CHAPTER – II

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING AND MORPHOLOGY OF KOLHAPUR CITY

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CHAPTER – II

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING AND MORPHOLOGY OF KOLHAPUR CITY

This chapter presents a brief account of the salient characteristics of the study area. Emphasis is given on two aspects: first is geographical setting of Kolhapur city and secondly its morphology.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Kolhapur, the district headquarter is full of ancient remains all over the town and monuments (Sharma, 2004, p. 388). The Kolhapur, mentioned by Ptolemy as Hippokura (1st century B.C.) was a great trading centre which fascinated the people from Rome, which is evident from the objects of Roman art (ibid, p.391). Kolhapur, formerly known as Karvir, is one of the oldest religious and trade centres in India (M.S. Gazetteer, Kolhapur district, 1986, p. 849). Kolhapur city has flourished the south bank of the river Panchaganga. It was the capital of the former Kolhapur state, a premier state in the Deccan, and was also the seat of the residency for Deccan sates. Its importance as a commercial centre for jaggery (Gul) market, because the district is a very large producer of sugarcane. The jaggery produced here is supplied to various parts of India and is also exported to different countries.
As a religious centre, Kolhapur is known as the 'Dakshin Kashi', or the 'Kashi of South'. The ancient temple of Mahalaxmi is the main attraction. The construction of the temple commenced in the 9th century A.D. during the Rastrakuta period (Sankala, 1945). Completed during the 12th century. Kolhapur is an ancient city and was the capital of King Vilivayakura during 150 A.D. It has witnessed the rise and falls of several dynasties among which Kadam, Chalukya, Rastrakutas, Shilakaras, Yadav, Bahamani, Adilshahi, Maratha and British were the important ones.

Kolhapur is a city of great antiquity, which has been able to maintain its ancient celebrity and distinction. The name of city was "Krostu" (Ibid, 1945). It was also known as “Kollaksetra” (Karveer Mahatmya Adhya, Sloka, 1:51) or “Karveerapur” or “Karveer Pattern' or “Kollagiri” (Adhya, Sloka, 3:55 and 2:87).

Kolhapur is well known for wrestling, fine artists and artisans (D.C. Handbook, 1991, p. 13) and climatic conditions here are very conducive to wrestlers. Therefore, a large many wrestlers from north India especially from Haryana, Delhi, come to Kolhapur during the monsoon season for improving their health. It is one of the important urban, industrial and commercial centres of south Maharashtra, besides being an important educational centre. The city performs a vast range of social, administrative and political functions.
2.2 LOCATION

Kolhapur is the headquarter of the district, located in the southern part of the State of Maharashtra. It is located between 16°42' North latitude and 74°14' east longitude at an altitude of 650 metres above the mean sea level. The city of Kolhapur is located on the Right bank of river Panchaganga, a tributary of the Krishna, bounded on the north by the Panchaganga river, on the east Uchagaon village, Sarnobatwadi and Ujalaiwadi. In the south it is demarcated by Kalamba and Pachagaon villages and on the west the boundaries of Nave Balinge, Padali and Shingnapur villages and the Panchaganga river have found (Fig. 2.2).

It covers an area of 66.82 sq.km. which accounts for 47.70 per cent area of the total urban area of Kolhapur district with length 12 km. in the north-south directions and width is 11 km in the west to east direction.

The city of Kolhapur is at a distance of 240 km from Poona, 120 km from Satara, 108 km from Belgaum, 123 km from Ratnagiri and 50 km from Miraj by road. The western coastline is only 98 km away from Kolhapur. It is well connected by rail and road. The National Highway No. 4 passes through the eastern sector of the city.

The Kolhapur city is divided into the five wards and the area in each ward is as follows (Table 2.1):
LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREA

MAHARASHTRA

Fig. 2.1 A
Table 2.1


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Localities include</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Lakshtirth Vasahat, Phulewadi, Rankala, Shalini Cinetone, Sane Guruji Society, Apane Nagar, Salunkhe Nagar, Nale Colony, Tapowan, Sambhaji Nagar, S.T. Stand, Old Washi Naka, Varuntirth, Dudhal, Race Course Naka, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mahalaxmi temple, Bhavani Mandap, Shivaji Stadium, Palace Theater, Belgab, Padmala, Jawaharnagar, Yellama temple, Neharunagar Society, Subhashngar, Shena Park, Central Jail, I.T.I., Agriculture College, Kalamba Filter House, Khasbag, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Sony Maruti, Dasara Chouk, Town hall, Court, CPR Hospital, KMC Office, Laxmipuri, Bindu Chok, Gujari, Akbar Mohalla, Budhawar Peth, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Bramhapuri, Shahu Garden, Gangaves, Uttarashtra Peth, Shingnapur Naka, Lakshatirth, Padmaraje School area, Shukrawar Peth, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Shahupuri, Rajarampuri, Tarabai Park, Tembalaiwadi, Jadhavwadi, Bhosalewadi, Kadamwadi, Kasaba Bawada, Shivaji University, Vikramnagar, Bapat Camp, Ruikar Colony, Tararani Chowk, Sadar Bazar, Vichare Mal, Line Bazar, New Palace, Nagala Park, Muktasainik Vasahat, Market Yard, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Kolhapur as a whole is a part of the Deccan table land. It lies between two spurs emerging from the hills of Sahyadri. The
Fig. 2.2

KOLHAPUR CITY
PHYSIOGRAPHY
entire area is covered over by thick layer of basalt rocks. It is full of ups and downs having a hilly background. The striking features of this city are the low alluvial land towards the north along the banks of river Panchaganga and hills on the south. The highest point (601 m) is found in the southern area, occupied by Shivaji University, which is found between two contour liens of 580 m and 600 m, identical height is observed near Salokhenagar and Kalamba village (599 m). If an imaginary line joins these two points then it is observed that towards the north of this line, altitude goes on decreasing. This is also evident form the direction of the streams, which join the Panchaganga river. The gradient is steep up to Rankala tank and Padmala pool. The contour line (540 m) goes like a wedge in the bend of river Panchaganga. On this uneven sloping land, Kolhapur city is located (Fig. 2.2). Thus, the physical landscape of Kolhapur city is marked by the hill ranges and the river plains of Panchaganga.

2.4 DRAINAGE

The main streams of the city are flowing north wards and very few towards the east. Jayanti Nala is the biggest stream of the city, which receives water from Gomati Nala and others. All of them drain of the extensive area lying to the south of the city up to the foots of the hills. The excess water of the Kalamba Tank during monsoon
KOLHAPUR CITY
DRAINAGE PATTERN

Fig. 2.3
season flows to the Jayanti Nala, hence steam swells other small channels (Fig. 2.3).

Jayanti Nala, in its early course flows northwards, but near old powerhouse, it turns north-west wards. The stream drains localities are like Rajarampuri, Shahupuri, Tarabai Park, Udyamnagar, Belbag, Somawar Peth, Shaniwar Peth, Khasbag, Laxmipuri, Civil Hospital and Musium. It falls in Panchaganga river at a point north of the Brahmpuri.

In the western part of the city, among the local streams the Mayurtirth stream is important, which drains from the surplus water of the Rankala Tank. These streams join Panchaganga river to the west Brahmpuri. The general direction of the stream is towards north. These streams flow through the localities such as Budhawar, new Budhawar, Mahadwar arch, Gangaves region, between Mahalxmi temple and Rankala tank as well as area around old distillery.

The stream lying to the east of Jayanti Nala are also two in number, flow from Jadhavwadi and drains only rain water from Bawada, Sadarbazar, Race course naka, Tarabai Park and near by localities. The water is flowing eastwards direction ad drains in Panchaganga. The second stream drains the region in the east of Tembalai hill and on the west NH 4. It joins Panchaganga river at a small distance upstream from Shiroli naka.
2.5 CLIMATE

Climate is one of the most important physical determinant it affects the availability of water for Kolhapur city dwellers. The Kolhapur city enjoys a moderate type of climate with very little extremes of heat and cold. Among the climate, temperature, rainfall, humidity, foggy days are some of the important parameters. The climate of the Kolhapur city as a whole is favourable and conducive. The city lies in the upper Krishna basin and is situated to the south of the tropic of Cancer i.e. it lies within the hot tropical zone. Except from March to May, the climatic conditions are healthy.

2.6 TEMPERATURE

The average annual temperature of Kolhapur city is 30.5° C and in summer the temperature rarely exceeds 38° C. Likewise in winter temperature rarely goes below 15°C. The annual range of temperature is 24°C, most of the days of the year are sunny with warm temperature (Socio-economic Review of Kolhapur District, 2000, p. 30).
Table 2.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year 1995</th>
<th>Year 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2.7 RAINFALL

The Kolhapur city is located in the rain shadow zone of the western ghats and receives a decreasing amount of rainfall. Great annual variation in precipitation are rare. The average annual rainfall of the city is 1043.4 mm which is fairly well distributed with very high concentration in July, January and February, remain completely dry. From June to September, when the south-west monsoon in the region with full blast, Kolhapur receives about 89 per cent of the total annual rainfall. The retreating monsoon starts in October and receives nearly rainfall about 3.8 per cent of the total. This dwindles further as winter approaches and only 2.0 per cent of the total rainfall is received during November and December. As the winter towards January and February, the climate remains absolutely dry. This dry spell of two months swatters away by pre-monsoon "Mango Showers" of March to May. During these pre-monsoon showers nearly 5.2 per cent of the total annual rainfall is being experienced. It is clear from the following Table 2.3 and Fig. 2.5:
**Table 2.3**

**Kolhapur City**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year 1995</th>
<th>Year 2000</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Rainfall (mm)</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>255.3</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>101.5</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>258.2</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


![Graph showing monthly rainfall from January to December, with peaks in August and September for both 1995 and 2000.](image-url)
The year may be divided broadly into four seasons as follows:

1. **The Cold Season**

   The cold season starts by about the end of November when their night temperature begins to fall rapidly. December is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 27.3°C and the mean daily minimum temperature at 14.9°C. However, in December and January, mostly the climate remains tolerably uniform and steady character. The winds blow mainly from the north-east and east. The mornings are still and cool and frequently cold. January is a beautiful fine month with a bracing air. The cold season is almost dry.

2. **The Hot Season**

   The hot season is from March to May. The temperature starts rising in March and remains very high till May end. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature of 36.9°C and the mean daily minimum of 22.4°C the temperature is high during the day time and it is cool in the evening. During the hot season, the early mornings are calm and cool and the air is pleasant until about seven or eight ‘o’ clock, after which the heat begins to increase rapidly. The mean relative humidity increases during three months of the hot weather period as compared with the lowest value obtaining in February. The percentage of mean relative humidity in
May is recorded here by 52 per cent. The rainfall during the month of March to May accounts about 7.4 per cent of total annual rainfall.

3. The South-west Monsoon season

The South-west monsoon starts from June to the end of September. In this season, the air is highly humid. The average annual rainfall of Kolhapur is about 1042.7 mm. of the total annual rainfall that constitutes about 89 per cent of the total in the season. The season of rain commences in the month of June usually by the first week of the month. Maximum amount of rainfall is received in a month i.e. July. The average number of rainy days for June, July, August and September are 12, 25, 23 and 8 respectively.

The moisture contents of the atmosphere during this season is very high. The mean monthly values of relative humidity recorded at 8.10 am are always 79 per cent. In July and August, it is recorded 88 and 90 per cent respectively.

With the advantage of monsoon, a rapid fall in temperature is experienced during day-time. There is a sharp decline in the mean daily maximum from 36.9°C in May to 28.2°C in July. The direction of winds during this period is south-west and a strong and steady inflow if western winds in experienced during the monsoon.

4. The Post Monsoon

In this season, a change over in the direction of winds is noted in October, when they are mainly from north-east to south-west. The
mean daily maximum temperature is 21.5°C in this season. The retreating monsoon starts in October and during this period about 4.1 per cent rainfall is received of the total annual rainfall.

5. Land Use Pattern

The area of the Kolhapur municipality has increased considerably since its formation in 1844. The additions have been made to its area from time to time. In 1957 its area was 64.15 sq.km and not its geographical area has increased to 66.82 sq.km.

Out of the total land, the area under cultivation is nearly 17.30 per cent that lies in the north of the city. The wasteland is nearly 1508 hectares, which accounts for 22.56 per cent of the total geographical area. About 19.10 per cent area is under fallow land. Nearly 1344 hectares of land is covered by Gaonthan, which account for 20.11 per cent of the total geographical area. It is observed that, out of the total geographical area nearly 1213 hectares are used for other purposes. The area under tank occupies only 2.78 per cent of the total (Table 2.4 and Fig. 2.6).
Table 2.4
Kolhapur City
Land Use Pattern (2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Land utilization</th>
<th>Area (Hectares)</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land under cultivation</td>
<td>1155.00</td>
<td>17.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waste land</td>
<td>1508.00</td>
<td>22.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fallow land</td>
<td>1276.00</td>
<td>19.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gaonthan</td>
<td>1344.00</td>
<td>20.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tank</td>
<td>186.00</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1213.00</td>
<td>18.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6682.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on Talathi Office Record, 2005.

Kolhapur City: Land Use Pattern (2005)

Fig. 2.6

2.7 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

As per the 2001 census, the population of Kolhapur city is 493,167 persons out of which 51.86 per cent is male and 48.14 per cent female. The sex ratio is 914 females per 1000 males. The growth
rate is about 20 per cent. The proportion of literate population in the
city was 88.78 per cent in 2001. The overall density of population of
Kolhapur city is 5814 per sq.km. in 2005 but in slums it is 1000.
High density among slums is found in Rankala Khanbhag. As far as
city's density is concerned, it is high in the central part and
decreases towards its peripheral area.

**Working Population**

According to 2001 census, out of total population there is 31.49
per cent working population, out of which 84.40 per cent male and
15.60 per cent female. Table 2.5 reveals that the work participation
has been increasing and the proportion of male working population is
dominant and females are still on the margin.

**Table 2.5 : Kolhapur City Occupational Structure (1981-2001)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of working population</th>
<th>% of male working population</th>
<th>% of female working population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>27.64</td>
<td>89.43</td>
<td>10.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>85.84</td>
<td>14.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>85.84</td>
<td>14.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATER SUPPLY

The Kolhapur city gets its water supply from three sources that is Kalamba tank, Balinga with Nagdevwadi and Kasaba Bawada. The Kalamba tank is about 5 km to the south of the city. It is formed by building a band between two ridges and impounding the water of the Katyayani valley. The bandh was built between 1881-83 (Maharashtra State Gazetteer, 1986, p. 816). After wards, water supply of Kolhapur city has been improved by building water supply centre at Balinga near the Bhogavati river in 1949. This work involved water tank near Chhatrapati Tararani Chowk, Jackwell parification centre and Padmaraje water tank near Chambukhadi.
Maharashtra Government has considered the increasing need of water supply, so the Bawada water supply centre has been built in 1975. Thereafter, in 1985, Maharashtra Irrigation Department has also been built up a water supply centre at Nagdevwadi.

2.9 TRANSPORTATION

The Kolhapur city is very well linked with most of the important cities of Maharashtra and other states by road rail and air transport. The Poona-Bengalore National Highway NH-4 passes through the eastern tip of the Municipal area and Kolhapur is an important halt here on. It emanates from Kolhapur to Phonda, Gagan Bawada, Ratnagri, Gargoti, Sawantwadi, Pune, Solapur, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Goa. This external transport system influenced the growth of the city in various directions and patterns.

The total length of roads, including the lanes in the present Kolhapur Municipal limits is 473 km (13 km cement, 340 km metalled, 80 km pucca, 40 km others) (Corporation Report, 1998). The internal transport system is also developed in Kolhapur city. The internal roads are in square and triangular shaped. Inside the city; there are important roads stretching from north to south. There are four roads of the city properly linked with the Poona-Bangalore National Highway, namely the Shahu or station road and Rajaram road.
In the city, various communication facilities are developed. According to 1998-99, there are 950 STD, PCOS and 37502 working telephone communications in Kolhapur city (Kolhapur Telephone Directory, 1999, pp. 47-55) in Kolhapur city. The world wide network means internet, a window to global information, super highway is available in Kolhapur city. These facilities link Kolhapur with other various important places of Maharashtra and the country as well.

2.10 OTHER FACILITIES

Different towns exhibit different social and economic features and each town has its own characteristics or identification. There are so many facilities affecting on the growth of the city. The Kolhapur is a "Regional City" and education is also one of the main functions of the city as it is well facilitated with educational facilities. There are thirty three various types of colleges (Senior, Medical, B.Ed., Agriculture, Polytechnic, etc.) Besides these, there are number of junior colleges, high schools of Marathi and English medium.

In the city, there are number of specialized private hospitals and dispensaries, which provide medical facilities to the local and surrounding population.

Besides this, Kolhapur has two MIDC's (i.e. Shiroli and Gokul Shirgaon) having various types of industries, which provide employment to local and surrounding area.
Kolhapur is also famous for jaggary (gul) market centre and Kolhapur chappals. These items are exported to other states and abroad also.

2.11 MORPHOLOGY AND SLUMS

The study of morphology of Kolhapur city is important for the purpose of planning and expansion. Factors that determine the existing form of a city, its external outline, and internal arrangement of streets and buildings, etc. are often the indicators of its inherent characteristics and associated problems of city development.

Various definitions have been given regarding the morphology of a town. According to (Dickinson, R.E., 1981, p. 8) "Morphology is concerned with the plan and built of the habitat, views and interpreted in terms of its origin, growth and function.

Morphological study involves the study of the factors leading to its development "Morphological studies often deals with development of forms and patterns of the present city with evolution. (Murphy, 1966, p. 4).

In Geography, the theme of morphology can be developed in terms of structure, process and stage, according to the concept of Devis (Taneja, 1971, p.ix). The physical structure of the urban settlement is represented by the mode of arrangement of buildings and streets. The process which determines the built of the city is
represented by the economic character, and the stage is expressed by its historical development.

By analyzing the morphological structure of the Kolhapur city it may be possible to determine its potentiality for its perspective, planning and renewal. Although morphology includes many aspects, here we are concerned only with those that have a bearing on overcrowding and degeneration in certain areas, which may reconstruct for better living.

Kolhapur city enjoys a commanding site of the Panchaganga river. The outstanding features in the site of Kolhapur city are the natural dominance of the Panchaganga river. It flows all along its northern boundary and its natural levee has provided triangular shape to Kolhapur city. That is why it is longer city, its width is short.

While the river Panchaganga has always formed a natural barrier for the expansion of the city towards the north, the areas in the south are good and liable to growth of the city. Since the very beginning, settlements have developed along both sides of main roads in a ribbon form.

In northern part of Kolhapur city is the agricultural land and in the central, wholesale and trade centres developed along both sides of Mahalaxmi temple. A big commercial centre has flourished at Mahadwar, which forms the CBD of the city. The south-eastern
part is educationally developed for example, Shivaji University, Agricultural college, Rajaram College, Polytechnic College, Military Camp, SIBER, Etc.

Kasaba Bavada, Kadamwadi, Bhosalewadi, Fulewadi, which are so far rural pockets and getting developed. It has become a contiguous low income zone. In this zone, lower income many people from the open land nearby areas are coming and settled here with execratory of goods they will get here. Infact, it will lead to slum if not brought under control.

Similarly western and south-western parts of the Kolhapur city are also developing fast. Therefore, city extended towards the south-west and formed a bulge because a number of small rural pockets were present in that area. Many new colonies have come into existence. Municipal area of Kolhapur was extended towards south and south-west of the city which has incorporated same it. Hence, the development of the city has been and need to be encouraged towards the south.

Thus, the Kolhapur city has passed through many vicissitudes and has shown a remarkable capacity for survival and regrowth largely because of its favourable geographical location and setting.

Overcrowding, lack of open space, transport problem and insanitary lanes, coupled with out moving higher income group people has led to degeneration in the central sector. The immigrants
are attracted by the nearness of place of work and lower rents in the locality. Thus, a large part of central and southern Kolhapur city has turned into slums. In contrast, city has turned into slums. In contrast, western and northern city, is less density populated. However, even here there are several pockets and some of these there are several pockets and some of them were rural enclaves, where slums have developed. Of course, the intensity of the slum problem varies from place to place.

Generally the ventilation is absent in slums of Kolhapur city. Even the ventilation is poor in houses constructed under 20 point economic programme.

The huts are constructed mostly without any plan consciously drawn. The result is that there is hardly any road, which passes strait way from one end to other in all the slums. The distance in between rows of huts is narrow. The space left in front of the huts and houses is under constant use. It is used either for keeping buffalos or cattle or for keeping household articles. Children use this place as play-ground. Most of the roads in slum are kutcha and unfinished. There is a problem to move freely particularly during rainy season and at night also. The drainage facility is absent in the most of slums. The waste that flows with the water either through drainage or otherwise gives bad smell. In the absence of drainage, sullage water logging takes place at various places during all season and that becomes the breeding ground for mosquitoes.
REFERENCES


6. Ibid.


