CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Work of Centering Foreman
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References
2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to overview the profile of study area. The factors that are causing in generating the demand for house construction in the Kolhapur Municipal area, is with growing population, economic development, transportation, commerce and trade, industries, educational institutions, etc. These factors are explained in the profile of study area. As well as history of Kolhapur city, archaeological importance and profile of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC) and industrial area is also studied in this chapter. This chapter also deals with construction sector.

The Kolhapur is famous as ‘Dakshin Kashi’ since ancient times. It is as holy place and it was the capital of the historical ‘Kolhapur Province’ Now a days it is an important and predominant district place in the Maharashtra State. The Kolhapur Municipal area is spread over 66.85 sq kms. The Kolhapur city is situated at the height of 650 metre above mean sea level. The city is settled on the bank of river Panchganga; a tributary of the river Krishna.

2.2 HISTORY OF THE KOLHAPUR CITY

Actual civilization has started nearly 2200 years ago on the bank of Panchganga at a place known as ‘Brahmapuri’ in the period of ‘Mourya Satvahan’. The name of the city, Kolhapur or Karveer denotes number of meanings. According to some expertise, the name has been originated from Kannada word ‘Kolla’ meaning deep river bank, which is clearly indicates that the city is situated on deep bank of river Panchganga. According to some other expertise, the name Karvir is due to the Goddess Mahalaxmi, who is holding the ‘kur’ in her hands. Whatever may be the origin of the name of the city, the actual history of the city can be traced in the following reigns.
Fig. 2.1
LOCATION OF KOLHAPUR CITY
After 2\textsuperscript{nd} world war the city developed by leaps and bounds. In 1949 ‘Kolhapur State’ was merged into the Indian Territory. Then the actual development in industrial and agricultural sector started. In December, 1954, the Kolhapur Municipality was established, which became a Municipal Corporation on 1\textsuperscript{st} December, 1972.

### 2.3 BOUNDARIES AND AREA

Kolhapur city is located in the south-west portion of Maharashtra. Geographical co-ordination of the city can be traced between 16° 72’ North latitude and 74° 14’ East longitudes.

The western side of the city lies in the range of ‘Sahyadri hills’ whereas the river ‘Warana’ flows along the northern boundary. Kolhapur city is away from 20 km from the border of Belgaum district on the southern side.

The approximate area of the city is 6682 hectares and is having somewhat triangular shape. The population of Kolhapur city is 4,84,101 as per 2001 census.

### 2.4 TOPOGRAPHY

Topography of any region is determined the scope of construction. The geographical situation of the Kolhapur city is very peculiar. The city enjoys central position between the rugged terrain of the Western Ghat to the west and the rolling plain to the east. This region is connected with Kokan by a number of mountains passes like Amba, Amboli, Phonda etc. During the Monsoon season when sea is rough and coastal shipping services are suspended, the towns in Kokan region can be reached via Kolhapur, so it may be called as the ‘Gate Way of Kokan’.
2.5 WEATHER

The weather is also affecting on construction. The weather of Kolhapur city is very cheerful. Three major seasons commonly observed viz. summer (March-May), Rainy (June-Sept.) and winter (Oct.-Feb.). It enjoys moderate temperature changes dropping below 15°C in winter and occasionally rising above 38°C in summer. The wind is commonly from western side, which maintains hot and dry conditions of atmosphere. The climate is dry and moderate. The temperature is averaging at 23.8°C in winter, 28.2°C in summer and 24.4°C in rainy season.

Rainfall in the city is fairly good, Maximum rainfall occurs in the month of July and stormy rain occurs in the month of October. Average rainfall of Kolhapur city is 1025 mm.

2.6 GEOLOGY

In ‘mesozic period’ during the tectonic movement in the earth’s crust a number of cracks or fractures and fault zones were developed. This led to eruption of ‘lava’ which spread on the surface and formed the ‘Deccan Trap’.

The constituents of land can be the classified into ‘Black Soil’ and ‘Red Soil’, Deccan traps and Granite and Gneiss. Secondary minerals like Quartz, Zeolites, Agate, Jasper are found. Large amount of ‘Bauxite and Laterite’ is found in western region of the Kolhapur city.

Nature really has gifted this city a lot. Its rich variety of flora and fauna, its meandering silver streams with the bank the spurs of the Shayadris chapped here and there with impregnable fortresses and its sturdy warlike people. It can be called as the ‘Punjab of the Deccan.’

2.7 LAND AND AGRICULTURE

Kolhapur is surrounded by the region comprising of deep fertile black soil. This land is irrigated by five rivers following in the district, which has brought prosperity to entire land of the city within the range of 30 kms. Main crops observed in Kolhapur are sugarcane, jowar, maize and groundnut. Most favourite crop is sugarcane and most of it is utilised for sugar production and some amount for production of ‘jaggery’. The city is famous all over the world for its sweet and colourful jaggery.
2.8 TRANSPORTATION

Roads in the city are like veins of the human body. The modes of communication have a ‘lion share’ in the progress of any city / country. Kolhapur has been recognised as an important religious and commercial centre of the region. It is at a distance of 395 km. from Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra and 235 km. away from Pune. The coastal line is only 75 km away from Kolhapur and hence is known as ‘Door of Kokan’.

Kolhapur is at centre of south central railway, having a railway terminal station. Now a days, the proposal of connecting Kolhapur terminal to Kokan railway is under construction. Kolhapur is also having an airport at Ujalaiwadi, located near NH4. Kolhapur is an important linkages between Kokan and rest of the states. It is connected to Kokan by various Ghats. These Ghats are as follows –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Ghat</th>
<th>Important Place of Kokan Connected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Amba</td>
<td>Sakharpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Anuskura</td>
<td>Rajapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bhui Bavada</td>
<td>Kharepatan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Phonda</td>
<td>Devgad / Vijaydurga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Karul</td>
<td>Malvan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Development of transport causing the development of construction sector. As Kolhapur is commercial centre and having good transport facilities, people come to Kolhapur, frequently. The high frequency of the people in Kolhapur city required more number of houses.

2.9 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development is an important factor affecting the house construction. Due to good quality of soil, ample water supply and strong modes of communication, Kolhapur is rated amongst the top in the country as per the per capita income. The secret of this lies in the large network of co-operative, scheduled nationalised banks and chit-funds educational institutions including university etc.
The city is surrounded by 16 large sugar industries and number of small scale industries. The city is also famous for the production of ‘Kolhapuri Chappals’ famous all over the world.

Kolhapur has three major industrial areas – Shiroli MIDC, Gokul Shirgaon MIDC, and Udyamnagar. Only Udyamnagar is within the city premises. This was established by Chhatrapati Shri Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur. One of the largest co-operative dairy ‘Gokul Dairy’ is supplying milk to city. It generates plastic milk bags. Production of jaggery and sugar and its export also have major share in the economic development of the city, various type of trades accounts for a turnover of about Rs 300 million every day.

Thus economic development of the Kolhapur city is one of the important causes of boosting house construction industry.

2.10 COMMERCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The development of the commerce, trade and industries are also affecting construction activity.

Out of the three industrial areas ‘Udyamnagar’ is located inside the city. This is only small area accompanied with mechanical workshops. The Kolhapur sugar mill and Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Mill are the only major industries inside the city limits. Now Shahu Mill is not working. There is also small group of leather industries in Jawaharnagar. Trading and commercial establishment are concentrated in Laxmipuri, near Kolhapur Municipal Corporation, Mahadwar Road, Gangawesh and on some major roads. The city is not showing considerable growth in industrial and trade business.

2.11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Archaeologically, Kolhapur is an important place in India, due to the ancient and aesthetically beautiful temple of ‘Goddess Mahalaxmi’.

This is the description of Ancient City in ‘Skandpuran’. Due to Goddess Mahalaxmi and number of ponds or ‘Tirthas’, which are there around the temple of Mahalaxmi, the city was known as ‘Dakshin Kashi’.

The Goddess Mahalaxmi is the major Goddess of the city. The Mahalaxmi temple is the best model of ancient Hindu archaeology. It is entirely built in black stone and it has four huge doors. The plinth of temple is given the shape of the star.
The graph gruch of temple was built in 364 AD by one of the Chalukya knight – Karnadeva. King Marshinha ad King Gandraditya of Shilahar made the development of the temple.

The premise of the temple is huge and a number of small temples of other deities are within the premises.

2.12 EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE

The educational development in India started early in the 19th century by British Rules. But in Kolhapur the awareness began in 1894 when Rajarshee of Kolhapur Sansthan Shahu Maharaj began his rule. During his rule on 2nd October, 1906, Prof. Vishnu Govind Vijapurkar presented a bill on national education. Then upto 1922 nearly 559 schools were started. In 1923 Shivaji Technical Institute was started for providing technical education. In 1933 law college was started. Shivaji University is one of the best universities of Maharashtra State. All educational institutions in the district in Kolhapur, Satara and Sangli are affiliated to Shivaji University. The University has many courses Ancient Music to Modern Information Technology. KIT’s college of engineering, Kolhapur was first non-aided engineering college to be sanctioned in the state of Maharashtra. It was established in the year 1983. There is also Bharati Vidyapeet and Dr. D. Y. Patil institute of Technology. The students in different schools, colleges and universities are living in hostels; they are also generating demand for construction.

2.13 DEMOGRAPHY

The knowledge of basic demographic trend is very essential to sort out the problems and exact number of area to be planned. It provides the ideas regarding habitation of the people and the basic requirements and facilities which authority should look while preparing the development plan. The development plan was prepared for 1991-2001 and has been submitted to state government for sanction.

2.14 GROWTH OF POPULATION

Growth of population is the main factor creating the demand for houses. The growth of population, boundaries of Kolhapur Municipal area and population density is taken into account in table (Table 2.1).
Table 2.1
Growth of Population in KMC Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
<th>Area in ha.</th>
<th>Population Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>5437</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>60.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>42018</td>
<td>-22.72</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>46.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>52299</td>
<td>24.47</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>58.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>66728</td>
<td>27.59</td>
<td>1152</td>
<td>57.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>93032</td>
<td>39.42</td>
<td>1715</td>
<td>54.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>136835</td>
<td>47.08</td>
<td>6682</td>
<td>20.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>187442</td>
<td>36.98</td>
<td>6682</td>
<td>28.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>259050</td>
<td>38.20</td>
<td>6682</td>
<td>38.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>340625</td>
<td>31.49</td>
<td>6682</td>
<td>50.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>406370</td>
<td>19.30</td>
<td>6682</td>
<td>60.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>484101</td>
<td>16.31</td>
<td>6682</td>
<td>72.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**
2. The population of Kolhapur city as per 2001 is taken from ‘Dainik Pudhari’ dated 4th April, 2001

**Fig. 2.3**
Growth of Population in KMC Area
The Population of Kolhapur city was 5437 only in 1901; it increased to 136835 in 1951 and to 484101 in 2001. From table 2.1, it can be seen that Kolhapur has recorded a steady population growth rate without spectacular rise in it. While the decade 1947-51 showed a rise of about 47 per cent the next three decades population growth rate was in between 31 per cent and 38 per cent. A sliding down growth trend is seen in the decade 1981-1991 but it need not be an indication of further sliding down growth rate. Industrial development of the outskirts of the city has not much contributed the city’s increase in population. This may be due to the reason that majority of industrial workers hail from adjoining rural areas. The trade, commerce and service base of the city also have no significant influence on population growth, as there are no plans of creation of major service centres in near future.

The initial area of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation was of 896 hectares. It was changed in the year 1931 and reached 1152 hectares. Again in 1941 it was increased to 1715 hectares. 1951 the area was again increased 6682 hectares. Till now there is no change in the area. The boundaries of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation has not been explained since 1977.

In the year 1981 the total population was 340625 and density was 50.98 which increased upto 72.44 per ha in 2001.
### Table 2.2
Comparative Statement of Land Use 1977-2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>As per the Sanctioned Development Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>961.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>111.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>124.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Public/Semi-public</td>
<td>811.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Road &amp; Transport</td>
<td>275.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Open Space</td>
<td>56.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Public Services and Crematories</td>
<td>10.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Defence</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Total Developed Land</td>
<td>2471.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Water Bodies</td>
<td>130.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>3071.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Barren</td>
<td>675.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Total Undeveloped Land</td>
<td>3877.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Total KMC Area</td>
<td>6348.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Administrative Report of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation
Fig. 2.6
DEVELOPMENT PHASES OF KOLHAPUR CITY

1828

1 - PADMALA

1862

1 - BRAMHAPURI
2 - BELBAGF
3 - SIDDHALE

1970

1 - KADAMWADI
2 - LAXMIPURI
3 - SHAHPURI
4 - RAILWAY STATION
5 - KHASBAG
6 - RAJARANPURI

2005

1 - S.T. STAND
2 - RAILWAY STATION
3 - AERODROME
4 - KADAMWADI
5 - LAXMIPURI
6 - SHAHPURI
As compared to the year 1977, the area under each of the development activities has increased in the year 2002. The following inferences can be drawn –

**Inferences**

Following are the inferences of above statistics –
- Total developed area has increased by 25.45% *defence*
- Residential area has increased by 221%
- Commercial area has increased by 106%
- Industrial area has increased by 138%
- Transport area has increased by 160%
- Public area has increased by 145%
- Garden and open space area has increased by 414%

### 2.15 HOUSING

Environmental quality of any urban city is mainly affected by housing. It is the most important and difficult area for planning. The provision made in 5 years plan do not match with the actual allocation needed to solve housing crises, faced by many areas in India. Poor planning of housing leads to formations of slums.

Based on construction type and life, buildings are subdivided into six types, as shown in Table 2.3. In this table, the life of good quality structure is assumed to be 60 to 100 years and that of temporary huts in five years.

**Table 2.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life in Years</th>
<th>No. of Buildings</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Type of Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>8762</td>
<td>20.55</td>
<td>Good quality RCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>3394</td>
<td>7.99</td>
<td>RCC with cement &amp; lime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>7702</td>
<td>18.13</td>
<td>Construction in stone, bricks, lime, soil, half round and Mangalore Tiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>10771</td>
<td>25.36</td>
<td>Simple type of construction in stone, bricks and soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>7407</td>
<td>17.44</td>
<td>Old construction in raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 5</td>
<td>4472</td>
<td>10.53</td>
<td>Temporary huts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>42472</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Kolhapur Municipal Corporation*
Table 2.3 shows that the percentage of buildings having their life up to 10 years is about 28 per cent. The percentage of the buildings having life upto 30 years is 25.36 per cent. These types of houses are large in number in Kolhapur. The percentage of buildings having life upto 40-60 and 100 years are 18.13 per cent and 20.55 per cent respectively.

2.16 PROFILE OF SLUM AREA

Slums are the indictors of urbanisation. Unlike other Municipal areas KMC is also not free from slums of KMC lack basic services like portable water sanitation, drainage, roads and electricity. Slums have housing solutions adopted by the houseless population, who do not have access to formal housing. At present there are 38 declared slums spot in Kolhapur. The present status of the slums regarding population, coverage and other facilities given by KMC is given in table. About 25 per cent population in Kolhapur living in slums. The population living in declared slums is estimated to 74718 covering an area about 68.15 hectors with 3980 number of toilets. Population density is 1096 persons per hector.

The non-declared slums areas are 18. It includes 1204 slums. The population living in 1204 slums is estimated to 6770.

About 20 pockets of slums in the city are re-established in the Municipal area of ‘E’ ward in R.S. No. 550, 552, 554, 608. In June 1997 about 207 huts from Nagala Park were shifted to the above mentioned site. As far as KMC is concerned there is a separate slum department headed by an Assistant Engineer, town junior Engineers and a supervisor. In addition to the Municipal funds, funds from MAHADA are also available for development of slums. Most of funds are utilised for the purchase of construction of toilets blocks, gutters and WBM roads etc.

2.17 PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (KMC)

Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC) is the local authority. The body established under The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation (BPMC) Act, 1949 for providing civic services within the area of its jurisdiction. There are 72 corporators elected by 72 single number constituency electoral wards. The general body is headed by the Mayor. There are various committees such as –

1. Standing Committee
2. Law Committee
3. City Development Committee
4. Garden and Library Committee
5. Sports Committee
6. Water Supply Committee
7. Health Committee
8. Civil Committee

Most of the financial powers vested with the Standing Committee. The Municipal Commissioner is appointed by the State Government and is assisted by Deputy Municipal Commissioner and the various heads of the departments.

2.17.1 GENERAL INFORMATION OF KOLHAPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (KMC), 2007-08

The general information of KMC is as follows –

1. Area under the jurisdiction of KMC : 66.82 sq km
2. Total population of Kolhapur city (2001 Census) : 4,85,101
3. Total No. of wards : 05 (A, B, C, D, E)
4. Total No. of Corporators : 72
5. Literacy as per 2001 census : (a) Male : 87.67 %  
   (b) Female : 66.38 %
6. Total No. of Corporation employees : (a) Staff : 4081  
   (b) KMT employees : 762  
   (c) Education Board employees : 571
7. Total No. of employees in Health and Sanitation Department : 1,420
8. Total No. of employees in General Conservancy Section of Health and sanitation department : 779
9. No. of construction permitting offices : 05
10. No. of Divisional offices : 04
11. Number of Slum pockets : 44 (Declared), 10 (Undeclared)
12. No. of Municipal Hospitals : 25
13. No. of Private Hospitals : 647
14. No. of Government Hospitals : 02
15. No. of Municipal Schools : 65
16. No. of Private Primary and Secondary Schools : 250
17. No. of Colleges (Jr., Sr. and others) : 50
18. No. of Slaughter houses : 02
19. Public Gardens : 54
20. Total tree plantation : 1,45,000 in last 20 yrs.
21. Water Supply Capacity : 110 Mid
22. No. of Quarries : 25
23. Garden of Island : 15
24. No. of water filter houses : 04
25. No. of hotels : 1000
26. No. of hostels : 25
27. No. of cinema theatres : 15
28. No. of Market Yards : 01
29. No. of Fish and Mutton Shop : 66
30. No. of Vegetable Markets : 08
31. No. of Swimming Pools : 03
32. No. of Lakes : 03
33. No. of cultural Halls and Society Temple : 57
34. No. of households : 85.639
35. Worker’s population : 27 %

Source : Official record of PWD department, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation
2.18 INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Kolhapur was a leading city in Maharashtra in manufacturing oil engines; components of various machines, agricultural implements and other engineering products like nutbolts, stearings, leth jobs, etc. Most of the small scale units are owned and managed by small organisers. Upto 1850, Kolhapur was famous for the production of ‘Guli Sakhar’ (Red Sugar), paper and latter products and bangles. H. H. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur State, set up a repairing workshop for a maintenance of his imported vehicles. This led to the foundation of the growth of engineering units in Kolhapur. He also established one technical school to train some local persons. The school, in fact had provided employment to those who were involved in the production of a new products of this school. Due to his encouragement, in 1911, Shahu Chhatrapati Mill was established.

After a detailed study of the district, some lift irrigation schemes were installed during the regime of Chh. Shahu Maharaj because of which demand for oil engines increased. ‘Kolhapur Type Weirs’ (Embankment) innovations in the irrigation strategy to supply water to sugarcane farms. Sugarcane was grown for the Kolhapur Sugar Mill, which was establishment by Dr. Sirgaonkar S. S. in the year 1935. This helped to develop the small scale industries in Kolhapur state. In 1920, Rajaram Industrial School and 1921, Jaysingrao Technical School was established to train the workers. Yamajirao Ambale of Nipani was encouraged to set up a foundry in Shahupuri area of Kolhapur city. Concentrated efforts were made to develop small scale industries in the private sector, large projects in the joint sector and co-operative units in the engineering sector by living prominent industrialists and entrepreneurs from different areas of the state. They were also provided with financial assistance to develop their industrial units. Hence, Kolhapur city, Jaysingpur and Gadchinglaj emerged as the new trading centres very soon.

During the II\textsuperscript{nd} world war, the imports of oil engines were reduced. The local workers took the job of repairs of existing oil engines. Cooper Engines and Engineering spares developed fast due to various facilities given by the Government of India, large number of new engineering units on large scale basis were established in the locality. Till 1969-70, the production of diesel engines and their spares was the main line of production in the industry. Since 1980 onwards these industries have diversified their production activities in various ways.
The growth industrial units has more than doubled in 1980s. The annual compound growth rate (ACGR) of industrial units was 6.33 % in 1991-92 over 1980-81. In which the tiny and S. S. I. engineering units show the highest growth rate of 7.74 per cent as compared to other units. Medium and large scale engineering units on the other hand show a negative growth rate of 0.5 per cent in the period of 1980-81 to 1991-92. Medium and large scale units in the district also show a small growth 0.90 per cent.

Thus, expansion of small scale industries, repair workshops and technical schools are also offered on building construction in Kolhapur city.

2.19 CONCLUSION

Thus the profile of Kolhapur city give us the idea and scope of house construction activity in Kolhapur city. Kolhapur city has typical importance since historical period. Now a days, there is increase in boundaries, population and industries of Kolhapur city, so construction business becomes important in Kolhapur city.

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