fifteenth regarding populace among the locale of the state. Sangli is one of the better created, urbanized and mechanical region in the state. The headquarter of the region is at sangli, a city with a populace of 2,26,510. It is a generally associated by streets and rail.

There are primarily two bowls, Krishna and Man which are generally low lying. They have a tallness in the middle of 500 to 600 meters. The Krishna bowl is a created, urbanized and industrialized piece of locale. The Krishna structures the principle stream arrangement of the area, however Shirala tehsil in the west may be depicted as having a place with the Warana, the eastern piece of the district as having a place with the Man. The Krishna is one of the three greatest waterways of Southern India. Like the Godavari and the Caverry the Krishna climbs to the east of the Sahyadri and in the wake of venturing to every part of the whole expansiveness of the landmass falls into the Bay of Bengal. Inside the locale it streams for a separation of around 108 kms and is joined by wama and Yerala, The Man stream as just around 16kms of its course inside the region, yet along with its tributaries is in charge of emptying the north eastern piece of Khanapur and Miraj tehsil and the northern piece of Jat tehsil into the Bhima waterway.

4. ATMOSPHERE :-

The atmosphere of the locale is described by general dryness during the time with the exception of amid the south-western rainstorm season. The icy season is from December to the center of February. The hot season is from March to May. For the most part, June to September is the south-west rainstorm season and October-November constitute the post storm season.

The normal yearly rain fall in the area is 692.5mm. As a rule, the downpour fall diminishes from West to East, The western piece of locale gets in excess of 2000mm downpour fall, while in the eastern part, the downpour fall is just around 500mm. The downpour fall at individual stations show impressive variety from year to year. A large portion of the downpour fall is gotten amid the south-west storm season. Some downpour fall is as thunder showers which may happen in May. In the western parts, the atmosphere is cool and solid in the hot season however gets nippy amid the stormy season. In parts of Walwa and Miraj tehsils, the atmosphere is pleasant. The temperature increments as one returns from west to east side of the locale.

In the post storm, frosty and summer season, the air is dry, while amid the south-west rainstorm season the air is moist. Skies are by and large clean with the exception of amid the south-west rainstorm.



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Winds are light to direct yet amid the south-west rainstorm season, they get to be stronger.

5. SOILS :-

Topographically, the whole region is contained Deccan trap with intertrappen couches. The traps are pretty much uniform in sythesis to basalt and are dull light black or greenish ash in shade. The Deccan magma flows are normally found as on a level plane slept with sheets.

The dirt of the region are basically gotten from fundamental basalt and under distinctive climatic condition show varieties in composition and the structure. They change from profound dark soils in the waterway valleys to shallow murum red or ash in the sloping zones. Laterite soils happen on up-ghats in the great western piece of the region, which gets overwhelming precipitation fall. Under overwhelming precipitation fall conditions draining has occurred. These dirt are poor in fruitfulness and are chiefly suitable for rice and millet. Profound dark soil of the Krishna valley happen especially in the ranges having guaranteed downpour fall. They have great physical condition, earth composition and granular to scrap structure. These are the rich soils, profoundly retentive of dampness and give guard crops.

Medium profound soils happen in the zone of the locale where the precipitation is low They are rosy tan in shade. They are loamy sands to sandy earth in composition and are typically structureless. Profound soils from the low precipitation zones create soluble conditions. They are dim tan in shade and have a sandy loamy surface and blockly structure, sodium immersion is high showing the weakened conditions. The dirt are poor in plant supplements unless recovery measures are received. Ordinary yields of harvests or normal yields of products are not acquired.

The deccan traps are for the most part ailing in minerals of monetary essentialness yet being hard and tough are most suitable as building materials. They are additionally required as street metal and the line weight, some limestone stores happen around miraj yet the quality is not uniform. They don't appear to be valuable for concrete industry. Great mud for blocks and tiles is discovered on the banks of rivers. No other mineral of criticalness is known to happen in whatever other piece of the region.

6. LODGING INFORMATION OF THE REGION SANGLI :-

As indicated by Indian evaluation a "family unit" is a gathering of individuals who regularly live respectively and take their dinners from a typical kitchen unless the works kept them from doing so. A "family unit" may be of the persons related by blood or inconsequential persons or blend of both, there may be a solitary part or more than one part family. Family of just inconsequential individual termed as institutional households, include lodgings, inns, jails, hotels, ashrams, and so forth.

Houseless populace or houseless families incorporate persons who don't have any haven. They quite recently live on road or on open spaces not fitting in with them, like arrangements, track stages, and so on without raising any kind of building. There are 4,07,620 possessed private houses and 4,23,305 family units in the area. Among the eight tehsils of region Miraj tehsils stands first in admiration of number of possessed private houses and family unit. The 1991 registration have enrolled 2,732 houseless family units and 372 institutional house holds in the locale sangli. insangli region 71.63 percent of every last one of houses are utilized as homes, and 9.52 percent of the houses appeared for be empty and 14.55 percent are utilized as non-private purposes and staying 4.37 percent of houses are utilized as habitations as a part of blend with whatever other employments.

In rustic territory 72.54 percent houses are utilized as abiding reason 9.12 percent houses are empty and 13.48 percent are utilized for non-residential purposes and staying 4.88 percent of the houses are utilized for private and non-private purposes. What's more comparably in urban region 68.80 percent houses are utilized for private reason just and 10.75 percent houses are empty at the time of house posting 17.73 percent houses are utilized for non-private reason and other 2.73 percent of the houses are utilized as living arrangements as a part of blend with whatever other uses. the rate of accomodation in inns, shops, business places, processing plants, sanctuaries and so on in urban is higher (11.12) than in country (5.00).

7. CONVEYANCE OF POPULACE IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS :-

As indicated by the 1991 registration the aggregate populace of sangli region is 22,09,488 having 11,28,521 guys and 10,80,967 females. Subsequently, Sangli has 2.80 percent of State's populace in excess of 2.78 percent of its territory. The Miraj tehsil (6,34,639) is the most crowded and Atpadi tehsils (1,11,557) is the slightest among the eight tehsils. Different tehsils in place of their size of the populace are-(1) Walwa-3,63,244, (2) Tasgaon-3,39,710, (3) Khanapur- 2,54,017, (4) Jat-2,40,647, (5) Shirala-1,47,773, (6) kavathemahankal- 1,17,901.

Out of aggregate populace of the locale, 17,07,041 persons (77.26 %) are living in rustic territories and staying 5,02,447 persons (22.74 %) are dwelling in urban regions. The normal number of towns every hundred possessed towns is frequently considered as an index of urbanization. In Sangli locale there are 1.11



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towns for each hundred possessed towns. Along these lines, sangli region is plainly one of the less urbanised district in the state. and 4 are non-occupied.

Sangli area has 727 towns and among these 723 are possessed and 4 are non-inhabited. the provincial populace is circulated among 723 towns of 8 tehsils. The normal number of occupied towns every tehsil comes to around 90. Tasgaon tehsil is the biggest tehsil regarding country populace representing 18.18 percent of the aggregate provincial populace. Jat as far as rustic territories representing 26.60 percent of the aggregate rustic regions.

The urban populace is dispersed among 8 units of which 6 are municipal towns and 2 are evaluation towns. Sangli is the most crowded town. There is no town in the locale which has short of what 5,000 populace. The table No.3.1 gives the urban populace dwelling in different towns.

Table 3.1
Towns and their population in 1991.

Sr. No.	Name of the Town	Population		
		male	female	total
1	Ashta	14027	13378	27405
2	Madhavnagar	6230	5604	11834
3	Ramanandnagar	3819	3603	7422
4	Miraj	64415	60992	125407
5	Sangli	117823	108687	226510
6	Tasgaon	15204	14188	29392
7	Urun- Islampur	22095	20364	42459
8	Vita	16461	15557	32018
District total		260074	242373	502447

Source- (District registration book.)

Note-Ramanandnagar town has been pronounced as new evaluation town in 1991 and Kirloskarwadi town of 1981 has been declassified in 1991 and treated as provincial.

The table given beneath gives towns by Population in every C.d. Square of the locale.

Table No.3.2
Distribution of villages by population Ranges in 1991.

Sr. No	Name of C.D. blocks	No. of inhabited villages	No. of villages in each range 1 of population					
			less than 200	200 to 499	500 to 1999	2000 to 4999	5000 to 9999	10,000 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Miraj	64	-	03	20	23	10	08
2	Tasgaon	104	-	04	48	33	13	06
3	Khanapur	120	01	08	72	33	06	-
4	Atpadi	60	-	06	37	14	02	01
5	Jat	118	-	04	76	32	05	01
6	K. Mahankal	60	-	03	36	19	01	01
7	Walawa	94	-	02	45	27	18	02
8	Shirala	103	10	15	59	16	02	01
District total		723	11	45	393	197	57	20

Source – District enumeration book.

Out of the 723 aggregate towns of the area, 11 towns are little measured (1.52%) with a populace of 20045 (6.22%) and in the size 10,000 or more, there are 20 towns (2.77%). On a normal a town has a populace of 2361 persons and zone is 11.36 km² every occupied town.

Inside the 8 tehsils of the locale, rate of little estimated (less than 500) towns is the most noteworthy in Shirala tehsil (24.27%) and least in the Walwa tehsil (2.13%). The rate of medium estimated (500 to 2000) towns is the most elevated in Jat tehsil (64.40%) and the least in the Miraj tehsil (31.25%). The rate of extensive measured (2000 to 5000) towns is the most astounding in Miraj tehsil (35.94%) and the least in the Shirala tehsil (15.54%). There are 77 extensive measured towns (5000 or more) and among

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them 3/401 have been placed in Miraj, Tasgaon and Walwa tehsil of the region.

8. POPULATION GROWTH RATE :-

Amid the years 1981-91 there has been an expansion of 3,75,195 persons. The one decade development rate of the locale which works out to 20.45 percent is lower as contrasted and the development rate of Maharashtra State (25.73%).

All the tehsils in the locale have enlisted positive development rate and Atpadi tehsil has enrolled the most astounding development rate (32.78%) and Tasgaon tehsil has recorded the least development of 13.02 percent. Miraj, Atpadi, tehsil has enlisted the development rate beneath the locale level.

The normal development rates for the provincial and urban zones of the region are 18.53 and 27.50 percent separately. The tehsils Atpadi, Jat, Kav.mahankal and Shirala don't have urban territories. It might be watched that there is a slight increment in the rate of urban populace in all towns with the exception of Tasgaon, where the rate of urban populace is diminished extensively from 15.53 to 8.65 percent amid most recent ten years. The towns Ashta, Sangli, Urun-Islampur and Vita have recorded higher development rate than locale level(27.50%).

9. DENSITY OF POPULATION :-

The general thickness of populace in Sangli is 258 persons every square km and it is marginally higher than state, normal of 257. Among the all locale of the state, Sangli holds the seventh spot. As a general propensity, Sangli area excessively shows an impressive high urban thickness i.e. 1586 persons every square kilometer of urban zone. Furthermore there are 207 persons every square kilometer of provincial zone. The urban thickness of the area is beneath the State level normal of 4905 and the provincial thickness of the locale is higher than the State normal of 162. Miraj tehsil has the most noteworthy thickness of 685 persons every square k.m; though Jat tehsil has the least thickness of 110 persons every square km. in rustic range it is seen that Walwa tehsil has the most elevated thickness of 447 persons every square km. So far the towns are concerned Madhavnagar statistics town has the most elevated thickness of 4,568 persons every square km. Where as ashta town has the most reduced thickness of 327 persons every square km. The thickness of populace defamately influences the standard of the populace i.e. the living of the individuals. The table beneath demonstrates the dissemination of towns as per thickness ranges.

Table 3.3
Disribution of villages by Density Range.

Sr. No.	Range of density	Number of Villages in each density rang*	Percentages of the villages in each density range
1	10.00	02	0.28
2	10-20.00	05	0.69
3	21-50.00	14	1.94
4	51-100.00	102	14.11
5	101-200.00	250	34.58
6	201-300.00	156	21.57
7	301-500.00	108	14.94
8	501- above	81	11.20
9	Not known	05	0.69
	All ranges TOTAL	723	100.00

10. SEX RATIO

Sex proportion is characterized as the quantity of females every one thousand guys. In Sangli area there are 958 females for each thousand guys. This is somewhat higher than that of the state normal sex proportion of 934. So far as the sex degree is concerned inside the region, the sex proportion differs from 1047 in Shirala tehsil to 929 in Miraj tehsil. By and large, provincial territories have a higher number of females than the urban zones. The sex degree figures for country and urban territories are 966 and 932 as contrasted with the state avrage of 972 and 885 separately.

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**Table 3.4
Tehsilwise Rural and Urban sex-Ratio**

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsil	Sex ratio	Number of Females per thousand males	
			Rural	Urban
1	Miraj	929	928	930
2	Tasgaon	955	958	933
3	Khanapur	1042	1042	945
4	Atpadi	952	952	950
5	Jat	934	934	935
6	Kav. Mahankal	972	971	968
7	Walwa	942	944	935
8	Shirala	1047	1053	948

**Table 3.5
Sex Ratio for Towns 1991**

Sr. No.	Name of the Town	Number of Females per 1000 males
1	Ashra	954
2	Madhavnagar	900
3	Ramanandnagar	943
4	Miraj	947
5	Sangli	922
6	Tasgaon	933
7	Urun-Islampur	922
8	Vita	945

From the table No. 3.4 and table No. 3.5 one can mull over the degree of the region. It is crucial to study the sex proportion as it reflects the socio-economic and demographic qualities of the area.

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