

CHAPTER TWO – HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SATARA DISTRICT

2.1 A History of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

After the formation of Maharashtra State on May 1, 1960, the Government of Maharashtra constituted a “Board of Industrial Development” (BID) on October 1, 1960, under the chairmanship of Shri. S.G.Barve, I.C.S. The various committees’ recommendations received in the industries department were taken up for implementation and as per the Borker committees’ recommendations, development of ‘Ulhas Valley Water Supply’ was entrusted to the Board of Industrial Development (BID).

The BID framed the legislation and it was introduced before the state legislation and passed in the form of “Maharashtra Industrial Act” which gave birth to MIDC as a separate corporation on August 1, 1962. The BID was the first personnel strength of MIDC.

A small ceremony at Wagle Estate Thane, under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister Shri. Y.B.Chavan, marked the birthday of MIDC on August 1, 1962. The Board of Industrial Development during its existence between October 1, 1960 to August 1, 1962, has done enough spade work to identify the locations for setting up industrial areas in different parts of the state. Thus, right in the first year of establishment MIDC has come up

with 14 industrial areas, to initiate action for infrastructure and help entrepreneurs set up the industrial units in those areas.

The key historical policy decisions taken by MIDC certainly changed the social economic scenario of the state as its activities spread in the interior. The important policy decision of setting up “independent filtered/potable water supply system of adequate capacity” as essential infrastructure for industrial development was the most intelligent step taken by MIDC right in the beginning. It stabilized the population base near the industrial areas.

The strategically wise decision taken simultaneously to provide water supply to nearby domestic population from the capabilities created by MIDC of their own water supply system resulted in a phenomenal urban growth in the nearby small town and villages. The growth of ‘Kalyan’ Complex & Pimpri – Chichwad is result of this key policy decision taken by MIDC.

2.2 Objectives and Activities of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation –

Following are the objectives and activities declared by Maharashtra State Industrial Development Corporation.

Objectives –

- To achieve balanced industrial development of Maharashtra with an emphasis on developing parts and under developed parts of the state.
- Infrastructure development of each and every district of Maharashtra and;
- Facilitate entrepreneurs in setting up industries at various locations.

Activities –

The MIDC has been declared as an agent of the State Government for carrying out the activities within the framework of the MID Act and

the MID Rules. These activities can be divided under following three broad categories.

- Acquisition and disposal of land.
- Provision of infrastructure facilities.
- Providing of services.

2.3 'Udyog Mitra'-

'Udyog Mitra ' has been set up by the Government of Maharashtra in 1979 keeping in mind the vital needs of the industries. Thus, it serves as a 'Single Point Primary Contract' for the benefit of entrepreneurs and industrialists.

Taking the consideration the ever widening role of Udyog Mitra and increased complexity role of tasks it has to undertake, the State Government Constructed the Udyog Mitra Committee in March 1984 under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner (Industries) with Chief Executives of the industrial development organization as its members. This committee meets twice in a month to examine the problems of individual units and also general issues relating to industries and tries to find out solutions for them.

The committee also enters into a dialogue with the local Industries Association. Individual entrepreneurs are also invited to present their problem to the committee and as far as possible solutions are provided on the spot with coordination with concerned Department. The results of such close interaction have been found rewarding and fruitful.

2.4 Requirements for Ancillary Industrial Undertakings, Tiny Enterprises, Women Entrepreneurs, Small Scale Service and Business (Industry related) Enterprises (SSSBs)

1. Ancillary Industrial Undertaking –

The following requirements are to be complied with by an industrial undertaking for being regarded as ancillary industrial undertaking: -

An industrial undertaking which is engaged or is proposed to be engaged in the manufacture or production of parts, components, sub-assemblies, tooling or intermediates or the rendering of services and the undertaking supplies or renders or proposes to supply or render not less than 50 percent of its production or services, as the case may be to one or more other industrial undertakings and whose investment in fixed assets in plant and machinery whether held on ownership terms or on lease or on hire-purchase does not exceed Rs. 10 million.

2. Tiny Enterprises –

Investment limit in plant and machinery in respect of tiny enterprises is Rs. 2.5 million irrespective of location of the unit.

3. Women Entrepreneurs –

A Small-Scale Industrial Unit/Industry related service or business enterprise, managed by one or more women entrepreneurs in proprietary concerns, or in which she/they individually or jointly have a share capital of not less than 51% as partners/ shareholders/Directors of Private Limited Company/ Members of Co-operative Society.

4. Small-Scale Service and Business (Industry related) Enterprises (SSSBEs) –

SSSBEs industry related service/ business enterprises with investment upto Rs. 5,00,000 in fixed assets, excluding land and building are called small scale Service / Business Enterprises (SSSBEs), This limit has been raised to Rs. 1 million w.e.f. September 2000.

2.5 ‘Small Scale Industry Policy’ –

The small scale industry sector output contributes almost 40% of the gross industrial value-added 45% of the total exports from India

(direct as well as indirect exports) and is the second largest employer of human resources after agriculture. The development of small-scale sector has therefore been assigned an important role in India's national plans.

In order to protect support and promote small enterprises as also to help them become self – supporting, a number of protective and promotional measures have been undertaken by the Government.

The promotional measures cover –

- Industrial extension services
- Institutional support in respect of credit facilities
- Provision of developed sites for construction of sheds
- Provision of training facilities.
- Supply of machinery on hire – purchase terms
- Assistance for domestic marketing as well as exports.
- Special incentive for setting up enterprises in backward areas etc.
- Technical consultancy and financial assistance for technological upgradation

While most of the institutional support services and some incentives are provided by the Central Government others are offered by the State Government in varying degrees to attract investments and promote small industries in varying degrees to attract investments and promote small industries with a view to enhance industrial production and to generate employment in their respective states.

2.6 History of Satara District –

The Fort Ajinkyatara towering above Satara city was formerly known as 'Saptarshi' from which name the word 'Satara' came into vogue.

The District of Satara came into existence in 1848 on the demise of Chhatrapati Shahu Raje alias Appasaheb Raje of Satara. It was initially called as Satara province and not as a District. As to its name the Satara District Gazetteer observes, "District Satara, so called from the seven walls towards the gates, which the Satara Fort was supposed to possess.

Some other sources claim that the word 'Satara' is derived from, 'Saptarshi', the God whose temple is built on the fort which was called 'Saptatara' and the name Satara has been derived from 'Sapta-tara'. Thus, there is a great deal of controversy about the name Satara.

2.7 A History of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Satara.

Some decades ago there was a Satara District which was the inclusion of South Satara and North Satara. At present South Satara is known as Sangli District & North Satara is today's Satara District.

Industrial Development of Satara truly, began in 1924. There were three main parts/pillars of old, Satara Industrial World. They were Kirloskar Industries, Walchand Industries and Ogle Glass Works. Kirloskar and Ogle Glass works were in South Satara and Walchand Industries was in North Satara.

Paras the plough was the main product of kirloskar industry. Walchand Industry was the manufacturer of all metal material, i.e. from aeroplane to nuts and bolts. Ogle Glass Works was the manufacturer of Glass. Walchand Industries (HAL) Hindustan Aeronautic Ltd. is now in Government's hands.

After establishment of new Satara District, the Cooper Industries remained only in Satara Industry. Diesel Engine was the main product of walchand/Cooper Industry. But in 1974 Cooper Industry set back because

the use of electronic engine increased and there was no demand for diesel engine.

In 1976, Cooper Industry restricted their production of diesel engine because of new invention of electric engine. Purchase and use of electric engine. Sales of diesel engine were working in Cooper Industry became unemployed. The number of engineers was 44.

In 1976, these 44 engineers started their own business firms in Satara M.I.D.C. Gradually these 44 engineers, their friends, family members, partners, established their units in Satara MIDC.

Now, the number of plots & companies and land hector are as follows.

Old MIDC –

There are 576 plots in old MIDC.

There is 376 hectors land of old MIDC.

There are 238 companies in old MIDC.

New MIDC. Additional Industrial Area –

There is 508 hectors land of new MIDC.

There are 294 companies in new MIDC

These industries were established in the year between 1976 to 1978.

Manufacturing Association of Satara (MAS) was established in the year 1987. MAS president gives attention on the functioning of the association with the help of 'District Collector'.

The objectives of this association are as follows:

1. To give information about how to establish industrial unit in industrial area, what are the preparations before establishing industrial unit.
2. Encouraging new entrepreneurs to work.
3. Solving the problems of newly entering industrialists.

'Cooper Industry' is one of the largest industries in Satara M.I.D.C. This industry is working on new project of Rs. 400 crores, in

making a 'diesel engine car' with the partnership of 'Foreign Company' because of this large project work, there is a need of raw material on huge demand.

This demand of raw material is fulfilled by small-scale industries in Satara city. So every small-scale industry which is producing raw material for the demand of large industries, can get profit of this project.

In Satara, M.I.D.C. 80% of industries are functioning well and 20% industries are sick. This is current position of Satara Industry.

2.8 Satara Industrial Area –

Additional Satara Industrial Area is centrally located thus is easily accessible through various modes. It is developed on the 'National Highway No. 4' and is very close to the Satara city, which is just 5 Km.

Location & Access –

1. Additional Satara Industrial Area is situated just 5 Km away from the Satara city.
2. The nearest railway station is Satara 6 km. away from the Industrial Area and is well connected with almost all cities of India.
3. Industrial Area is located on the National Highway No.4 (Mumbai - Bangalore) and is thus well connected to almost all big cities of India by road network.
4. The Ratnagiri port is at a distance of 225 kms.
5. The other major cities like Pune and Mumbai are well connected from the National Highway No. 4 while Bangalore is at equidistant from this estate.
6. The other major Industrial Areas in the same region are Satara, Karad, Wai and Patan which are also developed in Satara District. Recently Koregaon Mini Industrial Area and Lonand Industrial Area have been developed which are in close proximity to this area.

2.9 Objective of Satara Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation -

Objective – To promote Industrial Growth –

Additional Satara Industrial Area is one of the best Industrial areas in the country. It is strategically situated on the National Highway No.4 and it is just about 4 kms. away from the bustling Satara City.

MIDC has developed this Industrial Area with the main objective to promote Industrial growth in the Satara District. MIDC started the development activity of this Industrial Area in 1981 and has developed about 235.55 Hectares. The best possible infrastructure has been established in this Industrial Area and about 660 Nos. small and medium size of plots have been carved, which include Industrial plots 305 Nos. Commercial plots 37 Nos. Residential 88 Nos. Amenities plots 13 Nos. Small plots (shops, stall etc.) 104 Nos. and sheds 113 Nos.

Out of this Industrial

04 –	Commercial
09 –	Residential
01 –	Small plots
07 –	Shops
48 –	Sheds

These numbers of plots are available for allotment.

2.10 Details of the Satara Industrial Area –

Following table shows the details of Satara Industrial Area –

No.	Particulars	Details
1	Additional Satara Industrial Area	A total Area of 235.55 Hectares
2	Total Area acquired	205.26 Hectare
3	Area developed	206.26 Hectares (For Engineering units)
4	Total No. of plots	660 Nos.
5	Plots allotted up to June 2006	591 Nos.
6	No. of plots available for allotment	69 Nos.
7	Land Rates Industrial plots	Rs. 270/- per sq.mt.

2.11 Infrastructure and other Facilities –

Satara Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has provided a high quality infrastructure and other types of facilities for this area. These are as follows.

High quality Infrastructure –

Satara MIDC has provided a high quality infrastructure for these areas.

- 1) Electricity - A separate sub station within this Estate of 50 MVA capacity and central Power Grid is available in the Estate. 24 hour non-interrupted electricity supply is thus available.
- 2) Water – MIDC has developed its own water supply scheme to cater 25 MLD of water to the Industrial area. The scheme is sourced by Krishna river, which is at a distance of just 3 kms, from the area.
- 3) Road Facility – MIDC has provided best quality wide roads with streetlights, gutters etc, in the industrial area.

4) Other Facilities – Connectivity, an electronic exchange has been provided within the Estate. The exchange is well connected with ISD, STD and Internet Network and all other modern facilities.

5) Residential Facilities – This industrial estate is just 5 kms. away from the Satara city where adequate residential facility is available. MIDC has provided residential facilities within the Industrial area also.

6) Support Facilities – MIDC has its site office building, police station, common facilities building and other recreation facilities with all required amenities within the area.