

=====

**CHAPTER : III**

=====

**: : INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SATARA DISTRICT**

- (A) LOCATION AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN.
- (B) DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES.
- (C) INDUSTRIALISATION IN SATARA DISTRICT.
- (D) GROWTH OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN SATARA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER - IIIINDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SATARA DISTRICT(A) LOCATION AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN :-

The Satara District has created a distinguishing place in the history of our country and especially of Maharashtra by showing a remarkable performance in the field of politics, education, co-operation etc. This District has given to the country well-known national leaders like Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Yeshavantrao Chavan, and social workers like Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil. This District has Lion's share in achieving independence of the country. But only politics is not sufficient for the economic progress of the country. It requires rapid industrialisation. When we consider this aspect, it is painful to say that Satara District has remained industrially underdeveloped after 35 years of independence of our country. In spite of sufficient natural wealth, fertile lands, somewhat satisfactory rainfall, satisfactory transport and communication facilities and abundant power supply from Koyana Hydro Electric Project, the district has remained industrially backward. It is clear from the fact that upto end of the year 1980, there were only 105 large, medium and small scale industries employing more than ten workers. Out of this only 8 were large scale units and the remaining medium and small scale units. As compared to other Districts in Maharashtra, Satara District is far behind in industrial field.

GEOGRAPHY :-

The area of Satara District is 10,436.00 sq.kms.

---

1. Satara District Credit Plan Prepared by Bank of Maharashtra Annexure- I.P.7

which accounts for 3.41 per cent of the total area of Maharashtra State. There are 11 Tahsils in the district. It is surrounded by Poona District in the North, Solapur District in the East, Sangli District to South and Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts beyond the ranges of Sahyadri towards West. There are two main systems of hills in the district. The Sahyadri range and its off-shoots and the Mahadeo range and its off-shoots. The top of Mahabaleshwar, the highest point in the district, is about 1,436 metres above mean sea-level. Rainfall is not uniform in all parts of the district. It is heaviest in regions of Sahyadri with Mahabaleshwar getting an average of 6,000 m.m. in the year, while in the eastern zone it is lowest averaging to less than 2,000 m.m. The Krishna river is the principle river of the district. The other important rivers are the Koyana, the Nira, the Man, the Venna, the Kudali, the Ummodi, the Vasana, the Yerla and the Tarali. According to 1981 census, there were 10 towns and 1438 inhabited villages in the district. The taluka wise break-up is as follows.

TABLE NO. 1

Taluka-wise break up of towns and villages  
in Satara District.

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Towns	No. of Villages
1.	Satara	1	184
2.	Wai	1	101
3.	Khandala	Nil	61
4.	Koregaon	3	99
5.	Phaltan	1	117
6.	Man	1	91
7.	Khatav	Nil	96
8.	Karad	1	168
9.	Patan	Nil	265
10.	Jaoli	Nil	265
11.	Mahabaleshwar	2	55
		<u>10</u>	<u>1438</u>

Source :- Census of India, 1981

The total population of the District according to the 1981 census was 20,41,499. The population has maintained a rising trend and during the last decade (1971-81) it has recorded rise of 20% (1971 population--17,19,876). The population structure reveals a clear bias in its build up. Of the total population of the district, rural population was 17,75,346 and urban population only 2,66,063. The economy of the district is still agrarian and almost 70 percent of working population comprises of cultivators and agricultural labourers. The occupational pattern of the district is given in the following table.

TABLE NO. 2

Table Showing Occupational Pattern  
in Satara district.

Sr.No.	Workers	%to. the total workers
1.	Cultivators	50.14
2.	Agricultural labourers	19.78
3.	Allied Agril Activities	N.A.
4.	Cottage, Household industries	4.43
5.	Other Industries	N.A.
6.	Trade and Commerce	N.A.
7.	Others	25.65
	Total	100.00%

Source :- Census of India, 1981.

Out of the total working population of 7,06,356 as per 1981 census, almost 70% comprised of cultivators and agricultural labourers. It is mainly because cultivation is main occupation of rural people. Out of remaining 30% working population 4.63% is engaged in cottage, household industries and 25.65% in other occupations like transport, communication, education, industries etc.

The district had an area of 57,438 sq.miles under forests which constitutes 14.07 per cent of the total geographical area of district as against 17.56 percent for Maharashtra State. There are three types of forests. They are : (1) Evergree in the Western point of the district. (2) Mixed deciduous in the middle and (3) Dry deciduous in South-eastern parts of the district.

Mineral Wealth of the district include laterite which is widespread in the Western part of the district and 20 villages in Jaoli Tahsil and 30 villages in Patan Tahsil contain iron ore in the murum or crumbled trap below the latrite. Lime stone is found all over the district in the plains especially near Wai. Good clay for bricks and tiles is found on nearly all the river banks. Bauxite and Manganese are also found at some places in the district.

(B) DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES :-

I) TRANSPORT :-

Railways :- The Poona Bangalore line of South Central Railway is traversing through the central part of the district. It was a meter guage line with a total length of 120 k.m. But it has been converted into broad guage line in 1971, bringing Satara City on

rail-way map. In the year 1981, railway milage in the district was 129.50 k.m. Satara and Karad, the two big cities of the district are connected by railway line. It has opened new opportunities for the industrial advancement of the district.

#### Roads and Communication :-

In Satara district, the total length of existing metallic roads was 1,514 km. upto the year 1981. and of non-metallic roads 835.55 km. The total length of existing Kucha road was 3,878.05 km. The number of villages/towns connected by all weather pucca roads was 447 km and of kucha roads but accessible in fair weather was 582 km.

The district head-quarter-Satara, is well connected by roads with Tahsil head-quarters, Roads are fewer in the Western part of the district because of the difficult hilly terrain. The district is well connected by roads with the adjoining districts of Poona, Sholapur, Sangli, and Ratnagiri. Towards the West, there are only two roads, accross the western ghats, one via Mahabaleshwar to Mahad in Kolaba district and other is via Koyana project to Chiplun in Ratnagiri district. The Regional Transport Authority, Poona, maintains a consolidated record of vehicles for Poona region which includes Satara, Poona, Sholapur and Ahmadnagar districts.

Satara is the Divisional Head-quarter of M.S.T.C. and its vehicles are playing on 413 routes traversing a distance of 26,784 km.

#### II) WATER SUPPLY :-

There are ten important rivers in the district.

Rainfall is also somewhat satisfactory except a few Tahsils like Man, Khatav etc. There are three important dams, one on Koyana River (Koyana Dam), Second on Krishna river (Dhom) and the third on Venna River (Kanher Dam). The net irrigated area in the district was 82,260 hectares upto the year 1981. There are state canals, private canals, tanks and ponds, State tube wells, private tube wells etc. providing water supply to the district. In short, there is no shortage of water supply in the district.

### III) POWER :-

As the Koyana, Hydro Electric Project is in this district, there is abundance of power supply to agriculture as well as industries. Upto the year 1982, the number of villages covered by electrification was 1051 and the number of additional villages to be covered during the six plan is 105. Almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  th of the electrification of district is complete.

### IV) FINANCE :-

Finance for the economic activities in the district is provided by the banks-commercial as well as co-operative. Co-operative societies, Government and Semi-Government agencies and the traditional money lenders.

### V) BANKING :-

No modern economic development is possible without adequate banking facilities. A revolutionary transformation of the sectors of agriculture and industry, the urge to solve the problem of unemployment and accelerated pace of economic growth have necessitated changes in the concept of

banking as an agent of socio-economic development of the national economy. From the number of banks and their branches in the district, it can be said that there is no dirt of banking facilities. At present there are 15 commercial banks, one co-operative bank functioning in the district. The following is the list of the banks operating in the Satara district.

TABLE NO.5

Table showing Names of the Banks Operating  
in Satara District.

Sr.No.	Bank	Branches in the District
1	Bank of Maharashtra	43
2	State Bank of India	13
3	Bank of India	8
4	Bank of Baroda	5
5	Canara Bank	2
6	Dena Bank	1
7	Indian Bank	1
8	Central Bank of India	4
9	Union Bank of India	2
10	Syndicage Bank	2
11	Vijaya Bank	1
12.	United Western Bank Ltd.	16
13	Sangli Bank Ltd.	11
14	The Bank of Karad Ltd.	5
15	The Karnataka Bank Ltd.	1
16	The Satara D.C.C.Bank Ltd.	95
17	The M.S.C.L.D.Bank Ltd.	18
18	Urban Co-operative Bank	35
Total Bank Offices		263

Source :- Satara District Credit Plan 1983-85 prepared by  
Bank of Maharashtra, Satara.



The branches of the commercial banks in the district have increased rapidly particularly since nationalisation and the average population served per office of commercial bank stood at 40,000 at the end of 1981.

The co-operative banking sector consists of two types of agencies, one providing short and medium term credit and the other providing long term credit. The former is a three-tiered structure with apex bank at State level, District Central Co-operative Bank at district level and co-operative Societies at village level. The later is a two tiered structure with apex bank at State level and District Land Development Bank at district level. The former accepts deposits from public and financee societies while the later is relying entirely on the borrowings from apex bank and finances individuals. The 35 urban co-operative banks in the district are financing urban popular for their requirements of trade and commerce, business, small-scale industries and domestic needs like purchase of durable consumer goods etc.

## 2) CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT :-

The co-operative movement in Satara district is not only well developed but also sufficiently diversified. In this sector District Central Co-operative Bank, District Land Development Bank and number of credit societies are playing a vital role. Out of six sugar factories in the district, 5 are in co-operative sector. which are diffusing the advantage of industrialisation to the rural area. Up to the year 1981, there were 268 primary agricultural credit societies having full-time secretaries, 107 cooperative societies having owned/hired storage facilities, 750 primary agricultural

Societies and 509 diary societies.<sup>2</sup> There are also different types of processing societies such as Oil mills, Spinning mills, Weavers societies, processing of wool, potatoes etc. In addition, we find number of diary co-operatives, poultry co-operatives, marketing, co-operative, Lift irrigation co-operatives etc. operating in the District, and meeting the multi-farious needs of the masses.

E) TECHNICAL TRAINING FACILITIES :-

The industrial development requires the skill to keep running the wheels of industrial units. In Satara district the following institutions are engaged in imparting the technical training :-

- 1) Two engineering Colleges, one at Satara and Second at Karad.
- 2) Three polytechnic colleges, two at Satara and one at Karad.
- 3) Industrial Training Institute, Karad.
- 4) Industrial Training Institute, Satara.
- 5) Government School of Industry-cum-Technical High-school, Satara.
- 6) Training-cum-Production Centre, Karanje Peth, Satara, conducted for Ex-service men and their dependents.

(C) INDUSTRIALISATION IN SATARA DISTRICT :-

In spite of the large potentialities of industrial development, there were only a few industrial units in the District prior to independence of the country, This was on account of lack of infrastructure and apathy of the erstwhile rulers. Prior to independence, this district was a source of supply of Jawans, to the army. During the last two world wars thousands of jawans were recruited from this district and they had also shown remarkable

2. Satara District Credit Plan prepared by Bank of Maharashtra, Annexure-I, P.9.

performance.

The history of the industrialisation of the district dates-back to the year 1916, when glassware unit (M/s Ogale Glass Works Ltd.) was established at Ogalewadi in Karad Taluka. It started manufacturing paper weights, flower pots, dishes and glass tiles. Later on it started to produce hurricane lanterns, Safty stoves and stainless steel utensils. In 1922, an engineering unit (M/s Cooper Engineering Ltd) at Satara Road in Koregaon Taluka Started its functioning which was involved in manufacture of diesel oil engines., shaping machines, iron ploughs and other agricultural impliments. After few years M/s Phadake Industries started its production of agricultural equipments at Karad. The renowned industrialist, Late Mr. Raosaheb Kalyani also started some Ground-Nut Oil Mills in the vicinity of Karad. Thus, prior to independence, there were only a few industries in Satara district and those were also located in only three places-- Satara Road, Karad and Ogalewadi. As a result, cultivation was the main occupation of the people in the district. Side by side hereditary Tanning Industry was also in existence along with other village/cottage industries like Rope-making, Wool Spinning and Weaving, Carpentry, Smithy, Leather goods etc.

But after independence of the country, the scene of industrialisation of district is changing rapidly. With supply of cheap power from Koyana Project, abundant water supply from Krishna, Koyana and other rivers, the institutional support from agencies like MSFC, SICOM and Commercial banks, as well as encouragement from State industrial departments and

and conversion of Poona-Miraj railway track into broad gauge, the district is now poised for a break through in industrial field. Entrepreneurs in the district have detected opportunities and have started many large-scale, medium scale and small-scale industries in the district.

WORKING FACTORIES IN THE DISTRICT(1979-80) :-

The term factory includes--

- a) those factories employing ten or more workers working with the aid of power.
- b) those factories employing 20 or more workers and working without aid of power, and
- c) those registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

It is painful to point out that up to the year 1979-80, there were only 105 working factories in Satara district as against 14,164 in Maharashtra State. In other words, as compared to State total, there were less than one percent working factories in this district. Out of this, there were only 10 large-scale and medium-scale units and the remaining small-scale units. The average daily employment of these factories was only 12,000 as against 11,32,000 for the Maharashtra State. In addition to the above working factories, there were many other registered as well as unregistered small-scale units. The total workers in the district were 541000 out of which 4,03,000 were cultivators and agricultural labourers and the workers engaged in industries and other occupations were 1,38,000. From this Statistics it is clear that the economy of the district is still agrarian and cultivation is the main occupation of the majority of people.

The following table indicates the industrywise distribution of Working factories according to working strength in Satara District for the year 1979-80. It shows that out of 105 working factories in the district there were 63 factories employing less than 50 workers, 22 factories employing more than 50 workers but less than 500 workers and only 4 factories employing 500 or more workers. It indicates that majority of the factories in the district are small employing less than 50 workers. As a result Satara district has remained backward in industrial field in spite of many opportunities for industrial advancement.

TABLE NO. 4

Table showing Industrywise Distribution of Working  
Factories according to Working Strength  
in Satara District for the year  
1979-80

Major Group of Industries	Total Industries	1 to 49 workers		50 to 99 workers		100 to 499 workers		500 and above workers	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1. Manufacture of food products	13	5	80	1	88	5	1645	2	1220
2. Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco product	2	1	31	-	-	1	271	-	-
3. Cotton Textiles	14	7	206	4	57	3	554	-	-
4. Wood and wools products	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Paper & Paper products, Printing Publishing & Allied Industries	8	7	131	1	83	-	-	-	-
6. Rubber, Plastic, Coal, products etc	2	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Chemical & Chemical products	2	-	-	1	55	1	116	-	-
8. Non-metallic of minerals products.	15	9	212	5	349	-	-	1	1324
9. Basic metal and alloys industries	10	7	158	3	179	-	-	-	-
10. Metal products & parts	5	4	60	1	88	-	-	-	-
11. Machinery, Machine tools & parts etc.	7	4	96	-	-	2	484	1	1909
12. Electric Machinery, Appliances etc	3	-	-	2	161	1	286	-	-
13. Transport equipment & parts	3	2	29	-	-	1	412	-	-
14. Electricity	5	5	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Water Works & supply	1	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Storage & warehousing	1	-	-	-	-	1	133	-	-
17. Repairs & Services	13	8	229	4	241	1	250	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1434</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4151</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4453</b>

MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE UNITS :-

In spite of the satisfactory infrastructure facilities there are very few medium and large-scale industries in the district.. Upto the end of 1982, there were only 10 large-scale units which included 6 sugar factories, one, fertiliser unit, one distillery, one engineering unit and one glassware unit. In addition to this Maharashtra Scooters Ltd. and Aristocrat Bag Manufacturing Company have also started their production at Satara. One more sugar factory at Satara is under construction, it will start its operations probably from next year i.e. from 1984-85. Some cement product industries are also located at Satara and Karad.

The sugar factories already operating and under construction in the district, are as follows :-

1. M/s Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.,  
Rethare Bk. Tal. Karad.
2. M/s Shriram Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana,  
Phaltan.
3. M/s Phaltan Sugar Works, Sakharwadi.
4. M/s Balasaheb Desai Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.  
Patan, Tal. Patan.
5. M/s Satara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.  
Bhuinj
6. M/s Sahyadri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.  
Shirawadi, Tal. Karad.
7. Ajinkya Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana,  
(Under construction) Shendre, Tal. Satara.

Thus, at present 7 sugar factories (one of them is under construction) two each in Karad and Phaltan Talukas and one each in Patan, Wai and Satara Talukas are located. The Krishna Sugar Factory at Rethare Bk. in Karad Taluka is one of the biggest sugar factories in Maharashtra. These sugar factories at present, are playing a vital role in social, political and economic advancement of the district. Out of these 7 sugar factories, 6 are in Co-operative sector and one is in private sector.

In addition to the above medium and large-scale units, there is one private seed production establishment "Nimbkar Seeds" which produces various types of hybrid and high yielding seed and distribute the same all over the state.

Thus, the large-scale industrial complex in Satara district forms an insignificant proportion to the large scale complex in Maharashtra State. It is painful to point out that out of nearly 2000 large-scale units in the State, only 10 are located in Satara district. As a result, compared to other districts in the state, Satara district has remained industrially backward even after many years of the independence of the country.

#### SMALL SCALE UNITS :-

In contrast to medium and large-scale units, the small-scale units are rapidly developing in the district. Over the last two decades, there is considerable increase in number of registered and unregistered small-scale units. The total number of small-scale units registered with Directorate of



Industries of the State, was 54 in 1961 which rose to 154 in 1971 and to 1355 at the end of 1982. The appreciably larger increase in later years is accentuated to the larger interest evinced by entrepreneurs in establishing small-scale units in the district and also the keenness of the existing units to register themselves with State Directorate of industries in order to avail the facility of raw-material, financial assistance etc from the Government agencies. There are many other small-scale units in the district which are not yet registered with Directorate of Industries. The most important fact to be noted is that most of the small scale industries, almost 67 present, are concentrated in Satara and Karad cities. This <sup>is</sup> because of more developed infrastruce in both the cities. Many small-scale entrepreneurs find it convinient to establish their business at places where there is developed unfrastructure. These small-scale units include variety of industries engaged in engineering works, foundry works, electroplating, springworks, electrical goods, Steel furniture, printing, wood cutting, tobacco products, tanning, paper packs, chalk making, cold drinks and ice products, stone-crushing, brick-making, readymade garments plastic products, textile, pattern works etc. In addition to the above registered sector, there is "Unorganised Sector" which consists of tiny small-scale, arts and crafts and village/cottage industries.

#### COTTAGE/VILLAGE INDUSTRIES :-

In country like India where people suffer from chronic unemployment and underemployment cottage/village

industries can play a very important role. Therefore, it is necessary to lay greater emphasis on village/cottage industries which are more labour absorbing. These domestic industries which are more labour absorbing. These domestic industries are more suitable to Indians than any European country because of conservative stay at home nature and Parda System of our Indian women folk whose energies can be well utilised in various trades and vocations like, Japanese women. In India almost 90 per cent people live in villages. Out of them 84 per cent depend on cultivation which provides them work for 6 to 9 months only. It is therefore, required to provide employment to unemployed and under-employed by providing opportunities in cottage/village industries. According to our late Prime Minister, Nehruji, who was a big advocate of big industries, "Small industry could be made to complement big industry. However rapid might be the development of heavy industry in India, a vast field will remain open to small and cottage industries." Thus village/cottage and small-scale industries have to play a very crucial role in the development of the national economy as besides providing consumer and other goods they provide employment to a large number and ensure more equitable distribution of national income and means for the utilisation of available resources in skill and manpower. They have shown very good progress in the previous plan periods.

Satara district is no exception. In this district almost 70 per cent or more people depend on cultivation. It is one of the industrially backward districts of the Maharashtra State. As a result village/cottage industries have to play a

vital role in economic development of the district. There is no doubt that in Satara district there are number of cottage/village industries which are in existence for last four or five hundred years. These include tanning and industry, rope-making, wool spinning and weaving, carpenting, leather goods etc. These industries have become a integral part of village economy. At present thousands of people depend upon these industries for their livelihood. Due to availability of electric power, water, supply, financial assistance from state agencies, these industries are developing rapidly in the district. The following table indicates the number of cottage/village units functioning in the district up to the year ending, 1981.

TABLE NO.5

Cottage/Village Industries  
in Satara District(80-81)

Sr.No.	Industry	No. of units.
1	Shoe Making units	710
2	Wood Cutting units	389
3	Bamboo workers	535
4	Metal workers	261
5	Village pottery units	476
6	Household processing units	89
7	Village oil-ghanies	43
	Total	2503

Source :- District Industries Centre, Satara.

In addition to the above units, there are some handlooms, Silk textile units, Cotton spinning and weaving units, Khadi units, gold-smith and black-smith units, gur making units, hand-made paper units, toy making units and other handicrafts, but Statistical data regarding them is not available. Maharashtra Rajya Khadi and Village Industries Board is financing these cottage and small-scale units in the district. As these industries provide employment to a large number of semi-skilled and unskilled artisans in villages, they have their own significance in the district economy. The success of the industrial development of the district much more depends on the rapid development of these village/cottage and small-scale industries. There is more scope to develop some of the traditional industries in the district. These industries are :-

1. Tanning,
2. Leather Industry,
3. Carpentry,
4. Fibre extraction from sisal,
5. Wool Weaving and Jin Making particularly in the new lines of production of carpets, ghongadies and blankets.

#### INDUSTRIAL ESTATES :-

To meet the various needs of industrial entrepreneurs of Small-Scale units, a comprehensive programme to develop industrial estates has been taken in hand by the Government as a result of recommendations by the Small

Scale Industries Board. In these industrial estates the Government had taken the responsibility to help the small industrial units by means of providing suitable accommodation on rental or hire-purchase basis, telephone exchange, banks, post offices, employment exchanges, insurance offices and other electricity facilities, technical guidance and financial assistance through Small Scale Industries Institute and National Small-Scale Industries Corporation Ltd. respectively.

With the establishment of Industrial Estates, industries are expected to get sufficient space for setting up their workshops as per Factories Act of 1948 making provision for lighting, drinking water, latrines, urinals, spittons, ventilation, cleanliness, fencing of machinery, protection of eyes, providing inflammable dust and gas and other precautionary measures to protect from fire facilities of washing, shelters, rest and lunch rooms and cycle sheds etc. This will not only discourage much room and haphazard growth of industrial units but shall give such a decent and honourable look of which country can feel proud of and raise its head amongst industrially advanced countries.

In Satara district, there are two Industrial Estates and both of them are co-operative industrial estates. These are :-

1. Co-operative Industrial Estate, Ogalewadi(Karad)
2. Yeshwant Co-operative Industrial Estate,  
Satara Road(Satara)

1. CO.OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, OGALEWADI (KARAD) :-

Previously, it was a Government Industrial Estate but recently it is handed over to a co-operative organisation viz. Karad Industrial Estate Co-operative Society Ltd. Ogalewadi, Taluka-Karad, consisting of 16 members. It has become co-operative industrial estate as from 30-3-1972. The area occupied by this estate is 13 acres and there are 15 industrial units already functioning in it. These units have invested nearly 25 lakhs in fixed assets and have employed nearly 300 workers. The production of these units amounted to Rs. 75 lakhs and they manufacture engineering goods, agricultural implements, hosiery goods etc.

2. YESWANT CO.OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, SATARA ROAD :-

It is a registered Co-operative Industrial Estate Society. It has acquired a plot of 13 acres and 13 gunthas and it has proposed to build 40 sheds and develop 8 plots on it. The society has membership of 50 and share-capital of Rs.1,09,000 out of which financial assistance provided by Maharashtra State Financial Corporation amounted to Rs. 95,000. At present nearly 10 units are operating in this Industrial Estate.

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL ESTATES :-

Recently Government of Maharashtra has proposed to set-up 3 more Industrial Estates in Satara district at the following places :

- 1) Wai
- 2) Khandala and
- 3) Lonand

The work of setting up these industrial estates

will start from the year 1984-85.

MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION: INDUSTRIAL

AREA-SATARA :-

The M.I.D.C. Industrial Area, Satara is situated in between Satara-Tasgaon and Satara-Koregaon Road at Godoli, which is 3 k.m. away from Satara. The new Poona-Banglor Road is passing by the side of M.I.D.C. Area and Satara Railway Station is 3 k.m. away from it. It comprises of about 377 acres of land acquired for industrial purposes and the said area has been divided into 162 plots of sizes about  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 acres. Only 94 plots were available for distribution among entrepreneurs prior to 1980. The above plots which are available for allotment are classified in to categories A, B, C and E with 17, 54, 16 and 7 plots respectively. Out of these 94 plots there are 6 built up sheds. More than 95 plots have so far been allotted. All necessary facilities are made available to them by M.I.D.C. These plots have been given on 95 years of lease on suitable terms. For first two years no rent is charged. Then for the next three years half the rent is charged. From Sixth year, full rent at the rate of 430 Rs. will be charged. It will continue up to 15 years. After that any change in the rent can be made by Chief Executive of the M.I.D.C.

The M.S.D.C. area, Satara is gradually developing. The existing entrepreneurs are motivating other prospective entrepreneurs to acquire plots in M.I.D.C. area. Similarly M.I.D.C. and its related agencies are making co.ordinated efforts to help the new and existing entrepreneurs for the alround development

of their small units. Since the demand for plots is growing in recent years, additional M.I.D.C. area is coming up of Satara - Degaon Road, nearly 4 K.M. away from Satara City.

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE(DIC) :-

District Industries Centre, Satara is playing a vital role in development of small-scale, village/cottage etc. industries in Satara District. It provides facilities of developed industrial land and built-up factory sheds in industrial estates, allocates quotas of scarce raw materials, certify import requirements, run various training schemes, production schemes and common facilities schemes. Functions of the D.I.C. are varied and have grown with the development and diversification of the small industries sector. The work of D.I.C. is looked after by District Industries Officer who is assisted by industries inspectors. The main function of the centre is to promote industrial development in the district especially in rural areas.

Thus, we see that all necessary attempts are made by the Government to increase the pace of industrialisation in the district. Special efforts are made to develop modern small units by providing them all necessary aids like raw-material, finance technical know-how etc. through Development Commissioner (SSI), State Small Industries Board, Directorate of Industries, National Small Scale Industries Corporation, Small Industries Service Institutes etc. Due to somewhat satisfactory infrastructure some big units are also likely to be started in the district. In short, chances of industrialisation of the district, in future are bright.

\*\*\*\*\*



(D) GROWTH OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN SATARA DISTRICT :-

Satara district has been the home of Small Scale Industries for long. Since the time of Shahu Maharaja of Satara, number of small units are operating in the district. But these were traditional and very small units. The growth of modern small scale industries started only after independence of the country and particularly after 1960's. This is because of supply of cheap power from Koyana Project, abundant water supply from Krishna, Koyana and other rivers, the institutional support from agencies like MSFC, SICOM and commercial banks as well as encouragement and assistance from state industrial departments and conversion of Poona-Miraj track into broad gauge. As a result, over the last two decades, there is considerable increase in number of modern small scale industries in the district. They include the small industries engaged in engineering works, foundry works, electroplating, springworks, electrical goods, Steel furniture, printing, paper packs, plastic products, chalk-making, textile, pattern works, cold drinks, readymade garments etc.

The structure of small-scale industries in Satara district consists both of unregistered and registered sectors, the former, however, playing a more dominating role in the economy of the district. A wide disparity exists between the two sectors in methods of production, marketing and management. A brief review of

evolution of both these sectors is attempted in the following lines.

UNREGISTERED SECTOR :-

This sector which is also known as "Unorganised Sector" consists of tiny small-scale, arts and crafts and cottage/village industries. The genesis of the growth of this sector can be traced back to the remote past under the feudale rule which encouraged the growth of works of arts and crafts. With the economic changes in the country at large, the lack of public interest, the competition of machine made goods, the ignorace, the conservatism and the lack of adaptability of the artisans in the district to the modern techniques of production, these industries received a major setback. In spite of this setback, over the last many years, we find number of cottage/village industries working in the district. According to the census of India, 1971, 31288 employees were working in cottage/village industries, nearly 4.43 per cent of the total number of employees in the district. These units include shoe making, leather making, black-smiths, gold smiths, bamboo workers, metal workers, hand-made paper, match making, village pottery, toy making and number of other handicrafts. During recent year a number of modern small-scale units were established in the district. The genesis of this class working with power may be traced back to the Second World War but the break-through in the setting up of such units actually took place since 1958-59 with the establishment of industrial estates.

THE REGISTERED SECTOR :-

Under this sector includes all those small-scale

industries which are registered with the State directorate of industries. It may be pointed out that registration is voluntary and as a result many small entrepreneurs in the district have not yet registered their units. However, a number of incentives such as extension of financial assistance under State Aid to Industries Act, supply of Scarce raw materials, supply of power at concessional rate, imparting of technical know-how etc. induce a fairly large segment of industrial units to seek registration with the State directorate of industries. The growth of registered small-scale units in Satara District is given in the following table :

TABLE NO. 6

Small Scale Units Registered with  
Directorate of Industries,  
Maharashtra.  
Satara District.

End of	No. of Units
1961	54
1967	154
1971	328
1982	1355

Source : Directorate of Industries and Civil Supplies  
District Industries Centre, Satara.

The above table indicates that over the last two decades the number of registered small units has increased considerably. Over a period of 22 years the number has gone up from 54 to 1355. The appreciably larger increase in later years is

accentuated to the larger interest evinced by entrepreneurs in establishing small-scale units in the District and also the Keenness of existing units to register themselves with the State directorate of industries in order to avail the facility of raw-material, financial assistance etc.

The Taluka wise break up of the registered units is shown in the following table :-

TABLE NO. 7

Taluka wise break up of small-scale  
Units(End of 1982)

Taluka	No of units	% of the Total
1) Satara	542	40
2) Wai	64	5
3) Khandala	70	5
4) Koregaon	82	6
5) Phaltan	58	4
6) Man	24	2
7) Khatav	67	5
8) Karad	365	27
9) Patan	28	2
10) Jaoli	15	1
11) Mahabaleshwar	40	3
Total	1355	100

Source :- District Industries Centre, Satara.

It is evident from the above table that the largest number of small units constituting 67% of the total were located in Satara and Karad talukas only. Most of these units are located in and around Satara and Karad Cities, as well developed infrastructure facilities are available in these two cities. The remaining 33% small units are scattered through out the district. In all talukas, except Satara and Karad, less than 5% of total small units are located. It means in Satara district there is large concentration of small units in urban areas. In rural areas small units are not much developed due to meagre infrastructure facilities.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*  
\*\*