CONCLUSION
The Kolhapur City is one of the important religious and historical places, trade centre and district headquarter. It is situated on 16° 42' N. latitude and 74° 14' E. longitude and covers an area about 66.82 sq. kms, which accounts for 47.70 percent area of the total urban area of Kolhapur district with having attitude of 650 meters above mean sea level. The city Kolhapur is at a distance of 225 kms form Poona, 120 kms from Satara, 108 kms from Belgaum. 123 kms from Ratnagiri and 50 kms from Miraj by road. The western coastline is only 98 kms away from Kolhapur. The city located on the right bank of river Panchaganga a tributary of the river Krishna. Kolhapur City lies between two spurs emerging from the hills of Sahyadri. The general slope of the ground of the Kolhapur City is found south to north. So various stream flows from south to north of the city, which drains the water in to Panchaganga River. Jayanti Nala is the biggest stream of the city.

The climate of Kolhapur is monsoonal. The city lies in the upper Krishna basin and is situated to the south of the tropic of cancer i.e. it lies within the hot tropical zone. Except from March to
May when it is hot, the climate is temperate and healthy. The average annual temperature of Kolhapur City is 31.10° c. and average rainfall is about 1043.4 mm.

Kolhapur is a city of great antiquity, which has been able to maintain its ancient celebrity and distinction. The name of city was Krostu. It was also known as Kollaksetra or Karveerpur or Karveerpattan or Kollagiri.

The growth of population of Kolhapur City from 1901 to 1991 is uneven. In initial stage the population of the city shows a decline trend (-22.72 percent) because of severe out break of plague and World War I. But from 1911 the increasing trend is observed up to 1951, due to industrial establishment, educational institute and suitable environmental conditions. In the next decade, population is again showing decreasing trend, but in next decade [i.e.1971] population is showing increasing trend. This growth was due to development of Shivaji University as an educational centre, improved conditions of living in the city, increasing industrialization in the area etc. Then in the next decadel (1981 and 1991) the population decreases by 31.49 percent and 19.30 percent respectively. From 1901 to 1911 decades, minimum growth rate of the population is recorded in the decade 1981-91. The probable reason for this low rate of growth may be attributed to the shifting of MIDC outside the municipal limits, development of new industrial area, attraction of job opportunities in the cities like Ichalkaranji. Due to enriching of the Kolhapur City by Panchaganga River there is no scope for expansion of the city limits on the eastern, northern and western fronts. Hills of Temblai and crossing of National Highway occupy so
also south and southeast areas. These topographical barriers are adversely affecting the growth rate since 1981-91.

The growth rate of urban population of Kolhapur district shows continuous decline since 1971. While the trend of growth for study region indicates highly decline during the decade 1951-1961 which is again increased in a slow rate.

It is observed that, the ward-wise growth rate of population shows declining trend from 1971 except ward No. B.

The population change has been considered from 1901 to 1991. When the decadal change is considered then it shows decreasing trend in 1911, and also increasing trend up to 1951. In the decades 1941, 1951, 1961 and 1971 the growth rate of population is more than 3 percent. Decade-wise growth rate is high in 1971 (3.21 percent). In the decade 1981 and 1991 the growth rate of population shows a declining trend i.e. 2.72 percent in 1981 and 1.76 percent in 1991.

According to population projection method the population of Kolhapur City will be 4,72,115 persons in the year 2001.

The ward-wise population distribution of Kolhapur is not uniform throughout the city. In general the concentration of population is more dense in the core region and sparse towards the peripheral areas. The percentage of ward-wise area and percentage of ward-wise population have a perfect positive co-relation.

In the study area, density of population shows increasing trend from 1951 to 1991. In 1951, the average density was 2133
persons per sq. km. The density of population increased three fold up to 1991 i.e. 6082 persons per sq. km.

According to ward-wise, it is found that one ward (ward No. C) situated in the inner part of the city shows a decreasing population density trend, another ward i.e. ward No. D shows decreasing trend in the decade 1981-91, while remaining three wards have marked an increasing trend in the decades of 1971 to 1991.

The sex ratio has declined from 924 females per 1000 males in 1911 to 843 females per 1000 males in 1931 and reached the peak of 917 in 1951 to decline 883 in 1961. It has increased to 916 in 1991. There is a considerable variation when examined ward wise sex ratio. It is observed that, the ward-wise sex ratio of Kolhapur City, shows increasing trend from 1971 to 1991.

The age and sex structure of Kolhapur City reveals that a high proportion of population is observed in working age group of 15 to 59 years i.e. 56.67 percent in 1971, 59.46 percent in 1981 and 59.70 percent in 1991. Out of total population it can be observed that male population is 52.96 percent, 52.65 percent and 52.20 percent in the year 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively. It is also observed that the more percentage of population is found in the age group of 0-14 years. The number of widows is more than the widowers, as marriage is a universal institution according to the present social customs. The average of the females is more than that of the males. This is probably because males are more exposed to occupational hazards. This has affected longevity of the
life in case of males. But if we consider all the age groups together, the males dominate the female.

The dependency ratio values shows that, the decreasing trend from 76.46 percent in 1971 to 67.50 percent in 1991. But dependency ratio is high in Kolhapur City.

In the year 1971, it is observed that, there exist a more variation in the percentage of literacy from ward to ward ranging from 55.62 percent is the nearly extended ward No. E to more than 60 percent in the centrally located wards and peripheral new colonies. In the year 1981, literacy ratio indicates that wards No. A, B, C and D have higher literacy ratio than the average literacy ratio. Only ward No. E has the lowest literacy ratio than the average literacy ratio of the area. In the year 1991, condition of literacy is same as per year 1971 and 1981. The above analysis clearly indicates that the literate and the total population of the wards of the city have a very low positive correlation.

The share of total working population of male has found decreased and female working population has increased but percentage of male population still remain higher than female working population.

The primary sector is not important from urban growth point of view. It may be observed that primary sector has decline from 10.30 percent (1971) to 8.54 percent (1991). In the secondary sector, the percentage of workers in 1971 was 34.81, which was reduced to 32.65 in the year 1991. The percentage of workers in the tertiary sector is higher than those of secondary and primary sector. This is definitely showing an increasing trend. The
percentage of the tertiary sector increased from 54.89 percent (1971) to 58.81 percent (1991). Ward-wise occupation shows that primary and secondary sectors have decreasing trend of working population during last three decades (1971 to 1991). Similarly the percentage of workers in the tertiary sector is higher than those of secondary and primary sector.

As far as the changes in the land-use pattern of suburban villages are concerned, it clearly indicates that, the land under cultivation shows a decreasing trend in the last three decades. Similarly the land which is not used cultivation shows the same decreasing tendency that means this type of land is now used for residential purposes.

According to 1971 decade, the suburban villages cover an area of about 8004.80 hectares of land. Out of the total geographical area nearly 75.75 percent area is found under cultivation and 14.83 percent is covered by cultivable waste. High dominance of cultivable waste is observed in Ujalaiwadi, Padali and Pachagaon village. Further in the next decade i.e. 1981, the decrease of land under cultivation is observed. The total area is 7555.48 hectares out of which nearly 67.94 percent land is found under cultivation. At the same time land under not cultivation is found increased, especially in Pachagaon village, i.e. 62.24 percent of the total area. It is mainly brought under residential purposes. In the next decade i.e. 1991, the total area was 6938.42 hectares, which is less than previous decade. The most of the area is occupied for residential, industrial and commercial purposes. Ujalaiwadi, Sarnobatwadi and Balinga have more dominance of land under cultivable waste in the same year i.e. 1991. High percentage of land under residence and non-agricultural land is
found in Balinga, Sarnobatwadi, Ujalaiwadi and Morewadi. Morewadi village has been nearly developed village in 1981.

The total population of suburban villages which show 34.33 percent growth during 1971-81 census, which is increased to 37.66 percent in the decade 1981-91. The general growth pattern of population indicates that, Pachagaon, Uchagaon, Shirol, Ujalaiwadi, Nave Balinge and Morewadi have higher population growth than the average population growth of the suburban villages. When this population of surrounding villages is compared with the population of Kolhapur City, the growth rate of population of Kolhapur City shows decreasing trend and population of suburban area have increased up. The average growth of population of the surrounding villages is 34.33 percent and 37.66 percent in the decade 1971-81 and 1981-91 respectively. While, the growth of population of Kolhapur City is 31.49 percent and 19.30 percent respectively. It means that, more growth of population is observed in surrounding villages as compared to Kolhapur City.

The density of population have observed more in all villages mainly Sarnobatwadi, Uchagaon, Morewadi, Shirol, Wadange, Shinganapur. The Chikhali village has high-density (837) of population in the year 1981, but it goes on decreasing (818) in 1991. This is observed because people prefer residences near work and outside the city limit. The density of population is more in the surrounding villages of Kolhapur City.

The occupational structure of suburban villages has completely changed during the period 1971 to 1991. The occupational activity has shifted from primary to secondary and
then to tertiary. There is the changing percentage in the different occupational structure of suburban villages.

The village Morewadi has been taken for case study which is situated on 16° 39' 42" N. latitude and 74° 15' E. longitude having height from sea level is about 610 m. It is located in the south east part of Kolhapur City and bout 2 kms west from National Highway No. 4th. It covers an area about 1.92 sq. kms.

The growth of residential suburb in the area of Morewadi has started from 1967 with R. K. Nagar. The growth is continuous and steady.

The sex ratio in the Morewadi and suburban area is different i.e. 897 and 875 females per 1000 males respectively. Which is less in the suburban area than the old village.

In Morewadi village highest population is observed in age group of 35-49, i.e. 23.60 percent on the contrary lowest population is also observed in the age group of 50-60 i.e. 6.10 percent similarly highest population (20.61 percent) in the suburban area is observed in the age group of 15 – 25, while the lowest population (9.71 percent) is observed in the age group of above 60. It is also observed that the dependent population in suburban area is more when compared to Morewadi village.

The percentage of literate males is 87.5 percent in Morewadi village, while it is 92.38 percent in suburban area. Similarly the percentage of literate females is 81.08 percent as compared with 91.45 percent in suburban area. On the contrary there are 12.5 percent illiterate males in Morewadi while 7.62 percent in suburban area. Similarly the percentage of illiterate females in
Morewadi is 18.92 percent, while it is 8.55 percent illiterate females in suburban area. In short in both the areas illiterate females are more than illiterate males.

When the working and non working population of Morewadi and suburban area is considered the percentage of male working population is more than female working population. It is also observed that more working population is engaged in tertiary activities in both areas while less population is engaged in primary occupational activities. In the secondary occupational activities 46.74 percent working population is engaged in Morewadi, while in the suburban area it is only 8.40 percent.

The economic status has been considered on the basis of annual income and it is categorized into four income groups.

In Morewadi there are maximum families whose income is less than Rs. 50,000 and the percentage is 52.90. Similarly in the suburban area maximum families have in the income group of category of Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000 and their percentage is 39.23. In Morewadi there is not a single family whose income is above Rs. 2,00,000 but in the suburban area there are at least 134 families lying in the same category and their percentage is 10.77. It means that the higher income group families live in the suburban area.

When the amenities and facilities available in the Morewadi village and its suburban area is concerned, it is observed that both have number of amenities and facilities but in the suburban area along with the high income level and higher standard of living posses more amenities as compared to Morewadi village.
Kolhapur City is expanding rapidly due to its industrial and commercial activities. Naturally the space especially the residential space is needed. There were 36652 houses in 1971. But in 1991, the houses were increasing upto 76211. As there is a very limited space for developing housing colonies, the flat systems have been introduced. Apartments have been developed in the areas like, Tarabai Park, Rankala area, Nagala Park etc. Apartments replaced even the old building structures. Still more residential space is needed.

Kolhapur Municipal Transport system is started in 1962 with only 20 buses. There were only 19 routes. The routes were increased as the buses were increased in the year 1997-98, 65 bus routes are in operation. Bhavani Mandap Terminal operates the largest number of routes. On the other hand Sonya Maruti Chowk conducts lowest number of trips and routes. Heavy transportation in Kolhapur is the major cause of air, sound and noise and to some extent mental pollution. By considering the amount of pollution Main City Bus Terminals can be arranged in the descending order. The terminals are Bhavani Mandap, Gangaves, Shahu Khasbag Maidan, Maharana Pratap Chowk, Shivaji Putala (Statue), Dasara Chowk and Sonya Maruti Chowk.

Shrimant Shivaji Raje IVth, with the purpose of supplying filtered water, which is completed in the 1881, built Kalamba Tank. Besides, there are two centres, one at Balinga and the other at Khasaba Bawada. Maharashtra Irrigation Department had handed over these centres to Kolhapur Municipal Corporation in 1992. Present water sources of water supply are inadequate for the present population of Kolhapur City.
The quality of drinking water is not also very good because human and industrial wastes make the water hazardous for consumption. The existing water filter centres are unable to purify the water completely. Nearly 30 percent of the city population drinks impure and contaminated water. Installing new pipelines instead of old ones can solve the water supply problem. Similarly a direct pipeline from Radhanagari dam can solve the problem of drinking water.

Medical facilities in Kolhapur City are good but they are not adequate. The people have to go to Pune, Miraj or Mumbai, whenever there occurs a very serious and grave need. The city must have well equipped medical centres with advanced technology and machinery.

There are 56 slums, out of which 40 authorized and other 16 unauthorized present in the Kolhapur municipal area according to municipal record (1995).

In modern time the various studies have been made by various author's for slums area but Homer Hoyt and E. W. Burgess made golden contribution in study of slums. There are number of terms by which slums are known in different countries. In India they are known as Bustees, Jhuggis, Jhoupri, Chawls, Antheas, Cheris, Keris, Pettas and Zopadpatti etc.

In slums the total population is 70,769 and number of householders is measured 9488. The low density of population is found at Sugar Mill Panand slum (97 persons per hector) and high density at Rankala Khanbhag slum. The average densities of
population of the slums have recorded 968 persons per hectare in the year 1995 and it is not evenly distributed.

The average density of residents per hectare is about 130 houses. It is observed that the highest density of residence per hectare is found in Nagala Park slum, i.e. 5320 huts per hectare and Sugar Mill Panand slum has lowest density of residents has compared to other slums, i.e. 16 huts per hectare. As compared to Kolhapur City the density of residents is very much high. The average family size of all slums is about 8 persons per family but is varies from slum to slum.

According to 1995 there were 922 females for every 1000 males in the slums of Kolhapur City, but it varies from slums to slums. Outs of the total slums 35.71 percent slums have less than 900 females per 1000 males. Nearly 58.93 percent slums have 900 to 1199 females per 1000 males. Two slums have between 1200 to 1499 females per 1000 males. (Morewadi 570, Maji Amdar Desai Banglow). Makadwala vasahat has found higher female ratio. The 11 slums have a relatively high sex ratio includes Lonar Vasahat (1020) Makadwale (1778). Takala Khanbhag (1042), Jamsande Mal (1041), Nimbalkar Mal (1041), Rankala Khanbhag (1007), R.S.N. 12/AC(1143), Morewadi 570 (1272), United Agency (1044), Maji Amdar Desai Banglow (1404), T. P. Scheme (1066). Which the lowest sex ratio in this respect is observed in Bhagat Singh Vasahat slum (613).

It is observed that 43.03 percent of total slum population fall in the age group of 0 -14 years, while another 53.86 percent lies in between 15 – 59 years. In the old age group i.e. 60 or more age group constitute only 3.11 percent of the total slums population.
It is observed that in all slums of Kolhapur City, nearly 24.32 percent of the total population is literate, out of which 57.48 percent is male and 42.52 percent is female population. The highest literacy percentage is observed in Kamgar Chal slum i.e. 28.25. The lowest literacy percentage is found in Shenda Park slum i.e. 2.73.

Hindu is one of the main religion found in slum area, it accounts 50.98 percent families of total family of slum. Out of which Mang community is dominant community, Maratha is second large cast while Wadar, Lohar, Chambhar and Dhor stands on third, fourth, fifth and sixth number respectively. Buddhist is second largest religion found in slum area. It accounts 29.72 percent family of total families of slum, while Muslim, Shikh and Christian religion stands on third, fourth and fifth numbers respectively.

It is observed that out of total slum population 48.57 percent population is found working population out of which 64.08 percent is male population and 35.94 percent is female population. Out of the total population nearly 57.11 percent is working as labourers nearly 17.06 percent population is engaged in household, it is mainly the female population. In the construction activities, out of the total working population of the slum nearly 15.44 percent population is engaged and nearly 3.72 percent of the working population is found engaged in collection of scraps and other things. A very few percentage of working population is observed in Business (00.85 percent), service activities (2.46 percent) and 3.36 percent population engaged in other activities.
Generally, the annual income of the people is in between Rs. 10,000 to 20,000. Livestock and amenities are very poor in slum areas.

In brief, Kolhapur City and suburb areas have planning to some extent, but still systematic scientific things are needed because it is growing rapidly day by day. Kolhapur Municipal Corporation suggested number of town planning schemes for Kolhapur City. The tribunal was established. The city Master Plan was first prepared according to Bombay Town Planning Act 1954. It was sanctioned by Maharashtra Government in 1959 and implemented it from 1960.

Kolhapur Municipal Corporation is trying to solve problems like street hawkers, water supply, Electricity supply, drainage, Telecommunications, Transportation, parking, industrial and housing policy, environmental policy, tourists and slums etc. It has to take necessary steps to solve these problems effectively and immediately as soon as possible.