

## CHAPTER - IV

=====

---

THE TOURISTS ATTRACTIONS IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

---

- .....
- 4.A.0 Religious centres
  - 4.A.1 Jotiba dongar
  - 4.A.2 Nrisinhwadi
  - 4.A.3 Bahubali
  - 4.A.4 Khidrapur
  - 4.A.5 Kolhapur
  - 4.A.6 Kanerimath
  - 4.B.0 Historical for centres
  - 4.B.1 Panhalgarh
  - 4.B.2 Gagangarh
  - 4.B.3 Bhudargarh
  - 4.B.4 Samangarh
  - 4.B.5 Pargarh
- References
- =====

# KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

70

TOURIST CENTRES - RELIGIOUS



• CENTRE

#### 4.A.0 RELIGIOUS ATTRACTION CENTRES :

Kolhapur district, at present, is lack of well developed tourists centres. There are, of course a few religious places where devotees pay visits on certain auspicious days. Kolhapur city alone has a place on the tourist map of Maharashtra. The region has many places of tourist interest. There are places of religious importance. Jotiba temple in Panhala tahsil, Mirasaheb Dargah at Vishalgarh in Shahuwadi tahsil, Mahalaxmi temple in Kolhapur, Jain Bahubali temple and Ramling temple complex at Alte in Hatkanangle tahsil, Kopeswar temple at Khidrapur and Datta temple at Nrisinhwadi in Shirol tahsil, Siddheshwar temple at Kaneri Math and Katyayani temple in Karvir tahsil, Kalbhairao temple in Gadhinglaj tahsil, Ramling temple in Ajara tahsil etc. are of much significance. (Map 4.A.1).

#### 4.A.1 JOTIBA DONGAR :

4.A.1.1 Jotiba Dongar is famous for Shri Jotiba Temple. It is a great shrine of South Maharashtra and North Karnataka. The people believe on this God. It is a religious centre. The Jotiba Dongar, is in Wadi Ratnagiri, lies in Panhala tahsil. Wadi Ratnagiri is mainly called as 'Jotiba Dongar' (Hill). It lies about 19 kilometers to the north of Kolhapur. It is situated on 16°47' N latitude and 74°11' E longitude. The 'Jotiba Dongar' rises about 310 meters from the Panchganga river plain. The height of the 'Dongar' from mean sea level is 957 meters.



PHOTO.NO.4.B.1 JOTIBA TEMPLE TOWER AND SETTLEMENT



PHOTO.NO.4.B.2 PAVANGARH AND PANHALGARH LANDSCAPE

4.A.1.2 Jotiba Dongar is a part of Vishalgarh-Panhalgarh off-shoots of Sahyadri. Geomorphologically it is named as 'cuesta'. The Dongar has steep slopes to all sides. Many rapids go down and make the amphetheatres. The rapids run into boulder slope. The Dongar is a product of volcanic eruption. Around the hill there are the layers of volcanic eruption. The scarp portion of the Dongar is made up of lateritic rocks. The laterite and basalt rocks found on and around the Dongar. The step topography is found around the hill.

The climate of the place is quite good. The annual average of the temperature is 25°C. Especially in summer season weather is cool. The summer average of the temperature is 29°C. People of the surrounding areas use to visit this place frequently. Unfortunately, because of deforestation, the 'Jotiba Dongar' is now barren. Only northern side, the little forest is seen. Hundred years ago, the 'Dongar' was completely covered by the forest. Though, the Wadi Ratnagiri has got importance due to Jotiba temple, it is a hill station.

4.A.1.3 The total revenue area of the Wadi Ratnagiri is 562.13 hectares. The actual settlement area is 25 hectares. The type of the settlement is nucleated. It is on the southern slope of the hill. The temple of Jotiba is located at the centre of the village, surrounded by many other minor temples like Kedareshwar, Ramling, Bhairavnath etc. (Photograph No.4.A.1).

The total population of the village is 2823 (1981). Out of that 27.45 percent are workers. The working population includes

21.04 percent cultivators, 0.85 percent agricultural labourers, 0.07 percent in manufacturing, repairing and 5.49 percent are other workers. There are 4.0 percent marginal workers and 68.55 percent non-workers.

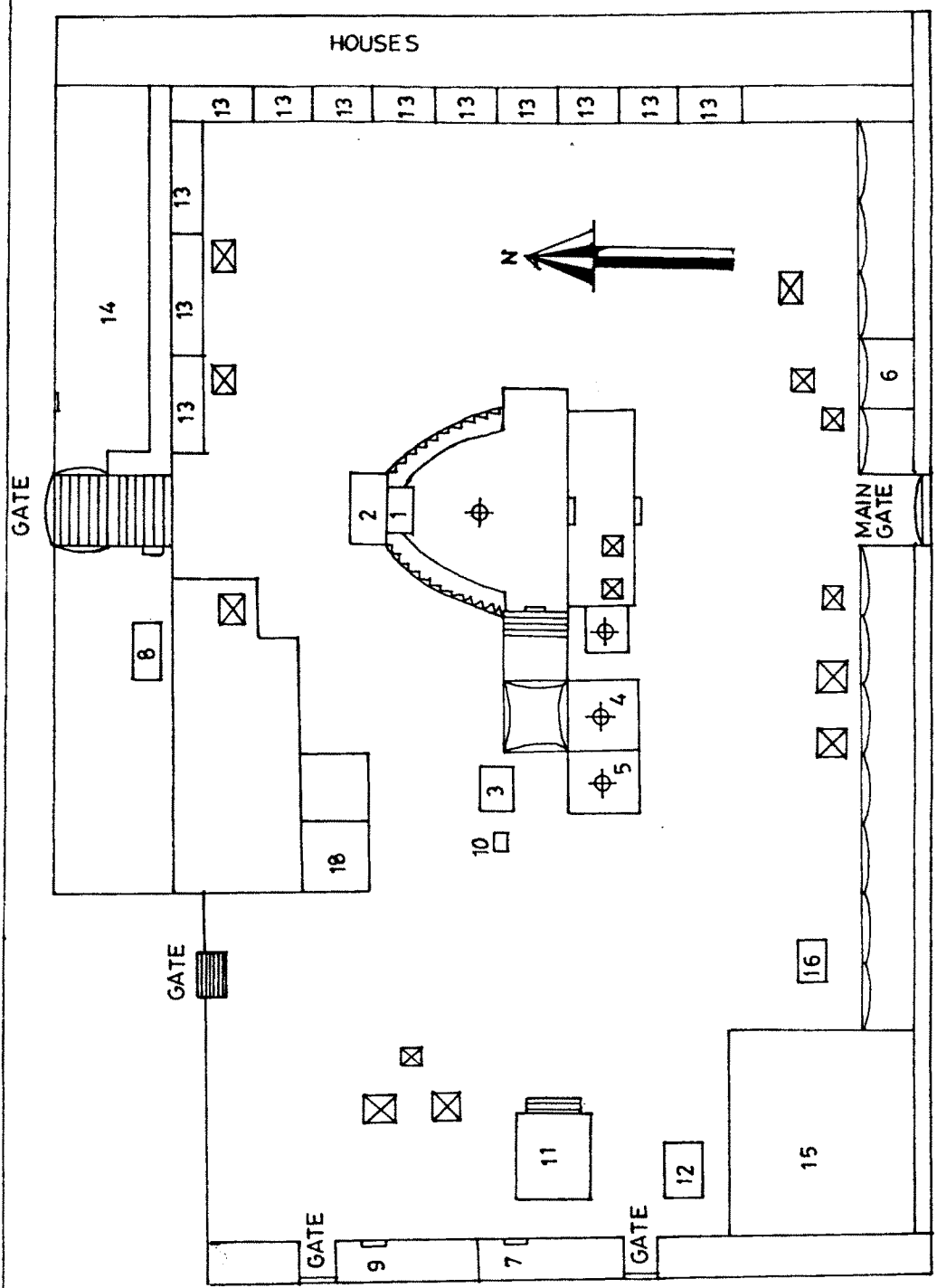
TABLE 4.A.1 : Wadi Ratnagiri - occupational structure (1981).

Sr.No.	Category	Percent
1	a) Cultivators	21.04
	b) Agricultural labours	00.85
	c) Household industries, manufacturin, processing, servicing and repairing	00.07
	d) Other workers	05.49
2	Marginal workers	04.00
3	Non-workers	68.55
----- Total		100.00

4.A.1.4 From very old times this hill has been considered as specially sacred. It is supposed that Ambabai of Kolhapur was troubled by demons. She went to Kedareshwar in the Himalaya. She prayed him to protect her. Kedareshwar came to this hill, killed the demons and settled in present Jotiba hill. About 255 years ago (1730) Ranojirao Shinde had built the present temple. The temple of Kedareshwar had built by Daultrao Shinde in 1808. The temple of Ramling built by Milaji Nilam Panhalkar in 1780. Towards north about one

# JOTIBA TEMPLE

WADI RATNAGIRI



## INDEX

- 1 JOTIBA
- 2 KALBHAIRAV
- 3 NANDI
- 4 CHOPDAI DEVI
- 5 MAHADEV
- 6 ADJINATH
- 7 RAMLING
- 8 DATTA
- 9 LIBRARY MANDAL
- 10 TULAS
- 11 SADAR STAGE
- 12 KAMDHENU COW
- 13 SHOP
- 14 GRAM PANCHAYAT OFFICE
- 15 DEVSTHAN MANDAL OFFICE
- 16 CHOUTHARA
- 17 NAGARKHANA
- 18 DEFENCE BELL
- ☒ DIKMAL
- ▬ STEP
- ⊕ ARC
- ⊕ DOME

apd

kilometer outside the village, the temple of Yamai Devi had built by Ranojirao Shinde. Infront of Yamai Devi Temple, are two sacred cisterns, one was built by Jijabai (1743) and other Jamdagnya cisterns built by Ranojirao Shinde (Sketch No.4.A.1).

Most of the temples on Jotiba hill are made up of a fine basalt which is found on the hill. The style of architecture, which is strictly Hindu is found in these three main temples. Several of the sculptured figures being covered with brass and silver plates.

On the full moon of Chaitra (March-April), an every year, a fair holds there. About three lakh people attend this fair. The people come from all over the Maharashtra and Karnataka. Every Sunday and at full moon the fair takes place.

There are two sacred streams, which flow down to the hill. One stream rises from the Kusavarta pools, is called the 'Goda'. It falls into the Kasari river. The other stream rises, to the north, is known as Hemavati. It falls into the Warana river.

Unfortunately, the Jotiba hill is supposed as religious centre only. It is not treated as tourist centre, hence its development through the tourism point of view did not take place.

**4.A.1.5** Availability of infra-structural facilities to any tourist centre is very important through the development point of view. The Jotiba hill is well connected by bus service. There is a tar road upto top of the hill, and every half an hour, there is bus service controlled by State Transport Maharashtra. Except bus



service, taxi service is available throughout the day. During the fair days on Chaitra, a yearly fair, for the week, the bus service frequency is for every five minutes. There is provision of rail services upto Kolhapur for outside tourists, but from Kolhapur to Jotiba hill, the bus and the taxi services are prominent.

Jotiba hill, though it has religious importance and people visit to the place frequently, there is inadequate drinking water supply. There is tap water system but it does not fulfill the need of the local people also. The village has also two wells and three ponds on the hill. The people of the village use this water for drinking purpose as well as for other purposes. At the fair time, the water supply is not sufficient.

There is no sewage system at all. All the waste material is thrown just aside of the residence. There is no drainage system on Jotiba hill. Because of this reason, this religious centre became inhyginic. In rainy season and at the time of fair, it becomes dirtiest place.

Electricity supply is there on the Jotiba hill, but communication facilities as telephone, telegram are not available. This place until now, is not considered as tourist centre.

There is no problem of transport to this place. The water supply of this centre is quite inadequate and inhyginic. It is pertinent to consider over this problem and should improve the water supply system. This sewage system and drainage system of

the village must be implemented. The telephone, telegram facilities must be provided to the people.

4.A.1.6 The supra-structural facilities are important to develop the tourist centre. The Jotiba hill is well connected by bus service, but the Bus stand is very small. It is a small shed. It is quite inadequate to the tourists. There is no parking provision for private vehicles.

Accommodation on Jotiba hill is major problem. There is only one 'Dharmashala' on Jotiba hill, which is quite inadequate to daily visitors also. The villagers of the Maharashtra have deep faith of 'Jotiba'. They believe that the 'Jotiba' is their God, and whenever they come to Kolhapur they visit 'Jotiba hill' for 'Dharshan'.

There are only four restaurants on Jotiba hill. These restaurants provide minor eatable products. There is no provision of meals in those restaurants. It is a very great inconvenience of the visitors. As this place is religious centre, the availability of bars are completely absent. There is none of the recreational facilities or sport facilities. Entertainment facility completely absent on Jotiba hill.

The residential facilities for tourist are insufficient on Jotiba hill. It is therefore, very pertinent to consider about the residence of visitors. By interviewing pilgrims and other visitors, we came to know the acute need of residence over Jotiba hill. Through this point of view the new constructions of buildings

as 'Dharmashalas' and Hotels for the tourists are quite necessary. 'Western Maharashtra Deostan Mandal' should take initiative in this regard as, the funds are available. The contribution from the villagers is also possible as they believe the 'God Jotiba'.

'Gram Panchayat' of Wadi Ratnagiri (Jotiba hill) has to take interest in providing the restaurants, bars and recreational facilities to the tourists. On the east side of the hill there is a barren, plane space. It can be converted into sport facilities.

4.A.1.7 Basically, it is necessary to consider 'Jotiba' as an tourist centre along with a religious centre and the great hidden potential could be bring out. We can enjoy beautiful natural landscape from all sides on Jotiba hill. To the south Kolhapur city, to the Warana basin with zigzag Warana river and Warana Sugar Factory with its complex. To the west, Panhalgarh and Pavangarh forts. By providing infrastructural and supra-structural facilities and increasing natural beauty of the place, the Jotiba hill can be a very good tourist centre (Photograph No.4.A.2). /

#### 4.A.2 NRISINHWADI :

4.A.2.1 Nrisinhwadi is commonly called as 'Narasobachi Wadi'. It is famous for its temple of Shri Datta. The people believed that Shri Datta had lived for twelve years at this place, therefore, it is well known in Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Nrisinhwadi is in Shirol tahsil. It lies about 8 kilometers to the south of Shirol, 13 kilometers to the south-east of Jaysingpur and 45 kilometers to the east of Kolhapur. It is situated on 16°43'N

latitude and 74°34' E longitude. The height of the place is 540 meters from the mean sea level.

4.A.2.2 Nrisinhwadi is situated in the plain region. To the south of the village, the confluence of Krishna and Panchganga took place. The confluence of Krishna and Panchganga is very good spot for observation, especially in the rainy season as the floods of Krishan and Panchganga create beautiful scenery of water. Upper side of the confluence, on the Krishna river there is a bridge, from which we can enjoy the beauty of the confluence. Lower side of the confluence on the right bank there is a historical 'Patvardhan Ghat'. The steps of the 'Ghat' falls into the river.

The annual average temperature is 26.5°C. The summer average of the temperature is 29.5°C, but because of the tree cover and sugarcane cultivation around, the climate is cool and pleasant, in summer season also.

4.A.2.3 The type of settlement is semi-circular and nucleated in nature. The total revenue area of the village is 411.00 hectares (4.11 sq.km). About 0.22 sq.kms. area is under settlement. The population of Nrisinhwadi is 2932 (1981).

Nrisinhwadi has 36.94 percent total main workers which include 8.70 percent cultivators, 12.04 percent agricultural labours, 1.64 percent household industries, manufacturing, processing, serving and repairing, and 14.56 percent other workers. There are 4.33 percent marginal workers and 58.73 percent non-workers.



PHOTO. NO. 4. B. 3 DATTA TEMPLE



PHOTO. NO. 4. B. 4 KRISHNA BRIDGE

TABLE 4.A.2 : Nrisinhwadi - Occupational structure (1981).

Sr.No.	Category	Percent
1	a) Cultivators	8.70
	b) Agricultural labourers	12.04
	c) Household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing	1.64
	d) Other workers	14.56
2	Marginal workers	4.33
3	Non workers	58.73
4	Total	100.00

4.A.2.4 The village is named after Shri Guru Narsinh Saraswati Datta Maharaj. Most of the people of village are Brahman Pujaris (ministrants) of the deity Narsinh. Nrisinhwadi is a holy place and visited by large number of pilgrims.

In Nrisinhwadi there are two important temples. One is Dattatraya temple which is very near to the right bank of Krishna (Photograph No.4.A.3). Another is of Narayan Swami temple. It is west of the Shri Dattatraya temple. The temple complex is towards south, on the bank of the river. The steps of the temples, fall into the river (Sketch No.4.A.2).

The activities of Nrisinh temple are managed by the Deosthan Mandal. The Deosthan Mandal Office is open for the people to do religious activities like 'Abhishhek', 'Ekadsashni', 'Laghurudra' 'Maharudra', 'Mahapuja' etc. There is provision of registration of religious activities.

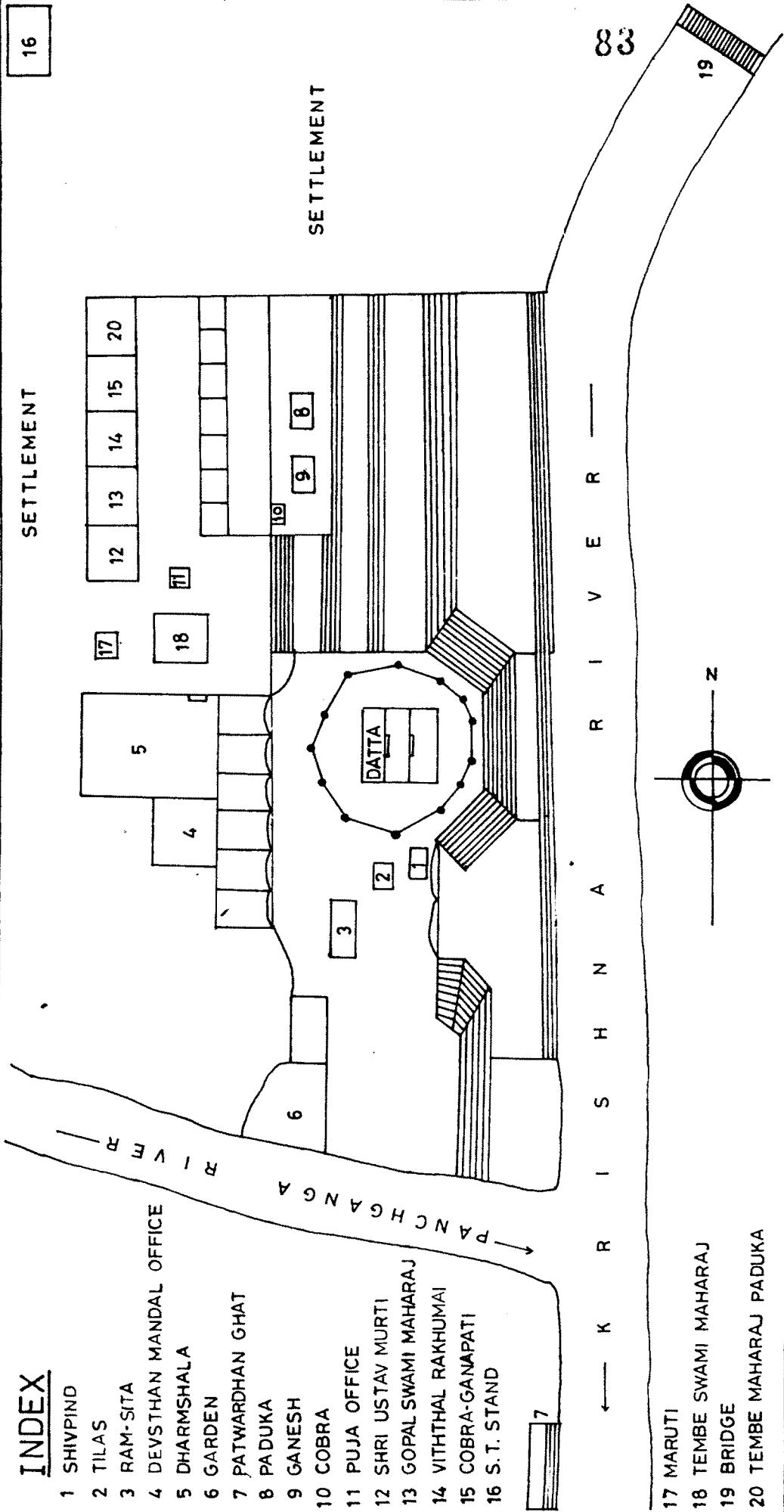
# DATTA TEMPLE

NRISINHAWADI

## INDEX

- 1 SHIVPIND
- 2 TILAS
- 3 RAM-SITA
- 4 DEVSTHAN MANDAL OFFICE
- 5 DHARMSHALA
- 6 GARDEN
- 7 PATWARDHAN GHAT
- 8 PADUKA
- 9 GANESH
- 10 COBRA
- 11 PUJA OFFICE
- 12 SHRI USTAV MURTI
- 13 GOPAL SWAMI MAHARAJ
- 14 VITHTHAL RAKHUMAI
- 15 COBRA-GANAPATI
- 16 S.T. STAND

- 17 MARUTI
- 18 TEMBE SWAMI MAHARAJ
- 19 BRIDGE
- 20 TEMBE MAHARAJ PADUKA



Every year a fair holds on dark fifth (Krishna-Paksha-5) of Magh (February-March). About 100,000 people attend the fair. The Deosthan Mandal manages the all religious activities in the fair period. There is provision of a reservation on the basis of 'first come first serve'. Deosthan Mandal provides facilities like water supply, Dharmashala for residence etc., but these facilities are inadequate. Most of the people use the open space for the residence along the 'Ghats'. On the dark 12th of Aswin (September-October) another small fair holds. About 50,000 people attend this fair. The fair holds on the day, which Dattatraya supposed to be disappeared from the world.

Nrisinhwadi is a religious place. Many people from Western Maharashtra and North Karnataka attract to this place. They believe that the God 'Datta' lives there and helps to the people. Because of this reason, except these two fairs, every thursday about 1000 people use to visit this place. They get piece of mind at this place. Another importance of this place is that every year about 250 marraiges take place. The registration fee charged by the Deosthan Mandal is only 21 rupees, which is quite normal. It reduces the huge expenditure on marraige, therefore, this becomes very important place of marraige ceremony. Unfortunately the available facilities are inadequate at this place for marraige ceremony. Deosthan Mandal should provide proper facilities for marraige ceremony and should maintain the register of marraiges.



4.A.2.5 Nrisinhwadi is well connected by bus service by state transport of Maharashtra. There is regular bus service from Kurundwad (43)<sup>\*</sup>, Kolhapur (8), Jaysingpur (19), Ichalkaranji (7) and Miraj (14). Taxi service is available to the tourists at Kolhapur. (\* figure in the bracket indicates number of buses per day).

Nrisinhwadi is electrified. It has a post and telegram office. Telephone service is also available. Recently, the tap water made available by Gram Panchayat to the people. The drainage and sanitary system is not adequate. The main road, which goes to the temple is very narrow.

The infra-structural facilities in Nrisinhwadi are good, but the bus frequency from Kolhapur to Nrisinhwadi should be increased by the State Transport. The sewage system should be improved by the Gram Panchayat. The approaching road to the temple complex should be doubled. The communication facilities are good.

4.A.2.6 Supra-structural facilities are necessary for tourist places. Accessibility to the place is important through the development point of view. Nrisinhwadi is a religious centre. It has a small bus stand, which is not sufficient. The number of buses are very less, if we consider the daily passenger traffic. Everyday and especially on Thursday visitors increase in number and they have to wait hours and hours to get the bus to return.

The present accommodation facility donot fulfill the need of the visitors. There are only four 'Dharmashalas' in the

Nrisinhwadi which are not well equipped. Only empty rooms are available and provided to the visitors. Boarding facility is not there. Visitors have to make their own arrangement. There is lack of big hotel in the Nrisinhwadi for the pilgrims and other tourists. There are only ten restaurants. They provide minor eatable products. There is a garden near the bus stand named as 'Shivaji Garden'. It is very simple and there is no provision of entertainment facilities.

The supra-structural facilities should be provided to the people. There is a need of construction of new large bus stand. The present Dharmashalas have to improve by giving proper services to the people. The big hotels should be started by private sectors, with good boarding and lodging facilities. The present restaurants are not sufficient. These should be improved with various types of eatable items. Nrisinhwadi has natural beauty in and around. There is a remarkable environment for parks and flowers gardens.

There is a boating facility to the people near the 'Datta temple'. The charge is one rupee for a person, for a round of about an half kilometer. Round of the boating, should be increased upto Krishna bridge, Patvardhan Ghat and back. It needs half an hour for a round and covers the 2 kilometers distance. The number of boats should be increased. At present there is only one private boat. Additional two boats are essential and the Deosthan Mandal can put these boats (Photograph No.4.A.4).

The left bank of Krishna river, in front of temple complex is very good for seasonal beach. This area should be improved by providing recreational facilities like game, sports, seats, etc.

4.A.2.7 Today Nrisinhwadi is a religious centre. It should be considered as tourist centre. It has great potential of tourism. By providing necessary facilities and improving present facilities, the Nrisinhwadi, the Datta Pavan place, can be a good tourist centre.

#### 4.A.3 BAHUBALI (KUMBHOJGIRI) :

4.A.3.1 Bahubali is a sacred place of Jain and Hindu. It is also called as Kumbhojgiri. The statue of Bhagawan Bahubali is installed at this place. People have faith to this God "Bahubali". It is famous religious centre in South India (Photograph No.4.A.5).

Bahubali is in Hatkanangale tahsil. It lies in Warana river basin. It is about 29 kilometers to the northeast of Kolhapur and 8 kilometers to the north of Hatkanangale railway station. It is situated on 16°48' N latitude and 74°25' E longitude. The height of the Kumbhojgiri from mean sea level is 698 meter. The Kumbhojgiri rises about 126 meters above Warana river plain.

4.A.3.2 The Kumbhojgiri i.e. Bahubali is about a kilometer south of the Kumbhoj. Giri (Hill) is a part of the Panhalgarh. Jotiba off-shoots of Sahyadri. Geomorphologically, the hillock is 'butte'. It is Dome shaped, with concave slope around the hill. On the top, there is a temple of Durga. Because of Durga temple, the hillock is also known as 'Durgamata Plateau'. The hill is made up of by laterite and basalt rocks.



PHOTO.NO. 4.A.5 BAHUBALI STATUE



PHOTO.NO. 4.A.6 BAHUBALI VIDYAPEETH VIEW

The annual average temperature is 25°C. The summer average of the temperature is 28.5°C. There are many shady trees, therefore the weather is pleasant.

4.A.3.3 The total area of Bahubali is 27 hectares. Area of the bottom settlement of Bahubali is about 25 hectares and hill top settlement area is about 2 hectares. Bahubali is a planned settlement. The total population of Bahubali is 1095 (1981). It includes 1005 students, 40 teachers and 50 other staff members.

4.A.3.4 The area is well planned and comprises of schools, residential quarters and Dharmashalas. Shri Bahubali Vidyapeeth established in 1934 (1st July). It is a good religious complex and properly maintained by the Shri Bahubali Vidyapeeth. It facilitates the development of plants, struffery to make the area beautiful.

On the top of the hill, there are four temples. Three temples belong to Jain community and one temple belongs to Hindu community. These three temples are Trikut temple, Parshwanath temple and Old Jain temple. Shri Durgamata temple is Hindu temple. On the hill top, to the north, there is a black statue of Shri Bhagawan Bahubali. In the month of Kartik (October-November), at fulmoon a fair is held and enjoyed by 10,000 people (Sketch No. 4.A.3).

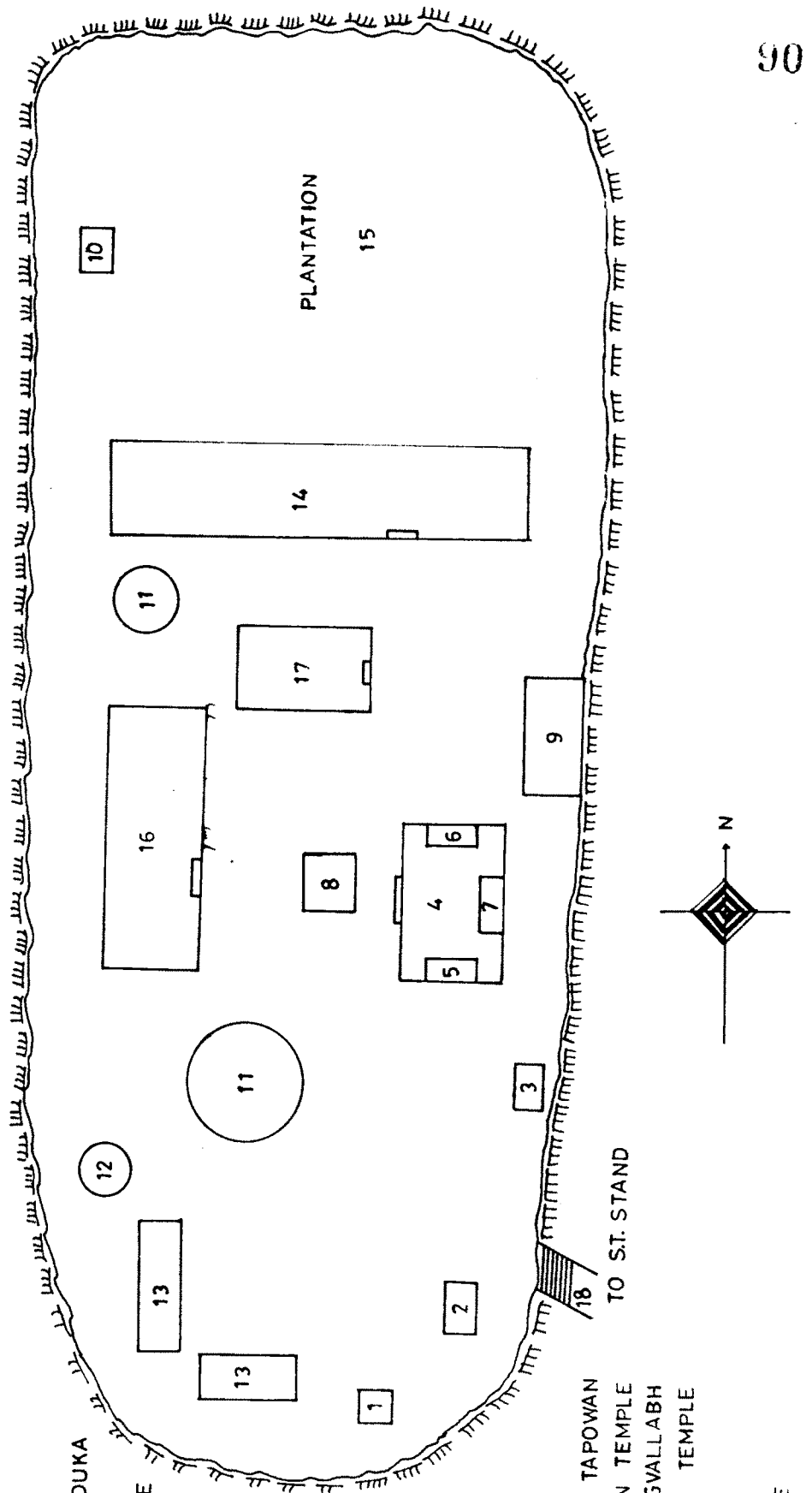
From the top, the natural view of Warana basin and landscape is seen beautiful. Tourists can see the scenery of Shri Bahubali Vidyapeeth from the top (Photograph No.4.A.6).

# BAHUBALI JAIN TEMPLE

KUMBHOJGIRI

## INDEX

- 1 DURGADEVI
- 2 BAHUBALI PADUKA
- 3 KSHE TRAPAL
- 4 TRIKUT TEMPLE
- 5 ANANTNATH
- 6 SHANTINATH
- 7 MAHAVIR
- 8 MANSTHAMBH
- 9 NITAVE
- 10 DHARMSHALA
- 11 BHAGWAN
- 12 BAHUBALI
- 13 STUTBE
- 14 WELL
- 15 KUND
- 16 PANDIT NIWAS
- 17 DHARMSHALA
- 18 NIKHAN BABA TAPOWAN
- 19 DIGAMBAR JAIN TEMPLE
- 20 DIGAMBAR JAGVALLABH
- 21 PARSHWANATH TEMPLE
- 22 STEPS
- 23 STEEP SLOPE
- 24 GENTLE SLOPE



4.A.3.5 Bahubali, the religious centre, is well connected by bus from Peth Vadgaon, Hatkanangale and Kolhapur. There are 22 buses in a day, from Hatkanangale (16) and Kolhapur (5).

There is a tap water facility provided to the people by Bahubali Vidyapeet. On the top of the hill, there is a tap water facility. The water is lifted from well to the top, using 500 feet pipe line.

The Bahubali complex is planned, therefore, the sewage system and drainage system is very good. Bank service, health centre, electric supply, telephone, post, telegram services are available to the people.

The present transport facilities from Hatkanangale to Bahubali are quite good. But the bus frequency from Kolhapur should be increased to 10 rounds in a day. Water supply on the top of Bahubali is not adequate for drinking and plantation, flower gardens etc. It should be increased so that development of gardens and growth of plants can be enhanced.

4.A.3.6 Kumbhojgiri is well connected by bus service, but there is no proper bus stand to the people. The present bus stand is very small. It is not sufficient to the increasing number of people.

Accommodation on Kumbhojgiri is major problem. There are two Dharmashalas on the top of the hill and four at the bottom. These Dharmashalas are used at the fair time. There is no hotel, motel, and restaurant for the people. Bahubali is religious and

and educational centre, therefore entertainment facilities are completely absent. The recreational facilities like sports, gardens, parks are not there. The Jain Trust, has taken a programme of plantation of flower trees, on the top of the hill, towards north.

Bus stand of Bahubali is inadequate. It is a shed. It should be constructed by the state transport. The hotels, Dharmashalas and restaurant facilities should be provided by the Jain Trust and Bahubali Vidyapeet. The parks and gardens should be constructed for the recreation of the people. On the top of the hill, to the north, the garden will be the attraction to the people.

4.A.3.7 At present, Bahubali, the Kumbhojgiri, is a religious and educational centre, especially of Jain community. But it has good geographical position, the height, good weather, natural landscape around, therefore, it can become very a good tourist centre.

#### 4.A.4 KHIDRAPUR :

4.A.4.1 Khidrapur is known for Kopeswar temple. It is famous in Maharashtra and North Karnataka for its architecture and carving. The village is sacred place from ancient times.

Khidrapur is in Shirol tahsil. It is on the bank of Krishna river. It lies 19 kilometers to the south-east of Shirol, 23 kilometers to the south-east of Jaysingpur railway station on the Miraj-Kolhapur Broad Gaudge Railway Line. It is 55 kilometers



to the south of Sangli and 47 kilometers to east of Kolhapur.

It is situated on 16°40' N latitude and 74°35' E longitude.

The height from the mean sea level is 535 meters.

4.A.4.2 Khidrapur is situated in the plain region. Geomorphologically, it is a part of Deccan plateau. The surrounding region is plane. The region is very fertile, because of the black soil. Area is mostly irrigated and covered with Babhul trees.

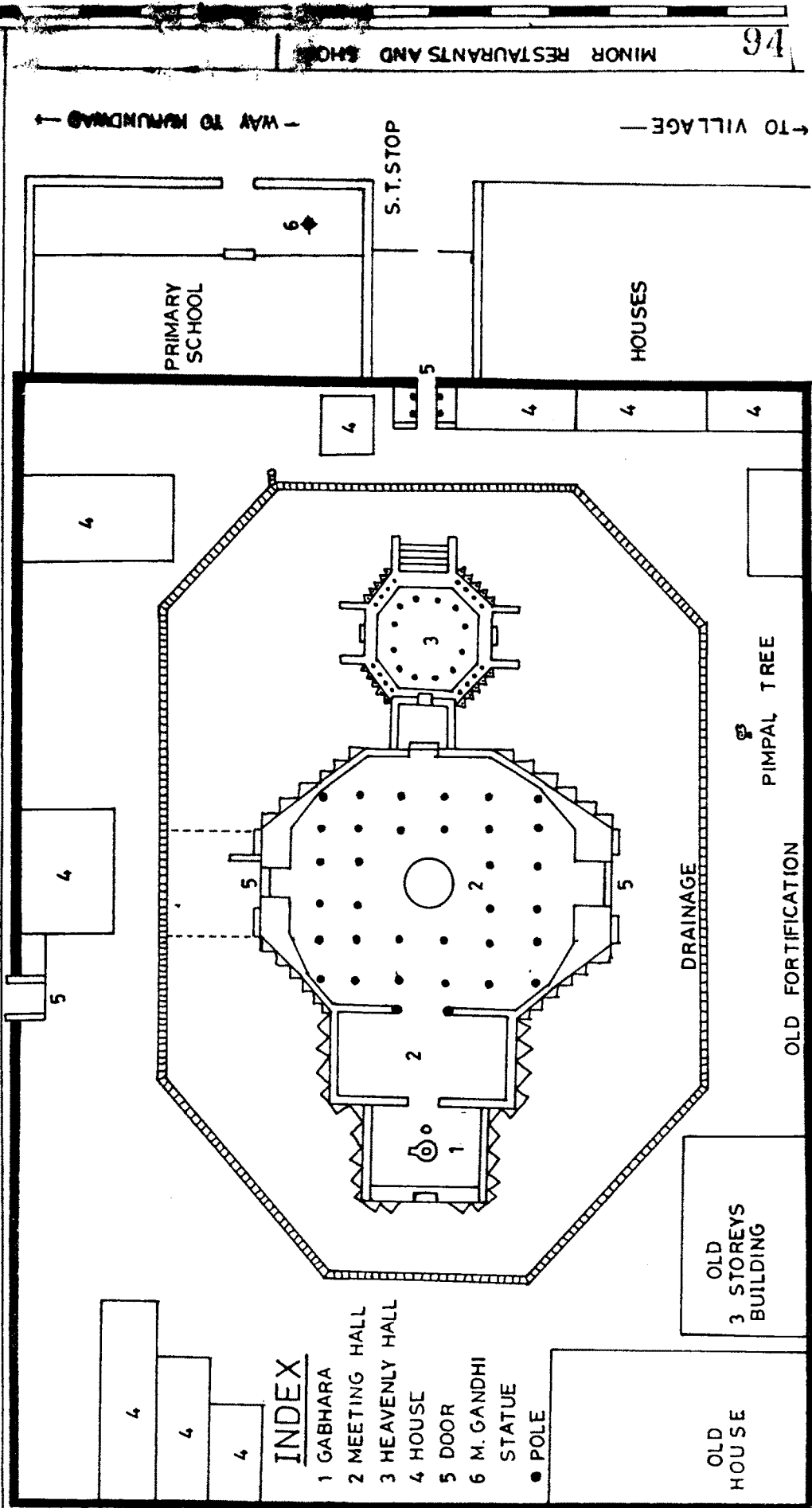
The annual average temperature is 26.5°C. The summer average of the temperature is 29.5°C. But because of the Babhul trees and mostly irrigated area the climate is mild and temperate. In winter season the weather is very pleasant.

4.A.4.3 Khidrapur is a small village. It has a circular type of settlement. It is a agricultural village. Krishna river flows north-south direction of this village. It covers the village on sides i.e. north, east and south. Western side of the village is full of water in rainy season, by floods of Krishna. The village become an island in rainy season. The total revenue area covered by village is 225.6 hectares. The actual settlement area is 6.48 hectares.

The total population of the village is 2407 (1981). Out of that 40.54 percent are main workers, which include 17.20 percent cultivators, 18.94 percent agricultural labourers (0.33) percent in manufacturing, repairing and 4.07 percent other workers. There are 0.17 percent marginal workers and 59.29 percent non-workers.

# KOPESHWAR TEMPLE

KHIDRAPUR



## INDEX

- 1 GABHARA
- 2 MEETING HALL
- 3 HEAVENLY HALL
- 4 HOUSE
- 5 DOOR
- 6 M. GANDHI STATUE
- POLE



SKETCH NO. 4.A.4

apd

MINOR RESTAURANTS AND SHOPS

94

← WAY TO KHANDWA →

← TO VILLAGE →

PRIMARY SCHOOL

HOUSES

PIMPAL TREE

OLD FORTIFICATION

OLD STOREYS BUILDING

OLD HOUSE

DRAINAGE

S.T. STOP

6

5

4

4

4

4

4

4

5

5

4

4

4

TABLE 4.A.3 : Khidrapur - Occupational structure (1981).

Sr.No.	Category	Percent
1	Main workers	40.54
	a) Cultivators	(17.20)
	b) Agricultural labourers	(18.94)
	c) Household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing	(00.33)
	d) Other workers	(04.07)
2	Marginal workers	00.17
3	Non workers	59.29
4	Total	100.00

The original name of the village was 'Koppad', or 'Koppam'. The temple built in 12th century. 'Khidarkhan Mokashi' had settled the village and since that it was named as Khidrapur.

4.A.4.4 The main attraction of the Khidrapur, the temple of Kopeshwar, is located at the centre of the village (Photograph No.4.A.7). The walls of the temple are made of black (basalt) stone and richly carved. Infront of the temple there is a round roofless structure called as the 'Swarga Mandap' (Heavenly Hall). Likewise, the temple has a Nagarkhana (Drum chamber). Every year in Paushha (February) at new moon a fair holds and 15,000 people enjoy there. People visit this place from surrounding areas, mostly in Karnataka (Sketch No.4.A.4). There is a Jain temple in Khidrapur, to the



PHOTO. NO. 4. A. 7 KOPESHWAR TEMPLE



PHOTO. NO. 4. A. 8 JAIN DIGAMBAR TEMPEE

west of the Kopeshwar temple, at a distance of 400 meter, has also carving architecture (Photograph No.4.A.8).

4.A.4.5 There is a regular bus service to Khidrapur from Kolhapur, Sangli and Ichalkaranji. Total number of buses are 13. From Kolhapur only two buses run to this village. The bus service is available except rainy season.

There is no tap water facility to the people. People use the well and river water for drinking and other purposes. The sewage and drainage system is completely absent.

There are facilities like electric supply, bank, telephone, post office to the people. The recreational facilities like parks, sports and gardens are not there.

The infra-structural facilities are not good in Khidrapur. There is a need of increasing bus frequency of Khidrapur from Kolhapur. It should be at least 5 times in a day. The present water supply is from river Krishna, to the village. It is very inhyginic. It invites many deseases in the village. Therefore, there is a need of tap water facility for the people. The drainage and sewage systems should be improved by the Gram Panchayat.

4.A.4.6 Khidrapur has not connected by good road. From Kolhapur to Rendal there is a tar road, but Rendal-Khidrapur there is kaccha road. There is no bus-stand. There is no accommodation facility to the visiting people. There is no Dharmashala, Hotels, etc. There are only 4 small restaurants, which provide only tea and minor eatable products. Entertainment and recreational facilities are not there.

Most of the supra-structural facilities are absent in Khidrapur. State transport have to construct the bus stand. Zila Parishad has to make the tar road, from Rendal to Khidrapur. Then regular bus service will be started throughout the year, to the village. Gram Panchayat have to take interest in providing accommodation, restaurant and recreational facilities, to the people.

4.A.4.7 The place, Khidrapur is a religious centre. But it has a architectural importance. There is need to keep the architecture of the temple. The temple area should be preserved by trees, flowers, etc. The river Krishna is very near to the village. There is a possibility of boating facility to the visitors. The Gram Panchayat have to take interest in solving various problems of pilgrims, visitors and tourists. It will be a remarkable, well known local tourist centre in the region.

#### 4.A.5 KOLHAPUR (KARVIR)

4.A.5.1 Kolhapur is previously known as Karvir. It is a important tourist centre in Kolhapur district. It is religious and attractive place in South Maharashtra. It is famous for 'Wrestling Ground' in all over India. It is also famous for 'Kolhapur chappal' in the India as well as in the world.

Kolhapur is a district place includes in Karvir tahsil. It is on the right bank of the river Panchaganga, which is a tributary of Krishna. The location of Kolhapur is in Panchganga

basin. It is a high yield agricultural region of Maharashtra. It is about 395 kilometers to the south of Bombay, 218 kilometers to the north-east of Panaji, 240 kilometers to the south of Pune and 736 kilometers to the north of Mysore, by road. And it is about 519 kilometers to the south of Bombay, 365 kilometers to the north-east of Vasco (Goa), 327 kilometers to the south of Pune, and 796 kilometers to the north of Mysore by rail. Kolhapur is situated on 16°42' N latitude and 74°14' E longitude. It is on height of 570 meters from mean sea level.

4.A.5.2 Geomorphologically, Kolhapur is situated in Panchganga river basin, which is the part of Deccan plateau. The north side of the city has black soil and very gentle slope. But to the south, there is lateritic soil with fine basalt rocks and uneven slope. To the south there are hill ranges of Phonda-Sangoon off-shoots of Sahyadri. Land of city is not plane. It has undulating topography. General slope of the land is south-west to north-east.

Kolhapur experiences pleasant climate, in all the seasons. The maximum temperature is 38.8°C and minimum temperature is 22.0°C in summer season. The maximum temperature is 32.0°C and minimum temperature is 15.6°C in winter season. The annual rainfall in Kolhapur is between 900 to 1000 millimeters (June to September).

4.A.5.3 The area covered by Kolhapur city is 66.82 kms. It is the ancient settlement. In historical period it was a nucleated settlement. But in 20th century it is developed as administrative

educational, commercial, industrial centre. Therefore, the pattern of settlement is changed and it converted into radial pattern settlement.

**TABLE 4.A.4** : Kolhapur - Occupational structure (1981).

Sr.No.	Category	Percent
1	Main workers	27.64
	a) Cultivators ( 1.05)	
	b) Agricultural labourers ( 1.07)	
	c) Household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing ( 1.02)	
	d) Other workers (24.50)	
2	Marginal workers	00.55
3	Non-workers	71.81
4	Total	100.00

The population of Kolhapur city is 340,625 (1981). There are 27.64 percent total main workers, 0.55 percent marginal workers and 71.81 percent non-workers in Kolhapur. The total main workers include 1.05 percent cultivators, 1.07 percent agricultural labourers, 1.02 percent household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing, and 24.50 percent other workers.





PHOTO NO 4.A.9 MAHALAXMI TEMPLE



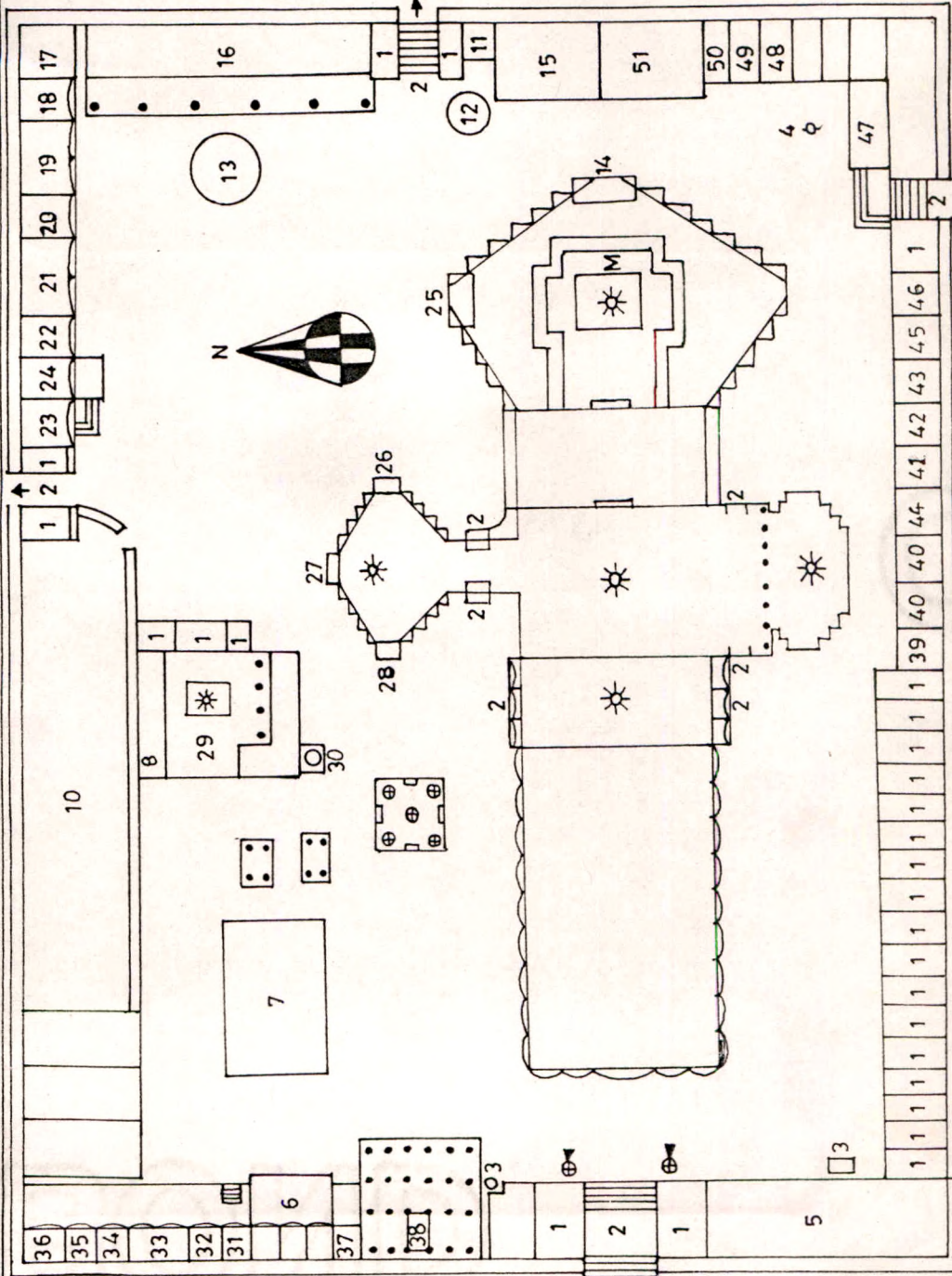
PHOTO NO 4.A.10 NEW PALACE

# MAHALAXMI TEMPLE

KOLHAPUR

## INDEX

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| M. MAHALAXMI         | 26 VASUDEV-DEVAKI     |
| 1 SHOP 2 DOOR        | 27 SHATRUGHNA         |
| 3 DRINKING WATER     | 28 BHARAT             |
| 4 TUBE WELL          | 29 DATTA              |
| 5 MAHA.ANNACHATRA    | 30 COBRA              |
| 6 TEMPLE OFFICE      | 31 MUKTESWARI         |
| 7 FOUNTAIN           | 32 SHIVPIND           |
| 8 GENERATOR ROOM     | 33 YOGESHWAR          |
| 9 NINE STAR SKILL    | 34 HARIHARESHWAR      |
| 10 MAHA. GARDEN      | 35 HANUMAN            |
| 11 SHANI MARUTI      | 36 SHANKBHARI         |
| 12 PIMPAL PAR        | 37 POLICE CHOUKI      |
| 13 BANYAN PAR        | 38 SIDDHIVINAYAK      |
| 14 KATYAYANI         | 39 DATTA NRISINHWARDI |
| 15 SHESHHASHAHI      | 40 SHIVPIND NANDI     |
| 16 RAM               | 41 TULAJA BHAVANI     |
| 17 DASHAVATAR        | 42 GANAPATI           |
| 18 SWAMI SAMARTH     | 43 SIDDHIVINAYAK      |
| 19 RADHA-KRISHNA     | 44 PARASHRAM          |
| 20 CANNON            | 45 KALBHAIKAV         |
| 21 VITHTHAL-RAKHUMAI | 46 RADHA KRISHNA      |
| 22 LAXMI VISHNU      | 47 AIBLESHWAR         |
| 23 NAV-GRAH          | 48 KHANDOBA           |
| 24 SURYA NARAYAN     | 49 LAXMI NARAYAN      |
| 25 VYANKTESH         | 50 MARUTI 51 VISHNI   |



4.A.5.4 Kolhapur is a sacred place since ancient time. It is called as 'Kashi'. The temples of Mahalaxmi, the Ambabai are the main attractions of the tourists (Photograph No.4.A.9). These are located at the centre of the town. The Mahalaxmi temple was built in the 9th century A.D. in the Rashtrakutia period, which is of Hemadpanti style. The main entrance, with the Nagarkhana (Drum chamber) on the top, is towards west. Besides, the main entrance, other three small gates are on the north, east and south. The northern gate (Ghati Darwaja) has a large bell, which rings five times a day. The statue of Mahalaxmi is installed in the temple at the centre facing west. People of Maharashtra have deep faith on Mahalaxmi, and visit the temple without fail (Sketch No.4.5).

Binkhambi (Joshirao) Ganesh Temple is on the Mahadwar road. It is near to Mahalaxmi temple, to the south. It is an old active Deosthan. The building has no pole, hence called as Binkhambi.

The Old Palace is very close (behind) to the Mahalaxmi temple. It belongs to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Bhavani Mata temple is located inside the palace. Tourists can see the 'Gava Reda' (Bison), which was killed by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, in face to face fight. This increases the respect of the Raja Chh. Shahu Maharaj. Now the palace is used for schools, colleges, city bus terminus and offices.

The New Palace is located in northern Kolhapur. It is 2.8 kms. to the north of central bus stand. New Palace is surrounded by trees and gardens. In the premises, at front side,



PHOTO. NO. 4.A.11 TOWN HALL

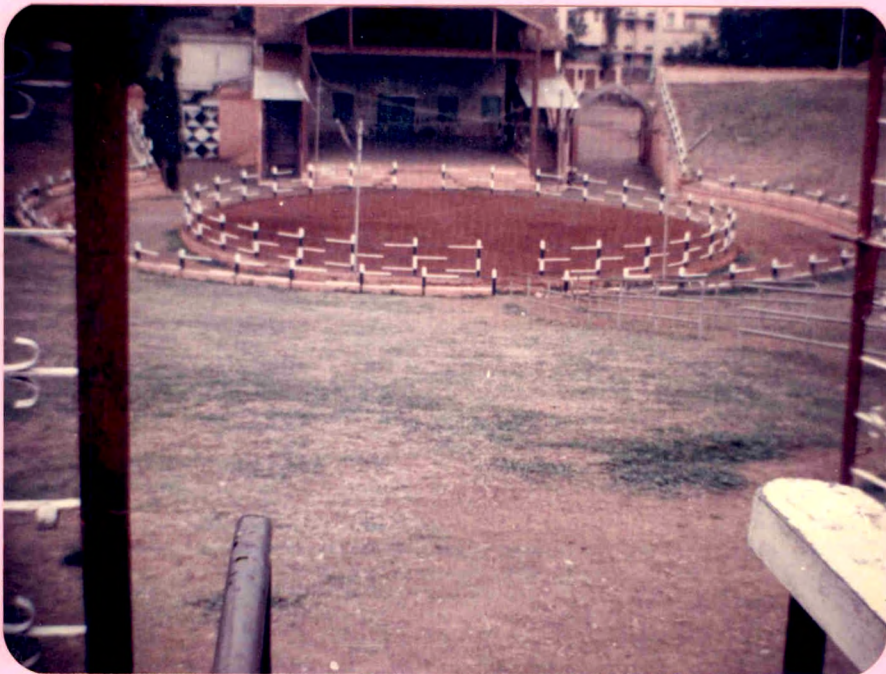


PHOTO. NO. 4.A.12 KHASBAG WRESTLING GROUND

a small tank with Island is created, which increases the beauty of the palace. The Chh.Shahu Museum is another attraction of the tourists. The museum has separate 'Dalans' (sections). Tourists can see the Photography Dalan, Painting Dalan, Rifle Dalan, Silver goods Dalan, Chhatrapati Shivaji Dalan, Chhatrapati Shahu Dalan, Hunting Animal Dalan in the museum. In zoo, tourists can see deers, ducks and Ostrich. Chh.Shahu Museum is maintained by 'Museum Trust'. The museum is open for tourists from 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. except Monday. The entrance charge is Rs.2/- for adults and Rs.1/- for childrens (Photograph No.4.A.10).

The Town Hall museum is 2.2 kms from, to the west of central bus stand. It is a government museum. It contains photos, old arms, skills, carving models, old coins etc. This museum is open for tourists from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. except Sunday (Photograph No.4.A.11).

The Khasbag Maidan (Ground) is 2.8 kms to the south-west of Central Bus Stand. It is well known wrestling ground in India. It was built by Chh.Shahu Maharaj. It is one of the attraction. The tourists who visit to Kolhapur never forget to visit this ground (Photograph No.4.A.12).

The Rankala is known as 'Choupatti' (beache) of the Kolhapur. It is an attractive place for tourists (Photograph No.4.A.13). Throughout the year the Rankala tank is full of water. The Rankala choupatti has also Rankala Tower. Fairy Boating is going on here, but it is for limited period, for evening only. It is observed



PHOTO.NO.4.A.13 RANKALA BEACHE

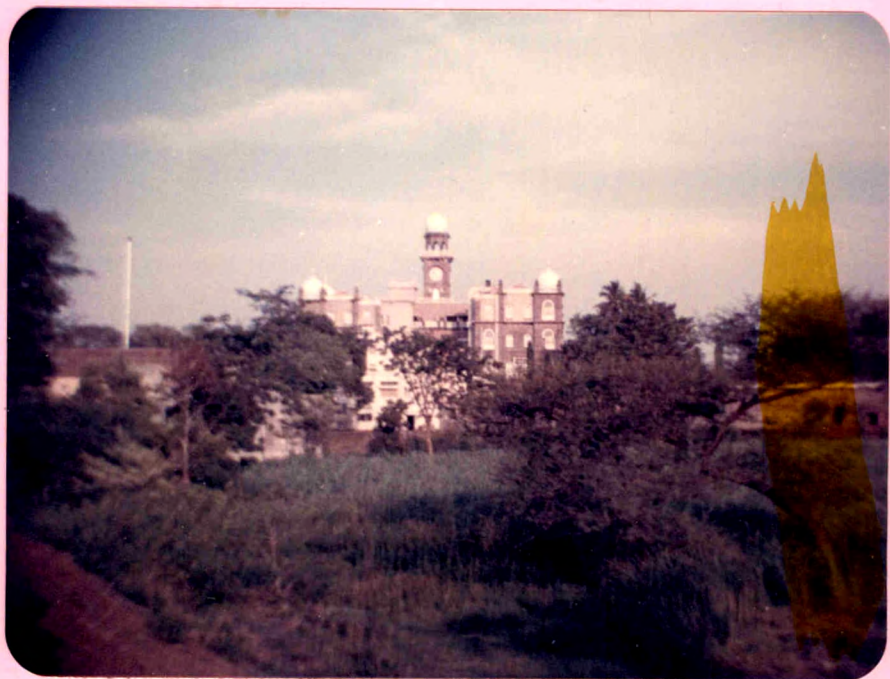


PHOTO.NO.4.A.14 SHALINI PALACE

that most of the people of Kolhapur city and around, use to come here to enjoy, especially in the evening time. The another attraction is the Shalini Palace erected on the western bank of the Rankala tank recently. This palace is now converted into 'Three Star' hotel. It is named as 'Hotel Shalini Palace Ashok'. Old demand of the people of Kolhapur is partially fulfilled by this hotel (Photograph No.4.A.14). Near the Shalini Palace there is a Shantkiran film studio, which is the place of attraction to the tourists. Sandhyamath, is located in Rankala tank. It is an attractive place (Photograph No.4.A.15).

Shivaji University is situated south-east of the main Kolhapur city. It was established in 1962 and since it becomes one of the important attractive tourist place in the Kolhapur. About 450 hectares of land owned by the University and beautiful campus is installed at the centre. The statue of Chh.Shivaji Maharaj is erected in the front of the main administrative building and in and at the centre of beautiful round garden. This is the main attraction of the tourists. The people of Kolhapur city, usually in the evening arrive here and enjoy for a while. This University area also surrounded by agricultural college, Rajaram college, Polytechnique college, Shahu Research Institute etc. and become a educational complex. One visits Kolhapur automatically turns towards this beautiful educational complex (Photograph No. 4.A.16).

This University is 'Rural University'. About 80 percent of the students came from rural area, getting their post-graduate



PHOTO.NO. 4.A.15 SANDHYAMATH



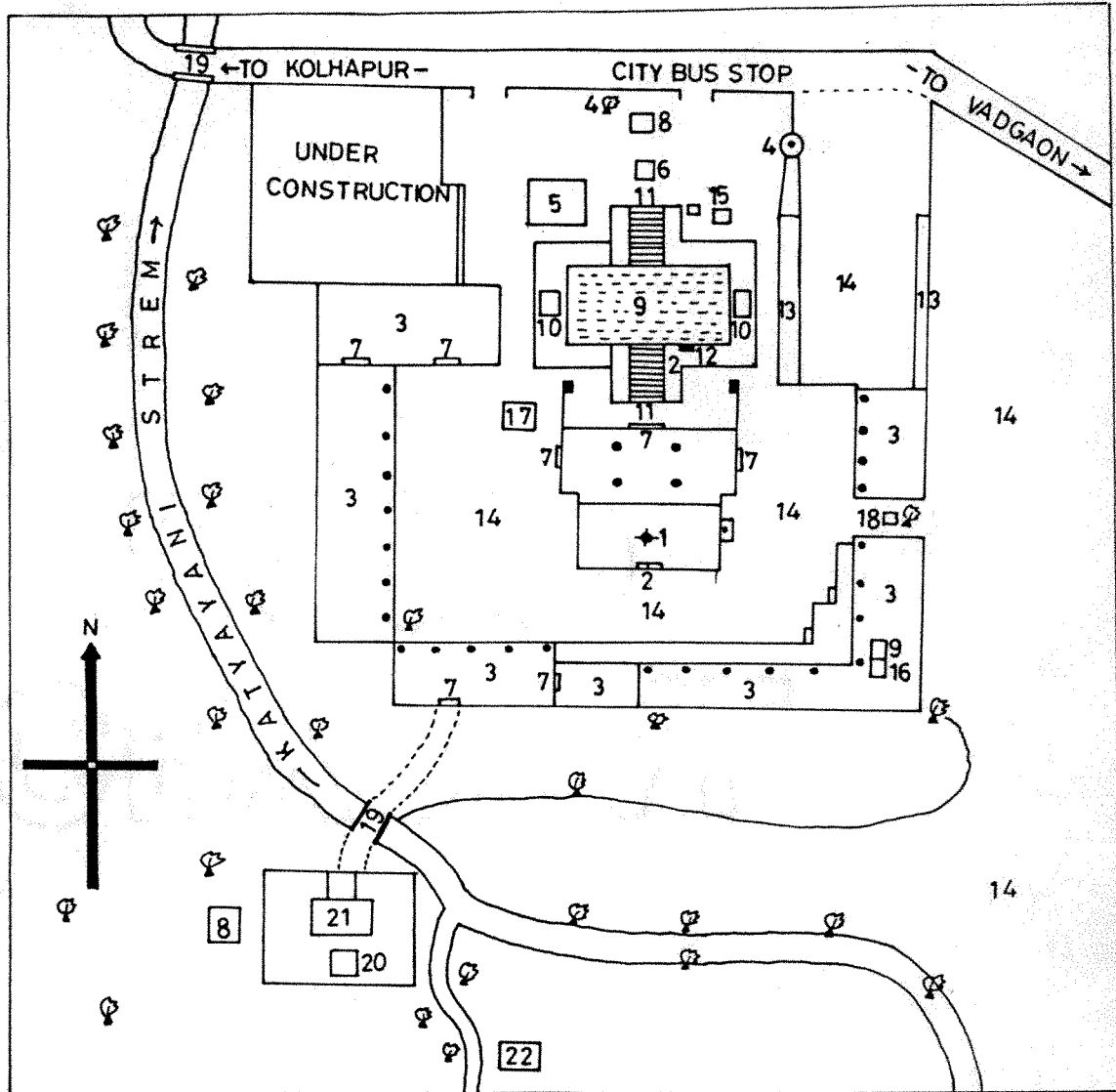
PHOTO.NO.4.A.16 SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY



# KATYAYANI TEMPLE

109

KOLHAPUR



## INDEX

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 KATYAYANI             | 2 TWIN COBRA IMAGE  |
| 3 ACCOMMODATION         | 4 BANYAN            |
| 5 SWAMI NARAYAN SAMADHI | 6 DIKMAL            |
| 7 DOOR                  | 8 MARUTI IMAGE      |
| 9 AMRITKUND             | 10 MAHADEO          |
| 11 STEPS                | 12 GAIMUKH          |
| 13 FLOWERS              | 14 OPEN SPACE       |
| 15 BASIL                | 16 ALLIGATOR        |
| 17 NRISINH              | 18 LAXMI            |
| 19 BRIDGE               | 20 PARSHURAM TEMPLE |
| 21 PARSHURAM KUND       | 22 RENUKA TEMPLE    |
| ☪ OTHER TREES           |                     |

education. Unique importance of this University is the 'Earn and Learn Scheme'. About fifty students of poor families from rural areas take their education free of charge. Hundred per cent of expenditure of those student are borned by this scheme. There students work for three hours every day in farm, canteen, grinding mill, library, printing press etc. and contribute their share to fund. This is the only, independent scheme in India run by Shivaji University for poor students and this becomes an attraction of the tourists.

Rajaram tank is about 0.5 kms from the main administration building of Shivaji University. Recently in this tank fishing has started by Zoology Department. Recently afforestation began with the help of the 'Social Forestry Department'. This will increase the beauty of Rajaram tank. To the tourists one more attractive place can be possible in Shivaji University area.

Katyayani temple is a another attraction of the Kolhapur city. It is about 8 kms to the south of Kolhapur city. The temple of Katyayani Goddess is situated on small hillock and on the bank of Katyayani Nala (stream). Actually, temple is in the lower region of the hill. East side of the temple, there is a highest point (680 meter from main sea level), one can observe the scenery of the Kalamba tank and Kolhapur city towards north. The Katyayani stream rises in this hill, it is the main source of the Kolhapur water work. The surrounding area of Katyayani has good landscape feature as having big shady trees and streams (Sketch No.4.A.6).



PHOTO. NO. 4. A.17 KATYAYANI TEMPLE

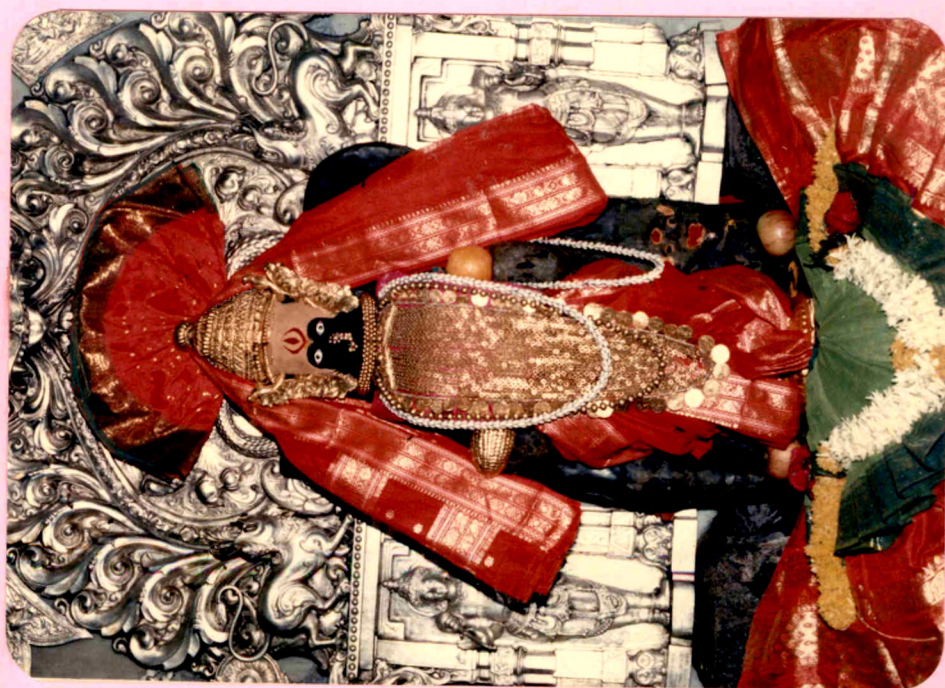


PHOTO. NO. 4. A.18 MAHALAXMI

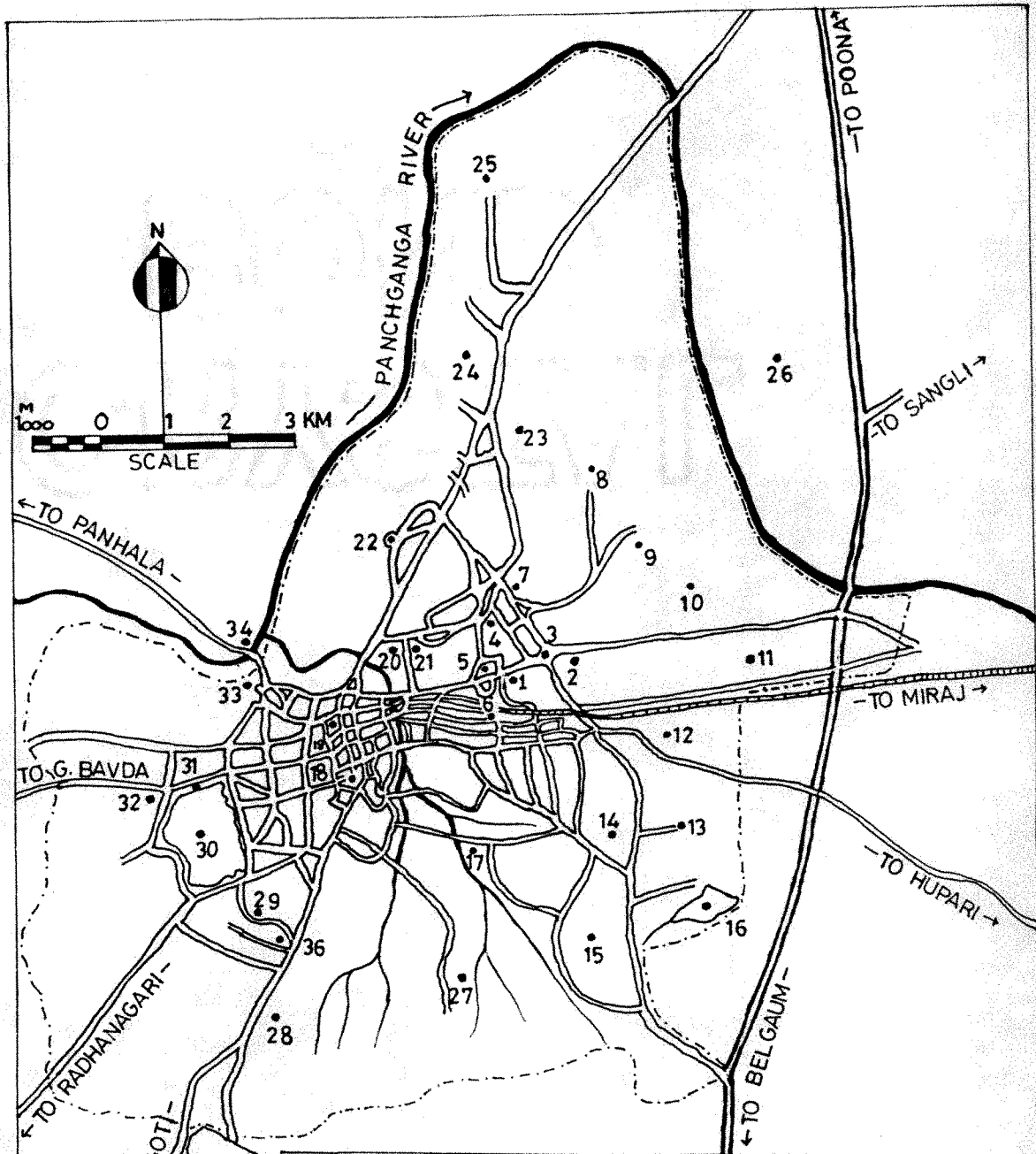
The Goddess Katyayani is honoured by the Hindus and is mentioned in the Karvir (Kolhapur) puran as the great helper of Ambabai (Mahalaxmi). The importance of the shrine and the beauty of the temple site, make a favourite picnic spot for the people of Kolhapur. Now, the temple is maintained by the Deosthan Mandal, Kolhapur. There is regular bus service run by Kolhapur Municipal Transport (Photograph No.4.A.17).

4.A.5.5 The infra-structural facilities are good in Kolhapur. Kolhapur city is well connected by tar road to all Indian cities. It is located on National Highway No.4. Buses are available to the tourists, by State Transport Maharashtra. The state transport has two bus depot viz. Sambhajinagar and Kolhapur. Kolhapur is connected with Broad Gauge Railway Line to all Indian cities. It has big railway station under control of South Central Railway Department. There are four long route rails : First, 83 - Kolhapur -Nagpur (Maharashtra Express), Second 304 Kolhapur-Bombay (Mahalaxmi Express) and third, 312 Kolhapur-Bombay (Sahyadri Express), fourth 308 Kolhapur-Bombay (Sahyadri Express). There are five passengers (local), to the Sangli (2) and Miraj (2). For internal transportation of city, there is 'Kolhapur Municipal Corporation' under control of 'Kolhapur Municipal Corporation'. About 82 single Dekar, Double Dekar and Road-trains, transport the 80,000 passengers on 29 main routes and 38 sub-routes, every day. The transport facility is available upto 15 kms. outside the city and from 5.00a.m. to 00.30 a.m. Besides, city buses, there are Rikshas, taxis and Tangas for the travel. There are about 5,000 Rikshas, 35 taxis and

# KOLHAPUR CITY

113

## TOURIST PLACES



### INDEX (DISTANCES IN KM. FROM C. B. S.)

1 CENTRAL BUS STAND	0.0	11 MARKET YARD	3.0	25 SUGAR MILL	6.4
2 TARARANI MARKET	0.0	12 TEMBLAI TEMPLE	3.0	26 MIDC SHIROLI	12.0
3 TARARANI CHOUK	0.8	13 AGRICULTURE COLLEGE	4.2	27 ISOLATION HOSPITAL	5.0
4 TARABAI UDHYAN	0.8	14 RAJARAM COLLEGE	4.2	28 KALAMBA FILTER HOUSE	6.4
5 SAHYADRI PUBLICATION	0.4	15 SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY	4.4	29 TIMBER MARKET	4.2
6 RAILWAY STATION	0.4	16 RAJARAM TANK	5.0	30 RANKALA TANK	4.0
7 T. V. RELAY STATION	3.0	17 HUTATMA PARK	3.0	31 RANKALA CHOUPATI	4.0
8 BHOSALEWADI	0.1	18 MAHALAXMI TEMPLE	3.0	32 SHALINI PALACE	5.0
9 KADAMWADI	0.4	19 MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	2.6	33 PICNIC POINT	3.4
10 JADHAVWADI	2.8	20 MAHAVIR GARDEN	2.2	34 SHIVAJI BRIDGE	3.5
BOUNDARY (K.M.C.)	3.4	21 COLLECTOR OFFICE	2.1	35 KALAMBA TANK	7.0
	3.6	22 NEW PALACE	3.4	36 SAMBHAJINAGAR STAND	5.0
	4.2	23 LINE BAZAR	3.6		
		24 KASABA BAVDA	4.2	RAILWAY LINE	
				MAIN ROADS	

22 tangas in the city. In near future air-service will be possible to Bombay, Pune, Belgaum, Panaji and Bangalore. At present, Sambre Aerodrome Belgaum is near to Kolhapur (118 kms) (Map 4.A.1).

At present, city has good tap water supply, to the people. Kalamba Tank and Panchganga river are the major sources of water. The sewage and drainage system of the city are well. The underground drainage system is constructed in many parts of the city. The undulating topography is useful for the good drainage system. The city has attractive sodium vapour lamps on the main roads. Natural gas, bio-gas facilities are available to the people of Kolhapur. Kolhapur has regional branch of 'Post and Telegram Department'. There are many post offices, in the every suburban areas of the city. Private S.T.D. service is available to the people, in Central Bus Stand, Kawala Naka, Telegram office and telephone office. There are about six big hospitals serves the health of the people. Chh.Pramila Raje Hospital, near Town Hall, is well known Government Hospital in the city. About sixty clinics and Dispensaries are in the city.

4.A.5.6 Accommodation in Kolhapur is good. 'Hotel Shalini Palace Ashok' is three star hotel and 'Hotel Pearl', 'Hotel Tourist', these are two star hotels in the city. There are about 34 hotels, which give the accommodation to the tourists. Circuit house and Rest house, the government residential facilities also available to the people. For common people, there are three Dharmashlas, which give residential facility to the people, on low charges.

Many hotels have also restaurant, bar and boarding facilities. There are about 36 non-vegetarian hotels, which also have permit rooms, bear bar facilities. Registered liquer shops are about 17 in Kolhapur. There are about 8 pure vegetarian boarding, 22 restaurants and cafes, which also provide the vegetarian food. There are 8 sports ground, three swimming pools (Ambai, Bhavani and Ramanmala), and 8 parks for recreation to the people. Tourists can see the two film studios (Jayprobha and Shatkiran) in the city.

The supra-structural facilities in Kolhapur city are quite good. There is need fo well established aerodrome with air services. Except Central Bus Stand, the other bus stands do not have required facilities like canteen, cleaning rooms etc. There is need of four and five star hotels. Rankala choupati is main attraction of the city. The fairy boating can be possible throughout day, but additional fairy boats as well as other facilities are necessary. Secured fairy boats will definately enhance this activity. Another activity is of fishi-culture. Fish of the different colours increase the beauty of the Rankala tank. It should be the attraction to the tourists. The plantation around the tank is almost negligible. Kolhapur Municipal Corporation should give attention towards this activity and increase the beauty of the Rankala tank. Sandhyamath, in the Rankala tank, can be made more attractive by increasing facilities like boating to reach there and making electrification, so that at night lighting can be possible to fetch the beauty of the Rankala tank. The Rajaram tank can be utilized for boating purpose. Shivaji University can take leading part in this regard.

#### 4.A.6 KANERIMATH :

4.A.6.1 Kanerimath is famous for its religious importance. It is attractive place for visiting to the people.

Kaneri and Kanerimath are twin villages, under Kaneri Grampanchayat. It is in Karvir tahsil. It is about 15 kms. to the south-east of Kolhapur. It is situated on 16°35' N latitude and 73°25' E longitude. The height of this place is 590 meters from mean sea level.

4.A.6.2 The place is covered by shady trees and coconut garden. The villages are settled in undulating hill ranges of Phonda-Sangaon off-shoots of Sahyadri. The hillock is dome shaped, which has gentle slope to all sides. The surrounding area of the hillock found black soil.

The climate of the village is quite pleasant and healthy. The maximum temperature is 38.8°C and minimum temperature is 22°C in summer season. The maximum temperature is 32°C and minimum temperature is 15.6°C in winter season. The annual rainfall in Kanerimath is between 900 to 1000 mm (June to September).

4.A.6.3 The area of village is 970.31 hectares, which includes, 23 hectares under settlement. The settlement is on the top of the hillock. There is a circular settlement pattern.

The population of Kanerimath is 2787 (1981). There are 25.51 percent total main workers, which includes 15.00 percent cultivators, 1.76 percent agricultural labourers, 0.65 percent household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and

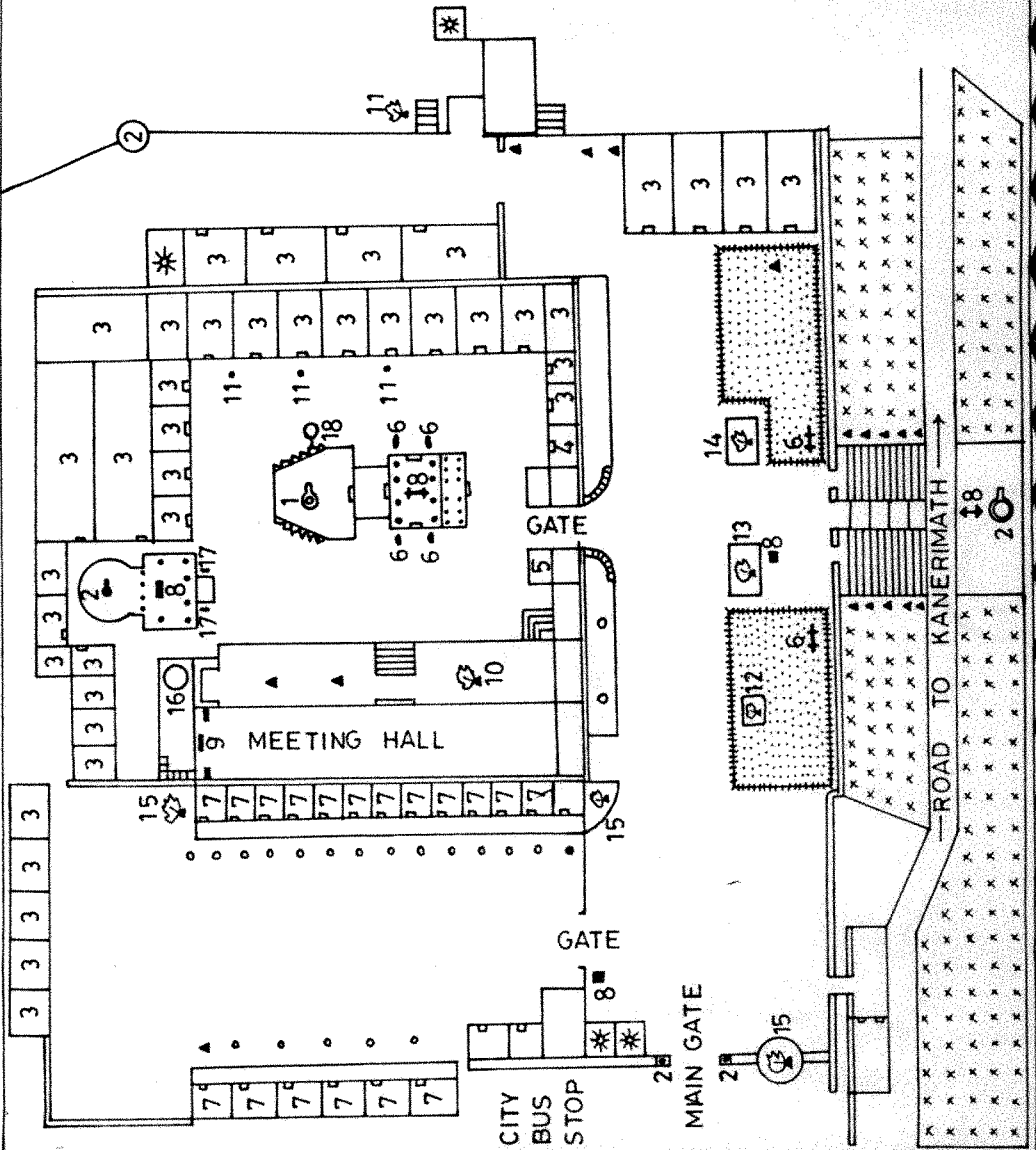
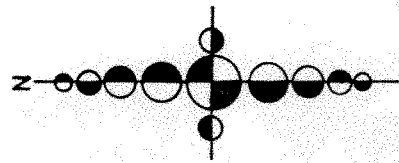


# KADSIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE

KANERIMATH

## INDEX

- 1 KAD SIDDHESHWAR
- 2 SHIV IDOL
- 3 ACCOMMODATION
- 4 OFFICE
- 5 BOOK STALL
- 6 ELEPHANT STATUE
- 7 HIGH SCHOOL
- 8 BULL ( NANDI )
- 9 MAHARAJ PHOTO
- 10 CYPRESS
- 11 YELLOW CHAPHA
- 12 BRAMHA TREE
- 13 VISHNU TREE
- 14 MAHESH TREE
- 15 TAMARIND
- 16 WELL
- 17 LIDN ELEPHANT STATUE
- 18 TIRTH KUND
- COCONUT TREE
- ▲ POLYALTHIA
- STONE POLE
- ▬ STEP
- ▨ WIRE COMPOUND
- ▩ GRASS
- ☒ COCONUT GARDEN



repairing, and 8.10 percent other workers. There are 16.00 percent marginal workers and 58.49 percent non-workers.

TABLE 4.B.5 : Kanerimath - Occupational structure (1981).

Sr.No.	Category	Percent
1	Main workers	25.51
	a) Cultivators	15.00
	b) Agricultural labourers	1.76
	c) Household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing	0.65
	d) Other workers	8.10
2	Marginal workers	16.00
3	Non workers	58.49
----- Total		100.00

4.A.6.4 The village is known for its Lingayat Monastery or Math is a hamlet on a neighbouring hillock. The monastery is called Kadapaca Math, belongs to the Lingayat Swami (ascetic) and it is surrounded by a stone wall. In the middle of the monastery is a temple of Kadsiddheswar. Round the temple of Kadsiddheswar (Shiva) are small shrines dedicated to Adkeshwar, Chakreshwar and Rudrapad. Recently, in front of the main temple, the statue of Shiva and his sacred bull is erected (Photograph No.4.A.19 & Sketch No.4.A.7).



PHOTO.NO.4.A.19 SHIVA STATUE



PHOTO.NO.4.A.20 KANERIMATH HILLOCK

As the location of Kanerimath is on a small hillock, we can enjoy beautiful landscape from this place. To the north east of the hill there is percolation tank, which supply drinking water to the village. The place, the hill has number of shady trees. This area is planted by coconut trees and beautifully decorated by grass, stairs, statue of elephants etc. This picturesque attracts the tourists throughout the year (Photograph No.4.A.20).

4.A.6.5 The present approach to the hillock is by a kaccha road, branching off from the main National Highway No.4. There is regular bus service, six times in a day, from Kolhapur city to the Kanerimath, run by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. Maharashtra State Transport has also arranged three buses in a day to the Kanerimath.

There is a facility of tap water for the people. The sewage system are not good. The drainage system is completely absent in Kanerimath. But temple area is planned beautifully. There is electric supply, telephone, post and health centre facilities to the people. Health centre consists of two medical officers, two compounders, two sisters and four peon. The health centre has a jeep for visits. It has a residential Highschool named as 'Kadsiddheshwar Highschool'. The residential highschool of Kanerimath is a very good example, as it is run by Maharaj of Kanerimath. He personally takes interest in the highschool. Mostly the students admitted in this highschool are from rural and especially from the poor families.

The present bus service facilities to this place is not adequate. To increasing flow of tourists, there is need of 10 rounds of buses. The present approach is kaccha road to the Kanerimath. It should be pacca road. The sewage and drainage system in the village, should be improved by Gram Panchayat.

4.A.6.6 There is no bus stand for the people on Kanerimath. It is great inconvenience to the people. There is Dharmashala, about 100 people can stay for night. It is mostly used at fair time. The fair is hold in February-March at 'Mahashivaratri' and 20,000 people enjoy there. Only two restaurants in Kanerimath, provide only tea and minor eatable food. Recreational and entertainment facilities are completely absent.

The supra-structural facilities in Kanerimath are mostly absent. There is a need of bus stand with proper services, on Kanerimath. The restaurants, cafes are essential to the people. Present accommodation is not sufficient to the increasing tourists. Therefore, there is need of Dharmashalas to the common people and hotels to the rich people. Gram Panchayat have to take lead, in providing the park, garden facilities to the people. This place is mostly visited by family tourists, therefore, there is need of 'Balodyan' on Kanerimath for the children.

4.A.6.7 This religious centre has natural background. The place is picturesque and has beautiful landscape. It is near to Kolhapur city. Therefore this place should be included in 'Karvir Darshan' tour and can be developed as local tourist centre.

#### 4.B.0 HISTORICAL FORT CENTRES :

Kolhapur district has panoramic natural beauty. Much of the hill ranges and off-shoots of the Sahyadri cover the area of the region. Geomorphological features like messas, cuetas, buttes, hills, hillocks are found throughout the region. So far, no attention has been paid towards systematic development of natural spots on the landscape. Regional landscape, mainly consists of small hillocks, plateaus, river banks, deep valleys and scarp etc.

Historical forts in Kolhapur district have two fold attractions, historical and natural. There are many historical forts in the region. Vishalgarh fort in Shahuwadi tahsil, Panhalgarh fort and Pavangarh fort in Panhala tahsil, Shivgarh fort in Radhanagari tahsil, Gagangarh fort in Gagan Bavada tahsil, Ranganagarh fort and Bhudargarh fort in Bhudargad (Gargoti) tahsil, Samangarh fort in Gadhinglaj tahsil, Pargarh, Kalanandigarh, Mahipatgarh and Gandharvagarh forts in Chandgad tahsil, Manohargarch fort in Ajara tahsil, are of much significance.

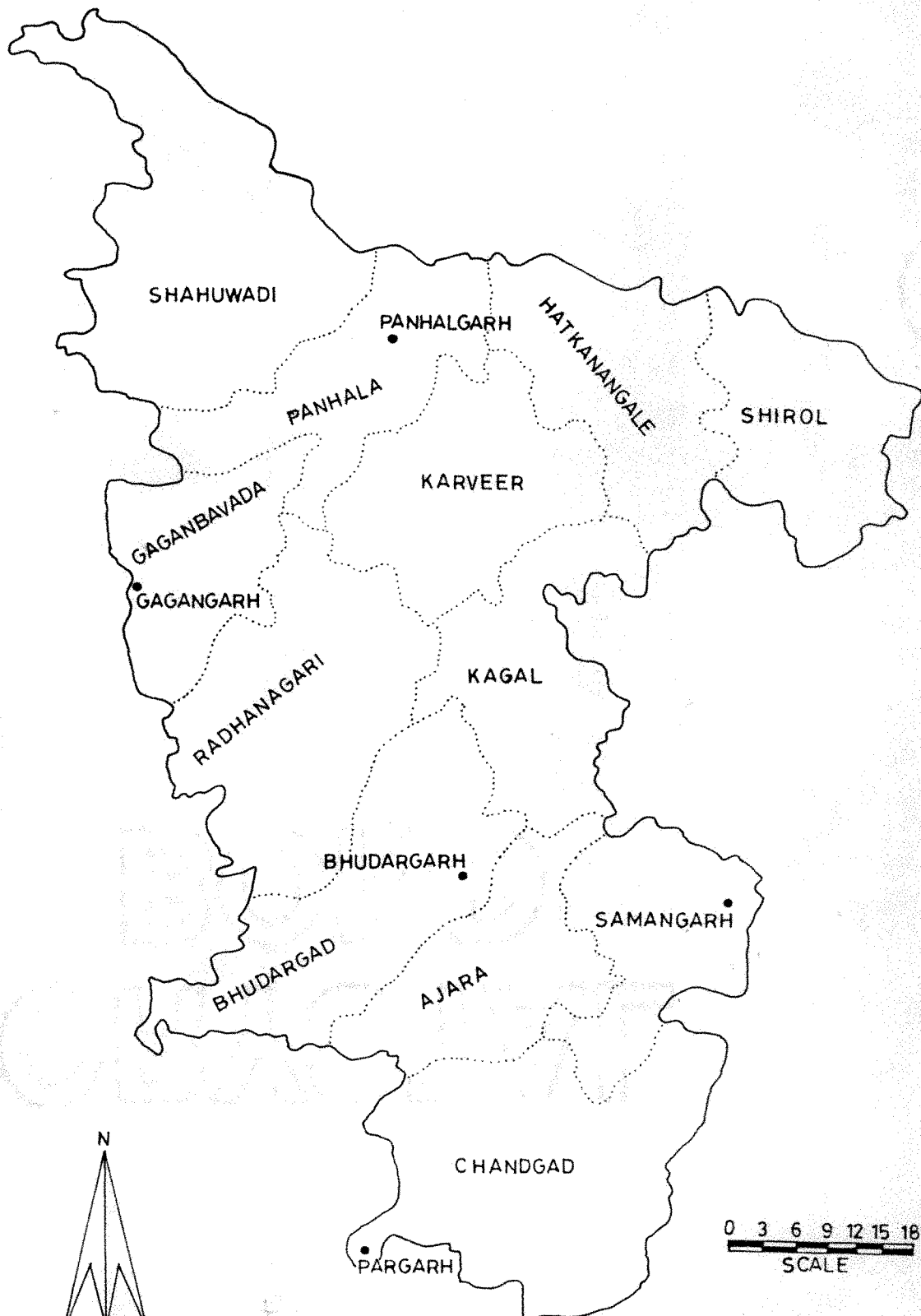
Forts mentioned above, all are not accessible throughout the year. Manohargarh, Gandharvagarh, Kalanandigarh, Mahipatgarh, Shivgarh and Ranganagarh etc. forts are uninhabited.

Vishalgarh, Panhalgarh, Gagangarh, Bhudargarh, Samangarh and Pargarh etc. are accessible and inhabited, therefore, author has selected accessible and inhabited fort centres for tourism development. (Map 4.B.1).

# KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

123

TOURIST CENTRES - HISTORICAL FORTS



• CENTER

0 3 6 9 12 15 18 KM  
SCALE

#### 4.B.1 PANHALGARH :

4.B.1.1 Panhalgarh is a historical fort. Since independence Panhalgarh adopted a new face. It has been developed as Hill station. It is well-known hill station in Maharashtra (Map 4.B.2).

Panhalgarh is the headquarter of Panhala tahsil. It is 22 kms to the north-west of Kolhapur. It is situated on 16°48' N latitude and 74°7' E longitude. The height of the fort is 962 meters above mean sea level.

4.B.1.2 Panhalgarh is a part of Vishalgarh-Panhalgarh ranges of Sahyadri. Gemorphologically, it is known as 'Messa'. 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. The fort has steep scarp, with sparce forests. On the top, many shady trees are found, but southern hill top of Panhalgarh is barren.

Panhalgarh is the best health resort in Kolhapur district. Except rainy season the climate on Panhalgarh is very pleasant. The average annual rainfall is about 2080 mm. The maximum and minimum temperatures are 28.2°C and 14.0°C respectively in cold; and 33.3°C and 25.5°C in hot season. The average range of temperature is 8.3°C.

The fort is about 7 kms in circumference. 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 stone wall, fifteen to thirty feet thick at the top and with bastions at convenient distances for carrying guns.



# PANHALGARH HILL STATION

## I N D E X

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 S.T. STAND         | 2 TEEN DARWAJA         |
| 3 GOPAL TIRTH        | 4 AMBARKHANA           |
| 5 POOSATI POINT      | 6 RAJA DINDI           |
| 7 PLAYGROUND         | 8 SHIVAJI PARK         |
| 9 PANHALA CLUB       | 10 WAGH DARWAJA        |
| 11 TABAK VAN UDYAN   | 12 BAJIPRABHU POINT    |
| 13 SAJJA KOTHI       | 14 NAGARPALIKA         |
| 15 HOLIDAY CAMPS     | 16 SANDHYA GARDEN      |
| 17 MAHALAXMI TEMPLE  | 18 RASANA              |
| 19 MOROPANT LIBRARY  | 20 PANT AMATYA SAMADHI |
| 21 POLICE STATION    | 22 SAMBHAJI TEMPLE     |
| 23 DHARMKOTHI        | 24 KALAVANTIN SAJA     |
| 25 HOSPITAL          | 26 POST OFFICE         |
| 27 SADOBA DARGA      | 28 PARASHAR CAVE       |
| 29 KALI BURUJ        | 30 PADKOT              |
| 31 ANDHAR BAV (WELL) | 32 DUTONDI BURUJ       |
| 33 DOULAT BURUJ      | 34 REDEMAHAL           |
| 35 PALACE            | 36 SHIV TEMPLE         |
| 37 KHOKAD TANK       | 38 SOMESHWAR TANK      |
| 39 BAJIPRABHU STATUE |                        |

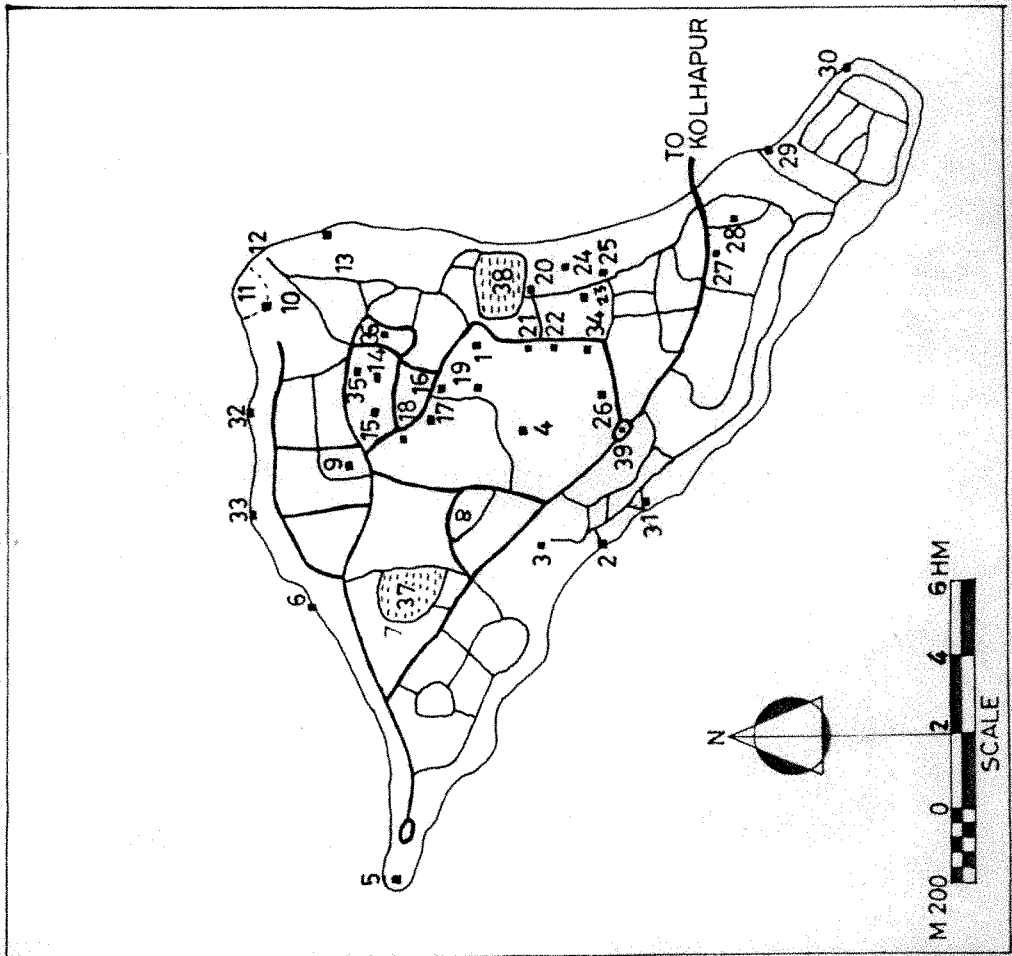




PHOTO. NO. 4. B. 1 PANHALGARH TOWN AND DARGAH



PHOTO. NO. 4. B. 2 AMBARKHANA

4.B.1.3 Panhalgarh is divided into two parts. The first part is called Huzur Bazar on the hill top, and the suburbs are Raviwarpeth, Mangalwarpeth, Mangalwarpeth, Guruwarpeth, Budhwarpeth and Ibrahampur at the foot of the hill. The hill station settlement is compact and triangular pattern. The area of Panhalgarh is 2.59 sq.kms (Photograph No.4.B.1).

The total population of Panhalgarh is 2540 (1981). There are 25.83 percent total main workers, which includes 1.97 percent cultivators, 0.08 percent agricultural labourers, 2.20 percent household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing, repairing and 21.58 percent other workers. There are 2.4 percent marginal workers and 71.77 percent non-workers.

TABLE 4.B.1 : Panhalgarh - Occupational structure (1981).

Sr.No.	Category	Percent
1	Main workers	
	a) Cultivators	1.97
	b) Agricultural labourers	0.08
	c) Household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing	2.20
	d) Other workers	21.58
2	Marginal workers	2.40
3	Non-workers	71.77
4	Total	100.00

The fort is famous for plentiful supply of pure iron content water from springs. The best spring is the Nagzari (Cobra Spring), but it dries up in the summer season. There are two water tanks, the Someshwar and Mora. There are many ancient wells like Andharbav (dark well), Kapur Bav and Gopal tirth which provide fresh drinking water. Andharbav or Sringar is located on west of the fort, close to the rampart.

4.B.1.4 There are many interesting historical places located on the fort. The Sajja Kothi, located at the eastern face of the fort, is very important. This place has historical importance as Raja Chh.Sambhaji Maharaj, the sone of Chh.Shivaji Maharaj, was arrested and kept for some period by Aurangzeb's general Takrib Khan in 1699. This is the main attraction of the tourists. From this spot, tourists can also observe natural landscape of the east at long distance. The Warana valley, Warana river, Warana sugar factory etc. are easily seen from this place.

The Raja Dindi is a historically important place of the north of rampart, from where the Chh.Shivaji Maharaj escaped to the Vishalgad, when Siddhi Johar circled the fort. The tourists can observe the beautiful landscape of northern side, at a long distance.

The Ambarkhana is located at the central place of the fort. It is wonder to the tourists. It is also known as grainary. There are three imposing stone buildings which were used as Granary. These are named as Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati. Those buildings built in the 'Bale Killa' with a ditch and a stone wall around.

This Bale Killa was built by Raja Bhoja in 1052. The capacity of the Granary is about 25,000 khandi (one khandi equals 20 quintals approximately) (Photograph No.4.B.2).

The Dharma Kothi is a place, where alms were given to poor. The building is very attractive. Now the building is occupied by the Civil Court.

The Parashar Guha (an old cave) is one of the attractions of Panhalgarh, to the tourists. It lies in south-central part of Panhalgarh. It has historical importance. It is an old cave of Parashar Rishi. Parashar Rishi lived here for 'Tapasya'. It is regarded as a sacred place. This cave is carved in the lateritic rock. It has rounded blocks with small carved door to each block. One can heard the reflection of sound here.

The Sadhoba Dargah is main attraction to the muslim people. It is a monument of a great muslim saint Sadhoba. It consists three tombs. The muslims regards it as a holy place.

There are many temples, such as Mahalaxmi, Vitthal, Krishna, Shiva, Shivaji and Sambhaji.

The statue of Baji Prabhu Deshpande is an attraction to the tourists. It is installed near the Teen Darwaja. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj escaped from Panhalgarh, and had gone to the Vishalgarh through Pavankhind (Ghodkhind). Baji Prabhu sacrificed at Pavankhind for hisking Shivaji. Besides these tourists can see the statue of Jawaharlal Nehru and Chh.Shivaji Maharaj (Photograph No.4.B.3).



PHOTO. NO. 4.B.3 KASARI RIVER BASIN



PHOTO. NO. 4.B.4 LANDSCAPE TO THE NORTH

Since independence, Panhalgarh has been developed as Hill station. In 1954, the hill station Nagarpalika was established.

There are three gardens, in which two gardens Sandhabat and Nehru Udyan developed by Panhala municipal council and Tabak Van Udyan developed by the Forest Department. The Forest Dept. has established the Tabak Van Udyan in 1959. It is near to the 'Vagh Darwaja' (Tiger Door). There are many types of flowers, fruits and trees. There is a model of Panhalgarh and sketch of Tabak Van Udyan. Tourists can see various types of trees like, the Monkey face tree, Bottle Palm, Jamun, Coconut palm, Nagchpha, Casia fistula, Palmyra tree, Rosewood, Poinciana, Zizyphus, Rugosa, Emblic Myrabalon, Beefwood of Austrilia, Betelnut Palm, Heterophragma roxburghii, Acacia auriculiformis, Callistemon, lanceolatus, Eucalyptus, Jack fruit, Jacaranda, Kajra, Mahogani, etc. There is a snake museum in garden. Tourists can see the snakes like Rat snake, Trinket snake, common Racer, common sand boa, Water snake, common cobra etc. The eople can see peacocks, rabbits in this museum. The Tabak Van Udyan is visited by about 500 people every day. From Tabak Van Udyan's north point, one can see beautiful physical landscape, but without forest, which was previously covered by dense forest. There is a entrance charge for adults Rs.00.25 and children Rs.00.10 only (Photograph No.4.B.4).

Panhalgarh is visited by different types of tourists. Those are historian, botanists and laymen. There are many observation points. The Pusati point is towards north-west.

The Porle sugar factory and Kasari river basin are seen from this point. From Lali Buruj, Baji Prabhu point, the Warana river basin, Pavangarh, Jotiba, Warana complex is seen nicely. The settlement of Panhalgarh, the steep scarp of Sajja Kothi is seen from Kali Buruj.

4.B.1.5 Panhalgarh is well connected to Kolhapur by state transport buses with tar road. There are 22 buses available to the people, every day. Panhalgarh is visited by about two lakh people, a year. For these people, present buses are not sufficient.

Recently, tap water is made available to the people by Municipal council. Electricity supply is sufficient and well managed. There is post office with telephone and telegram services. Health centre service is available to the tourists. Bank facilities are also available to the people. It has Bal Gram, Primary School, Highschool and Military Boys Hostel.

The infrastructural services are quite well on Panhalgarh. The frequency of buses should be increased, for the increasing tourists. Present tap water supply is not sufficient. It should make adequate by the Municipal Council. Water should make available for the tourists to each historical attraction place on Panhalgarh.

4.B.1.6 The supra-structural facilities are very important for tourism development. Panhalgarh also requires these facilities. There is no building for bus stand.



Accommodation facilities are available on the Panhalgarh. Hotel Meghdoot, Tourist cottage and holiday homes provide accommodation, but these are very costly. Only rich families can take advantage of these facilities. Accommodation facilities are not available to the poor people.

There are only four restaurants on Panhalgarh. These are not sufficient to the tourists. These provide only tea and minor eatable products.

The recreational facilities on Panhalgarh are absent. People can get pleasure by enjoying in the Tabk Van Udyan, Sandhya Bag, Nehru Udyan and Many other historical attraction places.

Supra-structural services are insufficient on Panhalgarh. There is need of big building for bus stand. The accommodation to the laymen by providing low cost lodging or Dharmshalas should be made available. Municipal council can take lead in this respect. The South Panhalgarh has much fallow land, which can be use for the accommodation. There is need of additional restaurant, which can fulfill the needs of the tourists. North-west corner of Tabak Van Udyan is suitable for new constructions of restaurants and boardings. Municipal council should take interest in providing recreation facilities like sports, zoos, cinemas theatres, etc.

4.B.1.7 Fort Panhala and around, hundred years before, there was very dense forest. It was very difficult to find a way through this forest. Chh. Shivaji Maharaj took advantage of this and

could escaped from Panhalgarh to Vishalgarh. Now, there is no forest. Sparce trees are only seen on and around the Panhalgarh. It resulted into decrease of scenery of the Panhalgarh. Again, the time has come to consider, the afforestation. The Forest Department has taken the cognigence of this, but it is very essential to increase the speed of work. At present, afforestation has started on the fort, but not around. It is absolutely pertinent to increase the afforestation. This will enhance the beauty of this place and definetely attract the tourists. Forest Department can utilise the local human resource for the afforestation. For this economic survey of the surrounding villages is essential.

#### 4.B.2 GAGANGARH :

4.B.2.1 Gagangarh is a religious centre as well as historical fort centre. It is famous for its Datt temple in cave and the Gagangiri Maharaj temple (Sketch No.4.B.1).

Gagangarh (the Gagangiri) is near the Gagan Bavada. It is in Gagan Bavada tahsil. It is about 60 kms, to the southwest of Kolhapur and 3 kms northwest of Gagan Bavada. It is situated on 16°2' N latitude and 73°50' E longitude. The height of Gagangarh is 771 meters from mean sea level.

4.B.2.2 Geomorphologically, the landforms of Gagangarh fort is known as 'cuesta'. It is a part of main Sahyadrian hill ranges. It is a result of volcanic eruptions and gully erosion of many falling rapids. The fort rises sharply on the Konkan side.

# GAGANGARH FORT

135

MSL HEIGHT

M 771-

M 761-

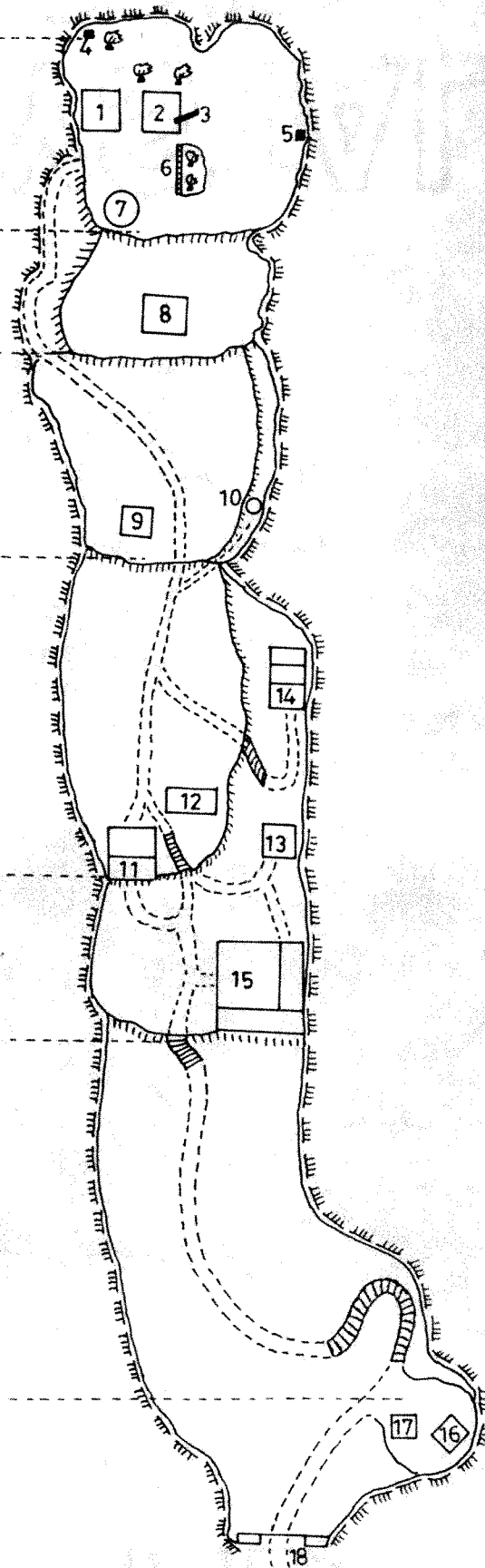
M 738-

M 717-

M 708-

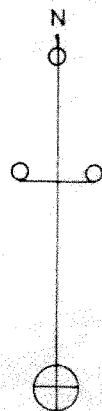
M 698-

M 692-



## INDEX

- 1 GAIBI DARGA
- 2 SQUARE RAILING
- 3 OLD CANNON
- 4 SANTAJI POINT
- 5 DHANAJI POINT
- 6 RAILING
- 7 FLAG POLE
- 8 OLD PALACE RUINS
- 9 SHIVA TEMPLE
- 10 SAVITRI SPRING
- 11 GAGANGIRI MAHARAJ AND DATTA TEMPLE (IN CAVE)
- 12 SEVADHAM
- 13 PRAVCHAN CENTRE
- 14 HOUSE
- 15 ASHRAM
- 16 MHASOBA TEMPLE
- 17 THE BUFFALO
- ☉ TREE
- ⚡ SCARP
- ▤ STEPS
- ⋯ PATH
- 18 GATE



TO GAGANBAVDA

apd

SKETCH NO.4.B.1

Except south, the fort has steep slope to all sides. To the south, there is gentle slope, having step topography. On the top of the fort there is no forest cover, but steep slope has sparse forest. The fort and the country side around, formerly had a thick forest, but at present it is mostly vanished (Photograph No.4.B.5).

Because of hill station the climate of the Gagangarh fort is very enthusiastic. The average annual rainfall is about 4900 mm (June to Sept.) In hot season, maximum temperature is 34.2°C and minimum temperature is 26.8°C. In cold season, the maximum temperature is 29.8°C and minimum temperature is 15.2°C. The October to May, season is very pleasant to the people for visits to this place.

4.B.2.3 On the top of the fort the 'Pujaris' are settled. This area is under Gagan Bavada Gram Panchayat. The total revenue area of Gagan Bavada is 895.4 hectares, including 29 hectares under settlement. It is a crestline settlement. Gagangarh is about 800 meters in length (north-south) and 100 meters in width (east west).

TABLE 4.B.2 : Gagan Bavada : Occupation structure (1981).

Sr.No.	Category	Percent
1	Main workers	34.17
	a) Cultivators	( 8.83)
	b) Agricultural labourers	( 7.25)
	c) Household industry, manuf- cturing, processing, servicing and repairing	( 0.79)
	d) Other workers	(17.30)
2	Marginal workers	00.37
3	Non-workers	65.47
4	Total	100.00



PHOTO.NO.4.B.5 STEP TOPOGRAPHY



PHOTO.NO.4.B.5 GAGANGIRI MAHARAJ TEMPLE



PHOTO. NO. 4.B.7 LANDSCAPE TOWARDS SOUTH



PHOTO. NO. 4.B.8 KONKAN LANDSCAPE

In addition to Hindu temples, there is Gainisaheb Dargah. The urus holds in honour of Gainisaheb, twice a year, in May and October. It is enjoyed by 2,000 pilgrims.

The importance of Gagangarh is a natural landscape. There is a basalt rock with tors. It is located at the crest of the Sahyadri. The upper top of the fort is small in area, about a hectare. From top of the fort, the surrounding landscape of the fort looks marvellous. To the north-west, there is 'Santaji Point', from this we can see the natural beauty of Sahyadri ranges, and Konkan view, at long distance. To the east, there is 'Dhanaji point', from which, we can see the deep valleys and the Gagan Bavada village. From 'Flag Pole' point, the two Ghats, the Karul Ghat and Bhui Bavada Ghat, look very attractive (Photograph No.4.B.7). The tourists can see the eastern, western and southern landscapes from the Gagangiri Maharaj Temple (Photograph No.4.B.8).

4.B.2.5 The present approach to Gagan Bavada is a tar road.

There is a 'path' between Gagan Bavada and Gagangarh. It is 3 kms long. It is not well. There is a regular bus service from Kolhapur but specifically Gagan Bavada has no buses. It is 5 times in day. People have to walk 3 kms from Gagan Bavada to Gagangarh, by path.

There is no tap water facility on fort. The water source is insufficient. At present, sources of water are springs. Around the hill there are 52 kunds (springs), which used for drinking and other purposes. To the middle east of the fort, there is 'savitri kund', which is important for water source. But, the water source

on the fort, is not sufficient throughout the year. There is tap water facility in Gagan Bavada. It is a small village, even though it is tahsil headquarter. The sewage and drainage system is not good. There is electric supply to Gagan Bavada and on Gagangarh. Health centre, telephone, telegram, post office facilities, are available to the people, in Gagan Bavada, but not on Gagangarh.

Present, infra-structural facilities in Gagan Bavada and on Gagangarh are not adequate. The present buses are not to Gagan Bavada specifically it creates, many time inconvenience to the people. Therefore, the separate buses are required for Gagan Bavada, at least five times in a day, to increase flow of the people. Gagangarh can be developed as religious, historical and scenic place. It can be enjoyed by 'Konkan' and 'Desh' people. The good road between Gagan Bavada and Gagangarh is essential. There is need of tap water facility on the fort. Gram Panchayat must have take interest in developing the sewage and drainage system in a village. The telephone and post facilities should be provide to the people, on the fort.

4.B.2.6 Gagan Bavada has a small bus-stand, but it has no required facilities of canteen, cafe, bar etc.

Accommodation on fort is very poor. There is a Dharmashala (Ashram), which provide only residence to the people. It is inadequate to the people. The rich people can not stay there.

There are only five restaurants in Gagan Bavada. These are not sufficient to the people. The recreational facilities are completely absent in Gagan Bavada and on Gagangarh.



Accommodation in Gagan Bavada as well as Gagangarh is acute need of the tourists. There are need of hotels and Dharmashalas to the tourists. The restaurant facility is essential on fort. The recreational facilities should be created by Gram Panchayat to the people.



4.B.2.7 The Gagangarh fort can be a very good tourists centre, as it has natural location. This fort is on the crest of the Sahyadri and away from Gagan Bavada, tahsil centre. Unfortunately, the Gagan Bavada, the tahsil place is also not developed. There are no adequate infra-structure and supra-structure facilities. The situation of Gagangarh is also similar one. The tourists donot dare to go there, because of the lacunas of these facilities. If anybody wants to go there, he must return within a day to Kolhapur. Therefore, tourists neglect to visit Gagangarh. In order to stimulate the flow of tourists to Gagangarh, there is necessity of provision of infra-structure and supra-structure facilities.

#### 4.B.3 BHUDARGARH :

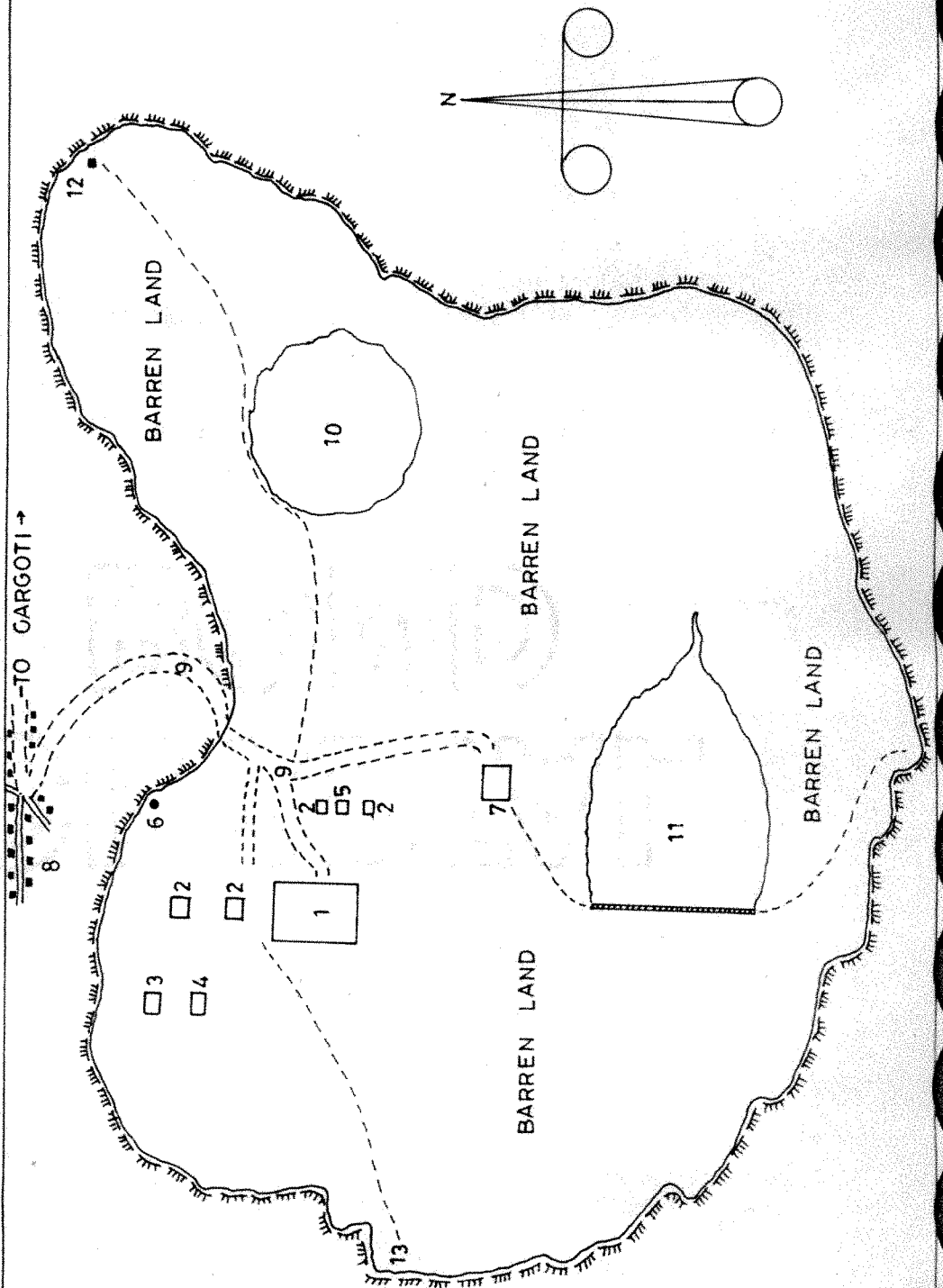
- 4.B.3.1 Fort Bhudargarh is in Bhudargad tahsil of Kolhapur district. The name of tahsil is called after the fort Bhudargarh. But the tahsil headquarter is in Gargoti. Fort is 58 kms. to the south of Kolhapur and 8 kms to the south of Gargoti. It is situated on  $16^{\circ}$  N latitude and  $74^{\circ}8'$  E longitude. The height of Bhudargarh fort is 986 meters from mean sea level (Sketch No.4.B.2).
- 4.B.3.2 Fort Bhudargarh, a hill, is a part of Bhudargarh-Kapashi off-shoots of Sahyadri. It is southwest to northeast direction

# BHUDARGARH FORT

## INDEX

- 1 BHAIRAVNATH TEMPLE
  - 2 DIKMAL
  - 3 FLAG POLE
  - 4 PALAKHI CHOUK
  - 5 CHOUTHARA
  - 6 CANNON POINT
  - 7 MAHADEO TEMPLE
  - 8 SHIVAPUR
  - 9 KAECHA ROAD
  - 10 TANK (NON PERENNIAL)
  - 11 TANK (OLD CONSTRUCTION) (NON PERENNIAL)
  - 12 MHASOBA CORNER POINT
  - 13 GHAN CHAKKAR POINT
-  SCARP  
 PATH

143



along the Vedganga and the Hiranyakeshi river basins. Geomorphologically, it is known as 'Messa'. There is 10 to 30 meter scarp of laterite rock, all sides of the fort. The gully erosion by many rapids found around the fort. The fort has steep slope every side.

On the top of the fort there is no forest cover. Only small shrub found everywhere on the fort. But the surrounding steep slope has good vegetative cover.

Bhudargarh experiences good weather. The climate is pleasant except rainy season. The average annual rainfall is 3000 mm. The maximum temperature and minimum temperature are 34.5°C and 26.5°C in hot season respectively. The maximum temperature and minimum temperature are 28.5°C and 14.5°C in cold season respectively.

4.B.3.3 Fort Bhudargarh is 892 meter in length (east-west) and 800 meter in width (north-south). The total area of the fort is about 75 hectares. The fort is enclosed by a broken stone wall is in meander shaped. At present there is no settlement on the top of the fort (Photograph No.4.B.9).

The fort has the historical importance. The fort is one of the fifteen forts built by Bhoj Raja. The fort belongs to Shivaji Maharaj in his period.

The hill of Bhudargarh has shrines, sacred to Kedarling, Bhairavnath, Jakrubai, Mahadeo, Bhavani and Jotiba. To the north, at the foot of the fort there is a small village named as Shivapur peth. The village is inhabited by the priests, who performed the service of the deities and managed their festival (fair).



PHOTO.NO.4.B.9 MORTAR WALL



PHOTO. NO.4.B.10 NORTH LANDSCAPE

4.B.3.4 The main attraction is temple of Bhairavnath. People of surrounding area believe God. Every year in 'Magh' (February-March) a fair holds and 10,000 people come there. There is Mahadeo temple. It is near to the Bhairaonath temple. Recently in Mahadeo temple, the half statue of Shivaji Maharaj is installed.

The fort has also scenic importance. It is highest fort in Kolhapur district. There is an attractive landscape around the fort. There are two important observation points. To the east, there is 'Mhosoba corner point'. We can observe the eastern and southern hill ranges of Sahyadri. To the west, there is 'Ghan Chakkar Point'. We can observe the Vedganga river basin, rural settlement and western landscape of Sahyadri. At the front of Bhairavnath temple, there is a point, from this, the Shivapur peth and Gargoti can be seen. To the south, we can see the huge hill ranges of Sahyadri. The sunset of the fort Bhudargarh is very attractive (Photography No.4.B.10).

4.B.3.5 The bus service is inadequate to the Bhudargarh. It is connected by bus to Gargoti. There are only two buses from Gargoti. There is no direct bus from Kolhapur. Kolhapur to Gargoti, there are 29 buses in a day. At present, bus can not go top of the fort. It is upto Shivapurpeth. People have to walk a kilometer distance from the Shivapurpeth to the fort. The present approach to the fort is tar road, upto village 'Pal', which is 3 kms to the south of Gargoti. Remaining 5 kms. there is a kaccha road. It is accessible except rainy season.

There is no communication facilities like post office, telephone and telegram etc.

The infra-structure facilities are completely absent on the fort Bhudargarh. These facilities should provide to this place for stimulating the flow of tourists. From Gargoti to Bhudargarh bus service should be increased 5 time in a day, for increasing tourists. The road from 'Pal' to 'Bhudargarh', should be tar road. The tap water facility should be provided by Gram Panchayat, to the people. The post office, telephone, telegram facilities should be provided to this place.

4.B.3.6 The supra-structure facilities are completely absent on the fort Bhudargarh. There is no bus stand to the people.

There is no Dharmashala, hotel, motel for residence to the tourists. It is very inconvenience to the tourists. On the top of fort, there is open 'Varandah' for rest to the tourists.

The restaurants, cafes, bars, etc. facilities are not there. The recreational and entertainment facilities are absent.

The bus stand in Shivapurpeth is essential. The gram panchayat should take care of fort. The Paschim Maharashtra Deosthan Mandal should take care of the Bhairavnath temple. There should be residential facilities to the tourists.

On the top of the fort, there is no vegetative cover. There are small shrub found everywhere. The area is plane. It is very useful for plantation. The Forest Department has to take interest in plantation on this fort. The trees like Eucalyptus, Subabhul, teak can be grown.

4.B.3.7 Fort Bhudargarh is a religious and historical centre. It has also scenic beauty, but there are no infra and supra

structure facilities. To develop Bhudargarh as a tourist centre, it is necessary to make provision of infra-structure and supra structure facilities.

#### 4.B.4 SAMANGARH :

4.B.4.1 Samangarh fort is in Gadinglaj tahsil. It is 76 kms to the south-east of Kolhapur and 6 kms to the east of Gadhinglaj. It is situated on 16°02' N latitude and 70°33' E longitude. The height of the fort is 800 meter from mean sea level. The hill top of the fort is surrounded by 80 meter high wall (Sketch No. 4.B.3).

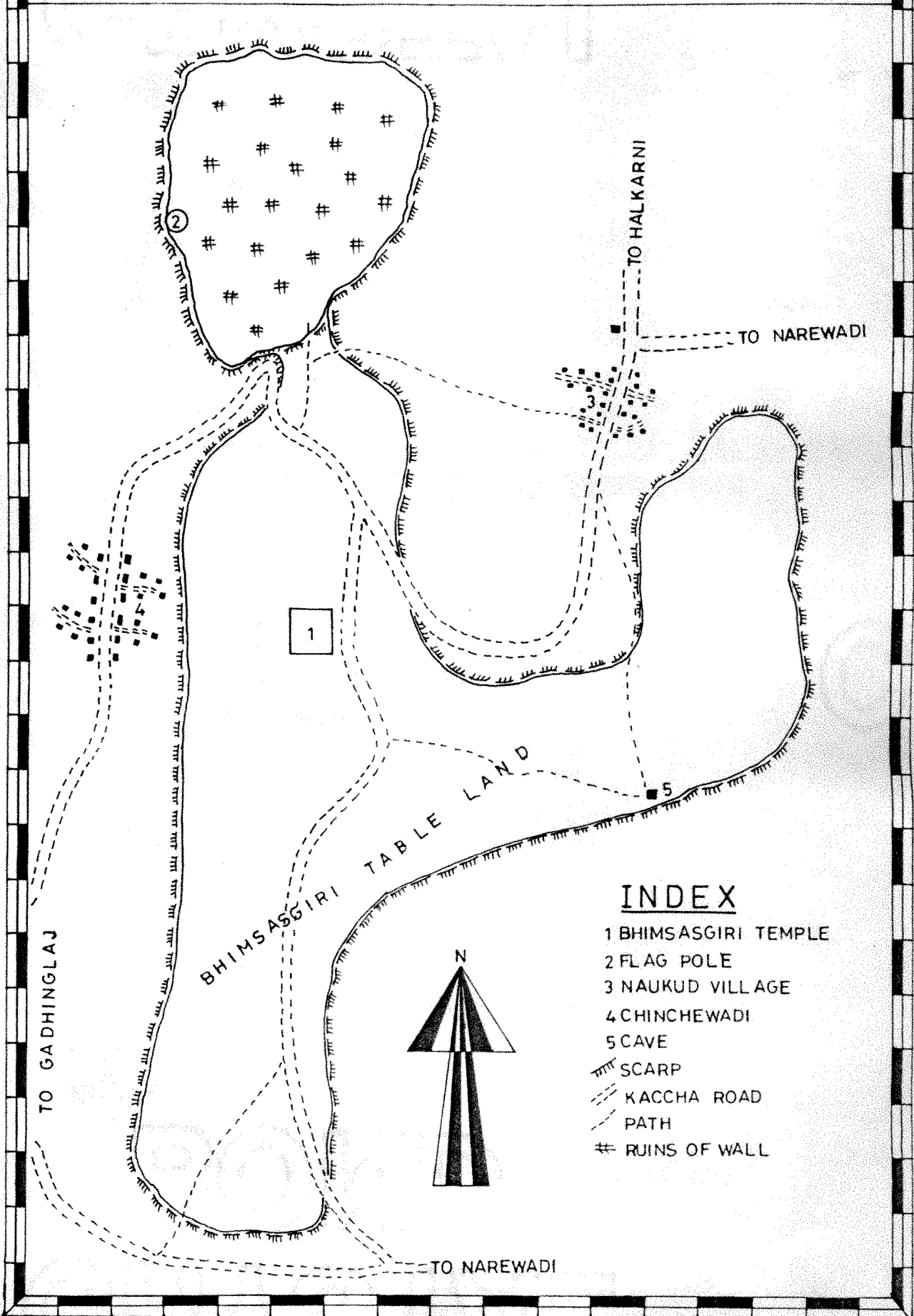
4.B.4.2 Samangarh is south off shoots of Sahyadri, in Kolhapur district. The fort is result of volcanic eruptions. Geomorphologically, it is known as 'cuesta'. There is steep slope to the north, west and east, and gentle slope towards the south. The fort is eroded many rapids. Because of the gully erosion, the scarp of the fort become steep.

Except, the shady trees near temple of Maruti (Bhimsasgiri), the fort has no vegetative cover. The climate of the fort is quite pleasant. The annual average temperature is 26°C. The summer average temperature is 30°C. The annual rainfall on Samangarh is between 800 to 1000 mm (June to September).

4.B.4.3 The fort was under the control of Chh. Shivaji Maharaj. In 1676, Samangarh fort was thoroughly repaired by Shivaji Maharaj. On the fort, there is no settlement. There are only ruins of walls of old buildings. To the west, there is 'Chinche-wadi village', at the bottom of the form. At present, fort is

# SAMANGARH FORT

149



apd

SKETCH NO.4.B.3



under the Chinchewadi Gram Panchayat. The total revenue area of the village is 715 hectares. The settlement acquired 19 hectares of land. The linear settlement pattern is found in village.

TABLE 4.B.3 : Chinchewadi - Occupational structure (1981).

Sr.No.	Category	Percent
1	Main workers	38.74
	a) Cultivators	(27.57)
	b) Agriculture labourers	( 8.29)
	c) Household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing	( 1.22)
	d) Other workers	( 1.66)
2	Marginal workers	06.72
3	Non-workers	54.54
4	Total	100.00

The total population of the Chinchewadi is 1146 (1981). There are 38.74 percent total main workers, 6.72 percent marginal workers and 54.54 percent non-workers in the total population. The total main workers includes 27.57 percent cultivators, 8.29 percent agricultural labours, 1.22 percent household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing, repairing and 1.66 percent other workers.

151



PHOTO. NO. 4.B.11 SOUTH LANDSCAPE



PHOTO. NO. 4.B.12 NORTH LANDSCAPE

4.B.4.4 Fort Samangarh has a religious attraction. There is a Bhimsasgiri alias Maruti temple. The fair holds in 28th 'Magh' (February-March) to 5th 'Falgun' (March-April). It is visited by 20,000 pilgrims.

The location of fort is peculiar one. Except south it has steep slope. Tourists can enjoy the beauty of landscape towards west, from the 'Flag pole point'. We can see the 'Harli sugar factory' (Photograph No.4.B.11) and Gadhinglaj town. From northern side people can see the Hiranyakeshi river basin and its agricultural landscape (Photograph No.4.B.12). Towards west the settlement of 'Chinchewadi' and to the east, the settlement of Noukud village is seen. To the east, of Bhimsasgiri plateau people can see the cave, which was used by the Rishi.

4.B.4.5 There is one bus to Chinchewadi, from Gadhinglaj, in a day. Kolhapur to Gadhinglaj, there are 20 buses. People have to walk a kilometer distance from Chinchewadi to the fort. There is kaccha road from Bhadgaon to the fort.

There is tap water facility to the people in Chinchewadi. On the top of the fort there is no water source. There is no sewage and drainage system.

There is electric supply at Chinchewadi village as well as the fort, in Maruti temple. Post office is there in village, but telephone, telegram facilities are not available for the people.

The infra-structural facilities are inadequate in village as well as on fort. There is need of tar road upto the fort.

Additional six buses are essential in season. Similarly, telephone, telegram facilities should enhance the flow of tourism.

4.B.4.6 The supra-structure facilities are completely absent in Chinchewadi and on the fort. There is no bus stand. Dharmashalas, hotels, bars, restaurants, cafes, parks and gardens are not available there.

There is need of bus stand. Gram Panchayat, Chinchewadi have to make the accommodation facilities to the people. Pashchim Maharashtra Deosthan Mandal have to take care of the Bhimsasgiri temple. The Gadhinglaj Municipal Council can take the lead to develop fort, as a tourist centre.

4.B.4.7 On the top of the fort, there is no vegetative cover. It is a barren land. The Forest Department has made plantation in 1.3 sq.kms. area to the eastern slope of the fort. The soil of the Bhimsasgiri plateau is good for plantation. Therefore, Forest Department should increase the plantatkon on the top of the plateau and fort. This can be developed as local tourist centre.

#### 4.B.5 PARGARH :

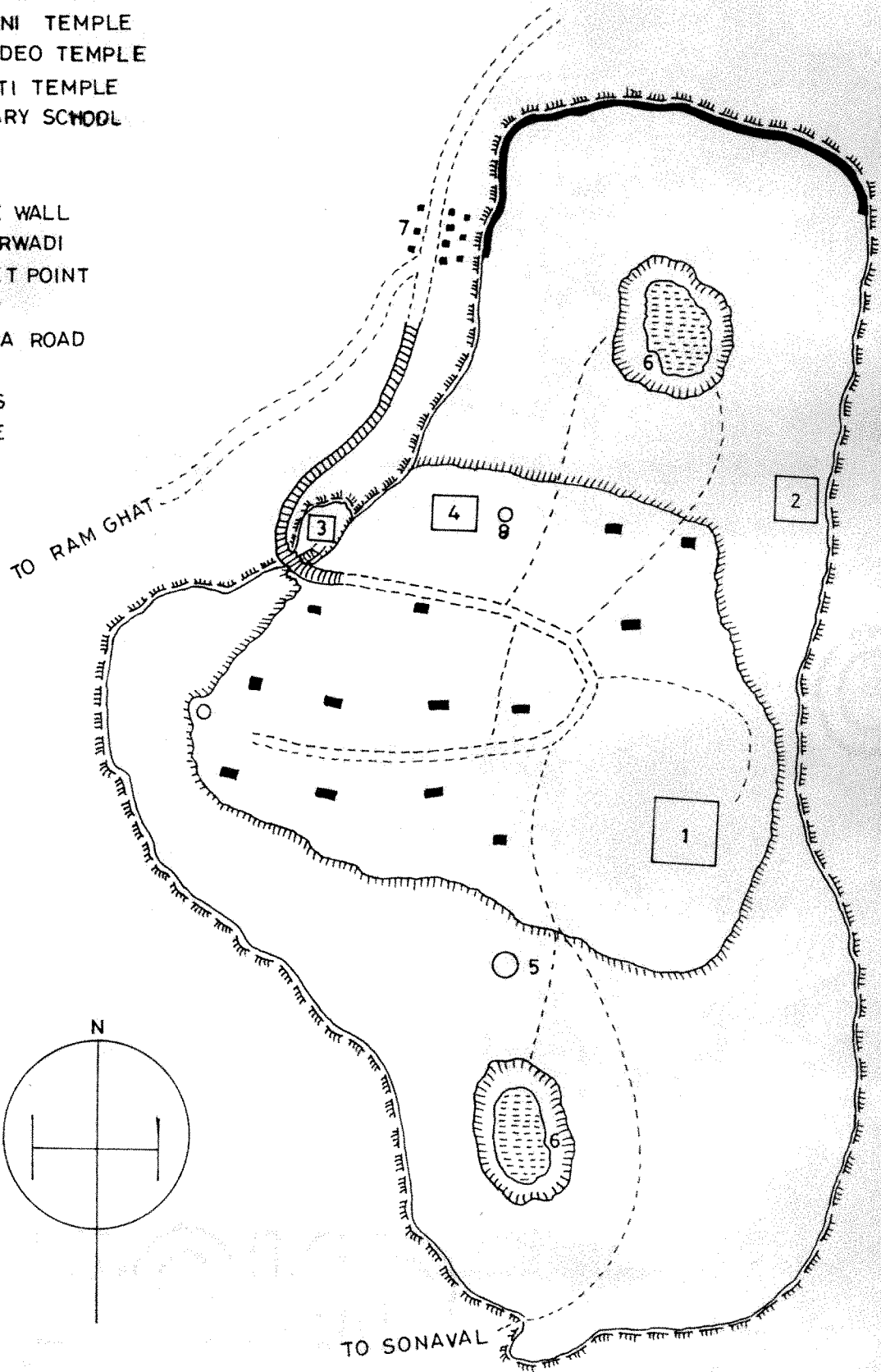
4.B.5.1 Fort Pargarh is in Chandgad tahsil. It is 160 kms to the south of Kolhapur and 15 kms to the southwest of Chandgad. Pargarh fort is the southern boundary of the Kolhapur district. It is situated on 15°18' N latitude and 74°8' E longitude. The height of the fort is 815 meter from mean sea level (Sketch No.4.B.4).

# PARGARH FORT

154

## INDEX

- 1 BHAVANI TEMPLE
- 2 MAHADEO TEMPLE
- 3 MARUTI TEMPLE
- 4 PRIMARY SCHOOL
- 5 TOMB
- 6 WELL
- 7 STONE WALL
- 8 MAHARWADI
- 9 SUNSET POINT
- ▬ SCARP
- ▬▬ KACCHA ROAD
- - - PATH
- ▬ STEPS
- HOUSE



4.B.5.2 The fort Pargarh is a part of Pargarh-Kalanandigarh off-shoots of Sahyadri. Geomorphologically, it is known as 'Messa'. It is eroded by intensive gully erosion. The fort is made of laterite rock. The steep scarp are found to all sides. It has fairly dense forests. On the top of the fort many shady trees are found.

Except rainy season the climate of the fort is pleasant and healthy. The average annual rainfall is about 4000 mm. The maximum and minimum temperatures are 29°C and 15°C respectively in cold season; and 38°C and 24°C in hot season.

4.B.5.3 The total area is 13.75 hectares. It is 550 meter in length (north-south) and 250 meter in width (east-west). The disperse type of settlement found on the fort. The every house is separate with its open space to all sides. It is peculiar nature of settlement as like 'Konkan'. The settlement has a social impact of 'Konkan'. The population of the Pargarh is 440 (1981), including the 'Isapur village'.

4.B.5.4 The main attraction of Pargarh Fort is a natural landscape. Compare to all forts in Kolhapur district it has more vegetative cover. More than 80% area is under forest cover. The species of the forest are Ain, Shisam, Haldu, Kalam, Khair etc. The important species that yield firewood are Mango, Jack fruit, Anjan, Hirda, Kindal, Jambhul, Nana, Apta, Dhaman, Katak, Bahva etc. are also found. The hirda is used for tanin, cashnut is used as firewood, fruits and yield gum. The deep valley of Tilari river is seen to the south (Photograph No.4.B.13). Maruti temple point is good for

158



PHOTO. NO. 4.B.13 SOUTH LANDSCAPE



PHOTO. NO. 4.B.14 NORTH LANDSCAPE

observation towards the eastern landscape of Sahyadri (Photograph No.4.B.14). To the middle west of the fort, we can observe the attractive sunset. At night people can see the lights of Goa.

4.B.5.5 The present approach to the Pargarh fort is kaccha road. Chandgad to village Here, there is tar road. Here to Isapur and onwards, there is kaccha road. There is regular bus service, upto Isapur, once in a day, for night halt. People have to walk 4 kms from Isapur to fort Pargarh. Bus service is not adequate.

There is no tap water facility. People use the wells for drinking water and other purposes. There is no electric supply, post office, telephone, telegram services.

On the fort, the infra-structure facilities are completely absent. To develop as a tourist centre infra-structure facilities are essential. There is need of regular bus service to the Pargarh, at least four times in a day. The road from Here to Pargarh should be tar road.

4.B.5.6 There is no bus stand. Accommodation, restaurant, cafe, bar, recreation and entertainment facilities completely absent.

The infra-structure and supra structure facilities are completely absent on the fort. By providing these facilities and increasing the original natural beauty, Pargarh can be a very good tourist centre. The advantage of this centre will be to the 'Desh and Konkan' people.

4.B.5.7 The Pargarh region has patches of dense forest. Every year the forest has burned. There is a need of presevation of forest. The region is useful for 'Abhayaranya' (as like Dajipur



Abhayaranya). The forest has many animals like Boar, Bear, Buffalo, Wolf, Fox, Porcupine, Monkey, Rabbit and Squirrel, etc. At present people around the fort use this as local tourist centre.

REFERENCES

1. Pai, S.V. and Shekh, N.I. (1986) : Karveer Darshan (Kolhapur Tourist Guide), Sahyadri Tourist Publication, Kolhapur-1.
2. Shri Bahubali Kshetra Digambar Jain Trust (1985-86) : Ahwal Patrak, Kumbhoj, Kolhapur.
3. Bhisikar, M.J. (Director) and Gargatte, B.N. (Chief Minister) (1985-86) : Shri Bahubali Bramhacharyashram Tatha Bahubali Vidyapeeth Atishaya Kshetra Bahubali, Kolhapur.
4. Ruikar, Prabhakar (1982) : Shri Jotiba, Prabhakar Granth Bhandar, 2nd Ed., Karad, Satara.
5. Shantarambhau and Sunthankar (1987) : Shri Nrisinhwadi Kshetra Parichaya, Jidnyasa Prakashan, Belgaum.
6. Huddar, G. : Shri Kshetra Khidrapur and Shri Kopeshwar Mandirachi Mahiti, Sangli.
7. Ghatage, S.V. (Publisher) (1982) : Panhala Hill Station, Municipal Council - A Short Note on Panhala, Kolhapur.
8. Malashe, P.T. (1974) : Kolhapur - A study in urban Geography
9. Arunachalam, B. : Maharashtra. A.R. Sheth and Co. Educational Publishers, 133, Princess street, Bombay-2. Jan. 1967. 1st Edition.
10. Census of India : District Census Handbooks of Kolhapur District (1961, 1971, 1981).
11. Govt. of Maharashtra : Bureau of Economics and Statistics; Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstracts (1961 to 1984) of Kolhapur District.

12. Government of Maharashtra (1986) : District Gazetteer of Kolhapur, Bombay.
13. Government of Maharashtra (1962) : Gazetteer of Kolhapur, Bombay.
14. Kulkarni, M.A. (19/4/1987) : Lokostav - Lokdeo Kedarnath, Raviwar Visheshh, Daily Pudhari, Kolhapur.
15. Pudhari Reporter (14/1/1987) : Kolhapur Zilhyat Paryatan Kshetra Vikas Va Vistaras Bharpur Bar, Daily Pudhari, Kolhapur.