CHAPTER-IV
PROFILE OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

In this chapter the profile of Kolhapur district- the study area has been discussed referring to the aspects such as historical perspective, geographical setting, demography, public administration, education, agricultural cooperation, industrial development, vehicle population and vehicle use in the district.

4.1.1 Historic Perspective:

Form the early historic period, the history of region is comparatively well documented. The excavation conducted at Brahma puri, an adjunct of Kolhapur City, in 1945-46 revealed very important remains, indicating the settlement’s direct contacts with the Roman Empire and the West Asia. A number of bronzes, especially of Poseidon, the Greek God of High Seas, and some other objects relate this place with Rome and Greece. The excavations prove that the settlement was a substantial trading place. It is mentioned as ‘Hippokura’ by Ptolemy. Perhaps, the Romans and some other non-Indian people like Gandharas (from today’s Afghanistan) had created their own colony here and were later assimilated in the local society.

The family popularly known as ‘Maharathi’ and connected with the Satavahanas was ruling this area. After Satavahanas, the region probably was partly under Rashtra-kutas and partly under Kadambas of Varanasi, Not much is known about the activities of these families in this area, so also of Vakatakas, who were supreme at that time and probably had a sway over this area. In succeeding centuries, the Chalukya rule, which lasted till the end of the 7th century AD., Kolhapur region was under their hegemony. Dantidurga, the Rashtrakuta King, brought to end the Chalukyan rule. One of the copper plates issued by Ranshtrakuta King Govinda-II refers to the village of Arsiyawad, identified with today’s Alasim Shirol taluka, as a grant along with forest, etc.
Kalyani Chalukyas ruled over this area from 973 AD. and their territory included Kolhapur region, as is evident from the Miraj copperplate of King Jaysimha-II (1015-42 AD.). His military general Chavanrasa is referred to as having captured Panhaladurga (presently, Panhala Fort), located close to Kolhapur.

Shilahara Dynasty had several branches, one of which was ruling over Kolhapur region. Their earliest copperplate found of Kodoli is dated Shake 980 (1058 AD.). A study of the Shilahara dynasty’s various copperplated reveals that its Kolhapur branch ruled from 940 to 1212 AD. From their King Narshimha (1050-1075 AD.), this family began using the title ‘Shree Mahalaxmi Labhavarprased’. In due course, they spread their rule over the Konkan region also. They were defeated at the hands of Devagiri Yadvas at the beginning of the 13th century AD. The Koppeshwara Temple at Khidrapur bears an inscription dated Shake 1136 (1214 AD.) attesting to the rule of Yadava king Singhana.

Though Khilji conquered Yadavas and Tughlaqs succeeded him, the first direct Muslim rule over Kolhapur was of Bahamanis. Kolhapur region was included in Gulbarga administrative division of the Bahamanis. Vishalgad fort (old name of Khelana) was under the control of Shirke family and the neighboring area was controlled by Raja Shankar Rai. These local Maratha chieftains were ruling in this area till 1467, when Mahmood Gawan, a Bahamani Sardar, took over the entire Kolhapur region. By the end of the 15th century, Bahaman Shahi ended with its division into five distinct ruling families and Kolhapur was included in the Adilshahi of Bijapur.

Ibrahim Adilshah-II repaired the Panhanla Fort. Till the end of the Adilshahi by the Mughals, the Kolhapur region was politically much important due to its proximity to the Arabian sea in the Konkan.
4.1.2 Geographical Setting:

➢ Location

Lying between 15 43'-17 17' North latitude and 73 40'-74 22' East longitude, the District of Kolhapur is bound by the Sahyadri mountain range on the west, the river Warana on the north, part of Belgaum district and the river Krishna on the east and again Belgaum district on the south. It covers an area of 7,746 sq.kms. with north-south length of 160kms. And east-west length of 60 kms.

➢ Topography

The district, as a whole, is a par of the Deccan Table Land and slopes towards the south-east. In general, its physiography may be grouped into three parts:

(a) The Sahuadri Hills: These are spread in a north-south direction along the Western boundary of the district at a height of between 800 to 1,000 metres. These hills are densely forested. An interesting feature of the crestline of this region is the existence of truncated valleys of the plateau streams. From the climate point of view, it is possible that these gaps means a better south-west monsoon rainfall in the plateaux and valleys. Also, the routines from the plateau to the Konkan run through these gaps.

(b) The Plateaux: These are situated to the east of the Sahyadri hills. In general, these have a height between 600 to 800 meters. In fact, these are the eastern slopes and offshoots of the Sahyadri hills which are dissected by numerous streams and are partly covered with forests.

(c) The River Valleys: A succession of river valleys draining the district towards the east characterizes the landscape of the district from the Warana Valley in the north to the upper tributaries of the Ghatprabha in the south. These valleys have the most fertile soil and hence, are well cultivated and densely populated.
Rivers

All the rivers in the district originate from the Sahyadri Ranges in the West and flow in a general eastward direction. The river Krishna flows only for a short distance through the district mainly on its boundary, yet all the rivers lie to the base level of the Krishna. The main rivers in the district from North to South are the Warana, the Panchganga, the Dudhganga, the Vedganga and the Hiranyakeshi. The Warana has a long course but a restricted basin. The Panchganga, on the other hand, commands a large drainage area through its main tributaries, the Kasari, the Kumbhi, the Tulshi and the Bhogawati, The southern rivers, the Dudhganga, the Vedganga and the Hiranyakeshi have long courses but smaller and independent valleys. The district is thus blessed with 12 rivers. The floodplains and the flood-terrains of these rivers have also endowed the district with prized soil fertility.

Climate and Temperature

The climate in the district is generally temperate. On the Western part, near the Sahuadris, it is always cooler than the Eastern part, which is liable to hot winds during April and May. The year may be divided into three periods- hot weather from March to May, rainy period from June of October and cold weather from November to February.

In winter, although the day temperatures remain higher than the monsoon season, the mean minimum temperature is the lowest at about 14 C to 16 C. December and January are the coldest months of the year and the daily range of temperature is rather large. There is a rapid rise in temperature in March, reaching the maximum in April. Daily minimum temperatures above 38 C and thunder storms are fairly frequent in April and May. The rainfall in this season accounts for about 10 per cent of the total annual rainfall.

Rainfall

The district gets rain from the south-west as well as the north-east monsoons. The quantum of rainfall received decreases rapidly from West to East. The range between the maximum and minimum rainfall is large. The
average annual rainfall within the district varies widely from about 600 mm in the East to 6,000 mm in the West. Hence, three broad rainfall divisions may be defined as: (i) the Western zone receiving heavy and assured rainfall, (ii) the middle zone receiving moderate but fairly regular rainfall, and (iii) the Eastern zone receiving low, irregular and uncertain rainfall. The south-west monsoon commences by the first week of June and lasts till the end of September. By this time, north-east monsoon begins in the eastern and central parts of the district, which is helpful for rabbi sowing and for the standing sugarcane.

➢ *Soils and Cropping Pattern*

Physiographically the district can be divided into three broad soil zones: (i) the western zone of heavy rainfall covered with laterite soils; (ii) the central part with more or less assured rainfall covered with fertile, well drained brownish soils of neutral reaction, and (iii) the dry eastern zone with precarious rainfall covered with medium black soils of varying depths.

Laterite soils occur mainly in the **western hilly tracts** of heavy rainfall, on the hill tops not covered by forests. They are red to brownish-red in colour, mostly eroded and shallow. They do not retain moisture and yield mainly coarse hill millets (Nahani). With applications of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers, *paddy* can also be taken from these soils. Under forests of valuable trees like teak, Undi, Jambhul, etc., these soils are fertile and rich in humus.

In the **valleys**, lateritic soils are mixed trap soils. They vary in colour from brown to black, are fairly deep and retentive of moisture. **Paddy** is the main crop of this area, and in the rabbi season, cereal **Val** is also grown.

Brown soils are found in the **central zone**. They are mainly derived from trap and are dark brown in colour, with a raddish tint. They are rich and fertile with excellent granular structure, almost neutral in reaction and well supplied with calcium. As this zone receives moderate and fairly regular rainfall, **rice**, Jowar and groundnuts are grown in the Kharif season. **Sugarcane and vegetables** are grown wherever irrigation facilities are
available. Jaggery produced from the Sugarcane grown in these soils is well-known throughout the country and in the Middle-East.

Medium and deep black soils are found in the eastern zone. They are also derived from trap and very considerably in depth. Medium deep soils are grey in colour with good granular structure and drainage. The deeper soils are more black in colour and more clayey. The soils are quite fertile and good crops of Jowar and groundnut are obtained. As drainage is good, the soils are amenable to irrigation and consequently paddy, sugarcane and vegetables can be successfully taken from them.

➢ Minerals

Bauxite is the chief mineral of economic value. It occurs in large quantities as lateritic cappings in the hills along the western margin of the district. Irregular nodules of Kankar occur in the soils, especially in the western part of the district, which on burning yields good lime. Copper, Gypsum, Iron and Kaolin are found in small quantities but are not important economically. The district is well endowed with building stones. Hard, compact, fine to medium grained Kaladgi sandstones and quartzites are quarried for construction. Trap rock being hard, dense and duration is a suitable material for building purposes.

➢ Fisheries

Unlike seafront, there are no concentrations of fishing villages in the district. The six main rivers in the district, however, have numerous dams and weirs, thereby providing a suitable habitat for a large number of fish. Besides, fishing is also carried out in many natural lakes, irrigation tanks, reservoirs and perennial ponds. Vam, Vasashi, Alkut, Dandvam, Mhasheed, Katla, Rahu, Mirgal, Valshivada, Shingalu and Gorami are a few of the important fish in the district. However, fishing does not provide a full-time job, hence fishermen are obliged to work as farm labourers and construction workers.
Forests

The total area under forests is about 1,65,545 hectares distributed in about 489 villages, mostly in the western hilly areas, which is about 21.5% of the total land area of the district. Among the 12 talukas (Chandgad, Bhudargad, Radhanagari and Shahuwadi) together account for nearly 69.18% of the total forest area. However, about half of this area is barren and without tree cover, thus the actual forest is only about 11-12% of the total land area. Firewood, timber and the Hirda fruit (used for extracting tannin) are the main marketable products from these forests. The minor forest produce are Shikekai, honey, wax, Karvi and Tembhurni leaves, etc.

The wildlife includes a few tigers, wild cat, bear, hyena, wolf, fox, rare animals like Kolsunda, Salindar, deer, Sambar, wild bison and wild boar, etc.

Transport and Communication

The road transport in this district actually began to develop in the second half of the 19th century. In the ten years between 1845 to 1854, about 480 kms. Road lengths were constructed. By the end of the 19th century, attempts were made to connect villages and towns by pucca but the proportion was comparatively less. After 1947, the district witnessed a planned working and today almost every village is connected by a road.

The district has Mumbai-Pune-Bangalore National Highway (NH-4) passing through it for a length of 43 kms. Besides, there are 17 State highways (912kms.), major district roads (1,451kms.), other roads (1,628kms.) and village roads (1,726kms.). Also, a 37km. long broad gauge railway line connects the district to Miraj junction in the neighbouring Sangli district.

4.1.3 Demography:

Population

According to 2001 Census, the total population of Kolhapur district is 35,15,413, of which 17,11,654 (48.69%) are females and 18,03,759 (51.31%) are males. The urban: rural ratio of the population is around 25% :75%.
Sex Ratio

According to 2001 Census, in the district, there are 974 females for every 1,000 males. Within the district itself, sex ratios in favour of females in five rural talukas may be due to the male-dominated out-migration, perhaps for better employment opportunities.

Literacy

The literacy rate of Kolhapur district, per 2001 Census, is 77.23% (87.67% males, 66.38% females). The comparatively high literacy in a predominantly rural district is attributable to the general educational awareness among the people and the more than a century-old mass education movement.

Social Structure

The social structure of the district is not much different than the rest of Maharashtra. Hinduism, Jainism, Lingayatism and Buddhism are the popular religions in the area. Buddhism’s presence in the 3rd century B.C. is confirmed by the remains of a Stupa in Brahmapur excavations. The Shilahara Dynasty of 10-12 century AD. had patronized Jainism and had made sumptuous donations to temples and Mathas. Muslims arrived in the area after the 14th century AD. and merged into the mainstream society.

The reign of Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati (1874-1922) was a period of local renaissance-eradication of untouchability, spread of education among poor and socially backward classes are some of the characteristic features of his rule. On his initiative, from here onwards, not only Kolhapur but also Maharashtra witnessed a total change in the social structure.

Today, Hinduism, Jainism, Lingayatism, Buddhism and Islam are the main religions in the district. Though people follow different religions, they make a united society and have no major problems in living with each other. They have their own taboos, festivals, etc. Their house pattern is similar and there are very little differences in their attire and ornaments. Hindu society is caste-based and in rural areas, caste professions are still adhered to. But the caste orthodoxy is diminishing and it is adhered to within the four walls of the
house. Marathi is the common language and Devanagari is the common script of the people. Goddess Mahalaxmi and Lord Jyotiba are the main deities and their festivals are replete with great pomp and decorum. Festivals of each religion too are celebrated ardently and without any grudge.

4.1.4 Public Administration:

For administrative purposes, the district is divided into four subdivision, namely, Karveer, Shahuwadi, Ichalkaranji and Gandhinglaj, and 12 talukas, namely, Shahuwadi, Chandgad, Radhanagari, Gagan Bawada, Karveer, Bhudargad, Hatkanangale, Panhala, Ajara, Kagal and Shirol.

The District Collector, along with the District Judge, Superintendent of Police, Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad and other senior officers of the State Government, looks after the development and regulatory functions in the district. At the taluka level, the Tahsildar, Block Development Officer, Judicial Magistrate, Deputy Engineers and other officers look after their respective department for development and regulatory functions.

4.1.5 Education:

After the completion of the construction of the temple dedicated to Goddess Mahalaxmi in about 9th century AD., the fame of Kolhapur spread far and wide and it became known as Dakshin Kashi (Banaras of South); hence, Sanskrit Pathashalas were opened in the town. Moreover, there were a few private tutors teaching Ayurvedic system of medicine.

The beginning of the British Rule introduced modern education in the district. The first English school was opened in 1851 and was named ‘Rajaram High School’ in 1871. By 1875, there was one native school, seven Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 123 Marathi schools, 1 girls school, 6 night schools and 1 Urdu school. By 1894, their number had increased to 224 schools and 14,819 students were partaking education. Thereafter, during Chh.Shahu’s regime, the number of schools and pupils increased rapidly. The students from socially and economically-backward classes were getting free education and free lodging and boarding facilities. Special efforts were made for the spread of
education amongst girls and women. Not only that, Chh. Shahu made the primary education compulsory, he closed down the separate schools for untouchables and merged these with other schools. In 1927, a school board was established. By now, there was 1 college, 11 schools including 2 girls’ schools, 22 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 5 pre-primary and 733 primary schools in the district.

After the merger of the Princely State Kolhapur into the Union of India on 31st March, 1949, a separate institution named Mouni Vidyapeeth was opened at Gargoti, especially for the benefit of the rural students. In 1962, a University named after Chh. Shiviji was opened in Kolhapur City. Also, besides the education department of the Zilla Parishad, several other private government –funded educational institutions are functioning in the district.

As in 2001, there were 79 per-primary schools, 2,020 primary schools, 431 secondary schools, 60 higher secondary schools, 37 education colleges and 16 University Departments. Among the technical/professional education institutions, there are 5 engineering colleges, 7 polytechnics, 4 medical colleges in different disciplines, 10 institutes, 27 technical high schools and 95 mainstream and professional degree colleges. Over the years, Kolhapur City has evolved as an educational hub in the area.

4.1.6 Agriculture:

The farming community in Kolhapur district is quite progressive and believes in experimentation. The soil fertility and irrigation facilities in the district are quite impressive. The district has two major types of the soils and three types of topography. The Western Ghat region has lateritic red soil and the district has rich black cotton soil with silty and quite fertile patches along the river banks, sometimes spreading laterally for more than one kilometer. Adequate rainfall and efficiently harnessed irrigation yield bountiful crops. Crops taken in the Kharif season include paddy, Jowar, groundnut and tobacco; while those taken in the Rabbi season include wheat, Jowar and gram. Pulses
and cereals as well as turmeric and betel leaf are the secondary crops throughout the district, while sugarcane is a perennial crop, sustained on the artificial irrigation.

Horticulture and floriculture are fast catching up in the district because of the suitability of the climate and modern farming techniques. The main fruits taken are guava, mango, bananas, papaya, orange. Lemons and to some extent, grapes. Flowers of both Western and Indian origins grown in the district have substantial demand from the nearby metropolitan cities like Mumbai and Bangalore and as distant as Hyderabad.

For the enhancement of agricultural production, Government has also introduced such schemes as cashew plantation scheme, mango plantation scheme, and reclamation of saline land, Nallah bunding social forestry nurseries and seed farms as well as has promoted at least 20 agricultural cooperatives in the district.

Dairy farming is the most profitable agro-ancillary popular in the district and at least three large –volume milk processing cooperatives and numerous smaller ones are profitably operating in the district.

4.1.7 Irrigation:

There are five major and ten medium irrigation reservoirs in Kolhapur district. The oldest among them, the Radhanagari Dam, begun in 1909 and completed in 1952, is 1.1,50 mt. long and 42.7 mt. high, with a reservoir capacity of 236.79 million cu.mt. The four other projects are Tulshi, Tillari, Dudhganga (Kalamnawadi) and Warana. All the ten medium projects in the district are lift irrigation projects. These are: (1) Kasari Project, (2) Patgaon Project, (3) Kumbi Project, (4) Kadavi Project, (5) Chitri Project, (6) Chikotra Project, (7) Jangamhatti Project, (8) Jambare Project, (9) Ghat-prabha Project, and (10) Dhamani Project.

In addition, more than 50 minor irrigation projects have already been completed in Kolhapur district. Their taluka-wise distribution is: 9 in Chandgad taluka, 7 each in Ajra, Gadhinglaj and Kagal talukas, 4 in Karveer taluka, 3 in
Radhanagari and Gagan Bawada talukas and 2 each in Shahuwadi and Shirol talukas.

Kolhapur-type (KY) weirs are unique to Kolhapur district. There 71 such weirs on different rivers, as: 11 on the Hiran yakeshi, 10 on the Vedganga, 9 on the Warana, 7 each on the Kasari, the Chilotra, the Kumbhi, 6 on the Tamraparni, and 3 each on the Kadvi, the Ghatprabha and the Dhamani. Besides, the Kolhapur Zilla Parishad has constructed 55 percolation tanks for bringing 4,564 hectares land under irrigation.

All this efficiently harnessed irrigation potential ensures year-round supply of to bountiful crops-particularly a perennial crop like sugarcane.

4.1.8 Co-operation:

Until the quarter of the 20th century, the agriculture in the district was at subsistence level and mounting debts was the major problem for the farmers. Whatever they produced and sold went towards returning the debt. No government agency or banks were ready to offer credit facilities to the farmers and lack of capital resulted into more poorer situation. On the other hand, sugarcane growers in the area had an informal system of cooperation named ‘Phad’. Some native economists realized the importance of this system and made attempts to mould it alleviate people’s economic hardships. Finally, Chh.Shahu, then the ruler of the Princely State, passed san Act bringing the cooperative movement into the State.

Today, the district enjoys an important place in Maharashtra State’s cooperative movement. Besides having one financially robust district central cooperative bank, the district has 22 cooperative sugar factories, 3 large-scale milk processing cooperatives, 64 urban cooperative banks and numerous other cooperatives in the sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, marketing, agro-processing, among others.

4.1.9 Industrial Development:

Modern industrial manufacture made its appearance in Kolhapur district only in the first quarter of the 20th century, in the areas such as leather-tanning,
edible-oil extraction, printing and publishing, motor repairs, fireworks, electric supply, cine-film production and licenser country liquor breweries.

‘Shahu Chhatrapati Spinning and Weaving Mills’ was Kolhapur Darbar’s first attempt to introduce organized industrial production into the State. The Darbar also supported individual industrial entrepreneurs with monetary assistance and patronage. The Darbar also established ‘Kolhapur Sugar Mills’ in 1932. Gradually, the increasing irrigation potential gave boost to the sugar industry, which in turn, gave boost to the engineering industries manufacturing diesel engine pumpsets used for irrigating canefields. Later-day industrial entrepreneurs made forays into other fields such as metalworking, industrial fabrication, plastics and chemicals, mechanized farm equipment, electricals and electronics, automotive parts and sub-assemblies,

Kolhapur district today is one of the industrially advanced districts in the State. Excluding 22 sugar cooperatives, there are 20 other large scale and 35 medium scale industries (in textiles, chemicals, automotive spares, iron steel foundries, milk processing, etc.), besides 8,000 registered small scale industries in the district in 2002-03.

At a rough estimate, the organized industrial sector employs about 50,000 workers. There also are nearly 50,000 people working in the Central State Government Department and Undertaking as also local autonomous bodies district.

4.1.10 Vehicles population and vehicle use in the district:

In the year 2007-08, 5.48 lakh vehicles were in the district, out of them the most were two wheelers, i.e. 77%, 10% Jeeps/station wagons 3% tractors, 2% rickshaws and 8% other vehicles were increased in 2011-12 as77.62% are two wheelers, whereas cars 7.68%, jeep 2.48% station wagons2.48%
Table No. 4.1

Growth in vehicle population in Twenty-five years in the district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Motor cycle</td>
<td>14,910</td>
<td>56,715</td>
<td>2,96,603</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Scooter</td>
<td>19,637</td>
<td>50,825</td>
<td>54,980</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Moped</td>
<td>22,924</td>
<td>39,547</td>
<td>43,998</td>
<td>47,709</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Motor car</td>
<td>5,521</td>
<td>9,363</td>
<td>33,687</td>
<td>61,455</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Jeep</td>
<td>1,653</td>
<td>5,410</td>
<td>15,707</td>
<td>19,877</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Station wagons</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Taxi cabs and tourist cabs</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>929</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Auto rickshaw</td>
<td>5,413</td>
<td>8,391</td>
<td>12,006</td>
<td>13,769</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Stage carriage</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>897</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Contract carriage</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>868</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>School buses</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>203</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Private service vehicles</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>107</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Ambulance</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>256</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Truck and lorries</td>
<td>6,361</td>
<td>7,269</td>
<td>9,799</td>
<td>15,032</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Tanker</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>817</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Delivery vans</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1179</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>D/vans 4 wheelers</td>
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<td>2,333</td>
<td>5,870</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>D/vans 3 wheelers</td>
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<td>802</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Tractors</td>
<td>5,101</td>
<td>9,897</td>
<td>14,702</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Trailer</td>
<td>4,079</td>
<td>10,832</td>
<td>15,770</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1,422</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>86,466</td>
<td>2,03,536</td>
<td>5,12,394</td>
<td>8,00,637</td>
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Source: Daily Sakal News paper 13.06.2007 and Regional Transport Office, Kolhapur

4.3 CONCLUSION:

In view of the above, it can be stated that the Kolhapur district is well versed with geographical setup, climatic conditions, agriculture, irrigation, industry, transport and communication, education social structure, public administration. The vehicle population of the Kolhapur district reflects significant growth of vehicle population during last twenty five years.
References
1) Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Kolhapur, volume XXIV.
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3) Regional Transport office, Kolhapur.
4) Daily Sakal News paper.