

**Case Study Of Village Kumbhoj In Hatkangale Tahsil Of Kolhapur District  
For The Study Of Rural Settlement**

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**Abstract**

Present paper intends to study the settlement characteristics of village Kumbhoj in Hatkanangale tahsil of Kolhapur district. It is located at 9 km from the Hatkangale and approached by pucca road. This village is birth place of Padmabhushan Dr. Karmveer Bhaurao Patil. The female agricultural labourers are more than the male and male cultivators are higher than the female. The house-house relation is also very close in central part while it is medium in outer part. Kumbhoj provides various facilities to surrounding peoples.

**Introduction**

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 village Kumbhoj in Hatkangale tahsil of Kolhapur district. In the case study of this village, focus has been given on various aspects of rural settlements.

**Objective**

Present paper intends to study the settlement characteristics of village Kumbhoj in Hatkanangale tahsil of Kolhapur district.

**Database and Methodology**

The paper is based on primary data compiled by field work which is supported by secondary data compiled from Census of India and other sources. The data has been processed by appropriate quantitative techniques.

**Location**

The village Kumbhoj is located on 16° 45' North latitude and 74° 25' East longitudes at the height about 490 meters from the mean sea level. It comes under Hatkangale tahsil of Kolhapur district. It is located at 9 km from the Hatkangale and approached by pucca road. The village covers area 33.37 sq. km. This village lies in north eastern part of the study area and hence gets comparatively low rainfall.

The soils of the village are derived from Deccan trap, basalt tract. This village is birth place of Padmabhushan Dr. Karmveer Bhaurao Patil (Photo Plate 1). The Bahubali temple and Jahaj Mandir are important religious places of Jain peoples. So, the village is emerging as most popular pilgrimage tourist centre.

**Population characteristics**

As per the census 2001, the population of Kumbhoj village was 13453. It is noticed that, the growth rate of Kumbhoj village was 8.00 per cent in 1991-2001. The density of population was 403 per sq. km in 2001. The density of this village which is lower than the Hatkangale tahsil and higher than the study area. The sex ratio was 938, which is more than the tahsil in 2001. It is also observed that, the 0-6 age group the sex ratio is 799. It is found that, the proportion was scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population was 18.92 per cent and 2.54 per cent respectively. It is further found that, the literacy was 80.55 per cent in 2001. The male (90.41%) literacy is higher than the female (70.28%). The male-female disparity was 0.183 in this village (Table 1).

**Table 1  
Rural Population Characteristics, 2001**

Population Characteristics	Unit	Village Kumbhoj	Tahsil Hatkanangale	Study Area
<b>Total Population</b>	No	<b>13453</b>	354625	2472809
<b>Growth rate 1991-2001</b>	%	<b>8.00</b>	10.38	12.27
<b>Density</b>	Per Sq. Km	<b>403</b>	653	330
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	Total	<b>938</b>	924	962
	0 to 6	<b>799</b>	811	842

SC population	%	18.92	17.86	13.38	
ST Population	%	2.34	0.71	0.66	
Literacy	Total	%	80.55	77.52	73.07
	Male	%	90.41	87.45	85.22
	Female	%	70.28	66.99	60.7

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

**Occupational structure**

It is observed that, 37.63 per cent population is working population in Kumbhoj village. It is also noticed that, the work participation rate of male population was higher than the female. The proportion of cultivator was 41.54 per cent and the 41.54 per cent population is engaged in agricultural labourers in this village. It is interesting to note that, the female agricultural labourers are more than the male and male cultivators are higher than the female. About 67.00 per cent working population engaged in household industry, which is higher than that, the Hatkangale tahsil as well as the study area (Table 2 and Fig. 1)

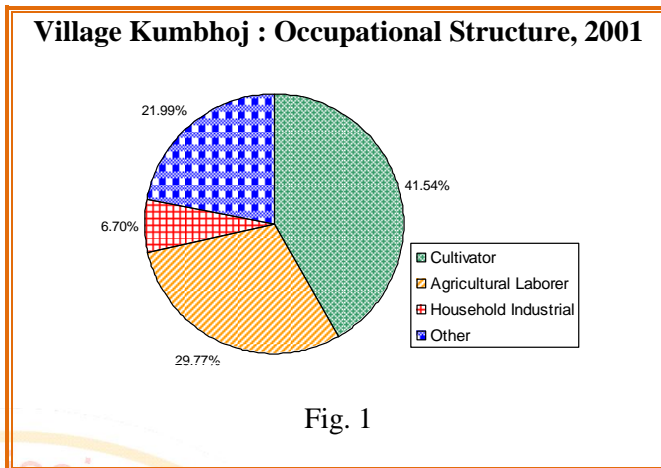


Fig. 1

**Table 2**

**Rural Occupation Structure, 2001**

Sr. No.	Occupation	T/M/F	Village Kumbhoj	Tahsil Hatkangale	Study Area
1.	Work Participation Rate	Total	37.63	37.84	43.15
		Male	51.05	53.58	52.7
		Female	23.31	20.81	33.22
2.	Cultivator	Total	41.54	33.51	51.53
		Male	46.25	34.13	48.58
		Female	30.57	31.78	56.4
3.	Agricultural Laborer	Total	29.77	26.85	19.04
		Male	26.55	20.79	15.14
		Female	37.29	43.74	25.47
4.	Household Industrial	Total	6.7	4.48	2.94
		Male	3.92	3.99	3.09
		Female	13.18	5.83	2.71
5.	Other	Total	21.99	35.17	26.49
		Male	23.28	41.1	33.2
		Female	18.97	18.65	15.43

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

**General land use**

The table 3 reveals that 87.83 per cent area covered by cultivation. It is observed that, 2.98 per cent area is Gaothan. In the Kumbhoj village 4.30 per cent area under cultivable waste and only 0.75 per cent area under forest (Table 3).

**Table 3**

**Village Kumbhoj: General Landuse, 2010-11**

Sr. No.	Land Use Categories	Area	% to Total Area
1	Land Under Cultivation	2922	87.83
2	Cultivable Waste	143	4.30
3	Area Not Available for Cultivation	138	4.15
4	Forest	25	0.75
5	Gaothan	99	2.98
Total		3327	100

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

As locating along the river, the village Kumbhoj is agriculturally developed. The river Warana is the main source of irrigation beside this, wells and tube wells are the major sources of irrigation. It is observed that, 891 hactor area is under irrigated. It is found that, the Sugarcane and Soyabien are the main crops in this village.

**Village pattern and Morphology**

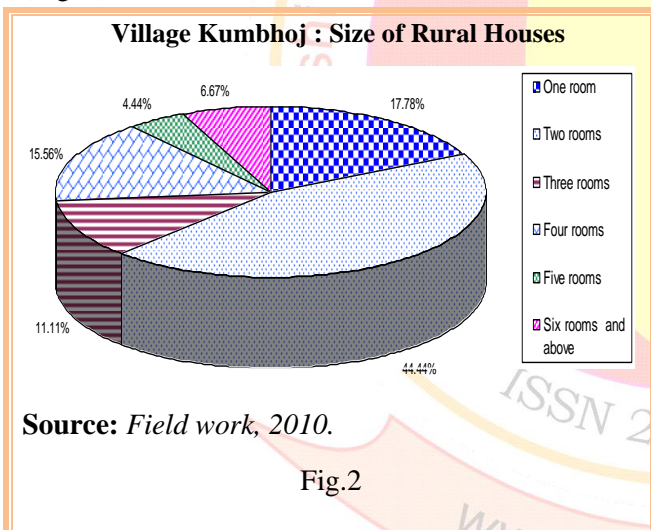
The village Kumbhoj sited along the river Warana. The village has semi-compact type settlement. The village has rectangular settlement pattern and internal pattern is like any big settlement. The central part of is more conjected having Talathi office, Grampachayat office (Photo Plate 2), Paraspar

co-operative society and other functional important features like hotels, shops, jewelers etc. The observation of the road-house relationship in central part reveals that, the entrances of houses are closely attached to roads (Photo Plate 3). The house-house relation is also very close in central part while it is medium in outer part (Photo Plate 4). The ST bus stand, primary health centre and weekly market are located in the entrance of village.

**Housing**

**A. Size**

The size of the houses of Kumbhoj village is mostly determined by economic structure of peoples. It is observed that 44.44 per cent people having two rooms in the Kumbhoj village. About 17.78 per cent people live in one room (Photo Plate 5 and 6). It is further found that 15.56 per cent peoples live in four rooms. It is observed that, 4.44 per cent occupied five rooms and 6.67 per cent lives in above six rooms (Fig. 2).



**B. Building material**

**Wall material**

In the Kumbhoj village 28.89 per cent are made by Burnt bricks and 24.44 per cent by Mud unburnt brick (Photo Plate 3). It is observed that, 6.67 per cent in grass, thatch, bamboo are used in wall. It is noticed that, 4.44 per cent used wood in this village. In 17.78 per cent home used stone for wall (Photo Plate 6). The wall of 15.56 per cent houses is concrete which is above than Hatkangale and study area. (Table 4 and Fig.3.A)

**Table 4**

**Village Kumbhoj: Wall Material in Rural Houses, 2010**

Sr. No.	Wall Material	Village Kumbhoj	Hatkangale Tahsil	Study Area	Maharashtra State
1.	Grass, Thatch, Bamboo etc.	6.67	4	3.43	11.48
2.	Mud, Unburnt brick	24.44	23.2	35.94	38.74
3.	Wood	4.44	1.5	0.95	1.54
4.	Burnt brick	28.89	37.54	27.52	26.56
5.	Stone	17.78	24.89	26.34	15.6
6.	Concrete	15.56	6.99	4.8	4.26
7.	Any other	2.22	1.87	1.02	1.83

**Source:** Field Work, 2010.





3. Settlement Pattern at Central Part



4. Settlement Pattern at Central Part



5. Mud house of Agricultural Laborer



6. Two Story Stone Walled House of Cultivator



7. Primary Health Centre



8. Paraspar Co-operative Society

Photo Plate 1

Table 5

Village Kumbhoj: Roof Material in Houses, 2010

1. Roof material

It is observed that, 60 per cent houses are used in tiles roof material in the Kumbhoj village (Photo Plate 5 and 6). This proportion is less than Hatkangale as well as study area. The proportion of grass, thatch, bamboo, Wood, Mud etc. for roof of 11.11 per cent houses which is more than Hatkangale and study area. It is found that, the proportion of plastic polythene and asbestos sheets used in roof 15.56 per cent which is more than Hatkangale and study area. The slate, brick and stone is used in only 2.22 per cent houses of Kumbhoj village but this proportion is also more than the Hatkangale tahsil and study area (Table 5 and Fig. 3.B).

S. r. No.	Roof Material	Village Kumbhoj	Hatkangale Tahsil	Study Area	Maharashtra State
1	Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud etc.	11.11	2.2	2.15	16.02
2	Tiles	60.00	83.37	86.77	40.01
3	Concrete	11.11	8.64	6.72	7.83
4	Plastic Polythene & Asbestos Sheets	15.56	5.22	3.94	1.92
5	Slate, Brick and Stone	2.22	0.56	0.42	1.04

Source: Field Work, 2010.

2. Floor material

The mosaic, floor tiles are maximum 60.00 per cent used in floor of houses. It is observed that, 28.89 per cent houses are used in mud for floor. The mud floor houses have been mainly occupied by agricultural labourers. Stone is used as a floor of some wadas of Kumbhoj village (Table 6 and Fig 3.C).

Table 6

Village Kumbhoj: Floor Material in Houses, 2010

Sr . No.	Floor Material	Village Kumbhoj	Study Area	Maharashtra State
1.	Mud	28.89	74.79	72.13
2.	Wood, Bamboo	0.00	0.45	0.27
3.	Brick	0.00	0.73	0.31
4.	Stone	2.22	3.70	5.52

5.	Cement	6.67	7.82	3.00
6.	Mosaic, Floor tiles	60.00	11.51	16.02
7.	Any other	2.22	0.99	2.74

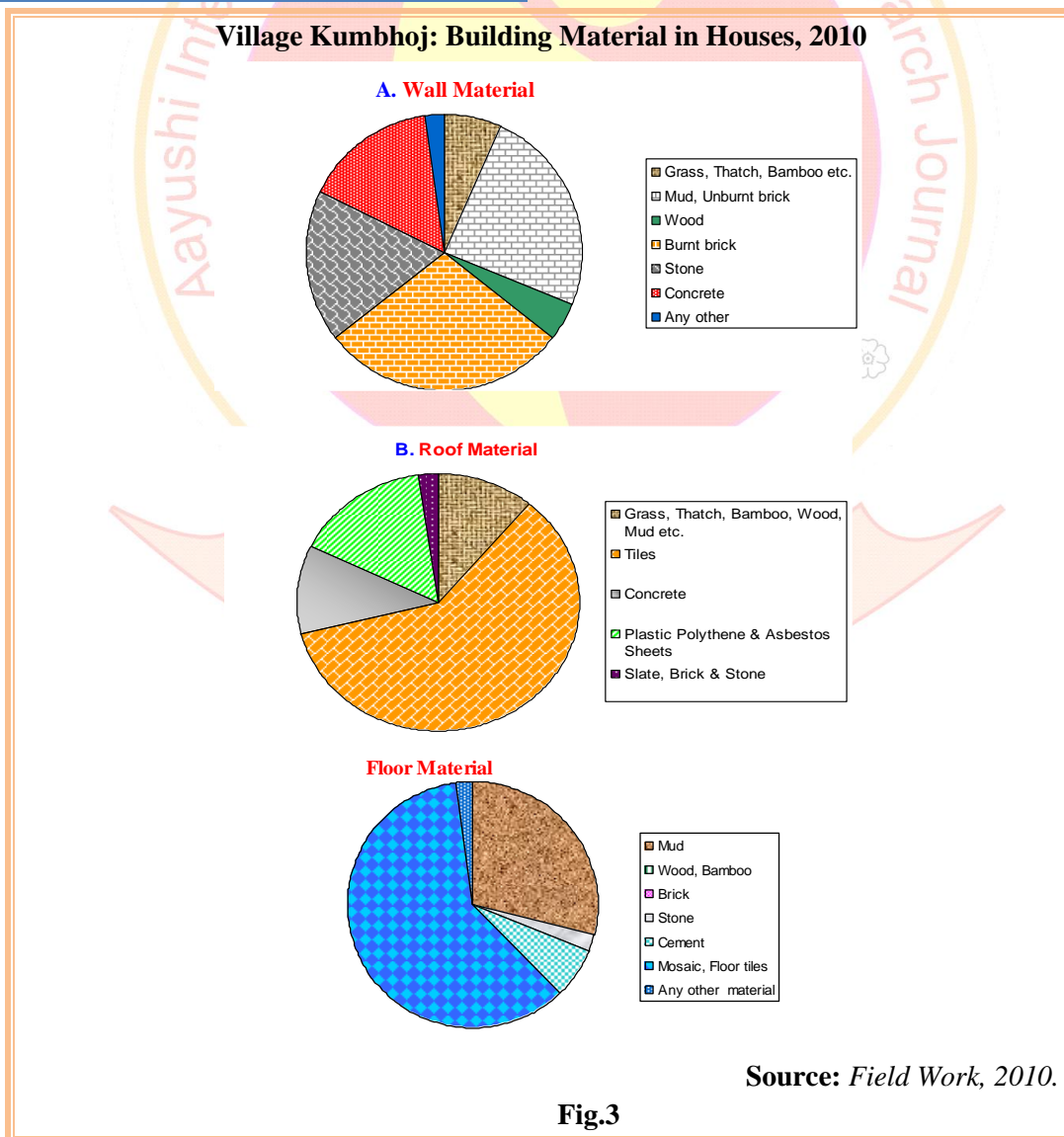
Source: Field Work, 2010.

C. Available facilities and assets

1. Facilities

The study reveals that, 77.78 per cent houses have near drinking water facility mostly sourced by government tap. About 55.56 per cent houses have open and 26.67 per cent have close drainage facility and remaining 17.78 have none of any drainage facility. In 42.22 per cent houses do not available latrine facility.

Village Kumbhoj: Building Material in Houses, 2010



Source: Field Work, 2010.

Fig.3

The bathroom facility is available in 82.22 per cent houses and 95.56 per cent houses have electricity facility. The facilities available in houses of Kumbhoj village are more than Hatkangale tahsil, Kolhapur district and Maharashtra state also. However, comparatively the houses of low caste people have fewer facilities (Table 7).

**Table 7**

**Village Kumbhoj: Facilities in Houses, 2010**

Sr. No.	Assets		Village Kumbhoj	Hatkanangale Tahsil	Study Area	Maharashtra State
1	Drinking Water	Away	22.22	9.66	70.36	81.79
		Near	77.78	90.34	10.07	17.23
2	Type of connectivity for waste water outlet	Not available	17.78	43.59	47.53	58.86
		Available	26.67	5.38	4.57	5.15
		Open	55.56	51.03	47.9	35.99
3	Latrine	Not available	42.22	74.24	89.93	82.77
		Available	57.78	25.76	29.64	18.21
4	Bathroom With in the House	Not available	17.78	33.85	28.73	53.91
		Available	82.22	66.15	71.27	46.09
5	Electricity	Not available	4.44	13.51	12.66	34.83
		Available	95.56	86.49	87.34	65.17

*Source: Field Work, 2010.*

**2. Assets**

It is observed that, the television available in 51.11 per cent houses. Bicycle available in 55.56 per cent houses. The scooter, motor cycle, moped available in 22.22 per cent houses, car, jeep, van available 6.67 per cent houses. The table 8 reveals that, the proportion of houses having varies assets is more than Hatkangale tahsil study area and Maharashtra state also (Table 8).

**Kumbhoj : As a rural service centre**

Kumbhoj provides various facilities to surrounding peoples. It provides service through market and two banks, three co-operative societies; one primary health centre (Photo Plate 7 and 8). Kumbhoj, provides service to Haingagaon, Dugewadi, Nis, Sivpuri, etc. villages.

**Table 8**

**Village Kumbhoj: Assets in Houses, 2010**

Sr. No.	Facilities	Village Kumbhoj	Hatkanangale Tahsil	Study Area	Maharashtra State
1	Radio, Transistor	22.22	43.47	44.37	26.8
2	Television	51.11	45.08	33.27	24.72
3	Telephone	12.22	9.53	7.68	4.38
4	Bicycle	55.56	52.15	36.39	28.31
5	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	22.22	16.93	13.81	7.99
6	Car, Jeep, Van	6.67	2.62	2.6	1.61
7	None of the specified assets	20.00	25.75	34.32	50.2

*Source: Field Work, 2010.*

**Table 9**

**Village Kumbhoj: Number of Establishment, 2010**

Sr. No.	Type of establishment	Number of Establishment
1.	Grocery	29
2.	Cloth and readymade garment	7
3.	Stationary	5
4.	Lodge	0
5.	Hotels	11
6.	Medical shop	6
7.	Flour mill	9
8.	Tailors	20
9.	Printing press	0
10.	Photo studio	3
11.	Jeweler	2
12.	Bakery	1
13.	Laundry	3
14.	Pan-bidi shop	12
15.	Cycle shop	7
16.	Electric Goods	4
17.	Talring	20

*Source: Field Work, 2010.*

**Conclusion**

The case study of selected village has become useful to understand the settlement characteristics and their affecting factors. This village represents more or less the settlement characteristics of the part where they are 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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