

CHAPTER - III

INDICATIONS OF SPATIAL EXPANSION

Further,^a city commands the region surrounding it, to some extent, either namely industrial or commercial dependence brought in the sequence. * Kolhapur city depends for the supply of milk, vegetables, etc. on the surrounding regions, traditionally. The city was originally a historical one. It has been obviously dependent upon the surrounding region for different services needed by the city dwellers. City performs some functions for surrounding regions also exclusively. Such functions are - the bus services, circulation of newspapers, provision of employment, banking facilities, etc. In the case of Kolhapur city, wholesale trade of gur, vegetables, sugar, have also provided greater incentives for considering connection between city and surrounding region. Culturally, Kolhapur is connected *with* the surrounding regions as a great residing centre as well as a centre of many cultural activities i.e. - fairs and festivals, etc. Thus, because of the socio-economic, industrial and cultural connections a strong bondage has been established between Kolhapur and its surrounding villages according to their geographical setting and resources.

Morphological study of the unland of Kolhapur city shows that different villages have been developed in different zones around the Kolhapur city, in response to their physical and socio-economic patterns. Because of their status with reference to urban development of Kolhapur, defined commutation patterns

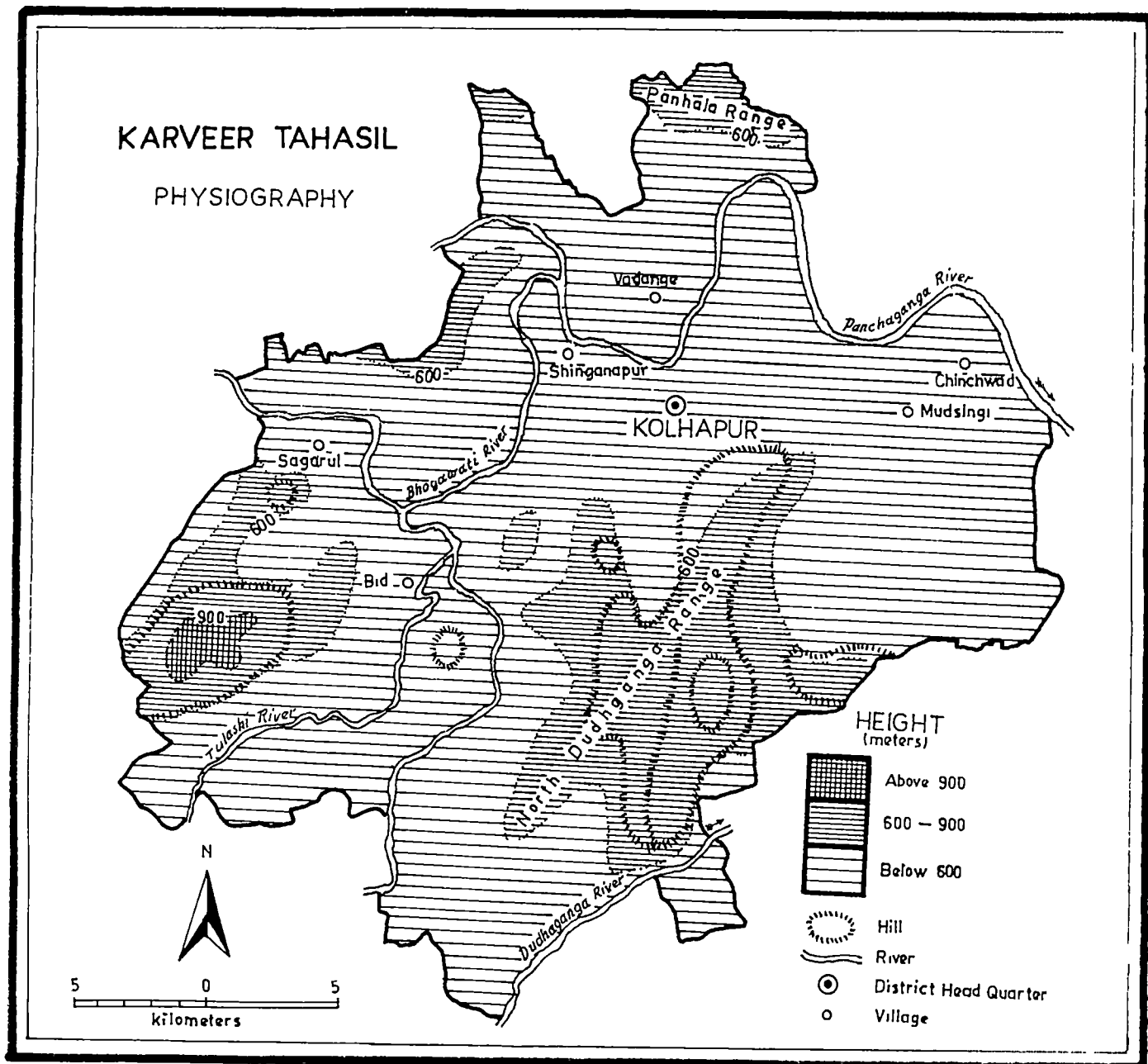


FIG. NO. — 3-1

Table No. 3.1.

Villages in Periphari area of Kolhapur city

Sr. No.	Villages	Distance from Kolhapur.	Population		Agriculture Area (Acre)		Non-irrigated Area	Irrigated Area	Education		Transportation		Facilities available	
			1961	1971	1961	1971								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1)	Sarnobatwadi	5 Km.	647	1016	262	21	P	B.S.	Post office	-				
2)	Koge	5 Km.	2155	2937	453	790	P	P.R. & B.S.	-do-	D				
3)	Vashi	5 Km.	2161	2744	74	2136	P.P. & P.	P.R. & B.S.	-do-	D				
4)	Vadipir	5 Km.	707	956	-	487	P	K.R.	-	-				
5)	Vadange	6 Km.	5713	8209	-	2296	P.P.	P.R. & B.S.	Tele- phone	D				
6)	Kalambe-Thane	6 Km.	1943	2817	32	2917	P.P.	K.R.	-	-				
7)	Pachgaon	8 Km.	1533	1979	9	1459	P.	K.R.	Post office	-				
8)	Nandwal	8 Km.	784	875	9	711	P.	K.R.	-	-				
9)	Khantgale	8 Km.	1060	1472	84	535	P.	K.R.	Post office	-				
10)	Mharula	8 Km.	1237	1508	213	292	P.	B.S.	-do-	-				
11)	Unchagaon	8 Km.	2367	4531	306	1833	P.	K.R. & B.S.	-do-	-				
12)	Nave Balinge	8 Km.	882	1229	-	950	P.P. & P.	B.S.	Tele- phone	-				

Continued... 2

Table No. 3.1 (continued)

13) Chikhali	8 Km.	2691	3672	2	1264	P.	K. R. & B. S.	Tele- phone Post- office.	D
14) Shiye	10 Km.	2347	3207	5	1390	P.	-	-	D
15) Bhuye	10 Km.	3276	4178	200	1398	P.	K. R. & B. S.	-do-	D
16) Kerli	10 Km.	2336	3172	4	1268	P.	K. R. & B. S.	-	D
17) Donewade	10 Km.	947	1273	-	640	P. P. & P.	K. R. P. R. B. S.	Tele phone.	D
18) Padali Khurda	10 Km.	1816	2370	-	1135	P.	P. R. B. S.	-	D
19) Sangmula	10 Km.	4070	5613	788	975	P. & S.	P. R.	Post Office	D. H.
20) Bahireshwar	10 Km.	1450	1839	176	488	P.	K. R., B. S.	-do-	-
21) Mahe	10 Km.	1352	1825	271	366	P.	P. R., B. S.	-do-	-
22) Kandagaon	10 Km.	1643	2070	254	776	P.	P. R., B. S.	-do-	-
23) Devale	10 Km.	991	1269	190	492	P.	P. R., B. S.	-do-	-
24) Hirwade dumala.	10 Km.	507	666	127	301	P	K. R.	-do-	-
25) Vadi-ujalai	10 Km.	815	723	4	228	P. P. & P.	P. R., B. S.	-	-
<div> <div>EDUCATION: P. P. = Pri primary P. = Primary S. = Secondary</div> <div>TRANSPORTATION P. R. = Pakka Road K. R. = Kachha Road B. S. = Bus stop.</div> <div>MEDICAL: D = Dispensary H = Hospital</div> </div>									

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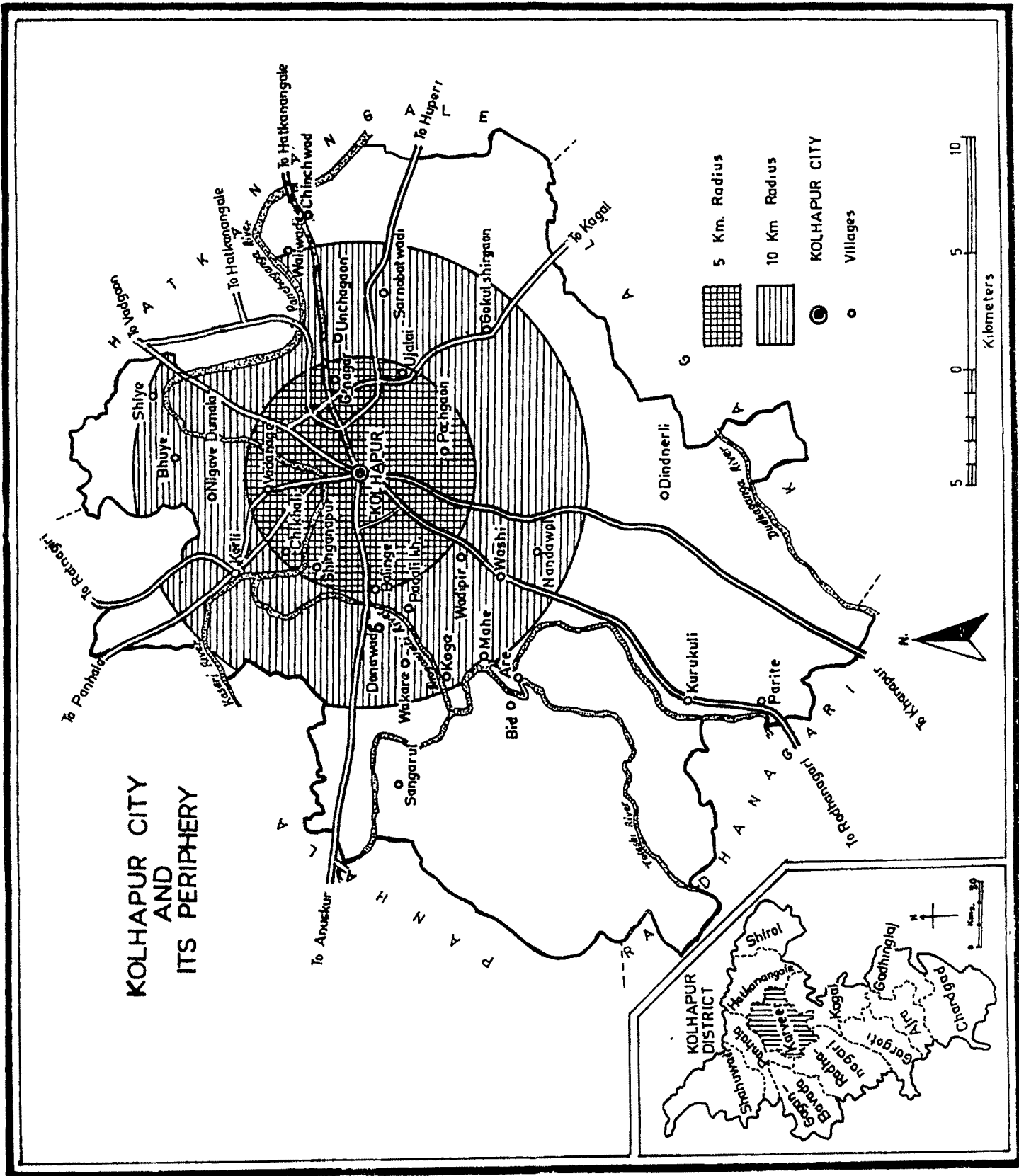


FIG. No. - 3.2

have also got established.

1. Milk Supply Zone:

The main bulk supply for Kolhapur, of ~~the~~ milk, is from the villages surrounding the city within the range of 25 kms. The rivers Warana, Panchganga, Dudhganga, Wedganga are responsible for the establishment of this milk zone. Good road transport is also laid down smooth towards Kolhapur. Use of bicycles is common within a distance of 15 kms. to 25 kms. from the city. This commutation pattern is very strongly established because of a perishable nature of this commodity. The spatial limit of the milk supply zone is recorded between 25 kms. from the city because this commodity, specially, need quick transportation.

2. Gur Purchase Zone:

Kolhapur region is a traditionally wellknown region in India for gur production. The valleys of Panchganga, Wedganga, Dudhganga and Warana are known for production of best gur in India. Hence, Kolhapur's Shahu Market-yard is a satellite prominently for its gur markets section. The gur is brought to the market-yard for sale from Karvir, Shahuwadi, Panhala, Kagal, etc. talukas. The principal means of transport is bulluck-cart from villages within a distance of 15 kms from this market yard. Motor trucks are also extensively used for longer distance. But the main gur purchase zone is extended to the villages within the range of 15 kms. from the city Kolhapur.

3. Vegetables Supply Zone:

Kolhapur has been basically a historical city, surrounded by agriculture, which is dominated by commercial crops like sugar-cane, tobacco, etc. Exclusive values of vegetables are rarely sought and hence, the villages which are less dominated by sugar-cane cultivation are the centres of vegetables supply to Kolhapur. Thus, vegetables are brought from villages in cart-loads from a distance of 15 kms. from a city. In Kolhapur market days are: Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday. The growing population of Kolhapur needs large quantity of vegetables. And hence, the city provides good market for vegetables. Because of these vegetables producing villages within this belt, have flourished.

4. Bus Service Zone:

With the vast growth of Kolhapur the number of commuters coming to and going out of Kolhapur has been vastly increasing. The Kolhapur Municipal Transport service has been ~~shoulder~~^{ing} constant pressure providing progressive^{Service} more number of buses to different villages in the surrounding region. The villages within the 15 kms. range from the city are progressing almost directly in proportion to K.M.T. Bus service provided. Eventhough, State Transport (S.T.) buses and Railway are shouldering their share, the best development of the fringe region villages is a developing pressure on the K.M.T. Bus service. The main axes interpreted by K.M.T. is Kolhapur-Shiroli. K.M.T. bus services are less sufficient or inadequate towards Kolhapur-Washi and

Kolhapur-Kerle axes. The improvement of bus services axes will show a great impact on the spread and growth of fringe area of Kolhapur.

5. Educational Zones:

With the establishment of Shivaji University in 1962, Kolhapur city has acquired a new status as a city of education. All faculties except medical, have developed here and therefore the student came from the surrounding region settle direct towards city. Students who came from farthest places are responsible for increasing rental levels of houses in the city. In this way the new educational zone is created which is extended even up to 25 to 30 kms. From the city. Panhala, Radhanagar, Islampur, Sangli, Kagal, etc. are some of the centres from where the students come to city colleges.

6. Newspaper Circulation Zone:

The literacy has increased in the rural area and correspondingly political awareness has also increased. The newspapers have therefore, become a daily need of the people. The villages around Kolhapur have been getting daily newspapers from the quick transportation services and hence, newspapers, from the view point, have become recent features in the village development histories. The signals of influence of local newspapers have expanded in the district of Kolhapur and beyond that. Further, more intensity is in the 25 kms. roads from Kolhapur because of smooth transport facilities and greater social and political awareness of the people.

7. Some Other Aspects:

There are some other aspects like administration, etc. which have spread their impacts around Kolhapur and therefore, the rural population is directly offering to city for these, particular purposes. The Zilha Parishad, Head-Quarters, the District Offices are the centres connected by the villages and therefore, these centres have also playing their own significant role in the establishment of impact in the fringe area.

: SIGNIFICANT VILLAGES :

The above mentioned impacts have been assessed by the undertaking the study of 25 villages within the range of 15 kms. from the main city Kolhapur. Kilometres of the villages and their special features have been shown in table No. 1 and 2. The first two sets of villages have been selected from the range of 5 to 10 kms. It is observed that all the villages having equal distance from Kolhapur are not equally developed. According to different functions the villages have got their own significance. To give some examples - the villages Koge and Washi are having equal distance i.e. 5 kms. from Kolhapur. Eventhough, Washi has a good motorable road and Koge has a 'kachha' road (rough road). The village Washi has well developed in agriculture also. Because of good communication between Washi and Kolhapur; the village Washi is getting more capital for investment in agriculture. The land values of Washi have gone up and more agricultural employments are seen. Another pair of villages is Unchgaon and Wadanage. Eventhough,

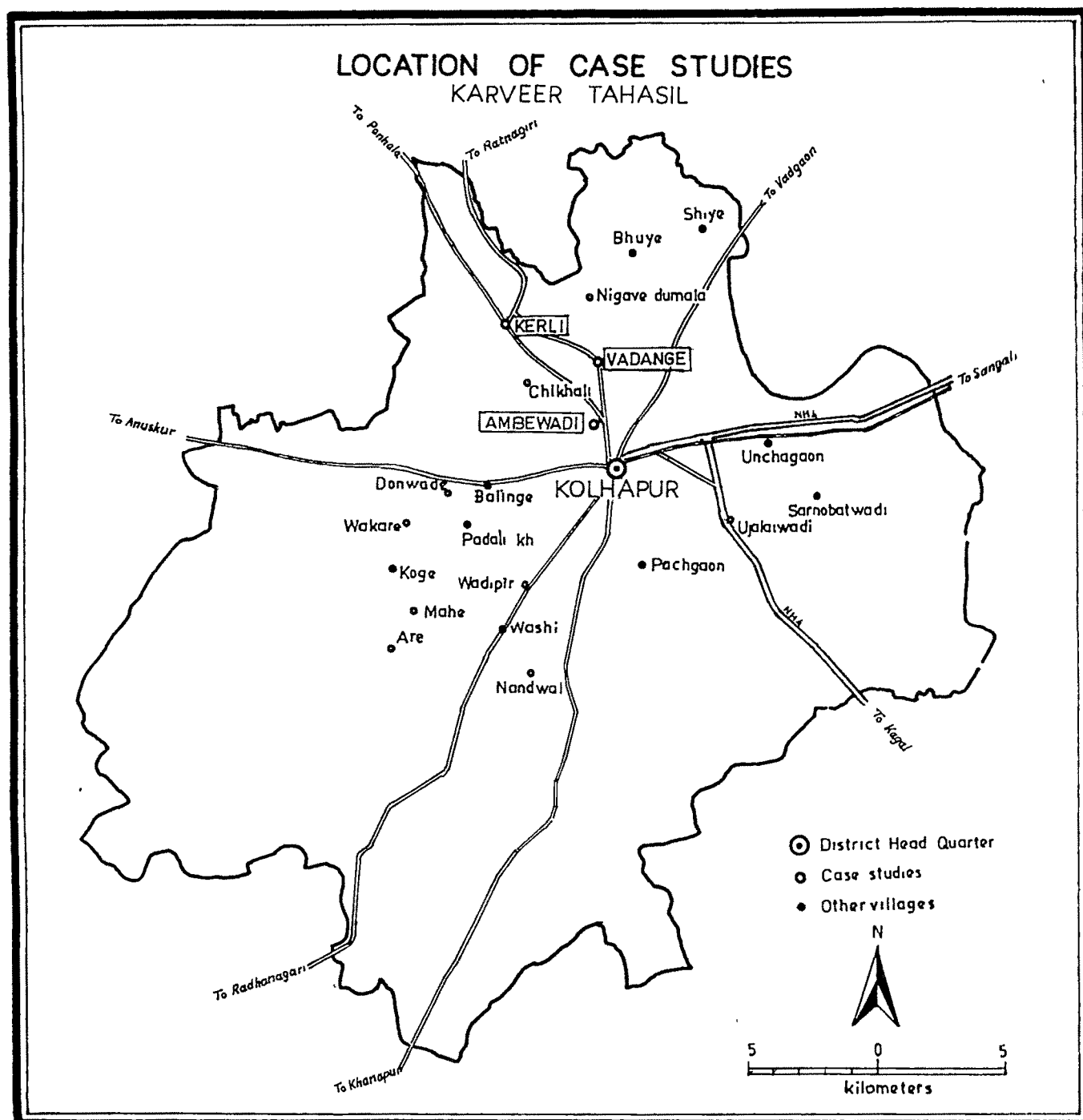


FIG. NO. — 3-3

Unchgaon is 8 kms. and Wadanage is 6 kms. from Kolhapur, Unchgaon is better developed because of its location in the industrial belt, which is the main axes of Kolhapur, as explained in the last chapter. Unchgaon has achieved almost 100% population growth, since 1961; whereas, Wadanage even-though it is nearer to Kolhapur than Unchgaon, has achieved about 70% population growth. The land values of Unchgaon also shows that its structure is constantly changing and more land is being declared as non-agricultural. This shows the steep rise in land values in Unchgaon. It is said that agricultural pattern is still centred towards rice and jawar. The third pair, of villages is Donawade and Padli. These two villages have got equal distance of 10 kms from Kolhapur. Padali is better developed in agriculture than Donawade. Agricultural pattern of Padali is more dominated by commercial cropping. It supplies vegetables to Kolhapur through the city bus service. The fourth interesting pair of villages is Gokul-Shirgaon and Washi. Gokul-Shirgaon is right on the Poona-Bangalore highway. Whereas, Washi lies to west of Kolhapur, Radhanagar sub-way. This has resulted into less development of Washi as compared to Gokul-Shirgaon.

Thus, it will be seen that though certain villages are located at equal distances from main city, their development have been uneven for various reasons like their role towards main city and their location with respect to main line of connection. Certain villages are therefore, selected to show

Table No. 3.2

General Information of Selected Villages. (1981)

Sr. No.	Facilities Available.	Ambewadi	Kerli	Vadange
1)	Population	1500	2819	8110
2)	Houses	200	300	1380
3)	Crops (in Acre)	270	850	1690
		Sugarcane	Sugarcane	Sugarcane
		80	240	300
		Rice	Rice	Rice
		50	80	170
		Other	Groundnut	Groundnut
			230	655
			Other	Other
4)	Roads	Metalked road	Metalled road	Metalled road
5)	Bicycles	200	400	990
6)	Scooters	5	6	50
7)	Cars	1	2	15
8)	Trucks	2	-	2
9)	Tractors	4	14	65
10)	Hotels	2	5	6
11)	General Stores	6	4	20
12)	Tailor shops	4	4	5
13)	Hair cutting saloon	3	1	5
14)	Gymkhana (Mandals)	1	2	7
15)	Dispensaries	1	3	10
16)	Dairy	1	1	2

Table No. 3.3

Population Density of Selected Villages

Sr. No.	Selected Village	Total Area (Acre)	1961	1971	Density (per acre)	
					1961	1971
1)	Koge	1590	2155	2637	1.36	1.65
2)	Vashi	3281	2161	2744	.66	.84
3)	Vadnage	2933	5713	8209	1.95	2.80
4)	Unchagaon	2474	2867	4631	1.15	1.88
5)	Chikhali	2933	2691	3672	.91	1.25
6)	Shiye	2171	2387	3206	1.10	1.47
7)	Donevade	762	974	1273	1.25	1.67
8)	Padali Kh.	1859	1816	2370	0.97	1.27
9)	Sargarula	2205	4070	5613	1.85	2.55
10.	Vadi-ujalai	1417	723	815	.51	.57

the disparity in different aspects of development. Certain villages have been growing to a status of urbanising villages. Some villages have been acquiring the status of urbanised villages and some have almost developed as suburbs of Kolhapur. In this way, three different hierarchies are being developed in the fringe areas of Kolhapur.

The population density of the villages & of fringe area of Kolhapur city has also an indicator of their different levels of development. The villages Chinchwad, Shiye, Bhuye, as well as Top, Shirol, Unchgaon have rapidly developed in the population density aspect in last two decades as shown in the accompanying table. Thus, population growth is irrespective of agricultural development in the fringe area. Thus, villages are slightly getting urbanised and the city has been providing employment to the village dwellers; as the land values in the Kolhapur city are increasing, the villages are being considered as rather economically potential prosperous for the people working in the city but coming from the villages. Even though, the agriculture is not undergone any remarkable change, and the occupational structure of the villages have been changed and the city markets are attracting villages products. Hence, there is rise in the economic level of these villages which are well connected to the city core. Thus, the industrial area and the industrial units in the main city have provided impacts to the villages around the city. This is clearly seen in the differential growth rates of population

in the villages near the city and in the villages away from the city.

It is observed that, eventhough, the cropping patterns of the respective villages have remained almost stuck, i.e., oriented towards food cropping. The density of population of certain villages has been increasing in last two decades. This is the remarkable influence of the growth of the main city. These villages which are accessible by roads, and which are within a distance of 10 to 15 kms. i.e. the distance which can be covered by bicycle within a few hours are showing the signs of rapid population growth. In these growing villages the cropping pattern has remained stuck as jawar, rice or ragy. These villages namely - Unchgaon, Kalambe, etc. are not much developed in the irrigation aspect. And therefore, cropping pattern is not improved; because of this village economy and the population of the place. But, merely because of the influence of the main city, the population has been showing an increasing trend.

The occupational patterns of the villages in the surrounding area have been changing, showing greater emphasis on the working population in secondary, trinary and quarternary economic activities. Chinchwad, Bhuye, Shiye have got this, the more than 1100 people working in these three sectors. As compared to this, the population engaged in this process is 400 only. It is not so that these villages themselves have industrial units, but the people from these villages are daily

comers to the main city for jobs in the factories, and other activities. Therefore, even though, the village landscape remains to be dominated by agricultural; occupational pattern shows that the major proportion of working population is engaged in the economic activities, other than agriculture. With the increasing influence of the city certain household features have also come-up and some services facilities have also been created. Rope making, box making, cycle repairing, etc. are some of the activities which are being established in these villages which is explained in this chapter after some paragraphs, in three different states.

The urban influence is also seen in the literacy percentage in the village population. But, villages which are diminishing by the influence of the city, i.e. Chinchwad, Shiye, Bhuye, are developed in the literacy aspect. The literacy percentage is about 40 in these villages; whereas the ~~writ~~ villages which are less influenced like Wadipir, Donawade, Sarnobatwadi, etc. have percentage of literacy less than 25. The interaction diminishes, between the villages and city dwellers is more in the case of the first set of the villages. The intensity of this interaction diminishes as one goes away from the city. This diminishing influence is therefore, seen in the second set of villages, mentioned above. The villagers going to the city daily, realised the importance of getting education. And thus, with their personal experience the value and the importance of literacy is more to them as compared to the villages away from the city. This trend of giving more

importance to the education, gets further reflected in the improvement of occupational and economic activities and the income level.

: OTHER FACILITIES :

Other facilities also show differences in different villages according to their location with reference to the Kolhapur city. For this purpose three villages have been selected, those are:

1. Ambewadi : 5 kms. away from city Kolhapur.
2. Wadange : 7 kms. away from city Kolhapur.
3. Kerle : 10 kms. away from city Kolhapur.

These villages are almost in the same axes i.e. Kolhapur-Panhala orientation. Comparative tables of different facilities in these three villages and the levels of their income are presented herewith. In this table the comparative data of 20 years i.e. from 1961 to 1981. Ambewadi had a population of 700 people in 1961 which increased to 1500 in 1981; whereas, Kerle's population increased from 1780 to 2819 within the same period. In Kerle, the agriculture pattern is also changed from food cropping to sugar cane and vegetables. The demand from the city is responsible for this change. The roads have also undergone changes, From rough roads to motorable roads. In almost all villages, there were no milk societies in 1961; but there were milk societies in 1981. Previously these villages not having drinking water facilities but, all these villages are now having tap water facilities. The housing pattern has changed from

Table No. 3.4Occupation Pattern in Selected Villages

Sr. No.	Selected Village	Total Population.	Farms	Agri. Workers	Mining Workers	Cottage Industries.	Mason	Business men.	Other Occupations.
1)	Koge	2937	580	163	-	26	17	17	15
2)	Vashi	2744	500	164	-	38	4	10	103
3)	Vadnage	8209	850	820	-	113	146	104	244
4)	Uchgaon	4631	535	331	17	26	19	28	129
5)	Chikhali	3642	522	503	-	16	6	11	38
6)	Shiye	3206	567	347	-	22	2	17	30
7)	Donevade	1273	339	94	-	8	2	9	11
8)	Padali Kh.	2370	695	25	-	20	2	16	52
9)	Sangarula	5613	1334	268	13	142	23	145	130
10)	Vadeajalee	753	75	50	3	15	6	6	14

Table No. 3.5Literacy in Selected Villages

Sr. Selected No. Village	P o p u l a t i o n		L i t e r a c y	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1) Koge	1480	1457	538	83
2) Vashi	1454	1290	502	70
3) Vadange	4334	3875	2156	786
4) Unchagaon	2434	2197	1171	321
5) Chikhali	1858	1814	868	335
6) Shiye	1647	1559	733	196
7) Donewade	643	630	327	73
8) Padali Khurda.	1228	1142	503	138
9) Sangarula	2918	2695	1392	356
10) Wadi-Ujalai	375	375	166	31

traditional houses to Bangalore type houses. The wrestling areanas were hardly one in 1961, now each villages has at least two wrestling areanas. In 1961 there were no medical, post, bank and library facilities. Within a span of 20 years i.e. in 1981, all these facilities are made available in these villages. Educational facilities have improved from 4th standard to 7th standard. Previously only city buses were going; now Kolhapur Municipal Transport buses are running frequently in between city and the villages. New remarkable establishments have also come up in the form of more number of hotels, cloth shops, grossory shops, hair cutting saloons, tailoring firms, etc. These establishments almost increased four times. There are Govt. agencies like, medical department, local self ~~govt.s~~ Govt.s are now seen in these villages.

Thus, it will be seen that the villages have been improving in all respects. Trades improvements are clearly giving insistance that as the city is showing manifold growth. Same is reflected in the villages according their features geographically.

Ambewadi, Wadange, Kerle, has presented with the help of these tables, shows that Ambewadi is having more influence as compared to Wadange, and the village Wadange as compared to Kerle. Thus, influence in all the cases of development around Kolhapur city with more or less intensity. The axes Kolhapur to Radhanagar, Kolhapur to Kagal, Kolhapur to Shirol Kolhapur to Bawada & Kolhapur to panhala are the main lines of development and the

Table No. 3.6

Agricultural facilities in Selected Village

Sr. No.	Facilities	Ambewadi		Kerli		Vadange	
		1961	1981	1961	1981	1961	1981
1)	Irrigated area (in Acre)	20	300	15	1288	-	2150
2)	Non-Irrigated area	255	100	1268	109	1996	670
3)	Wells	10	20	5	27	75	108
4)	Oil engines	10	8	4	10	70	1
5)	Electric Motors	-	25	-	23	-	225
6)	Dairy	-	1	-	1	-	2
7)	Trucks	1	2	-	-	1	2
8)	Tractors	1	4	-	14	2	65
9)	Co-operative Societies.	-	-	-	1	1	2
10)	Bullack carts	25	15	90	50	230	120
11)	Cowes (hybrid)	-	40	-	113	-	50
12)	Ox	60	30	170	108	90	70

Table No. 3.7

Other Facilities in Selected Villages

Sr. No.	Facilities	Ambewadi		Kerli		Vadange	
		1961	1981	1961	1981	1961	1981
1)	Population	700	1500	1780	2819	5713	8110
2)	Houses	100	200	170	300	710	1380
3)	Bicycles	100	200	220	400	470	990
4)	Scooters	1	5	-	6	3	50
5)	Cars	-	1	-	2	-	15
6)	General Stores	1	6	1	4	5	20
7)	Tailoring shops	1	4	1	4	2	5
8)	Hair Cutting Saloons	-	3	1	1	2	5
9)	Hotels	1	2	2	5	1	6
10)	Wine shop	-	-	-	1	-	1
11)	Gram Panchayat	-	1979	1954	-	1942	-
12)	Library	-	-	-	1	-	-
13)	Dispensary	-	1	-	3	2	10
14)	Bank	-	1	-	-	-	-
15)	Post Office	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
16)	Education (Std.)	3rd Std.	4th Std.	7th Std.	7th Std.	7th Std.	10th Std.
17)	Gymkhana (Talim Mandel)	1	1	1	2	7	7
18)	Water supply	By wells.	By Pumping. (1978)	By wells and river	By Pumping. (1976)	By tank	By Pumping. (1972)

expansion of the influence on the fringe is seen very clearly in the villages, in these different cases.

