CHAPTER - III
Spatial Distribution of Heritage Sites

3.1 Introduction:--

The conceptual elements are related to distribution, association, interaction & system. It indicates the total concept and characteristics of that sites and locations. Generally geographic facts are always under observation of the same place. Different characteristics are found at the same place. Geographer always trying to find out every mans reactions to that place and pointed out it. As per the suggestion of the geographer tourists are attracted towards the fact and place. It becomes the destination of tourism.

The common concern of the issues in tourism studies is the distribution of tourist destination. The present study has analyses the spatial distribution and pattern of heritage center in Upper Krishna basin in Maharashtra. There are many geographical, social, historical and economic factors are affected on the distribution of tourist centers. The Krishna basin has rich Bio-diversity and natural scenery. Sahyadri Mountain creates many hill stations. Physiography of the Krishna basin is most favorable for tourism activity. History and cultural of Krishna basin creates many heritage sites which have important role in the tourism development. The Krishna basin of Maharashtra have several natural and cultural heritage sites. This tourism potential is most significant in the development of tourism. In this chapter studied the spatial distribution of heritage sites in the Upper Krishna basin.

3.2 Data Collection and Methodology:--

In the Study area Heritage sites have been selected as per their relevance in the tourism activity. Selected heritage sites are classified in to two major categories like Natural and Cultural heritage sites. Detail information and the importance of there sites have been collected from different books, district abstracts, government Publication and internet. The location map of the heritage sites has been prepared. The photography have been taken to the visual presentation of the heritage sites.
3.3 Classification of Heritage

Heritage ecology in the Upper Krishna basin of Maharashtra has been classified into the following three main types:

- Natural heritage
- Cultural heritage
- Intangible Cultural Heritage.

As per above, natural heritage sites include Wild Life Sanctuaries, Hill stations, National parks, Sacred groves, and other natural scenic places which have ecological importance and rich biodiversity. In cultural heritage, historical sites like forts, caves, palaces, old buildings, sacred religious sites, and water bodies are included. Intangible cultural heritage includes oral tradition and expression, performing art, social practices, knowledge, traditional craftsmanship, folk art, and folk dance.
Table No. 3.1
Classification of Heritage in the Upper Krishna Basin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Heritage Center</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Natural Heritage</td>
<td>- Wild life Sanctuary,</td>
<td>Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Hill Stations</td>
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<td>• Scenic place with biodiversity,</td>
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<td>• Sacred Groves.</td>
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<td>Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
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<td>Chandoli National Park</td>
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<td>Kas Plateau</td>
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<td>Mahabaleshwar</td>
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<td>Pachgani</td>
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<td>Sagreshwar</td>
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<td>Masai plateau</td>
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<td>Sacred Groves.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>Historical Places</td>
<td>Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli and Wai</td>
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<td>Forts and Caves</td>
<td>Panahala, Pawankhind, Bhudargad,</td>
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<td>Pargad, Samangad, Vishalgad,</td>
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<td>Pratapgrad, Kamalgad, Sajjangad,</td>
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<td>Ajinkyatara, Macchindragad, Agashiv</td>
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<td>Cave, Pohale Caves.</td>
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<td>Religious Sites</td>
<td>Kolhapur, Jotiba, Narsinghwadi,</td>
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<td>Khidrapur, Kanerai, Wai, Chapal,</td>
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<td>Puesgaon, Pateshwar, Yeawteshwar,</td>
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<td>Sangali, Miraj, Aundh, Audumbar,</td>
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<td>Pal, Gagangiri, Karad, Bahubali,.</td>
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3.4 Natural Heritage Sites:–

Natural heritage is concerned with the natural aspect, of the country. It depends on that country's environment as well as resources. Most of the tourists are attracted towards the environmental conditions of that area and the tourist industry begins in such country on large scale. It is more beneficial to local people for more earning and good job opportunities.

Natural heritage is related to natural objects. It becomes a part and parcel of that country's location, environment and living conditions. Heritage is a word which is very important and related to past generation, present generation & future generation.

3.4.1 Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary:–

Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary is located in between Shahu Sagar & Laxmi Sagar water reservoirs. It is in the western side of Kolhpaur district & on the verge of Sahayadri hill region. This Sanctuary is of 351 sq. Kms. The area of this sanctuary is a thick forestry, where bisons and other wild animals are found. In this sanctuary, Governments & private resorts are easily available. Tourist can enjoy the trip of this Sanctuary.

Dajipur is also a part of this wildlife sanctuary. It is on the way to Kolhapur- Sindhudurg state Highway. It is on the height 1200 meters from mean sea level. It also attraction and very pleasing place. The Dajipur forest reserve is home to large herds of wild bison amongst other animal. The view of the valleys, hills and the plains extending upto lowlands from the Phonda Ghats is
absolutely magnificent. The state highway (SH-116) passing through Phonda Ghats meets the NH 17 at Kankavali. Making Dajipur a great stop over on the way to southern Konkan beaches like Malvan and Vengurla and also Goa.

3.4.2 Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary:-
Koyana Wildlife sanctuary is also a thick forest area. Koyana wildlife sanctuary is extended in between 17°24’ N to 17°40’ N altitude and 73°45’ E to 73°54’ East longitude. It is divided in three parts that is Vasota, Maharkhol and Indivali. It is also situated in Sahayadri hills ranges area it has natural protective boundaries. One of them is Shiva Sagar lake Reaming two sides are protected by deep valleys of western ghats. Therefore various varieties of animals are found in this sanctuary. Even different kinds of trees and variety species are also found in this wildlife Sanctuary.

This sanctuary consists different kinds of animals. Like Tigers, Bears, Panthers, Deers, King cobras, pythons, along with some different types of birds are also found in this sanctuary.

3.4.3 Chandoli National Park:-
Chandoli National Park, one among the wildlife reserve forest of Maharashtra is located at the junction of Sangli, Kolhapur, Satara and Ratnagiri district, in between Koyana wildlife Sanctuary and Radhanagari wildlife sanctuary. Chandoli National Park established in 2004, is home to more than 23 species of mammals, 122 species of bird and 20 species of amphibians
and reptiles. It is located in between 73° 03' E longitude and 17° 20' N latitude. It is bounded by the Koyana National Park and Radhanagari wildlife Sanctuary and spread at over an area of 317.67 Sq. kms. Elevation ranges from 589-1044 meter from the MSL, while the mean annual rainfall is 3500 mm. The Park receives its water supply from the Warana river and reservoir as well as several other small streams and rivers.

First of all Chondoli National Park is declared as wildlife sanctuary in 1985 But government converted this sanctuary is a national park in 2004. From this year this sanctuary is reserved for tigers. The forest is famous for its thick and ever green forestry. This region contains Steep mountains, big rocks some plateau which is a unique combination of forestry of western Ghats.

In this park the existence of various species of trees specially palm, jams in spinous, kino tree, ola dioica, pisa, Jack fruit tree are found hear in this sanctuary along with trees, Amla, Harrala, these trees are also found in this jangle. As per the census of 2002 which is carried cut by forest department pointed out that there is in the numbers of tigers, Gaur ,Deear, increase sloth bears, and leopard.
The Upper Krishna Basin of Dam Location

Fig. No. 3.1

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3.4.4 Kas Plateau:-

This Kaas plateau is located in the part of Shyadri range. The elevation of Kas plateau is 1200 meters from mean sea level. The area of this plateau is 2500 acres. The distance of this place is 22 km from Satara. In this region there are large numbers of trees of Kaas. Therefore the name of these trees is given to this particular area. The special features of trees are remarkable. This leaves of these trees are green but when it is going to mature it is converted into red colour. Along with the trees there is blosssom of the flower. This oweful blessing of the nature remain for 15 days in a year. In this period most of the tourist frequently visits to such God gifted place. This place is situated inbetween Sajjangad and Kanher dam. The dense forestry of this area attracted to the tourist. It is one of the world heritage site selected by UNESCO. The distance of this place is 125 km away from Pune, 280 km from Mumbai and 180 km. away from Kolhapur.

This richness of this region lives in its bio-diversity. Various species are found in this plateau. It is full of flowers during the monson season. Near about 150 types of flowers blossomed in this area in the month of August. Orchid flowers in the main attraction of this plateau. It remains for 21 to 28 days a year.

There are two roads to reach the plateau one road belongs to Satara and another from Tapola, which is a link road from Mahabaleshwar. Tourist can visit this place after having their visit to Mahabaleshwar. Koyana project is also
important attraction of tourist. It is round about 30 km from Kaas. The flora of this plants is restricted to this particular region.

### 3.4.5 Mahableshwar:-

The height of Mahabaleshwar is 1438 meter from mean sea level. It is an important hill station, which is located in satara district. The river Krishna take its sources from this place and it flows towards Maharashtra, Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh and merges in Bay of Bengal.

Mahabaleshwar is a popular tourist place because of the climate of this place. It is also famous for Honey and Steraw berries. Due to climatic condition of this place it is possible to take maximum agro production of strawberries and Mel berries. The venna lake is also one of the place of attraction for the tourist. Boating facilities is available here for the tourist. Most of the tourist attracted towards boating facility. This lake is adorned by trees by all sides. This is the best advantage taken by the tourist. The Season begins from October to June is best of tourist. The atmosphere is healthy and suitable for human health.

Mahabaleshwar has number of Vintage points to enjoy the beauty of nature. The following are the major tourism resources of Mahabaleshwar.
1) **Wilson Point** – The height of wilson point is 1435.6 meter from mean sea level. This is the heighest point of Mahabaleshwar for seeing sunrise and sunset.

2) **Hunters point** – Hunters point located at Old Mahabaleshwar this point height of 1347.5m from mean sea level. It is popular for hunting and it gives view of Koyana Valley.

3) **Elphinstone Point** – This is the beautiful point of Mahabaleshwar. We can see Makrandgarh, Jaoli and Pratapgarh. And this point gives view of Koyana valley and Sarsvati valley.

4) **Savitri Point** – It is believed that this is origin of Savitri river. We can see Kokan and the trail of the Savitri River.

5) **Arthur Seat point** – The height of this point is 1347 m from mean sea level. It is called the queen of Mahabaleshwar.

6) **Bombay Point** – This is beautiful view of sunset, Koyana valley, Makarandgarh and the Pratapgarh fort is seen from point.

7) **Kate’s Point** – This point with height of 1269 m from mean sea level. We can see Krishna valley scenic beauty, Joar valley and back water Dhom Dam. It is also called eco point.

8) **Monkey point** – This point of View of the Sahyadri ridges descending down to the Kokan shows huge stone and boulder structures as if to resemble the heritance of monkeys and thus knows as monkey point.

9) **Venna Lake** – Today a popular picnic spot and entertainment junction of Venna lake. Tourist spend time walking on the lanes besides. Games and horse riding get very popular in Venna lake.
The lake maintaining the climate of Mahabaleshwar cool during the summer by the warm and cold air.

10) **Mahabaleshwar** Temple – The structure of temple is of Hermandpanti style. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temple is built up of supported stone pillars. It consists of two parts. The inner Gabhara and the outer Sabhamandap for worshippers.

11) **Panchganga temple** – This temple is supposed to be the source of five deccan rivers – Krishna, Koyana, Venna, Savitri, Gayatri. All these rivers collect through small streams and flow out collectively through the Gomukh a spot in the form of cow’s mouth flow in to a cistern where holy baths are taken, which are known as Brahmakund and the Vishnukund.

12) **Krishna Temple** – Near Panchganga temple, there is another old Lord Krishna, which is the source of river Krishna, having very beautiful idol of Krishna.

13) **Kshetra Mahabaleshwar**- Kshetra Mahabaleshwar is considered as the most pious Tirth Keshtra in Maharashtra. The name can be split up like this Maha (Great) + bal (Power) + ishwar (God) = Mahabaleshwar means God with great power.

These are the main point of view in Mahabaleshwar, but other points namely Marjorie, Castle rock, Falkland, Lodwick, Lingmala Waterfall, Dhobi waterfall, China waterfall it is beautiful point in Mahabaleshwar.

3.4.6 **Panchgani** :-

Panchgani is also one of the best hill stations. It was discovered by British superintended named John Emerson. He establish Panchgani as a hill station in 1860. After words so-many British officers frequently visited this place. He had carried out various kinds of plants from western countries and plant these here.
Nowadays the trees like silver oak and poinsettia spread everywhere in the Panchagani. The greenery of Panchagani attracted to the tourist.

British officers were thinking about this place as a retirement place. They were attracted because of clam and quiet atmosphere of this place. Panchagni is the middle mountain range of western ghat. It is surrounded by five hills and five villages, named Dandeghar, Khingar, Godwali, Amral and Taithat. The river Krishna flows near by this place. Dhom dam is constructed on this river. Panchgani is located on 285 K.m. from Mumbai, 100 k.ms from Pune, 18 km from Mahabaleshwar and 45 km from Satara. The temperature recorded in winter season in Panchgani is $12^0$C and in summer season it raised up to $34^0$C. But one thing is very important here is that the humidity level of this place is very low, on the contrary the rainfall of this place is heavy. The rainy season of this place begins from June and it’s ends up to January remaining 4-5 months are dry. The very important and the chief characteristic of this place is table land, which attracted all the tourist. Panchgani is famous for educational institutions center. Most of the residential schools are located here. This place also attracted to the bollywood film makers. Most of the films are shot here. In the company of nature horse riding is also one of the prominent business of this center. It is also attraction of the kits as well as of tourists it is also famous for best resort-center.

Nowadays Panchgani has facing ecological problem. The nature of this place become commercial, traffic problem is saviour due to this pollution takes place on large scale

3.4.7 Sagreshwar wildlife sanctuary:-

Sagareshwar wild life sanctuary is located in three tehsils namely Khanapur, Walwa & Palus. They are related to Sangli district 1087sq.kms. Area is occupied by this Sagareshwar wildlife sanctuary. The important feature of this sanctuary is, it is man
made sanctuary. It is a planned forestation taken into consideration it is artificially cultivated forest. Then for there is no sufficient water supply. Even the animals are also artificially introduced in 1980. At the very beginning it is declared as deers Park. The animals like cheetal, sambar, black buck and barking deer etc. are in existence in this wildlife sanctuary, it is easily accessible for the entire tourist.

Actually the grass of this forest is related to dry mixed deciduous forest types. All hill tops are greatly covered with grass. There are so many species of trees some of them Pangara, Sisoo, Khair, Shiras, Bahava, Tamarind, Kashid, Anjan, Australian Acacia, Neem, Subabool, Chilar, Gulmohar, Char, Dhavada, Agave, etc. Along with these trees the following animal survival is found out in Sagareshwar wildlife sanctuary. There are small carnivore like fox and porcupines and hyena these carnivore found in the protected area. Wild boar, Sambar, Cheetal, Peacocks, BlackBucks this major animals found in the Sagareshwar wildlife sanctuary. We also found no. of insects, reptiles and birds.

There are 51 temples are in existence on the right side of the Sagareshwar wildlife sanctuary. Therefore this sanctuary has religious and cultural heritage. Lord Shiva’s temple is one of the best part of architecture. Which is the source of sagareshwar wildlife sanctuary. The Kal Bhairao temple is one of the prominent temple of this region. It is connected with narrow tunnel entrance.

3.5 Cultural Heritage Sites

Cultural heritage sites are the true representative of the divine order and human’s deep faith involvement, that is how it may be accepted as religious ‘resource’, but it has scientific, recreational, aesthetic, economic and
sacramental values too. At a sacrosanct or holy place one can nearness to ultimacy.

By all these means we come to know that cultural symbiosis is not an accident, but it actually happened as per the rules of cultures of earth. Cultural heritage is a part and parcel of physical artifacts which is related to special groups of part of society where they are coming from old generation and still live in present life and also they can generate in future. Some time cultural heritage of one generation will be changed or rejected by future generation. Cultural heritage is related to historical religion & cultural places etc. The Upper Krishna basin is very rich for its cultural sites and variety.

3.5.1 Historical Forts

Historical forts in Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara district have two fold attraction mainly historical and natural. There are mainly historical forts in the district. Panhalgarh, Vishalgarh, Gagangarh, Bhudargarh, Shivgarh, Samangarh, Pargarh located in Kolhapur district, Prachitgarh, Machindrgrgh is Sangali and Pratapgarh, Sajjangarh, Ajinkyatara in Satara District. These all forts have historical importance out of these forts Panhalgarh, Vishalgarh, Gagangarh, Bhudargarh, Pargarh Pratapgarh, Sajjangerh are important for tourism development because these are accessible and inhabited. Detail information of Major fort site as given below.

A) Panahalgarh:-

Panhalgarh is a historical fort today it is well known hill station. And Heritage of Kolhapur. Panalgargh is one of the oldest and important tourism centers in the state of Maharashtra. Panahalgargh is a headquarter of Panahala tahsil of Kolhapur district. It lies at a distance of 22 km to the north – west of Kolhapur city and location on 16° 48’ North Latitude and 74° 14’ East Longitude. the height of
the fort is 962 meters above mean sea level. Panhalgarh is the best health resort in Kolhapur district except rainy season the climate on Panalgarh is very pleasant. The fort is about 7 km. in circumference. The area of Panahalgargh is 2.59 sq.kms. Panhalgarh is a part of Vishalgarh. Panhalgarh ranges of Sahyadri Geomorphologically it is known as Messa. The fort is made of lateritic rock. The fort has steep scarp with good forests. The fort has steep scarp because of the process of intense gully erosion of the flanks of the fort. Half of the area of the fort is protected by steep scarp, 10 to 15 m high and strengthened by a loopholed parapet wall. The climate of Panahalgarh is very conducive, which is neither so cold not so hot, in fact it is very properties. Prominently in rainy and winter seasons, the climate of Panalgarh is very pleasant and summer is relatively cool here and on the basis of these factors it is considered as a health resort. The winters comes with the advent of October and lasts till the beginning of March, when the maximum temperature rise to 28.2°C. In hot season the maximum temperature, form April to June, rise to 33.3°C. The average rainfall is about 2080mm. mid June to mid September is the rainy season.

In antiquity Panahalgarh was known as a ‘Brahmagiri’, with time of Parashar, who was an ascetic, chosen Brahmagiri for performing his penance. There are many interesting historical places located on the fort e.g Sajja Kothi, the Raja Dindi, the Anbarkhana, Dharma Koti, the Parshar Guha (Old Cave), Teen Darwaja, Wagh Darwaja since independence Panahalgarh has been developed as hill station. There are many big and small bastions stand on the fortification of Panahalgarh, locally called Bhuruj. Pusati bhuruj, Dutondi bhuruj, Doulat bhuruj, Kali bhuruj these are few examples of this distinctive structure. It is necessary to considering availability of water resource in construction of fort and also necessary to look care of the natural sources of water from it to run dry. On Panalagarh, four lakes and 106 wells are found. Mausoleum of Veer Shiva Kashid who was a dummy of Chh. Shivaji Maharaj, dedicated his during Panahalgrh being besieged by siddi Johar found in village Nebapur. On Panhalgarh there are also some status of great warriors as well as museums, library as memorial of these warriors are found on Panalagrh. Statue of Baji Prabhu Deshpande and Veer Shiva Kashid and the great poet Moropant Library stands as gallantry monuments on Panhalgrh. Gardens are most powerful attraction to people. tabakvan Udlyan is the only which has been
established by forest Department in 1959 at Panhalgrh. Tourist can see here various types birds and trees.

B) Bhudargad:-

It is situated on 16° North latitude and 74° 8 East longitude. This fort is situated on a huge vertical rock amidst mountain ranges. Bhudargarh fort is located in Bhudargarh tahsil in Radhanagari subdivision of Kolhapur district in the Indian state of Maharashtra 58km. to the south of Kolhapur and 8 km. to the South of Gargoti Village. The height of Bhudargarh fort is 986 meter from mean sea level.

Bhudargarh is build on part of Bhudargarh Kapashi off shoots of Sanhyadri. Bhudargarh experiences a good mild climate. The fort has the historical importance. It is built by Raja Bhoj. On the fort many shrines and the main attraction is temple of Bhairavnath. Every year in Magha fair holds and 50,000 people visited this place. The fort has also scenic importance. There is attractive landscape around the fort. There are two observation points, Maosoba corner point and Ghanchakkar point. Bhudargad fort has more potential for tourism development.
C) Samangad:-

This fort is lies in Gadhinglaj tahsil of Kolhapur district. It is 6 km. east of Gadhinglaj city. The height of fort is 800 meter from mean sea level. The hill top of the fort is surrounded by 80 meter high wall. The fort is result of volcanic eruption. Geomorphologically it is known as ‘Questa’. There is steep slope towards north, west, and east and gentle slope towards south. Climate of the fort is pleasant with beautiful natural scenery. Tourist can enjoy the beauty of natural landscape on this fort.

D) Vishalgad:-

Vishalgad is located in Kolhapur District on 16° 50' N Latitude, to 73° 45' E longitude. at 76 kms away north-west of Kolhapur. Its vastness is big as per name Vishal. Steep clips separated it from adjoin land, making difficult to enter except existing entrance. The fort is about 1130 meter high from mean sea level. Vishalgad was one of the important fort at the time of Shivaji and Maratha empire. The fort was constructed by the Shilahar king. The fort encloses the Amriteshwar Temple. Takmak Tolc, Sati vrundavan and the dargaeh or tomb of Hazarat Malikalyan Baba.
Fig. No. 3.2
E) Rangana Fort

It is located in Bhudargad Tahsil which is 95 k.m. away from Kolhapur & Sindhudarg district. The taluka place of Rangana fort is Gargoti which is 50 K.m. away from Kolhapur. The distance of Gargoti to Rangana fort is 45 K.m. In Gargoti Mouni Vidhyapeeth which is named in the memory of Mouni Maharaj who was Master of Chatrrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The monastery of Mouni maharaj is in Patagoan. Rangana fort is 10 K.m. away from Patagoan. State transper bases are availed up to Tambachiwadi which is 4 K.m away from this fort. Now a days Rangana is Surrounded by thick forestry there fore vehicles are not able to reach an this fort. Any body can reach to Ranagana by walking during this journey we tind three deep valleys and so many obstacles in the way of stones as well as big-heaps of Soil.

The area of Ranagana fort is 3 Sq K.m. There are 3 to 4 wells of drinkable water. This fort is remained unconcerned by Muslim kings because of its natural existence. Chhtrpati Shivaji Maharaj was to stay on this fort while going to south battles as well as who ever he was to go Sindudurag it as possible to hide themselves from Mughal Samarats
F) Pratapgad:-

Pratapgad is the biggest and largest fort which is located in the Satara district. It is hill Satation located 22 K.m. away from Mahabaleshwar & 15 K.m. from Poladpur. It means this fort also on the border of two popular districts that is Satara & Raigad. Its height is 1080 meters from mean sea level. Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj had hand over the charge of this fort to his “Astpradhan Mandul” to construct this fort to watching and to defend in the Nira basin and Koyana basin. It was completed in 1656. Soon after few days there was fight taken place in between Chattrapati Shivaji & Afajl Khan on 10th November 1656, Afjal Khan Murder by Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

G) Kamalgad Fort:-

This fort is situated in the west of Wai in the Satara district. The hill top is very narrow and there are unfrqineated footpath from Asargon up to the east area, very typical place Vasota is on the north side, Parthawdi to the south. The hill top is surrounded by 2 or 3 acres plateau. It was surrounded a low scarp and it is reached to other side of the plateau. It might be the approach of artificial funnel or tunnel, and it is horizontal to the top. This funnel is blocked by a big boulder. There are no any sign of building on the top of the hill there are no walls & no gate ways there is rocky layer penetrating the soil below the flow of water. The
actual hole parallel near about 20 feet the surrounding of the way is actually natural rock. In olden days criminals were kept there for the punishment of starvation or throwing themselves down in to the water. There is no sign of human life on hill top. All the sides are covered with scarp and water up to the base. Even also there is no person to whom, we call as gadakari is not connected with this fort. Only the olden ten temple of the Gorkhanths is there on the west. There is no any evidence who had built this fort and when it was built. In April, 1818 this fort has been surrendered after registries to British detachment under major Thatcher. Very few tourists are visited this place.

H) Sajjangad Fort:

Sajjangad is located in between 17° 35' N Latitude to 73° 00' E Longitude.

Sajjangad fort is located is Satara district. It’s height is 1045 feet above mean sea level. The area of this fort is 1824 yards. This fort is attached by three hills. It has two entrance on south side both the gate ways are in good condition. They are built in cut stone and flanked by a prapet. The lower gate way is totally hidden because it is under rock this system is attached with upper gate way it is for the security of the fort and détente from enemies. The black rock carved hear is hundred feet. The purpose of this construction is to protect the fort from fire and bombarding.

There one mosque on the fort but it is totally runined. Even there are three temples. It is situated in the middle of the fort and it is worshiped to Lord Ram. This temple is also construction the black cut stone. Various buildings are found here in the village. They are decorated with black rock. The water supply for this fort is depend on ponds. There are two important ponds which provides water throw out the year.
The fair is hear every year on Ram-Navami that is in chaitraya. The whole fair celebrated for nine days. A special Dharmashala is constructed now a days near by the temples for the pilgrims.

I) Macchindragad:

The most southern of the chain of hill-forts built in 1676 by Shivaji, is a solitary round-topped hill 16.09 km south-east of Karad. The hill lies close to the west of the Karad-Tasgaon road which runs through the gorge dividing the fort hill from the main range which stretches from Mohal in Khatav to Kundal in Tasgaon. The fort has few features of interest. The ascent is by a steep but well kept path on the north from a hamlet lying close under the hill side. The hill is about 243.84 meters above the plain, and the accent which is by sharp zigzags occupies about twenty minutes.

3.5.2 Religious Heritage Sites:

A) Kolhapur-

Kolhapur is situated on 16° 42' N latitude and 74° 14' E longitude height of mean sea level is 1870 feet and located between of Panchaganga river.

Kolhapur is very important place from ancient time in the context of trade commerce, education & historical center. It was capital place of past dynasty of Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Now a days Kolhapur is famous for leather industry the production of this industry is “Kolhapuri Payatan” which is popular all over the world. Another important production of this area is jiggery. The Kolhapur region is cultivating sugarcane on large scale therefore most of the famous producing jiggery most of the pilgrims and tourists are frequently visit Kolhapur as a religious place it is also known as “Dakshin Kashi”. Marathi film industry first of all established in Kolhapur there are so many personalities in Kolhapur who developed the artistic skill in todays life. Kolhapur is also famous for the game of wrestling Chatrpati Shahu maharaj had given patronage to this game from that
period. The tradition of wrestling become popular in Kolhapur. Some wrestlers own prizes an international levels. Now a days Kolhapur become highly growing industrial city in Mumbai –Bengalore corridor.

In old days Kolhapur was known as ‘Karveer’ Emperor Goutami putra satakarni ruled over the city 106-130 A.D. at that time Kolhapur was establish on Bramampri hill the Mahalaximi tample was built in 17th to 8th Century. After words Kolhapur was divided in six pats as follows 1) Brampuri 2) Uttreshwar 3) Khol khandoba 4) Rankala 5) Padmala 6) Rawaneshwar. Kolhapur was the central place for trade & commerce during the period of Satvahan rule. By this way Kolhapur is a dominant, cultural heritage center which plays vital role in tourism of India & Maharashtra. Kolhapur city is an important tourist center with many cultural and heritage centers. There are many heritage sites in Kolhapur city to play important role in tourism attraction.

Heritage Sites in Kolhapur City

i) Shalini Palace:-

This is beautiful place situated on the western bank of Rankala lake It was built by taking site view of this lake. The reflection of this place will find in Rankala water. It was built between 1931 to 1934 considering its beauty this place is used today as three star hotel there for it is part of attraction for the tourist.

ii) New Palace:-

New Palace is located at North side of Kolhapur city and on the Bavada road. This palace is residence of Raja Chhatrapati Shahu. This palace was constructed by Ahilyabai Ranisaheb in 1877 to 1884. The building faces south and has an
octagonal tower in the center commonly known as the clock tower. The main building is two stored with a terraced roof and numerous turrets and domes. The palace is designed with an exquisite grace of outline which characterized the mixed Hindu style of architecture and is ornamented with a profusion of elaborate detail which presents it self to the almost advantage. The darabar hall is particularly grand. It has very beautiful stained windows depicting various episodes in the life of Shivaji Maharaj which is work of in Italian artist. The palace has a historical museum and there is a small zoo.

iii) Bhavani Mandap (Old Palace):

One of the important and beautiful place in the city, Old palace stands near the Mahalakshmi temple. It was built more than 200 years ago. The palace is a two stored building having a terrace all over except the central portion where a hall has been erected. The palace contains six chowks. The most important of these is the Bhavani is setup. This chowk, in which the image of the family deity Mata Bhavani is setup. This chowk is big and has a polished floor wide veranda on foresides and a gallery on the first floor overlooking the chowk. The western portion of the palace is owned by government offices and police station. The palace is built in simple style. In front of the Bhavani Chowk in the eastern side of palace a big mundap which is known as Bhavani Mundap. On northern side there is a two stored black stone building with arches and domes with the Nagarkhana. The main gate in the middle and the Building of the Rajaram High School. On the eastern side facing the Bhavani temple is another structure with a beautiful gate in the middle. The Nagarkhana building is of particular interest. It is perhaps the tallest building in the city and form its top one gets a panoramic view of the city. It is a massive five-stored building built mainly in black stone and is a fine example of Indian architecture. Old palace and surrounding structures is very beautiful site for tourism development.
iv) Rankala Lake:

Rankala lake is the important tourist place and very popular lake of Kolhapur city. In the evening time Rankala seems like marin drive frequently most of tourists use to come here and enjoyed the atmosphere of Rankala this lake is situated in the west of Kolhapur. It contents 4 K.m circumference and its depth is 35 feet the name of this lake is Rankala which is based on the deity god Rank Bhaierao. He was incarnation of lord shiva. Mostly the water of this lake is used for irrigation purpose on the west side of this lake. But now a days water pollution problem is created on large scale because on the south west side of rankala, the colonies are established on large scale & the drainage water of these colonies are rushed in Rankala lake.

v) Town Hall:

Town hall is the beautiful place surrounded by the garden is situated on Bhaushingji road in front of chattrpati Pramila Raje Hospital. The town hall bulidng is built in Gothic style. Its roof is steep. In the middle of the building a central hall is projected. It consists gallery with two rooms. On both sides rooms are attached to main hall. The varandha of this building is specious and big a long with big porch with a terrace. It is also joining to the hall & gallery. The gallery is consists of antique pices. Most of the tourist frequently visited to this museum. In front of this building the oval fountain is built. The building is surrounded by big garden. Most of the political parties of the city are using this place for their political movements they gathered here on the long. An archeological department used this building as museum & art
gallery. Every a collection of busts and statues also put in this building. Tourists are attracted to wards such type of museum.

vi) **C.P.R.Hospital:**

The location of C.P.R. is exactly in front of town hall. This hospital is district civil hospital. The constriction of this building is also of gothic style, which gives us the feel of 19th century construction style. It was constructed between 1881 to 1884 the construction coast of this building is three lakhs. Building is one of the heritage building of Kolhapur city. Varies types of reknowledge doctors giving their valuable time for the patients, who are suffering from various diseases. Now a days heart surgery department plays vital role in common mans life. Most of the poor person can get easy access related to different disease.

vii) **Koti Tirth**

Koti Tirth is situated in east part of Kolhapur city. It is near by western side of Shri Shahu Mill this is also one of the big lake. There is one temple of lord Mahadeo this temple is surrounded by the water is inside the lake. Near by of this lake Samarth of Naranday Maharj taken Samadhi because king puskaresver of karveer taken path hear and washed away his crores of sines in this titrath there for this lake is know as koti tirth. Today this is tirth is totally rotten because of raw material and garbaje is thrown by the people in this lake even after Ganesh festival people use to drowned the
Ganesh statues and other material is thrown in to this lake. The foul small spread all over the place.

viii) Karveer Nagar Vachan Mandir:-

This place is located in front of Main Rajaram High school. This building is best piece of architecture. It consist of two domes on both sides attached to carved pillar up to the poarch. In Kolhapur dynasty chhattrapati Rajaram Maharaj had taken the decision to fulfill the need of the civil people and established a library which was known as Kolhapur native library in 1850. After words the name is change of this library as Karveer Nagar Wachan Mandir, this library is one of the richest library of Maharashtra. There fore this place is one the attractive heritage place of Kolhapur.

ix) Rajaram College (High School):

This place is situated in the middle part of the city or in the heart of the city near old palace. The architectural structure of this building is more attractive. Its types of construction is Rajastani. There are small curved doms which are supported by big pillers and galleries with curved this is two stored building constructed in black stone with two towers in the indo-saracenic style. First of all the Rajaram college was formed in this building but after shifting of this college to words another place, then main Rajaram High School has taken the charge of this building. There is one hall constructed in this building and various functions and cultural programs takes place in this hall.
viii) Mahalaxmi Temple :-

Mahalaxmi or Ambabai temple is the most important place in Kolhapur city. It was the center of old Kolhapur town and the city. The Kolhapur formerly known as "Karveer", so the Mahalaxmi called as a "Karveer Niwasani." It is an important tourist center in Kolhapur district. It is famous for wrestling ground in all over the India, the Karveer section of this settlement. Not surprisingly then Kolhapur is also known as "Dakshin kashi". Meaning of Varanasi of the south because of the Mahalaxmi temple which is located in center of city. Mahalaxmi is known as wife of God Tirupati so the Person who visits Tirupati he visit Mahalaxmi.

History of Temple:-

The reference of several parts of the temple are found in epigraphic reference of the second half millennium CE. The deity is in the 7th century of and the temple in 9th or 10th on in the Rastrakutia period. Which is of Hemad panti style in the interim this temple had felled of worship and the image of the oddness was housed elsewhere worship was restored in the year 1715 after 'Marat has' rose of power.

About Idol:-

"Made by gemstone" 40 Kg weights. The Mahalaxmi temple is covered in Blackstone is 3 feet height. The Shriyantry is covered on 1 of the 3 walls in the temple. The sanctum is designed such once a year. Facing of this image is west.

The main entrance of Nagarkhana on the top is towards west besides the main entrance other and small gates (Ghanti Darwajia) have a large bell which rings five times a day. Kolhapur city is well connected by from to all Indian cities. It is located on National highway No-4 state pansport buses are available from Maharashtra and most of the part of Karnataka privates buses are along available for interior transpiration beside city buses rickshaw, taxi are available.

Accommodation facilities of Kolhapur are very good. In Kolhapur for accommodation, hotels 2 star, 3 star Hotels are available and Besides this number of Dharmashaly are alro near to Mahalaxmi temple.
Heritage Sites in Satara City:-

a) Rajwada

The old palace was built in 1824 by Raja Pratapsinh. It can be seen from a distance of more than a mile in the East and has a terrace that rises fifty feet from the ground. There is a large cistern in the right wing for the use of the inmates of the palace. The front hall has two balconies on either side of the gateway. It was used as a relief house during the 1876-77 famine. The palace is now used for housing the Government High School viz., Pratapsinh High School. The balconies are used for Primary School, Municipal School Board Office and some Government departments.

b) Mangalwar Tale

The Mangalvar Tale, formerly known as Shripatrav tale after Shripatrav Pant Pratinidhi, is located at Mangalver Peth. In the temple on the western bank are the shrines of God Maruti and Bhavani Devi. On the other hand, the Historical Museum (1930) has an interesting collection of documents relating to Maratha history.
c) Bhauleshwar and Gankeshwar Temples:

These two old temples in Satara city declared the heritage sites. These old temples are constructed in 200 years ago. Today the condition of temples is not good but, as a heritage it would be essential to conserve these temples.

![Bhauleshwar Temple](image1)  ![Gankeshwar Temple](image2)

Bhauleshwar | Gankeshwar

d) Adalat Vada

The Adalat Vada is situated at the base of the fort walls. It was built in such a way that the plinth is in level with the basement standing ten feet high, since the slope of the hill is considerable. The court is rectangular and about fifty square feet. It can be reached by a flight of a dozen steps. There are a number of buildings surrounding the court. These are mostly inhabited in the upper stories the lower being long verandas opening on to the courts. Civil courts were held in this building till in 1876 AD when governments appropriated the new palace. The Adalat Vada currently serves as the house of the descendants of the Satara Rajas.
e) Nataraj Mandir

Shri Uttar Chidambaram Nataraja Mandir, satara in Maharashtra, established in the year 1985 is a replica of Shree Nataraja temple at Chidambaram in Tamil-Nadu. Built at the holy confluence of rivers Krishna & Venna. The Mandir has full filled one of the most cherished desires of Mahaswami Chandrashekarendra Swamigal, run by a public trust, it conducts various religious, spiritual and social activities. A very popular temple, it attracts lakhs of devotees and pilgrims to pay worship to Lord Shri Nataraja, Shri Goddess Shivkamsundari & other deities.

f) Shree Kshetra Mahuli

In Satara district number of religious heritage sites, some of them the temples are 500 to 600 years old. One of them is shri Kshetra Mahuli. It is a old temple complexes of lord of Shiva. This is a birth place of the famous chief justice in regime Mr. Ramshastri Prabme.

Shri Kshetra Mahuli is situated at conferences of river Krishna and the Venna 5 km east of Satara city. This place is called as ‘Dakshin Kashi’. There are three main temples of lord shiva namely Vishweshwarm Rameshwar and Sangmeshwar. Vishweshwarm side is called ‘Sangm Mahuli’ and Rameshwar side is called ‘Kshtra Mahuli’. Temple on west bank of Krishna is called Vishweshwar temple. It is built in ‘Hemndpanti’ style of Architecture. Temple of Vishweshwar is very beautiful with big and tall deepmala, oli lamps are placed on this at the time of important occusions like Shivratri there is a
big Nandi (bull). To enter the main temple there is a big ‘Sabhamandap’ which get a very soothing and calm feeling inside the main temple (Ghaghara) Shiv ling is placed. The sculpture inside the Ghaghara is very beautiful.

The Vishweshwar and the Rameshwar temples are bang opposite to each other. The style of architecture for the Rameshwar temple has a very panoramic view. It is small temple. This temple complex of Mahuli have grate tourism potential. But this temple complex on the bank of Krishna is totally neglected. Proper maintances and planning sould be essential for heritage tourism development.

g) **Newpalace**

The new palace was built by the local British engineer Mr. Smith on the orders of Raja Shahaji between 1838 and 1844; he also built the bridges over the two rivers. The facade is unusual. It is enriched with several mythological pictures, now badly eroded by the weather. The most distinguishing aspect of the building is its solid structure. A gateway leads into a court-yard surrounded by a broad colonnade. On the west side of the central courtyard is a hall carried on sixty-four teak pillars. During the Rajas time, these pillars were covered with rich brocade, profuse gold embroidery and spangles. There is an audience hall on the upper end on the Western side of the courtyard. It is dedicated to Goddess Bhavani, the patron goddess of the Marathas. The surrounding buildings arc occupied as administrative offices. There are rows of fountains surrounding the hall on three sides, capable of throwing up a jet almost 25 feet high. The royal throne was kept in a small but richly carved room opening from the colonnade. Near this is another room in which was kept Bhavani, the famed sword of Chatrapati Shivaji. The palace was taken control of by the British Government in 1876. At present in addition
to the District and Junior Courts it is used to accommodate the treasury, State Bank, Satara City Survey Office, Divisional Forest Office etc.

OTHER RELIGIOUS HERITAGE SITES:

A) Jotiba:-

Jotiba is situated on Location-16° 42' N latitude. 74°14' E longitude. The most famous pilgrimage site of Maharashtra. Jotiba (wadi-Ratanagiri) located in Panhala taluka of Kolhapur district. Jotiba is one of the important worship centres. Lakhs of devotees visited this place every year. Jotiba is located on the Vishalgarh – Panhalgarh offshoot of Sahyandri. The Jotiba dongar has steep slopes to all sides. Many rapids go down and make the amphitheaters. The dongar (Hill) is as product of volcanic eruption, around the hill there are layers of volcanic eruption. The scrap portion of the hill is made up of lateritic rocks. The steep topography is found around the hill. The climate of this place is quite good. Annual average temperate is 25°C and rainfall up to 20 c.m. The Jotiba Dongar is known as Wadi Ratnagiri, and the Temple of Jotiba is located at the centre of the village the temple is build by fine basalt which is found on the hill. The style of architecture which is strictly Hindu type. The height of Jotiba hill is 957 mt. from the mean sea level. Rise about 310 m from Panchganga river plain. The total revenue area of the wadi Ratnagiri is 563.13 hectares. It is a nucleated type of settlement. The temple of Jotiba is located at the center of the village, surrounede by many other minor temples like Bhairavnath, Yemai, Dattatraya, Shri Ram, etc. Jyotiba is 17 Km. North-west of Kolhapur. The hill is a product of volcanic eruption. Therefore, the laterite rock found on many in scrap of the hill. On the jotiba hill, there is a group of temple in the middle of the village. Three of them are dedicated to Jotiba under the names Kedarling, Kedareshwar and Ramling. Mainy legends told about this historical holy place. The original temple of Kedarling had been built by a great devotee of Jotiba, Navaji Saya and the present temple was built the year 1730 by Ranojirao Shinde, forefather
of his highness late Shri Mahadevrao Shinde of Gwalior constructed in Hemandpanthi type of architecture.

As per Marathi calendar, the month of Chaitra (March to April) is the month of annual fair of Jotiba. Many people as well as Karnataka have a deep faith in Jotiba. Thus during this month lakhs of devotees from village of Maharashtra and Karnataka state come to Jotiba hill for Darshan. The annual fair up to 5 to 7 lakhs visits Jotiba on this day. A palanquin of Jotiba is taken in procession with musical band and an entourage. This is the main attraction of this fair day. The devotees splash the Gulal and Khobre which is the mark of success, victory and love for Jotiba people make a loud acclamation of ‘Changbhala’ with the name of god and Dance with Sasankhati. The view of swaying and dancing Sasankhati is the eye’s delight experience.

Basically, Jotiba is a tourist as well as a religious center. Tourist can enjoy beautiful natural landscapes from all sides on the Jotiba hill. To the south of Jotiba hill Kolhapur city, to its north Warna basin and the west Panahalagarh and Pavangarh forts can be sighted from this point by the tourists.

B) Narsobawadi :-

Narsobawadi is located in the eastern part of Kolhapur district, Which is 40 k.m away from Kolhapur. The real name of this village is Narshihwadi. But local people said Narsobawadi. This place is located on the confluence of the rivers Panchaganga & Krishna. This is famous place-worshiped to lord Dattataraya.

It is very important pilgrimage center because lord Narshinch sarwati incarnated here and lived for 12 years, to make meditation in trance. He come over there from margaon district Sindhudurag it is on the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka state. Most of the devotees frequently visited to this spiritual place. Every day there are various religion programmes arranged in the temple by
western devasthan committee & local committee. Some times they arrange Maha Pooja especially on Thursday. The temple area surrounded by big shops related to devotional material and sweet marts.

Kandi pedh’s, Kardand, Kawata barphi and Basundi these are the delicious stuff specially available in these shops. The Ghat builted on both sides of temple is more attractive, clean and big. On this ghat the people came over here and having their bath and then they take darshnam of lord dattatraya. On every full moon the special ceremony takes place along with reciting and enchanting the pions mantrys.

Near about 10 lakhs pilgrims & tourists of country and abroad visits this place.

C) Khidrapur:-

Khidrapur is well known heritage center in Kolhapur district. It is located in Shirol thasil on the bank of the Krishna river. It is situated on 16° 40' N-latitude and 74° 35' E longitude. The height from mean sea level is 535 meter. The annual average temperature is 26° c summer average temp is 29.5° c. The artistic temple of "Kopeshwar" or "Mahadeva" is known as Kopeshwar temple. It is known in surrounding for its architecture and carving, Khidrapur is known as khajurao of Maharashtra. It lies 15 km to the south east of Narshihwadi, and 55 km east of Kolhapur, and 47 km to the south of Sangli city. Khidrapur is small agriculture village located in plain region of Krishna basin.

The main attraction of the khidrapur is Kopeshwar temple which built in 1105 to 1140 A.D with very richly sculptured Mundaps and Vestibules. In the vestibule are two concentric squares the outer with twenty and the inner with twelve pillars all richly carved, in front of the temple is a round rootless structure called the Svarga mundap (Heavenly hall).
The Khidrapur famous for its treasure house of beautiful covered sculpture and a rich architectural marvel. It is known as Khjureo of Maharashtra. It was built in 11th or 12th century by "Shilahar" in the interior, you see first Vishnu "Khopeshwar" and Shiviling facing north. But in this temple have not nandi. The ceiling is semicircular with matchless engraving on the outside complete "Shivaletamirt" Is carved when "Sati Pariti" Jumped into "dauas" sacrifice lord Shiva was angry. He got place of mind in this temple, In "Shavian" on Monday and Shivratri the temple is crowded the palanquin celebration is simply spectra war Khidarpur is situated in the plain region. The surrounding region is plain. The region is very fertile because of the black soil. and connected by small road to kurundwad.
Fig. No. 3.3
D) **Kaneri Math:-**

Kaneri math is in the karveer taluka. It is situated on 16° 35’N latitude and 73° 25’ E. longitude. The height of the place is 590 Mt. from mean sea level. The hillock is dome shaped. Which has gentle slope to all sides. Kanerimath is famous for its religions important. It is an attractive place. The village is known for its Lingayat monastery. Math is hamlet on a neighboring hillock. The monastery is called 'Kadappa Math' belongs to the Lingayat swami and it is surrounded by a stone wall. In the middle of the monastery is a temple of Kadsiddheswer. Around the temple of Kadsiddheswer (Shiva) are small shrines dedicated to Adkshwar. Here one model village has been made where all balutedar has been shown which attraction for the people. Many devotees and tourist visited daily to this place. Even status of all ancient scholars in all filed has been made with their information which is good.

A present Kanerimath is joined to Kolhapur by pakka road. The frequency of regular buses is good as well as other transport facilities are available for kanerimath. One Dharmashala is available in the region. Today it is well known for museum of rural life and Siddhgiri hospital.

E) **Sangli:**

Sangali is one of the important tourist centers located on the bank of the Krishna River. It is lies on 16° 45’, 17° 22’ N Latitude to 73°.42’ to 75°.40’E Longitude. It is east 45 east of Kolhapur and 9.65 km north-west of Miraj with both of which it is connected by rail as well as by road. The latter town is an important junction on the Poona-Banglore route of the south central railway giving access to important cities and towns like Poona, Mumbai Kolhapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bangalore and Solapur via Pandharipur. A section of the same railway also connects Miraj with Kurduwadi and Latur. The town which occupies 28.48 sq. km of area
consists of the old town and the new town. The old town lies on a slight eminence immediately on the river bank.

Sangli is very big trading center of turmeric and is considered to be the second largest market in agriculture produce in Maharashtra. The forward market in turmeric and oil seeds at Sangali is counted as one of the important markets of its kind in India. Sangli is beautiful metropolis vibrating with activities educational and cultural no less than commercial. The Museum for the present housed in a small building owned by the Raja of Sangli within the fort premises at the entrance of the buildings enlarged photographs of the famous caves of Karla, Ajenta and Ellora are displayed. A model of bridge across the Krishna in Sangali City is kept in a wooden showcase.

**Heritage Sites in Sangli City:**

i) Ganapati Temple:-

Whenever the tourist or pilgrims visits to Sangli first of all they are eager to visit the Ganpati temple. This is the biggest area in the heart of the city. In reality this temple is belong to personal deity of the dynasty of Sardar Patwardhan but traditionally it is inherited to whole city as their chief deity. Lord ganesh is the Kuldaiwat of Patwardhan family therefore they have constructed this temple in attractive way. The statue of lord Ganesh is established in middle side of the temple. Around this lord ganesh statue for more deities that is Surya Narayan, Chintamaneshwar, and Laximi Naryan & Chintamanshwri.

The patwardhan family looks after the administration of the Ganpati prathisthan. The truste formed for the day to day activities of the temple. Ganesh chaturthi Festival is celibrted here on large scale. Most of the tourists and devotees visted this temple in this period
ii) Haripur:-

Haripur is a village in Miraj Taluka in Sangli district situated at the confluence of the Warana and the Krishna river. It is considered to be a sacred place and has a temple dedicated to Sangameshwar. Devotees in large numbers visit the temple on every Monday of Sravana.

iii) Jumma Masjid:

Jumma Masjid is in Patel Chowk and was built in 1277 Rajab, being now 140 years old. It is in the traditional style with a lofty entrance leading into the courtyard. The mosque consists of two halls, the outer measuring 7.62 X 3.65 meters approximately and the inner measuring 9.14 X 7.31 meters. On the walls of the mosque there are arch-like formations. The inner hall has a tin roof; but the front has a terrace and is crowned by two big minars.

iv) Mecca Masjid:

The Mecca Masjid is located in Peth Bhag. It was an old mosque but has now been rebuilt with the addition of a single storey. The upper storey has galleries and is divided into two halls of 12.19 X 4.57 meters and 10.66 X 9.14 meters dimensions, respectively. There are arch-like formations on the wall and near the central arch there is an opening on the ground floor. The ground floor is also likewise divided into two halls and the measurements and other things are more or less the same as the first floor only with the exception that there are no galleries. While the front covering the outer hall has a terrace, the back part has a tiled roof. Within the compound to the north there is a water-storing tank with some colored fishes.

C) Sirala:-

Sirala 16°59’ North latitude and 74°11’ East longitude, is the headquarters of tahsil. It lies 14.43 km. south-west of Peth on the Warana valley and has sprung up on either side of a stream which flows into the Morna, a tributary of the Warn a mile downstream. It is surrounded on three sides by barren hills with broken and undulating ground in the neighborhood.

About three quarters of a mile from the village there is an antique shrine dedicated to Gorakhnath situated amidst a small grove of tamarind trees. In
ancient days the grove was very large and was frequented by a large number of peacocks whose lives were carefully respected and which fed on the grains thrown to them by the Gosavis inhabiting the math or the monastic house.

Perhaps the most distinguishing feature of the village is the way the Nagapanchami festival is observed and celebrated by its inhabitants. It is celebrated by the village folk of Batti sirala with a difference in that venomous snakes are made to sport by the village folk. This unique way of observance of the festival has aoused the curiosity of even foreigners. When the festival approaches, people round-up hundreds of venomous snakes from the neighboring hilly regions and take them out in a procession on the Nagapancami day. Tourist attraction this place on Nagpanchmi Chharity of Nag Devtas. A spacious platform has specially been constructed on which snakes are made to dance to the tune of pebble filled earthen pots which snakes are made to dance to the tune of pele filled earthen pots which are gently made to roll on the ground.

D) Ambabai Temple:

Ambabai temple is to the west of the village. It has an enclosure on three sides and is built on an elevated ground with three arches in the front. The Mandap is 1.85 sq. m at its farther end, just near the gabhara there is a ling and nearby is a hole in the ground. A story is current about this hole. It is said that a certain Brahman used to read pothi in the temple every morning and that a snake emerging out of this hole listened to it and gave the Brahman a mohor or gold coin each day. One day as the Brahman had to go out of the village on business, he commanded his son to perform the duty, telling him all about the snake. As usual when the snake turned back after delivering the mohar, the Brahman's son tried to hit it with the intention of taking the whole store of mohars. But the aim missed and the snake never again appeared. The gabhara lintel is decorated with an image of Ganapati and on its other side there are other images of deities carved on blocks of stone. The vestibule contains the image of deities carved on blocks of stone. The vestibule contains the image of Ambabai depicted as sitting on a full bloomed lotus. Outside the enclosure there is dipmal with a bananas tree nearby. On Nagpanchmi day a fair is held in honour of the goddess. On this occasion live cobras are worshipped. The temple is a solid work in masonry.
E) Tasgaon:

Tasgaon, 17°02' North latitude and 74°40' East longitude, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name. It is 103 km south-east of Satara by the Satara-Takari road. The town is on a slightly elevated ground on the north bank of a stream flowing into the Yerla about 6.43 km the south-west. Tasgaon is commercial centre of some repute in the district and has a large community of traders. The great trade of the town is in cotton the principal crops grown are cotton, tobacco, sugarcane groundnuts and chillis.

About 91.44 metres east through a broad street line with shops, comes another cross street the Guruvar Peth. It turns from north to south. The street of Tasgaon, more especially the Guruvar Peth and the 91.44 meters east from Ganapatis temple are usually broad and the whole town is better off for space.

Ganapati Temple

The chief buildings are the Patvardhan mansion and the temple of Ganapati also built by the Patvardhans. The mansion of the Patvardhan family is a set of buildings of the ordinary type, with front and back courts and the private dwelling house between with several verandahs. Thousands of persons gather on the day of the Ganesh Chaturthi festival.

F) Miraj:

Miraj lying between 16°45' North latitude and 74°35' East longitude is 9.65 km. north of Sangali. The district headquarters and 48.28 km. cast of Kolhapur. Miraj ground fort figures as one of the most important of the historical relics that the district possess and hence invites some attention. The renowned singer Abdul Karim Khan who lies interred within the compounds of the Khvaja Samsuddin Mira Saheb Dragh. Was from Miraj and his high traditions in classical music are carried on even to day by his displase.. In collaboration with the Miraj Medical Center Government has established a Medical College at Miraj. Miraj town is centrally situated in respect of the means of transport and communication. It is an important junction on the Poona- Bangalore route of the south central Railway.
G) WAI:-

Wai is located at in Satara District of Maharashtra. It is lies on the $17^\circ 56'$ N latitude and $73^\circ 54'$ E longitude and 95 Km south of the city Pune 35 Km. from Satara and 250 Km. from Mumbai.

This town established an the bank of krishana. This is pious pilgrims place. It is connected to poona – Bangalor highway. Wai is located on the way which is connect to Satara to Mahabaleshwar and Poladpur. It means it is connected Pune and Konkan region. Basically this towns consist most of Brahmin family on large scale, and it is renowned place for teaching learning Process of Sankrit language. Wai is famous for Maha Ganpati temple. Even Bollywood persons are attracted to ward this temple as well as surrounding of the wai on the west side of town old bridge which was constructed by Peshava of Pune. This town is also famous for the construction Ghats on the river Krishna. The people use to take bath with enchanting Mantras. This Ghats Even women’s use to wash cloths on this gahats. Wai has typical geographical importance because it is surrounded by the Koyana and Krishna and the forts like pandavagad, Kamal gad, Vairaagad, chandn–vandhan, Markar gad, Vasota and the big basin of Jawali. Along with this Wai is famous for trade and commerce of this region. Etimologically in skand puran Wai was the stated as ‘Vairaj kshetra’ or virat nagar. As per acrological department survey Wai might be established in 230 BC on the north east there is one village known as lohare, which is famous for boudh leni of Hinyan age. It is also know as palpewhwar caves. The forts Pandavagad, Vairat gad, Kamalgad, Chandan-Vandran are an constructed in 900 to 1300 A.D. in the age of shilah.

In architectural contents the temples of this region are some what like indon-aryan style. Some times the local impact also imbibed in these temples there are five groups of temples they are as fallwas 1) Uma Maheshwar –Panchatan Mandir 2)
Bharoba Mandir 3) Mahaganpati Mandir 4) Kasi Vishwashar Mandir 5) Hari Hareshwar Mandir

As considering to all these aspects of this town, most of the tourist are attracted to words this pious place.

H) Chapal:-

Chapal is located on 17\(^0\) 20’ N latitude and 74\(^0\) 00’ E longitude. Chapal lies on the Man River a tributeroy of Krishna river int is major tourist destination in satara district located about 43 km towards south of Satara city. It is famous for Shri Ram Temple. Which was built by Samarth Ramdas swami. The temple is constrected by marble and it has Maruti temple in its vicinity a memorial to mark the first meeting of Ramdas Swami and Chhtrapati Shivaji found that Chapal. The temple is in riched by many offerings and is a favourite place of pilgrimage. A fair attended by over 25,000 to 30,000 pilgrimage is held on Ramnavami day.

I) Pusegaon:-
Puesgaon is located on 17\(^0\) 00’ N latitude and 74\(^0\) 15’ E longitude and 36 km east of satara city. It is located in the bank of yerala river pusegaon is a scered place known as on the name of Sevagiri Maharaj. The temple of Sevagiri Maharaj was built by Sevagiri trust. Every year there is big fair of bullocks in pusegaon there is a temple of Siddheshwar. Daily thousand of devotees visited this place. Temple of Siddheshwar is a built by beautiful clupture.
J) Aundh:-

Aundh is lies on $17^\circ 49'$ N latitude and $74^\circ 02'$ E longitude. It is located in Khatav tahsil and 45 km away from Satara. The altitude of Aundh is 953 m above mean sea level. Aundh is located in khatav Tahasil near by the town Vaduj. This place is surrounded by small hills. Up to the north and east it is connects to Satara Tasgon road. The climate of this village is warm because of dryness in this area. This village is related to Jahgir of Pant Pratinidhi. Being as a jahagirdar of the sunthan partprathamthi built a big mansion on the hill of village. It is two storeyed building along-with court yard the building spread over the area of two acers in front of this building Yamai temple is built. This Goddess Yamai is deity of Pant Pratinidhis in front of this goddess there status of Aundheshwar. There are two nagarkhanas one is on entry gate and another is in south. There are four deep malas of eighteen meters (18 meter) height. In 1659 Afajalkhan attacked on this village and the statue was destroyed by him, but he never touched the deepmalas. In this Temple there is one modern hall and whole construction of this hall is of wood. Even the walls are decorated by painting various god’s pictures which are printed by Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi. The fair of this deity is taken place in the month of poush for 15 days.

Bhavani museum & Library

This museum & library established in 1938 by Balasheb Pant Pratinidhi. He has collected so many things from various courtiers and displayed in this museum. It consists color painting, western color painting, sculpts, things made from Sandal wood Marbal. This is one of the best museum of the state. In contemporary Picture most of the pictures are drawn of best painter. All these color painting are drawn by Balasheb Pant Pratinidhi. A part from that Raja Raviwarm, Pandit Stawalekar, Mullar Haladankar, Thakursing & Kala Maharshi Baburao panter’s panting are
available here in this hall. In the section of sculptor various sculpts are available here which are carved by Indian sculptor. Even best library is established in this museum. Near about 11000 books are available in this library. Balsaheb Pant Pratinidhi was the versatile personality he has given patronage of music from 1940. He started sangit Mohochiv in the memory Shivand Swami. Most of the singer’s and musiciantring to come over here to celebrate this Mahostachav. Most of the tourist always visits to this place to take advantage of all these things and satisfied about their visit.

K) Audumbar:-

Audumbar is 8 k.m away from Bhilawadi Railway station. It is welknown Shrine of lord dattraya. This temple is built in the memory of Narasihisarswati whome called as saint and incarnation of lord Dattraya. It is situated an banks of holy river Krishna. This place is surrounded by natural scenery. There is one big ghat constructed by the disciples of Shajanard Maharaj and he was ordered by his gum Bramhanand swami in this area most of the Audumbar trees flourshed in this area. Therefore for the name of this place is Audumbhar. Due to the special blessing of Dattraya this place become an important pilgrims destination.

L) Pateshwar :-

Pateshwar is located at the intersection of in 17° 35’ N latitude and 74° 30’ E longitudes. It is situated in Satara tahsil. Pateshwr is a well known religious center. On to the north west face of pateshwar hill, series of cave temples are developed. The place is at the height of 225 mt from the surroundings and 973 mt from mean sea level. Pateshwar temple is built in Hemandpanti style. Here Peshwar, Balibhadra, Satvai devi temple, Varad Ghar Cave Temple and four cave temples are existing. There is Bhimakund. It gives full satisfaction to the archelogistist. The most unique aspect of this temple is the numerous shivling sculptures. To the east of
the main temple what is called the Varas ghar (groom’s residence), are literally thousands of shivling are found. From a tiny one like the size of a thumb to a huge one nearly five – feet high, the shivlings fill the room. No one knows who sculptured free of cost. A fair is held here every Monday in the Hindu month of Shravan.

**M) Gagangiri:-**

It is situated on $16^02' \text{ N}$ latitude and $73^050'E$ Longitude. The height of Gagangarh is 771 meter from mean sea level. Gagangarh fort as known as 'Cuesta”. It is a part of main Sahyadari hill ranges. It is made by volcanic eruption and gully erosion of many rapids. The area of village is 970.31 hector which includes 23 hector under settlement. Gagangiri is near the Gaganbawada. It is in Gaganbawada tahsil. It is 60 Km. to the south west of Kolhapur. The limited of the village is quite pleasant and healthy. The maximum temperature is $38.8^0 C$ and mini-temp is $32^0 C$ in summer season and minimum is $15.6^0 C$ in winter season. The annual rainfall is about 1000 mm. (Jun to Sept). The present approach to Gaganbawada is a tar road. Gagangiri is about 3 Kms away from Kolhapur-Goa highway. There is regular bus service from Kolhapur. Gagangiri is a religious center as well as historical fort center. It is famous for its Datt temple in cave & the Gangiri Maharaj temple.

Gangangiri Maharaj made this cave as spiritual place of all the devotees this monstery is situated in thick forestry. The construction of this monastery is modern and attractive. Gangangiri Maharaj spends his valuable life from 1932 to 1940 in this forest and he meditated there for eight years. Today this place is used for meditation and yoga purpose. Most of the devotees frequently visit to this place to get peace.
N) Karad:-

Karad is located at 17° 28’ N Longitude 74° 2’ E longitude. It has an average elevation of 566 meter MSL. Karad lies on the confluence of Koyana River and the Krishna River. Is situated on the national highway No. 4, that is Poona –Benglor road, Karad is famous for confluence of two rivers that is Koyana & Krishna. Actually these two rivers orgined from Mahabaleshwar but both are flowing in different direction from that place and after 100 k.m flowing there are coming together in this city Karad. Now a days Government of Maharashtra has built a Samadhi of Mr.Yashwantrao Chavan former Chief Ministar of Maharashtra & former duputy priministar of India this place is also known as “Shakti Sthal” in this region the land is fertile. Therefore most of the agricultural is surrounded by the crop sugar cane. Due to avarge production of sugar cane this industrial belongs to sugar factories. Etimologically Karad is originated by the word karhatak after wards it is evoled as karad it is one of the best historical city. It has long heritage from mythology Sahadeo, one of the pandwas lived in this city even Ram also foot printed in this pious land. This city is well known for mangal architecture of minar the Jamamassid of this city is the example of such architecture due to there two minars every one can see this massed from long distance. There are so many temples are hear in this city which are the main attraction of the tourists this place is also famous for pree independence movement because it belongs to ‘Patri Sarakar’ the movement run by Nana Patil. There is big influence of politics in this city represents chief Ministar of Maharashtra of long time in the leadership of late Yaswantaro chavan.
O) Bahubali (Khubhojgiri):

Bahubali is a sacred place of Jain in Hatkangale taluka. It is also called "Khumbhojgiri". The satus of Bhagawan Bhahubali is installed at this place. People have faith to this god "Bhahubali". It lies in Warna river basin. It is about 29 Kms to the North-West of Kolhapur 8 Kms to the North of Hatakangale. It is situated on 16° 48'N Latitude and 74° 25'E longitude. The height of the Bahubali site is 698 meter of mean sea level.

Geomorphologically, the hoillock is "butte." It is "dome" shaped, with concave slope, around the hill. The hill is made up by literate and Basalt rock. The total height of Bahubali is 28 feet at Kumbhoj. Area of the bottom settlement of Bhaubali is about 25 hector and hill top settlement is about 2 hector.

On the top of the hill, there are 4 temples. 3 temples belongs to Jain community and one temple belong to Hindu community. These 3 temples are trikut temple, parswanth temple and old jain temple Shri Durgamata temple is Hindu temple to the north of shri Bhagawan.

This place in pious place because of existence of 28 feet tall marble stone idol of Bhagavan Bhahubali who is knon as 24th thirthankar of saint of jain community. It is connected to pet wadgaon Kolhapur and Hatkangale. therefore the tourist can easily visit this place.
**P) Yawteshwar**

Yawateshwar ranges is a must visit place in rainy season. These ranges are perhaps visible from every house in Satara. Here is a view from my home. On last Sunday, I went there with my friends in a car (thank god, because it was raining like mad & I could take photos from inside the car). To go to this place first you need to reach 'Bogada' (tunnel). I've taken a pic of view of Ajinkyatara from there. You should take a right just before bogada to continue to Yawateshwar. If you pass through the bogada you can take left to go to Ganesh temple or right to go to Sajjangad, Thoseghar fall, Chalakewadi etc. Well of course we took the first right and went to Yawateshwar.

**Q) PALI:-**

The village is chiefly remarkable for a temple of Khandoba where a yearly fair attended by about lakh of people is held in December – January. The temple lies on the site of a legendary appearance by the God Khandoba to a favourite devotee a milkmaid named Pali. The temple was built about 500 years ago by a Vani named Aba bin Sheto Pafhode. It is a very favourite resort with all classes and has been added to in many ways. The original structure consists of a stone shrine or gabhard and a porch thirty - five feet by twenty-eight from out side. The porch is enclosed by four pillars octagonal and cylindrical blocks, but in mortar which shows that chamber sixteen feet square inside contains on a pedestal two lings with brass masks representing Khondoba and his consort Mhalsabai. On the right hand is a black stone images of Banubai another wife of Khandoba, and behind are brass figures on
horseback representing Khandoba’s chief minister Hegadi Pendhari and his wife. The porch holds in niches on the north the image of Ganpati and on the south the image of Siddhavasini. On the north is the drain for water poured on the images, covered with a canopy and flanked by stone horse.

3.4.3 Caves

i) Agasiv Lenni

The Buddhist caves, which form the chief object of antiquarian interest in Karad, are in the hills to the south – west of the town, in the northern face of one of the spurs of the Agasiv hill, looking towards the Koyana spur to the west of Jakhinvadi village, from three to four miles from Karad.

The caves were first described by sir Batle Frere in 1849, and arranged into three series: the southern group twenty – three caves, near the village of Jakhinvadi; nineteen caves, in the south – east face of the northern spur; and twenty – two scattered caves facing the Koyana valley. Besides these sixty – three caves there are many small excavations of no note and numerous water cisterns, often two to a single cave.

ii) PANDAVLENI (POHALE)

There are some large caves carved in the laterite rock near the village of Pohale, which have not explored so far for tourism having a great potential. Pohale is a small village, covering 658.04 hectare area in Panhala Tahsil. It is just 10 km away from Kolhapur city and located on 16°47’ North latitude and 74°14’ East longitude, exactly on the
foot of the Jotiba hill. Pohale village is populated at the southern slope of Jotiba hill. Western side of the village is surrounded by many small hills, which are parts of the off-shoots of Sahyadri.

The climate of the village is quite normal. The annual range of temperature is $25^\circ$C-$26^\circ$C. While in the summer season the village experiences $30^\circ$C-$32^\circ$C temperature. The rainfall is also moderate. The annual average rainfall is in between 1800-2000 mm. The total population of the village is 2,747 (2001) and sex ratio is 941. The literacy rate of the village is 76.3 per cent. Near the village Pohale, there are excellent caves carved in laterite rock, which are of Buddhist origin. There are two main caves; one of them was supported to have been the school and the other the Chapel or Caitya. There are two rock cut water cisterns and still in use.

iii) PANDAVDARAH CAVES

On the north of Masai temple, there are caves of Pandavdarah in laterite rock, also called Padavleni. The caves are located on $16^\circ 49'$ North latitude and $74^\circ 07'$ East Longitude. The cave complex lies in the Panhala-Vishalgarh mountain range, which is one of the eastern off-shoots of Western Ghat. After crossing minor spurs, one can witness these caves in the scarp of the hill. In front of it vast valley is widely opened. Above the caves, a tableland of Masai Pathar stretched for about 7 km long can be observed. In the gazetteers, the caves of Pandavdarh are dated to Buddhist origin. This group of caves includes a large cistern running into the hill side, eight dwelling cells and two large cells, two large caves, a chapel and a school. In front of caves a traces into the ravine twenty feet below. Each of the two largest caves has a verandah, a hall divided into three sections or rooms with remains of pillars along the side walls and inner cell or shrine each tith what is described as a carved elevation probably a daghoba of relic-shrine in the centre. Now a days, the caves are in poor condition and totally neglected by tourist as well as by local visitors. They have enough potential, but they need to be paid an attention by Archaeological Department and appoint a custodian for proper care of these caves. It is also necessary to modify these caves and surrounding area, make a proper path to reach these caves and promote present them in tourism sense.
3.5 INTANGIBLE HERITAGE IN THE UPPER KRISHNA BASIN:

Kolhapur is one of the oldest civilizations of the country. Kolhapur's cultural history is dated back to 17th Century. Situated at the banks of River Panchganga, Kolhapur is called as DAKSHIN KASHI (Kashi is a holy city in Northern India and Dakhin means South) for its spiritual history. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj ascended the throne of Kolhapur in 1894, bringing an end to the 50 year old regency administration. His reign of 28 years from 1894 to 1922 ushered a new era of social, cultural and economic reforms for which he is remembered as one of the greatest rulers in Maharashtra. Kolhapur a city with highest per capita income in Maharashtra has many peculiarities. From food to clothing, from sports to history Kolhapur has its own style. People of Kolhapur are generally referred to as Kolhapuri or Kolhapurkar. It really is a privilege to be called Kolhapuri as Kolhapur is a great place in itself.

a) People and Culture

The major religion - Hinduism is represented in Kolhapur, and this plays a vital part in the daily lives of the population. The Hindu temples provide a focus for social as well as a devotional life. Hinduism is a product of several millennia of evolution and assimilation; Hinduism is the major religion in Kolhapur.

Marathi is the mother tongue of Kolhapuri people. As Kolhapur is on the border of Karnataka state, many people speak "Kannada" language also. Today, Kolhapur is slowly becoming a cosmopolitan city and as a result, different languages like Gujarati, Kannada, Punjabi, Konkani, etc. are spoken in small pockets.
b) NON VEG CUISINE:

Each and every culture have a special food and cookery related to it. In Kolhapur that is non-veg. Which make a remark of a special cooking. Kolhapur culture has good ancient dishes i.e. traditional dishes formed by goat meat known as Mutton. Which is very delightful and very tasty. White curry named as Pandhara Rassa most liked starter. Pandhara Rassa is a soup. Cooking for mutton a water is used to boil goat meat along with the spices as garlic, coconut milk, ginger, coviandet, black paper, dalchini. This starter is very tasty item. Along with the taste it have medicine use. For cough and throat problem this rassa is recommended. Almost all tourist are attracted to this food. Second famous soup is Tambra Rassa this is the second pre-food item in this curry along with speices a special red chill is used also red powder is used that makes a redish texture. Affet starter tourist are interested in roasted mutton. Mutton is very special dish available in different variety in Kolhapur. A very special cuisine of mutton make an unique dish. Different spices are used for different variety of mutton dish. Mutton dish in Kolhapur is known as Kolhapur mutton Thali including “Bhakari” or “Chapati”.

c) Kolhapuri Misal:

Which is the best dish of popularity of Kolhapur? Obvisouly the answer is Kolhapuri Misal. If a person visits Kolhapur, he must have taste the spicy and hot missal of Kolhapuri Khasiyat. Its very tasty and delicious dish. Kolhapuri hotels are preferably welcomes with missal preparation. Generally, it is prepared with confectionary items. First of all the curry is prepared with spicy kolhapuri chatani. It
is called here as “kat”. Potato veg. is also prepared with curry. Confectionary items like chivada, papadi and shev these are the essential ingredients of missal. This delicious dish is served with fresh slices of bread. Even chopped onion is given for more taste. This type of misal generally attract the people. Sunday’s are very special for this dish. To begin a day with misal is a typical crage of Kolhapuri’s.

d) Kolhapuri Jaggery (Gur)

Jaggery is prepare from sugarcane juice. This juice is concentrated in one pond and heated which avoid separation of crystals also molasses.

Color of Gur is ranges from golden brown to dark brown. Jaggery includes 7% moisture 66-87% sucrose and 10% glucose. In India Maharashtra state is not only product of Jaggery but also largest consumet of Jaggery. Jagger is sweet in taste.

e) Satara Kandi Pedha:

Satara in the world is famous for the sweets. Satara’s main very famous sweet is Kandi Pedha. Some business mon are awarded from the president. Businessman Mr.M.R.Ladkar (1940) and Mr.Modi’s sweets are the famous name in sweet business. Kandi Pedha have nice smooth texture. It is sweet in taste. Kesar flavor is famous flavor in tourist. Tourist interested in some other sweets e.g.Mango Barfi.
f) Mahabaleshwar Sawaberry

In period December to February strawberry grow and also plucked. In India Mahabaleshwar famous for strawberry farming. Along with strawberry, blue berries, mulberry and also Raspberry grows in this period in Mahabaleshwar. Strawberry shake is famous among tourist. In Mahabaleshwar while travelling through Pachgani road, next to strawberry farms this strawberry shake selling people founds. These are famous tourist stops.

a) Kolhapuri Jewellery (Sazz)

Kolhapuri sazz very famous in world. Sazz is an ornament weared by woman from long period. It is a tradition to wear jwellery. Sazz is more famous in Marathi Movies. This trinket and ornament have specific pattern and different design which looks extremely beautiful jwellery add an glory to person attet wearing it. In Kolhapur Gujri Market is very famous for sazz. A sazz is exported out side the India and also Asia.

b) Pietaan (Kolhapuri Chappal)

Kolhapuri chappal named as pie tan. In local language. Pietaan is very famous in world. Kolhapuri Chappal is made from leather. For fashionable purpost top part of chappal made from Buffalo leather and polished for looking attractive to customers. While bottom part (sole) is made from hard rubber sheet. Stiching used for chappal is more tightened. From ancient this business is done by cobblet community. They prepare this chappals. There are 3 types of Chappals 1-kolhapuri,2-Kapashi,3-Dongari. Kolhapuri Chappal have good reliability and tough in all season. Light in weight and
FOLK DANCE:

i) Lavani (Dance)

Lavani is a typical focal dance performed in Maharashtra. Specially it is an art which belongs to this region. It is a traditional dance performed to show the shrungar ras. The typical song is taken into consideration to perform this dance. From old age most of the Kings and rulers were always attended for such performances. They use to come in such theaters for entertainment purpose. They gave response along with dance to such performances and afterwards they were giving gifts to the dancers. They also gave lot of money to such artists. It is called as Daulat Jada.

The Lavani Performer artists are mostly women. They are using sufficient cosmetics along with Nau wari Saree. They wear lot of jewellery. Their drepery is very nice and attractive. In this performance one man plays vital role. He is known as ‘Nachya’ Generally he is eununch. This expression are as like as woman. He also talking in woman style to make a fun. General public is throwing money to respond the artist. Dholaki and Harmonium these two musical instruments plays vital role in the live performance of Lavani.

ii) Mangla Gouri

This is typical Maharashtrian folk dance and songs. Which shows the great traditions belongs to this state. Specially these arts are present from the beginning of Hindu month Shravan to the Ganapati Festival.
Womens are gathered together. Then they make a circle and the game starts from here. On the primary level it is known as Zimma Fugadi. They use to wear traditional dresses for there games. Generally this game begins at night time. They sung a song in a circle position. They are worshipping God Ganesh and Godess Gouri by the mythical songs. Most of the women artists get tired by this game. This is the best exercise for women.

iii) Gondhal

Gondhal is one of the folk art which is performed in every Hindu family after getting married of any person. It has religious tradition. Gondhal gives calm and quietness in the life of new married couple. The married couple is worshipping to God Parshuram. The Gondhali giving them guidance, how to worship the God. At the night time he started tailing a story of God Parshuram. Up to early in the morning this story continuously told by him.

iv) Waghaymurli

Waghya is a man and murali is a woman. This pair worshipped Lord Khandoba of Jejuri. They perform their art for celebration of Jaagran. This Jaggran is worshipping tradition of Maharashtra. Both are dancing at the worshipping time. It is a joint venture of Waghya and Murali.
FOLK ART-

i) Lezim

Lezim is a kind of sport which gives strengthening power to the human body. It is popular in western Maharashtra. The 10 to 14 persons gathered together with Lezim in their hands and they performing this game along with musical instruments. It is very essential to give shape to the body. This game also give exercise to the whole body.

ii) Mallakhamb

Typical Indian cultural tradition as well as sport tradition. It is played on wooden pole on big rope. It is a part of Indian Gymnastic culture. It is played to show the fitness of the wrestler as well as player. Most of the performers are very flexible at the time of playing this game.

iii) Dandpatta

This game is purely belongs to western Maharashtra tradition which is known as gauntlet-sword. This is most effective game playing like dual. Maharashtrian persons are popular in this game. This game was popular in the age of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. It was possible for Maratha army to fight Moghals with the help of Dandpatta and to defeat them.
iv) **Kolhapuri Kusti (Wrestling)**

Kolhapur is more famous for Kusti tradition of this soil. Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj had given patronage to this game. Therefore most of the wrestler are well known throughout India. All of them are came from rural area to play this game. They use to practice their game in most of the Talims. ‘Vastad’ is a master of wrestlers. He always tried to teach all the wrestlers. Every Talim has their separate Vastaad to teach the new wrestlers. Even government gives grants to such wrestlers and talims. Some sugar factories of this region adopted some wrestlers as their own players. They get name of fame by such wrestlers. There is great competition in this game. Now a days in this region, Khasbag Maidan is popular for this game. The wrestler get exposure whenever he plays in this Maidan.

v) **Songi Bhajan**

This is typical southern Maharashtrian folk art. This art is devoted to Lord Vitthal of Pandharpur. Most of the persons of Vaishnav cult perform this art. The role of women is performed by men in this performances. They started their bhajans by worshipping Lord Ganesha and then turns towards Bhakti cult of Maharashtra. With the help of satire they entertain people of the village. They also use different kind of dreppery for their performances. It belongs to saint tradition of Western Maharashtra.
c) Cultural Festivals in Kolhapur

Kolhapur is popular for its cultural festival. Kolhapur festival, Rankala Mahotsav and Dasara Mahotsav. These are very famous festival among tourist. Tourist are always interested to become a part of this festival. This festival have important role in developing cultural tourism of Kolhapur district. Dasara is known as Vijayadashami, in Kolhapur Dasara Festival is celebrated at historical place named as “Dasara Chowk”, current Maharaja arrives in their vintage sedan. Perform a worship, and begins festival. History behind this Dasara is goddess Mahalaxmi killed monster and this day is known as Vijayadashmi. Kolhapur district collector office organized Kolhapur festival. This festival is arranged at last week of January month. January month is ideal season for tourism such festival attracts tourist in Kolhapur. Cultural programme are perform on this occasion. Kolhapur Municipal Corporation organized Rankala Mahostav. In Rankala Mahotsav cultural programs are perform western side of Lake Rankala. Thousands of people and tourist attended these incredible festival, this festival can improves enthusiasm and energy. All these cultural program are plays an vital role for developing.

d) Dasara Mahostav in Kolhapur

Dasara celebration in Kolhapur is one of the traditional celebration. The people of Kolhapur dynasty gathered together on that day at evening time. Then the persons from royal family coming over there by their traditional vintage car and may be in traditional drapery as well as with their original inherited weapons. Then the palakhis of goddess Mahalaxmi, Tuljabhavani are carried over their. Then the persons of dynasty worshipping the goddesses one by one along with the general citizens. Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj presiding over this function. Then the procession started from old palae towards the new palae. This festival is very brightly celebrated in Kolhapur city.

e) Dasara Mahostav in Satara

Satara inherits the real estate of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Now-a-days the Chatrapati’s 13th generation ruling over the dynasty. The existence
of old fort of 200 BCE is found here in Satara. Therefore historically Satara is the unique place from age old time. Pandavas were stayed in Wai, which is 25 to 30 km away from Satara. Even we find foot prints of the empire of Chandragupta II in this region. Then the existence of satvahans also found in this area. Chatrapati Udayraje Bhosale is the 13th descendent of Shivaji Maharaj. Dasara is going to celebrate under the guidance of Chhatrapati Udayraje Bhosale. The festival is celebrated in the same way as Kolhapur Dasara Mahostav.