

Rural Settlements in Kolhapur District: A Case Study of Village Tarasambale in Radhanagari Tahsil of Kolhapur District

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Abstract

Present paper devoted to case study of rural settlement i.e. village Tarasambale in Radhanagari tahsil of Kolhapur district. The settlement type of village is compact due to its hill site location and paddy cultivation. It is observed that, most of houses in the village having tiles roof. The village has only one primary school, one small private hospital and two co-operative societies.

Introduction

Geography is spatial science and for the identification of spatial pattern of any phenomenon, the region should study as a whole. But sometimes this kind of analysis leads to broad generalizations. The case study is always helpful to get specific idea about the phenomenon. In this regard, the case study of village is essential. Settlements are a prerequisite for social and economic development, as no social progress for sustainable economic growth can occur without efficient settlement systems and settlement networks (Sarkar, 2010). In this view of this, present paper devoted to case study of rural settlement i.e. village Tarasambale in Radhanagari tahsil of Kolhapur district.

Location

The village Tarasambale is located on 16° 28' North latitude and 74° 01' East longitudes at the height about 579 meters from the mean sea level. The village is located in Radhanagari tahsil of Kolhapur district. It is sited on the slope of hill (Photo Plate 1). The village has an area of 3.8 sq. km. The village comes under western cool and heavy rainfall zone. The soil characteristic of village clearly indicates that radish brown type and this is useful for paddy cultivation. The surrounding area of village has been covered by hills and forests.

Population characteristics

According to census 2001 Tarasambale village population has 1236. The growth rate during 1991-2001 was 14.66 per cent. It is found that the density of population is 325.26 per sq. km. It is also noticed that, the average sex ratio of village was 984 per thousand male. But it is surprised that, the in the 0-6 age group sex ratio was above the 1000 (1023) in 2001.

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Table 1
Rural Population Characteristics, 2001

Population Characteristics		Unit	Village Tarasambale	Tahsil Radhanagari	Study Area
Total Population		No	1236	188107	2472809
Growth rate 1991-2001		%	14.66	10.38	12.27
Density		Per Sq. Km	325.26	653	330
Sex Ratio	Total	Females /1000 males	984	946	962
	0 to 6		1023	855	842
SC Population		%	39.32	10.48	13.38
ST Population		%	0	0.24	0.66
Literacy	Total	%	66.23	71.33	73.07
	Male	%	84.89	85.4	85.22
	Female	%	47.14	56.67	60.7

Source: Based on District Census Handbook, Kolhapur District, 2001.

The proportion of scheduled caste population in this village is 39.32 per cent. It is found that, the literacy rate of 66.23 per cent where the male literacy (84.89%) is higher than the female (47.14%). The disparity in literacy between male and female is high i.e. 0.379 (Table 1).

1. Occupational structure

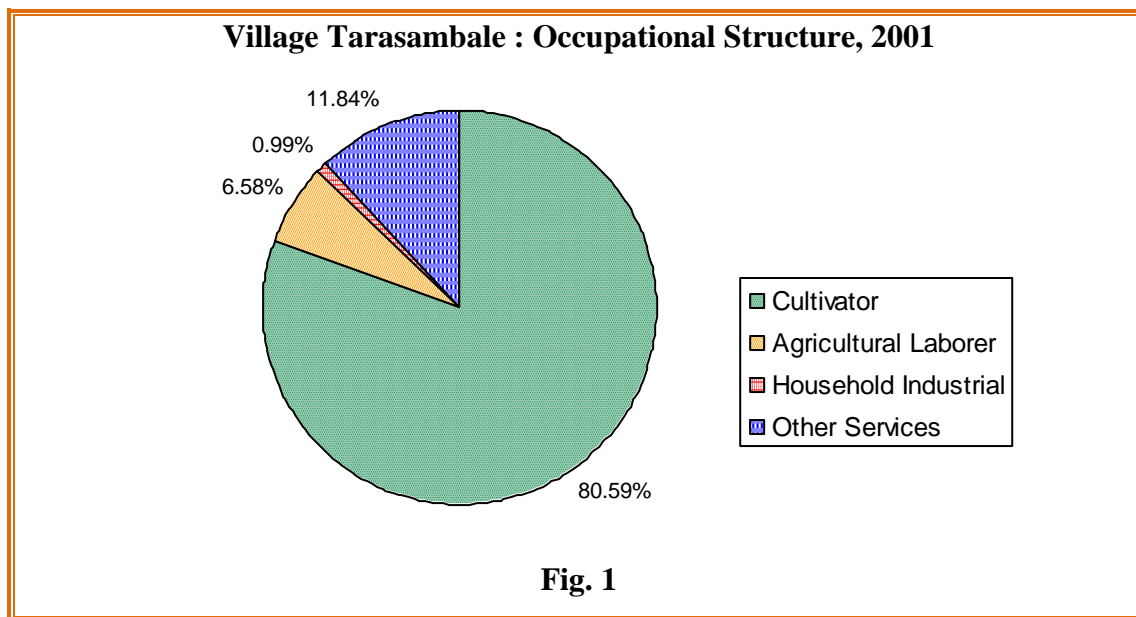
It is found that, 24.60 per cent population is working population in Tarasambale village. The male work participation rate was 44.94 per cent. The female work participation rate was low (3.92%). The proportion of cultivator was 80.59 per cent (male 79.64% and female 91.67%). It is interesting to note that, the female cultivator was higher than the male.

Table 2
Rural Occupation Structure, 2001

Sr. No.	Occupation	T/M/F	Village Tarasambale	Tahsil Radhanagari	Study Area
1.	Work Participation Rate	Total	24.6	46.05	43.15
		Male	44.94	52.23	52.7
		Female	3.92	39.52	33.22
2.	Cultivator	Total	80.59	59.84	51.53
		Male	79.64	56.91	48.58
		Female	91.67	63.94	56.4
3.	Agricultural Laborer	Total	6.58	16.65	19.04
		Male	6.43	12.63	15.14
		Female	8.33	22.27	25.47
4.	Household Industrial	Total	0.99	3.05	2.94
		Male	1.07	3.69	3.09
		Female	0	2.14	2.71
5.	Other	Total	11.84	20.46	26.49
		Male	12.86	26.76	33.2
		Female	0	11.65	15.43

Source: Based on District Census Handbook, Kolhapur District, 2001.

In Tarasambale village 6.58 per cent population engaged in agricultural labourers. The male agricultural labourers are 6.43 per cent. It is lower than the female (8.33%). It is also noticed that, only 0.99 per cent population engaged in household industrial activities. It is observed that, 11.84 per cent population engaged in other activities (Table 2 and Fig. 1).



2. General land use

It is found that, 85.86 per cent area under land under cultivation in Tarasambale village. The cultivable waste area is 1.79 per cent. It is observed that, 2.4 per cent land is not available for cultivation in this village. The forest covers by 8.72 per cent and Gaothan 1.25 per cent in Tarasambale village (Table 3).

Table 3
Village Tarasambale: General Landuse, 2010-11

Sr. No.	Land Use Categories	Area	% to Total Area
1	Land Under Cultivation	326.8	85.86
2	Cultivable Waste	6.82	1.79
3	Area Not Available for Cultivation	9.19	2.41
4	Forest	33.2	8.72
5	Gaothan	4.59	1.21
Total		380.6	100.00

Source: Based on Talathi Office, Records, 2010-11.

3. Agriculture

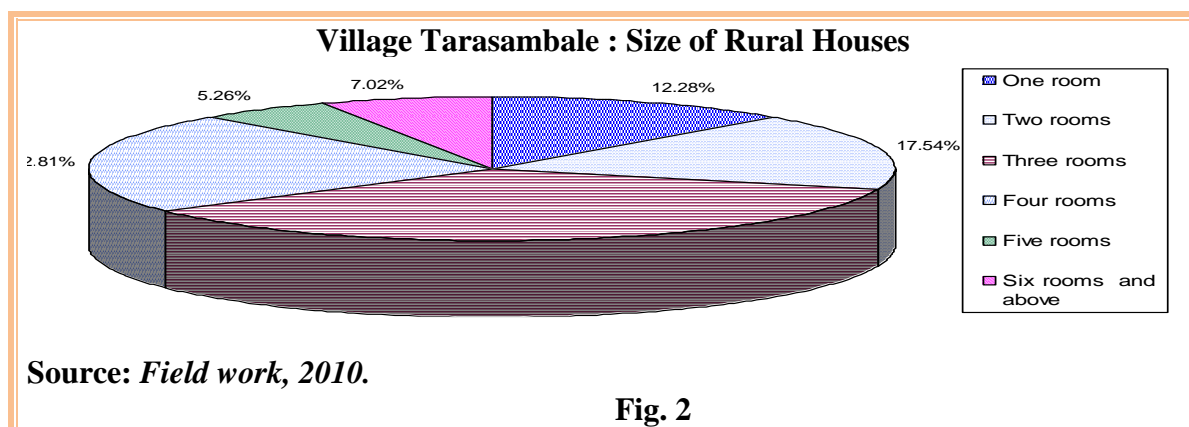
It is observed during fieldwork; agriculturally the village Tarasambale is very sound. The Bogavati river is the main source of irrigation. The sugarcane and rice are the main crops of this village. The agricultural observed at the bottom of hill.

4. Village pattern and Morphology

The Tarasambale village is located on the slope of hill. The settlement type of village is compact due to its hill site location and paddy cultivation. Main settlement concentration on small hill and the hill bottom part is under the agriculture. The important features are located at the eastern side (Photo Plate 6). The internal pattern is observed is H shape. It is interested to note that, the entrance of houses are closely attached to the road due to compactness of settlement (Photo Plate 3) but at harijan vasti the houses are little away from road and their settlement pattern is not conected (Photo Plate 2).

A. Size

About 12.28 per cent houses are identified with one room, 17.54 per cent have two rooms, 35.09 per cent have three rooms, 22.81 per cent have four rooms, 5.26 per cent have five rooms and 7.02 have above six rooms. The size of house is much affected by occupation and caste of peoples (Fig. 2).



B. Building material

1. Wall material

It is found that, the wall of 3.51 per cent houses have grass, thatch, bamboo etc. in Tarasambale village (Table 4 and Fig. 3.A). It is higher than the Radhanagari tahsil (2.81%) and the study area (3.43%). It is observed that, 19.30 per cent houses are used mud, unburnt brick as a wall material. Only 1.75 per cent houses have wall of wood. It is observed that 54.39 per cent house having burnt brick for wall (Photo Plate 4). Near about 10 per cent (10.53%) houses use stone as wall material, 8.77 per cent concrete and 1.75 per cent any other use for wall (Photo Plate 5).

Table 4- Village Tarasambale: Wall Material in Houses, 2010

Sr. No.	Wall Material	Village Tarasambale	Tahsil Radhanagari	Kolhapur District	Maharashtra State
1.	Grass, Thatch, Bamboo etc.	3.51	2.81	3.43	11.48
2.	Mud, Unburnt brick	19.3	44.07	35.94	38.74
3.	Wood	1.75	0.44	0.95	1.54
4.	Burnt brick	54.39	29.17	27.52	26.56
5.	Stone	10.53	20.18	26.34	15.6
6.	Concrete	8.77	2.51	4.8	4.26
7.	Any other	1.75	0.82	1.02	1.83

Source: Field Work, 2010.

VILLAGE TARASAMBALE



1. Sited on Small Hill



2. Settlement Pattern at Outer Side



3. Compacted Settlement Pattern at Central Part



4. Brick house of Agricultural Laborer



5. Two Story Stone House



6. Joytirling Temple



7. Primary School



8. Dairy Co-operative Society

2. Roof material

Climate expresses it self through the form of roof (Brunhes, 1970). It is observed that, most of houses in the village having tiles roof. The proportion of tile roofed houses is 85.96 per cent in this village. The proportion of grass, thatch, concrete roofed houses is 5.26 per cent, plastic polythene and asbestos sheets roofed houses 1.75 per cent (Table 5 and Fig. 3.B).

Table 5
Village Tarasambale: Roof Material in Houses, 2010

Sr. No.	Roof Material	Village Tarasambale	Tahsil Radhanagari	Study Area	Maharashtra State
1.	Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud etc.	7.02	2.07	2.15	16.02
2.	Tiles	85.96	90.1	86.77	40.01
3.	Concrete	5.26	4.04	6.72	7.83
4.	Plastic Polythene & Asbestos Sheets	1.75	3.59	3.94	1.92
5.	Slate, Brick & Stone	0.00	0.20	0.42	1.04

Source: *Field Work, 2010.*

3. Floor material

It is found that, 78.95 per cent houses use mud in floor. Brick floored houses are 1.75 per cent, stone floored 1.75 per cent, cement floored 3.5 per cent, mosaic floor tiles floored 12.28 per cent and any other 1.75 per cent. In other words the mud and tiles floored houses are have more proportion than the study area (Table 6 and Fig. 4.C)

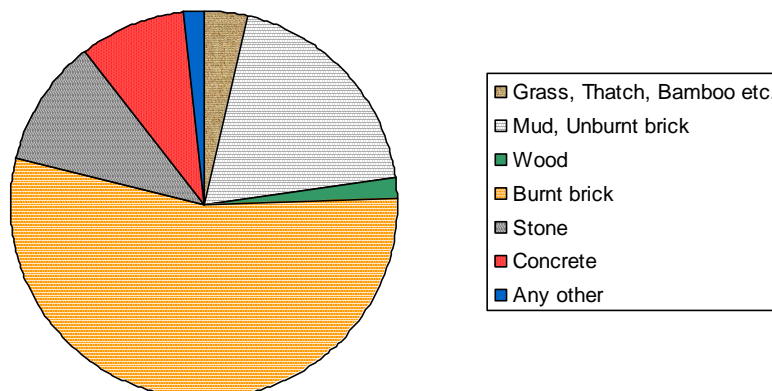
Table 6
Village Tarasambale: Floor Material in Houses, 2010

Sr. No.	Floor Material	Village Tarasambale	Study Area	Maharashtra State
1.	Mud	78.95	74.79	72.13
2.	Wood, Bamboo	0.00	0.45	0.27
3.	Brick	1.75	0.73	0.31
4.	Stone	1.75	3.70	5.52
5.	Cement	3.51	7.82	3.00
6.	Mosaic, Floor tiles	12.28	11.51	16.02
7.	Any other	1.75	0.99	2.74

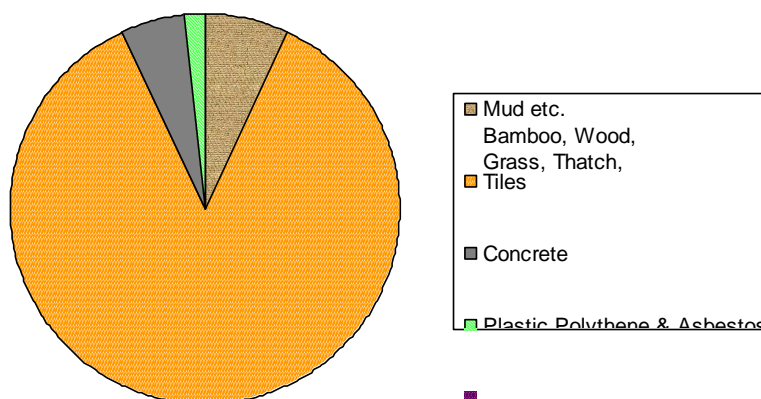
Source: *Field Work, 2010.*

Village Tarasambale: Building Material in Houses, 2010

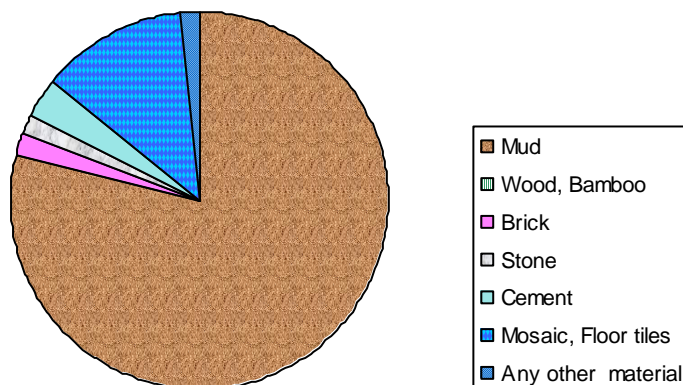
A. Wall Material



B. Roof Material



C. Floor Material



Source: Field Work, 2010.

Fig. 3

C. Available facilities and assets

1. Facilities

The availability of drinking water is the most important basic need and life. It is found that 77.19 per cent drinking water facility available in near house. About 75.44 per cent houses have open drainage and 24.56 per cent houses not available drainage facility. There is only open

drainage in this village the latrine facility available in 66.67 per cent houses in Tarasambale village. The bathroom facility available in 80.70 per cent houses which is more than tahsils, study area and Maharashtra (Table 7).

Table 7
Village Tarasambale: Facilities in Houses, 2010

Assets		Village Tarasambale	Tahsil Radhanagari	Study Area	Maharashtra State
Drinking Water	Away	22.81	5.12	70.36	81.79
	Near	77.19	94.88	10.07	17.23
Type of connectivity for waste water outlet	Not available		24.56	40.06	47.53
	Available	Close	0.00	3.71	4.57
		Open	75.44	56.23	47.9
Latrine	Not available		33.33	65.72	89.93
	Available		66.67	34.28	29.64
Bathroom Within the House	Not available		19.30	34.4	28.73
	Available		80.70	65.6	71.27
Electricity	Not available		1.75	8.79	12.66
	Available		98.25	91.21	87.34

Source: Field Work, 2010.

2. Assets

It is noticed that, 24.56 per cent houses not have any specified assets. It is found that, the radio; transistor 19.30 per cent, television 50.85 per cent, telephone 5.26 per cent, bicycle 42.11 per cent, scooter, motor cycle and moped 40.35 per cent and car, jeep, van 8.77 per cent in assets are available in Tarasambale village. Excluding radio, transistor the proportion of housing having other assets is more than the Radhanagari tahsils (Table 8).

Table 8
Village Tarasambale: Assets in Houses, 2010

Sr. No.	Facilities	Village Tarasambale	Tahsil Radhanagari	Study Area	Maharashtra State
1.	Radio, Transistor	19.30	39.72	44.37	26.8
2.	Television	50.88	26.56	33.27	24.72
3.	Telephone	5.26	4.7	7.68	4.38
4.	Bicycle	42.11	23.75	36.39	28.31
5.	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	40.35	10.24	13.81	7.99
6.	Car, Jeep, Van	8.77	2.33	2.6	1.61
7.	None of the specified assets	24.56	42.91	34.32	50.2

Source: Field Work, 2010.

5. Services to this village

Tarasambale is not rural service centre. The village has only one primary school, one small private hospital and two co-operative societies (Photo Plate 7 and 8). However, the services

regarding education, health, market, etc. provided by Tarale Kasaba and Shirgaon besides this Bogavati and Kolhapur city at higher order provides service to this village.

Table 9
Village Tarasambale: Number of Establishment, 2010

Sr. No.	Type of establishment	Number of Establishment
1.	Grocery	3
2.	Cloth and readymade garment	0
3.	Stationary	0
4.	Lodge	0
5.	Hotels	0
6.	Medical shop	0
7.	Flour mill	3
8.	Tailors	0
9.	Printing press	0
10.	Photo studio	1
11.	Jeweler	0
12.	Bakery	0
13.	Laundry	0
14.	Pan-bidi shop	3
15.	Cycle shop	1
16.	Electric Goods	0
17.	Talring	5

Source: *Field Work, 2010.*

CONCLUSION

The settlement type of village is compact due to its hill site location and paddy cultivation. It is observed that, most of houses in the village having tiles roof. The village has only one primary school, one small private hospital and two co-operative societies. This village represents more or less the settlement characteristics of the part where it is located. The case study reveals that, the building material, amenities and assets in houses are highly determined by the occupation of peoples.

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