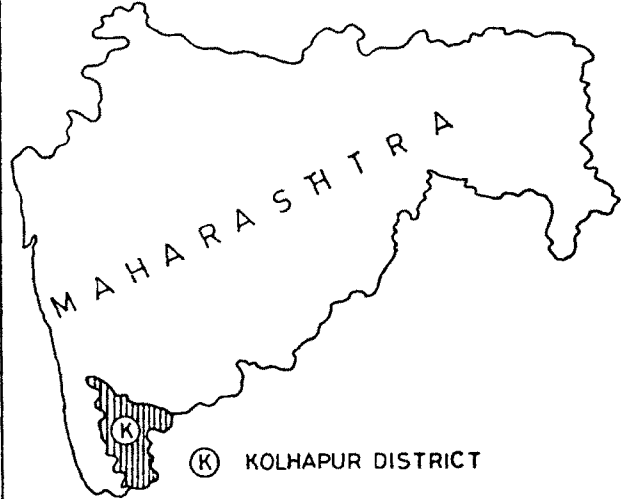


**CHAPTER - III**  
**AREA UNDER STUDY**

# LOCATION MAP

KOLHAPUR DISTRICT



## KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

SHAHUWADI  
(Malkapur)

PANHALA

HATKANANGALE

SHIROL

KARVEER  
(Kolhapur)

GAGANBAVADA

RADHANAGARI

KAGAL






BHUDARGAD  
(Gargoti)

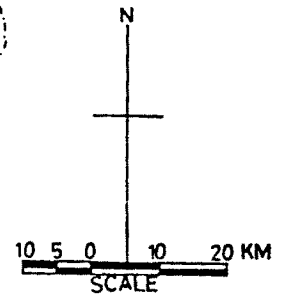
AJARA

GADHINGLAJ

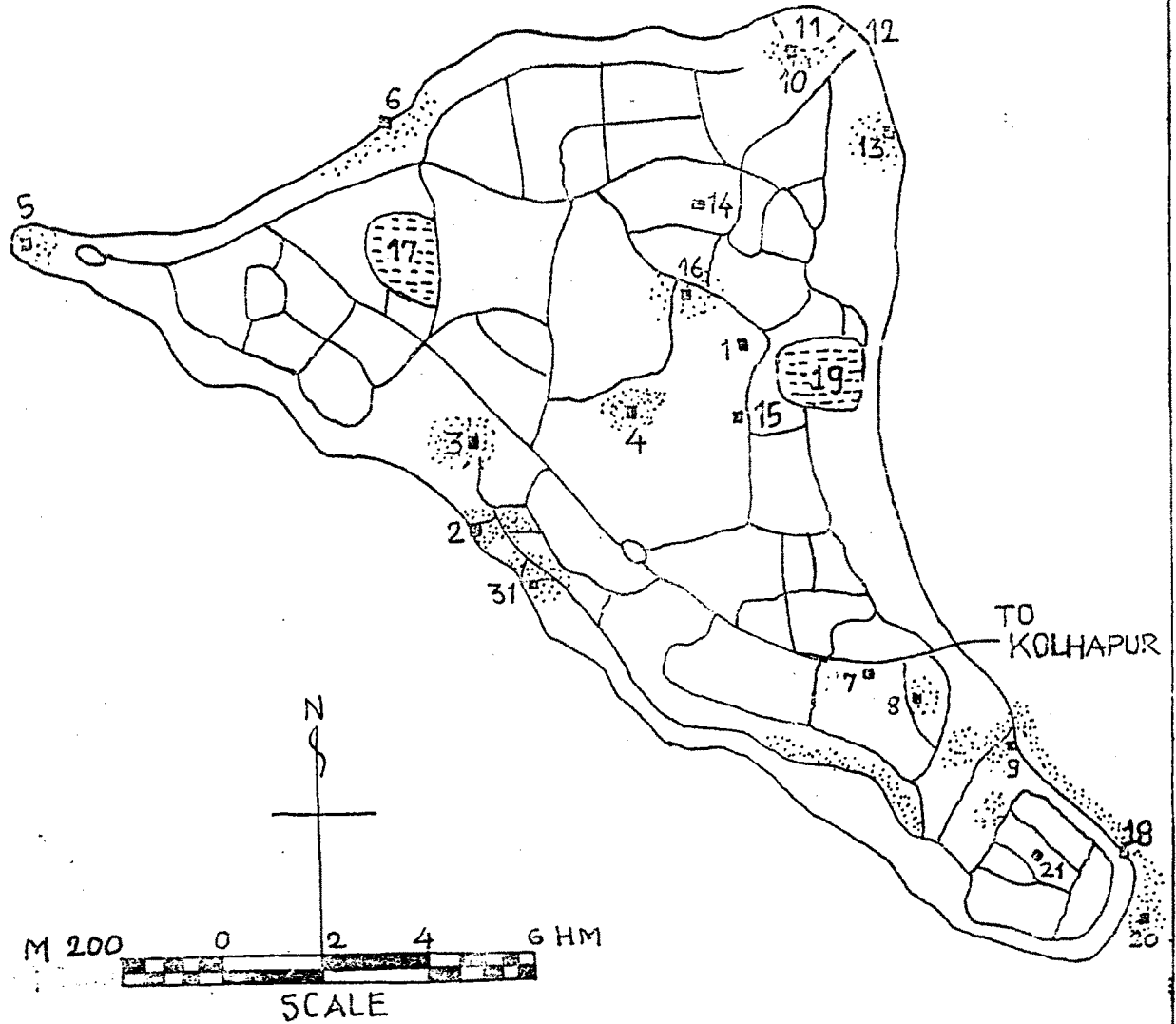
CHANDGAD

### I N D E X

-  STATE BOUNDARY
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  TAHSIL BOUNDARY
-  DISTRICT PLACE
-  TAHSIL PLACE



# PANHALA



Map. II Collection Sites On Panhala (Hill Station)

 Collection Sites

## INDEX

1.	S.T.STAND	2.	TEEN DARWAJA	3.	GOPAL TIRTH BAG
4.	AMBARKHANA	5.	POOSATI POINT	6.	RAJA DINDI
7.	SADoba DARGA	8.	PARASHAR CAVE	9.	KALI BURUJ
10.	WAGH DARWAJA	11.	TABAK VAN UDYAN	12.	BAJIPRABHU POINT
13.	SAJJA KOTHI	14.	NAGAR PALIKA	15.	POLICE STATION
16.	SANDHYA GARDEN	17.	KHOKAD TANK	18.	PADKOT
19.	SOMESHWAR TANK	20.	NURSERY	21.	MSEB STATION

### **AREA UNDER STUDY :**

Panhala is a historical fort. Since independence it adopted a new face. It has been developed as 'Hill Station'. It is the headquarter of Panhala Tahsil in Kolhapur District (Map I and II).

### **A BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FORT :**

The Preliminary information of the fort can be traced before third century and to bear it's witness the caves at Pandavdara and Pohale are still there. At that time this fort was under Nagas and Parashar Krishi. Due to them the fort was called as 'Pannagalaya' or 'Parasharashram'. Then it passed through Satkarni, Kadamba (500 A.D.), Chalukyas, Rastrakuthas, Shilahars, Bhojs, Yadavs before it came under Mohammodian dynasty in 1347 A.D. The present fort was built up first by Shilahar Raja Nrusingh in 1052 A.D. At that time it's name was 'Brahmgiri'. In Mohammodian dynasty it was called as 'Shahanabi Durg'. But when the fort was taken up by Shivaji, the great, he named it 'Panhala'.

### **TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES :**

Panhala is a part of the Sahyadri ranges, 22 Kms. North-West of Kolhapur on Kolhapur-Ratnagiri road. It is situated on 16<sup>o</sup> 48' N latitude

and 74°8' E longitude. The altitude at the basement of the fort is 850 meters and the plateau is 962 meters above the mean sea level.

Panhala is a part of Vishalgarh- Panhalgarh ranges of Sahyadri. Geomorphologically, it is known as 'Mesa'. Flanks of Panhalgarh range shows intensive gully erosion and development of minor ranges to the north and south. The fort is made of laterite rock and has steep scarp, with sparse forests. The soil is loamy, having originated by degeneration of trap. Clay soil is restricted to the valley. On the top, many shady trees are found, but Southern hill top is barren.

The fort covers about 8 Kms. area and is more or less triangular in shape. It's angles are directed towards North-Eastern, Western and South-Eastern ends. North-Eastern angle is marked by Bajiprabhu point, Western by Pusati and South-Eastern by Padkot. About half of the fort is protected by a steep scarp. It is strengthened by loopholed parapet wall. The remaining half of the fort is surrounded by a strong wall, 15-30 feet thick at the top.

There are many interesting historical places located on the fort viz; Sajja Kothi, Raja Dindi, Ambarkhana, Dharma Kothi, Parashar Guha, Teen Darwaja etc.

The climate is salubrious throughout the whole year except rainy season. The average rainfall is about 180-200 cms. Most of it is received between June to September. March and April are the driest months. Unusual showers start from May. The maximum and minimum temperatures are 27<sup>0</sup>C and 14<sup>0</sup>C respectively in cold and 33<sup>0</sup>C and 25<sup>0</sup>C in hot season. The average range of temperature is 8.5<sup>0</sup>C.