

CHAPTER VI

C O N C L U S I O N S

Urban centres are normally attractions for rural population. The employment opportunities in the cities create a great fascination. The population pressure increases and the city expands on the periphery. This expansion in the periphery is also not equal. It is different in different parts. In the peripheral area, i.e. the urban fringe, original villages go on developing into satellite settlements and the urban impact is seen in the individual cases. In this research work this impact is analysed.

The urban fringe is defined by various scholars. For example Mayer's definition " The urban fringe is zone between the country and the city ". Andrews's definition " The rural, urban fringe is an area dividing inner fringe, outward from the economic city with all characteristics ". Dickinson's definition " The urban fringe is an area on the outer borders of the city between an area of urban and rural land use and immediate zone". These definitions are different but the theme of all definitions is the same.

The urban fringe area gets developed due to three reasons. (1) Rapid urban growth of a city (2) secondly the cheapness of land, and (3) some environment problems like air pollution and water pollution etc. in city. The Kolhapur is also expanded on first two reasons mainly.

The urban centres grow from core to a fringe. Every growing city has a central zone which is the core of the city. City population grows and creates the population pressure. Hence land values increase to a high extent. This creates an inclination of urban people to the rural areas.

This expanding city has many problems of transportation, housing, marketing, cultural development etc. When these problems go beyond manageable extent we cannot solve them in a proper manner in the same location.

The rural areas around the cities are dominated by agriculture land use. 80% to 90% of the working people are engaged in agriculture and activities. When the village came in contact with the city the village is start to changing. There are three stages of fringe areas.

- 1) First one is agricultural and occupational change.
- 2) Workers in village get more and more involved in industrial activities.
- 3) The third stage is that the village almost merged into urban landscape.

In this research work the Kolhapur city and its fringe area is spatially analysed. The Kolhapur city is a historical place with a long history. It is located in the broad valley of river Panchganga. In 18th century this city was occupied by Maratha rulers and it has acquired the status of capital.

The settlement of Kolhapur started quite understandably at the nucleous point of Bramhapuri near Panchganga river. The Jayanti stream flowing near Uma talkies was the IIInd landmark of the city expansion. In the third phase the city expanded towards Shahupuri, Rajarampuri, i.e. easter part of the city.

Kolhapur lies to the east of Western Ghats. So that the region is connected to Konkan by a number of mountain passes. So sometimes Kolhapur was called as " Gate way of Konkan".

~~The~~ Kolhapur is a natural marketing centre for surrounding region, also.

As far as the ^{climate} concerned it is best in western India. There are three seasons. Those are (1) cold weather period (2) hot weather period (3) season of general rains. In short we say that Kolhapur enjoys the equable and invigorating climate.

Another important event of Kolhapur is Shahu Chatrapati spinning and Weaving Mills, established on 27th September, 1906. It is located near railway station because of cheap land and adequate water supply.

Shivaji Udyam Nagar was located on the open land between textile and Jiti stream during the years 1945-46. But now a days it is expanded with several small factories.

~~The~~ Shivaji University is the latest development of Kolhapur. It is located on the extensive, uneven, mal-land along the national highway. The new Rajaram College, Polytechnic and some more educational institutions have come up near it. So that this area is called as 'Sagarmal'. This area is developed rapidly due to education facilities.

New industries have come into existence recently along the national highway. The village of Top, Shiye, Shirolī have also developed as residential areas for workers. So that considering the present rate of growth of the city and the direction growth, it seems that Top in north-east along the national highway as well as Gokul-Shirgaon towards South-east may develop as satellite towns in near future. Chinchwad is one of the landmark of fringe development of Kolhapur city. So that Chinchwad may stand as a significant location indicating a major stage in expansion of a city Kolhapur.

A Kolhapur city depends on surrounding regions for milk, vegetables etc. City performs some functions for surrounding regions also. But services, circulation of news papers, banking facilities etc., are the functions of the city. Hence a strong bondage is established between Kolhapur and the surrounding regions. Different villages have developed in different zones, around the Kolhapur city.

The main milk supply for Kolhapur comes from the villages surrounding the city within the range of 25 Kms. Good road

transportation and use of bicycles are the main factors for this milk zone.

There are other zones like vegetable supply zone, Gur purchase zone, Education zone etc., where sugar-cane cultivation is less, There is vegetable zone also. So this zone is established within 15 Kms. from the city.

Kolhapur is well-known for Gur production in India. The gur is brought to the market yard for sale from the Karveer , Shahuwadi, Kagal talukas. Bulluck-carts and motor-trucks are used for transportation of Gur. So that main zone of Gur is seen within the 15 Kms. from the Kolhapur.

In Kolhapur, Shivaji University and other colleges have developed. So that students came from the surrounding region towards the city. This zone is created within 25 to 30 Kms. from Kolhapur.

With the vast growth of Kolhapur, The Kolhapur Municipal Transport service has increased rapidly. The importance of bus service axes shows a great impact on the spread and in the growth of fringe area.

In this research work, we observed 3 villages for development of those villages. These three villages are Ambewadi, (5 Kms.), Wadange (7 Kms.) and Kerle (10 Kms.). These villages are almost in same axis that is Kolhapur-Panhala orientation. In Kerle the agriculture pattern is also

changed from food cropping to sugarcane and vegetables. The demand from city is responsible for it. The roads have change from rough road to motorable road. These villages not having drinking water facilities. But now all these villages are having good water facilities, as well as post, library facilities, education facilities. Thus all these villages have been improving in all respects. In three villages Ambewadi is most developed village. Because it is near to the Kolhapur.

Chinchwad village is our main village. The absolute location of Chinchwad is (at $16^{\circ}42'$ and long $74^{\circ}.14'$). The relative location of Chinchwad is more important from the view point of its development. It is not far away from the Kolhapur (10 Kms.). It is not completely rural nor completely urban. It has a mixed nature. To the east of Chinchwad, Gandhinagar is located and to the west Rukadi is located.

Before 1959, the village was located on the bank of Panchganga. But due to the floods of river, the location of village was changed. And new location was selected which is about 1 Km. to the north-east of old settlement.

Old settlement was entirely free from any urban influences. It was completely agricultural village. But after the shifting of village settlement to the new location, it started acquiring new dimensions in all spheres of life. Nearness of river has solved the problem of water for drinking and irrigation. Gram Panchyat was established in 1954. As concerned to the

physiography the location of settlement is on a very plain of Panchganga river. It is also useful for road net work.

The soil is black in colour and sticky. Because it is volcanic soil. It is good for sugar-cane cultivation and vegetable farming. Climate is moderate. Rainfall is mainly received from the south-westerly monsoon winds. It is about 100 cms. and spread over months. Thus topography, soil, climate are useful for providing a good base for economy of village.

Demographic structure of a settlement is significant one. The movement of population from the urban areas to the peripheral rural area accelerates the tempo of socio-economic and demographic change in rural community. The human circulation puts great impact on the demographic and social structure. There is reverse population movement also. People move out to the village for work daily and come back in the evening.

The population of Chinchwad grows rapidly. It is not natural growth. It is a forceful impact of the Kolhapur city. Low cost housing is provided here. As well as there are small industries to provide employment to the people. Due to it population is attracted here and it has increased in a very rapid way.

Some people came from other area to work. About 30 families have immigrated to this village from Solapur, Bijapur, Gulbarga etc. They have come for permanent settlement. About

30 to 35 families have migrated in to Chinchwad, who are working in Gur factories, small scale industries. They were houseless. But the local people gave them piece of land. Then these people built their hutments. This group of hutment is called " Beghar Wadi".

People of Chinchwad belong to different religious and casts. Even though there is great harmonious community life. There are Jain, Hindu, Mahamedan and Harijan people. They have their own separate temples. But they respect other religious.

The pressure of population has further shown its impact on emergence of new houses and housing colonies. These societies are of mixed nature.

Political awareness among the people has been increasing from 1959 onwards. The Gram Panchayat is the main body which is the main political area.

In recent past two important bodies have been founded. (1) Chinchwad Multiple Co-operative Society (1962) (2) Mahaveer Co-operative Milk Society (1971). These societies help the village people to promote village economy. The entire election pattern of village is upon the line that of the city.

Settlements in fringe area have urban and rural impact. The production pattern in fringe-rural settlement goes on changing rapidly. There is commercialisation of agriculture.

If transportation is easy then it ^{reflects} on mainly market gardening. Thus the economic structure of village has developed rapidly.

When economic structure is developed the wants of people ~~is~~ also increase. More and more living facilities are developed. This village life goes on changing phase by phase. First it is urbanised village and then it is transformed into suburban.

Agriculture is done in two seasons - Kharip and Rabi. Rice, Jawar, Groundnut are the Kharip crops. This village has no big water supply scheme which can provide water whenever required. Hence the rainfall timetable is relied more. Further some fruits and vegetables are also sown and grown in this season. Because these fruits and vegetables are in high demand in the city market of Kolhapur.

Rabi season starts after the kharif season. Chillies, Cabbage, Cucumber, Leafy vegetables, Maize, Hybrid Jawars are main crops in this season. Sugarcane is grown perennially.

There is intensive use of land. The change in the sites of settlement has done this favourable impact. Change over from agricultural to non-agricultural use is yet another effect of urbanisation seen in this village. The waste land percentage has been reduced to zero. This type of land use changes are very typical in village located in urban fringe.

Change in cropping pattern is another reflection of changing use of the available land. The human interest in cultivation of crops depends upon the profit. If a new crop gives more money then the farmer is attracted to that crop. Sugarcane cultivation was very less before 1965. But after growth of new sugar factories in this region the land under sugarcane increased.

In all these crops grass cultivation has not lost its value. Because the development of dairy farming and increase in local milk demand are two important causes for this grass land stability.

The size and shape of land holdings in a region is always, a good indicator to show the pressure of population on land. The land on river bank is always in great demand because of its fertility and availability of water. The shape of land-holdings is very narrow there and they are perpendicular to the course of the river Panchaganga. Due to so more population pressure on land there is great amount of fragmentation. But more fragmentation is resulted into smaller landholdings and then the economic progress is very less.

Mechanization of agriculture has also taken place in Chinchwad. There were no tractors in 1961, but now there are six tractors owned by individuals. Most of the oil-engines are replaced by electric motors. The farmers get new information about new agricultural technology from the Kolhapur city.

Transport and communication lines in modern world prove to be life lines for a settlement. In Chinchwad city bus service was started in 1970. The nearest railway station is Gandhinagar. Day by day the transportation and communication facilities have improved.

In this village non farm activities have been developed since 1972. Other secondary and tertiary activities have also developed in last 20 years. The tertiary activities includes education, tailoring, grossery shops and other household services. Majority of people are engaged in agriculture. Some people are working in industries of Shirol, factories, M.F.D.C. and Udyam Nagar in Kolhapur.

Other facilities includes flour mills, drinking water supply. Co-operative housing society, public-library etc. Plots have been developed and new houses have been constructed. Thus the rapid development of the village is achieved due to the impact of the Kolhapur urban centre only.