

CHAPTER-II

PROFILE OF M.I.D.C.

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PROFILE OF M.I.D.C.

1.2 I : MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION :

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has been put in charge of 87 industrial estates in the State. It was set up on 1st August, 1962 under the provisions of Maharashtra Industrial Development Act, 1961 with a view to promoting and assisting growth and development of industries all over the State.¹

I OBJECTIVES OF M.I.D.C. :

To promote and assist in the rapid and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries all over the state. To achieve balanced Industrial Development of the entire state giving emphasis on Industrial Development in the developing parts by providing at the suitable locations in all the district places and some Taluka places basic infrastructure like Plots, Roads, Water Supply, Drainage and common facilities to facilitate entrepreneurs in setting up their own industrial units at any of the locations of MIDC. It has divided the state in four groups according to which the rates vary. All developed areas are grouped under "Group A" the fairly developed area as 'Group B' and "Group C' comprises less developed areas and "Group D" as least developed areas. The "Group A' areas have the highest rates. Miraj comes under the "Group C: i.e. fairly developed area.

1. An outline of MIDC Activities, 1989.

II IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES OF M.I.D.C. :

a) To provide developed plots with clear titles to entrepreneurs for setting up their industries in such plots and also to provide plots for industrial housing, common facilities etc.

b) To provide basic infrastructure in industrial areas like road, water supply, drainage, street light, etc.

c) To provide facilities, amenities like built-up accommodation for banks, posts offices, telephone exchange, telex, police station, fire station hospitals, dispensaries, canteen, shops etc.

d) To make special efforts for encouraging technicians, small scale entrepreneurs, by providing readymade shades/ galas in various industrial areas and help them in setting up their own industries.

e) To provide industrial housing by construction of residential buildings.

f) To establish major water supply schemes for helping industrial and urban growth.

g) To undertake on behalf of the Government, Semi Government Agencies, Projects on deposit contribution basis, since M.I.D.C. has acquired expertise in expeditious implementation of different types of projects, for example development of film city SEEPZ etc.

III SPREAD OF ACTIVITIES OF M.I.D.C. :

In 87 Industrial areas all over the state, right from selection of land to its acquisition, planning and development with all the

basic infrastructure awaits, industrial entrepreneur to come and set up their industrial units in M.I.D.C. Industrial Area.

IV The State Government acquires the land under M.I.D.C. Act, 1961 and places it for planning, development and management at disposal of M.I.D.C. The State Government owned land private acquired land forming a part of Industrial Area are all covered, out of 30574.81 hect. land planned 22263.69 hect. land is in possession comprising of 18381.83 hect. acquired land to 3881.86 hect. Government land.

Maharashtra State occupies a place of pride in terms of industrial activity in the country. According to the annual survey of industries 1981-1982, the invested capital in the state was Rs. 9593 crores or 17.8 percent of the invested capital in the country. Consequently, the state accounted for 23 percent of output and 23.3 percent of the value added by manufacture in the country.

To achieve Balanced Industrialisation Developing parts have 74 Industrial Areas and 13 are in Developed parts, i.e. B.M.R. Totally 87 centres.

In 26 years M.I.D.C. has allotted 18,275 plots covering an area of 8882.07 hect. in various industrial areas, out of these during 1987-1988, 1946 plots covering a total area of 1056.67 hect. were allotted.

V GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES :

With the sustained efforts of M.I.D.C. since 1962 and the package of incentives for industries offered by the State Government, Industries have already started establishing their units in developing

parts of the state and so far out of a total 110861 industrial units in production in all the M.I.D.C. areas as many as 6296 industrial units have been set up in developing parts and 4565 industrial units are in developed parts.

These industrial units have been set up catalysing total investment of Rs. 3569 crores out of which Rs. 1859 crores is in developing parts and Rs. 1710 crores is in developed parts, the industrial units have total annual turnover of Rs. 7860 crores out of which the turnover from developing parts is Rs. 3416 crores and that in developed parts is Rs. 4444 crores. These Industrial units provide total employment to the tune 407526 persons out of which 201284 persons are from developing parts and 206242 persons are employed in developed parts.

VI SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN :

In the seventh five-year plan M.I.D.C. had proposed to set-up 54 new industrial areas in different parts of the state, which envisages acquisition of 20496 hect. lands at an estimated cost of Rs. 85.21 crores.

The regionwise distribution of new area is as under :

Group of Industry	No. of Industrial area	Area in Hectares
Developing Parts	51	19504
Developed Parts	3	992
Total	54	20496

M.I.D.C. has also proposed to set up 80 new mini Industrial areas at various Taluka places in developing part of the state comprising of 900 hect. of land at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.45 crores.

CONCLUSION :

Thus during the last two decades M.I.D.C. has made sustained efforts in opening up new vistas for the entrepreneurs to set up their industries in backward parts of the state and a number of new locations have become industrial centres. M.I.D.C. is committed to intensify its efforts further in opening up more centres in the developing areas, so that the basic objectives of the State Government and the M.I.D.C. to have a balanced industrial development of the state as a whole is achieved in the shortest possible time.

2.2 GENERAL INFORMATION OF MIRAJ :

Miraj lying between 16° North latitude and $74^{\circ} 35^{\circ}$ East longitude is 9.65 Km. (Six miles) north of Sangli, the district headquarters, and 48.28 Km. (30 miles) east of Kolhapur. It is the headquarters of the Taluka of the same name. The town has the offices of the prant officer mamlatdar and Panchayat Samitti. There are two civil courts, one Judicial Magistrate's Court, a police station, a telephone exchange, rest house, civil and veterinary dispensaries and a maternity home. Besides the health institutions maintained by Government and the town municipality there are many private hospitals and dispensaries including the famous Walness T.B. Sanatorium.

In respect of learning and education the town has very good facilities within the municipal limits. There are three Montessori schools, 27 primary schools, 5 high schools, two training schools, and one technical school. The institutions noted above include those run by Government as well as Private bodies.

Within a radius of 8 Km. taking the Willingdon College as the centre Sangli, Miraj area has educational facilities in Arts, Science, Commerce and Management, Medicine, Engineering, Training and Agriculture. Thus there are two Arts and Science Colleges. One Commerce College, One Engineering College and One College of Education. Miraj is a well-known Medical centre in South Maharashtra. In collaboration with the Miraj Medical Centre Government has established a Medical College at Miraj. The town has two private Libraries.

Miraj is a large trading town dealing chiefly in grains. There is a sub market yard. An industrial estate (MIDC) is to be set up. There are quite a few banks and co-operative societies offering advance finance to agriculturists for purchasing fertilisers and modern agricultural implements. The weekly bazar is held on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miraj town is centrally situated in respect of the means of transport and communication. It is an important junction on the Poona-Bangalore route of the South Central Railway. From Miraj trains run to Pandharpur as also a shuttle service to Sangli, which is

2. Gazetteer of India, Maharashtra State, Sangli Dist. Bombay, 1969
P.No. 707 to 709.

only 9.65 Km. off besides the railway there is city bus service between Miraj and Sangli buses playing every ten minutes to and fro. Miraj has extensive betelleaf orchards in the surrounding villages and these leaves are sent to place like Bombay, Poona etc. by rail.

2.3 PHYSICAL, FEATURES OF MIRAJ TALUKA :

The physical features of Miraj Taluka is given as below

a) Physical Setting :

The miraj Tahasil is located in the rain shadow of Sangli one of the districts in Southern Maharashtra. It is bounded on the west and south-west by Kolhapur District. In the North, by Tasgaon Tahsil on the North-east by Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil, and on the South East by Bijapur District of Karnataka State. According to 1981 census, there are 66 Villages out of which three are urban settlements naamely, Sangli, Miraj and Madhavnagar in Miraj Tahsil.

b Area :

The Tahsil measures about 57 Km. from west to east and 30 Km. from north to south. The Tahsil has an area of 909.6 Sq.Km.

c) Topography and Soil :

The topography at the Tahsil is undulating towards the North east because of the existence of Dandoba Hills. Towards west and South- West the area is more or less plain as the area falls in the Krishna valley.

To the east also the area is plain. Towards North-East the most high area is about 850 meters, and it gradually decreases to the West at Krishna river. The general slope of the area is towards south-west.

Geological formation in the Tahsil is Duccan Traps. The soil is derived from basol rocks. Towards west and South West and East in general the black cotton soil is found. Especially, towards west i.e. in the proximity of Krishna river the depth of soil is about ten meters Towards North-East the area consists largely of granular black soil such soils are useful for the cultivation of Jawar, Pulses. In the irrigated area sugarcane is a predominant crop. In few village betel leaves and grape gardening is developing.

d Rain Fall :

Major portion of the rainfall occurs during the monsoon period. The average rainfall of the Tahsil is 635 mm. The rainfall in the Tahsil shows a considerable variation from year to year.

e) Climate :

The climate of the Miraj is on the whole agreeable and is characterised by general dryness during the major part of the year. The cold season is from December to about the middle of, February. The hot season which follows, lasts till the end of May. June to September is the South-West, Monsoon season and the two months October and November constitute the post monsoon or retreating monsoon.

f) Temperature :

Mean maximum temperature is about 40⁰ centigrade and mean minimum temperature is about 9⁰ centigrade. May is the hottest month and December is the coldest month in this area.

g) Crops :

In this Tahsil Jawar, Bajara, Pulses, oil seeds are the major dry farming crops, Sugarcane, grapes, betel leaves, chillies, Turmeric, Tobacco are the major irrigated commercial crops.

h) Population :

According to 1981 census population of Taluka is 506320.

2.4 PROFILE OF M.I.D.C. MIRAJ :

Miraj M.I.D.C. was established in November, 1971. Miraj M.I.D.C. is located in the north of Miraj. There lies Miraj-Sangli industrial sector. But there are two blocks one is Miraj and another is Kupwad block. The main objective of M.I.D.C. is to achieve balanced industrial development of the entire state with particular emphasis on the development of industries in the developing part, and for that purpose provides at various locations in each district of the state basic infrastructure in the form of developed plots, roads, water supply, drainage and common facilities, to facilitate entrepreneurs in setting up any industry with ease and speed.

The total planned area was 430.01 hectares of which 399.78 hectares was in its possession. The total plotted area was 285.38 hectares and the area of allotted plots was 258.74 hectares. The

total number of plots carved out increased from 747 to 781 in 1990. While the number of plots allotted increased from 684 to 704 in that year only forty sheds were constructed as on 31st March 1988. 293 units were under production and 108 units were construction. The total investment in these units was Rs.2204 lakhs on 31st March 1988. It increased to Rs. 4166 lakhs on 31st March 1989. The Annual turnover of these units in production was Rs. 7184 lakhs on 31st March 1988. 2493 total employment was generated. Total length of road was 27.64 Km. Total capacity of water supply is 14400 h.meter and the water supply rate is low in M.I.D.C. area. The rate is Rs. 1.45 per thousand litre. The water is available from Krishna river. The total number of the lamps is 200 and the total number of telephones is 100. The plot rate is Rs. 20 per Sq.meter. Miraj Sangli comes under the "Group C" i.e. less developed area.

The first activity of M.I.D.C. is to provide developed plots with clear titles to the small entrepreneurs. M.I.D.C. offers work shed or galas to keep their initial investment at a minimum level. Next comes the approach roads and then water. Now M.I.D.C. comes up with a major policy decision of funding M.S.E.B. to stretch the power lines further within the M.I.D.C. industrial areas. M.I.D.C. has to perform several other functions including providing water, drainage housing etc.

Classification of the Units :

The classification of the small scale Industries in M.I.D.C. Miraj block is as follows :

TABLE 2.1

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN MIDC MIRAJ

Sr.No.	Name of Industries	Total No.of Units
A	Engineering Industries	39
B	Chemical Industries	5
C	Plastic Industries	5
D	Agro and Other Industries	21
E	R.C.C Cement Pipe and Tiles	10
F	Non-functioning units	21

Source :Compiled in the course of sample survey.

The above table provides the functional classification of the small scale Industries. In the M.I.D.C. Miraj Block 80 units actually function and in that 39 are Engineering industries, 5 plastic industries, 5 chemical industries, 21 Agro and other industries. 10 R.C.C. Cement Pipe and Tiles Industries.

In these units several things like Engineering items, Plastic goods, cement, electronic items, corrugated boxes are produced.

Twenty-one units are closed down by the entrepreneurs either for lack of demand or lack of finance.