

CHAPTER V

NATURAL RESOURCES IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT AND POSSIBILITIES OF DISPERSAL OF INDUSTRIES IN RURAL AREAS.

Kolhapur is rich in mineral deposits and in bauxite for a very long time, it has been this district which was demanding that an aluminium factory be established here, to utilize the bauxite deposits. Deposits in Kolhapur Districts are classed as Blanket Deposits and they are continuous over the plates.

BAUXITE DEPOSITS AT VARIOUS PLACES:

UDGIRI: Near Amba on Kolhapur - Ratnagiri Road.

DHANGARWADI :Near Amba village.

RANGEWADI : Shahuwadi

KADAKWADI : Besides there are several other places in Radhanagari taluka.

CLAY: High aluminium clay is associated with bauxite deposits are Panhala fort, which can be used for the manufacture of Mangalore Roofing Tiles, Potteries, Stone Wares etc.

SILICA: Near Radhanagari, Ajara, Gadhinglaj and Gargot Ageas. Silica is used for Glass making, abrasives for refractory bricks, furnace bottom etc.

Efforts should be made to set up Aluminium plant in Kolhapur District.

Besides sand processing chemical units can be set-up in Chandgad, Ajara, Radhanagari, Shahuwadi.

FORESTS:

Area under forest in Kolhapur district was 165767-108 hectare in 1982. It consists of Hirde, Shikokad, Gum, Gargal seed, Amsol, Karanji, Tamal Pattri, Kaju, Wax (Honey) Bamboos, Building wood, Fire wood etc. Forest based industries can be set up.

These resources in the western part can be well utilized by starting rural industries, Rural industries are labour intensive, utilize local resources and they do not need huge capital resources. However if infrastructural facilities are available to them, they may develop and thus industrial dispersal through rural industries will take place in the backward areas of Kolhapur District.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES:

Kolhapur District is known for its sugar cane plantation which is one of the major cash crops in the district. Climate and Soil is very suitable for sugar cane cultivation. The total area under sugar cane cultivation according to 80-81 is to be the extent of 50,000 hectares with a yield of 4,50,000 M T. The recovery p.c. of sugar is as high as 14% similarly Radhanagari, Ajara, Chandgad, Gadhinglaj, Bhudargad, Karveer, Kagal, Gagan bawada, Shahuwadi and Panhala talukas are famous for the cultivation of paddy crops. The area under the cultivation of the paddy is to the extent of 97,600 hectares with an annual yield of 2,01,600 M.T. Similarly there are crops like pulses, Jawar, Ground nuts, Tobacco etc. These crops can provide good potential for the development

of Agro-based industries in the district like Rice-mill, Poha Mill, Oil mills, Gur and Khandsari, Tobacco Processing etc. The large area of sugar-cane cultivation has already given impetus to the sugar industries in the district.

It is found that there is ample scope for mineral based, forest-based and agro-based industries in Kolhapur District. However, manufacturing of sophisticated goods and sugar industries on large scale has developed considerably, and the concentration of these in triangular region has been explained earlier.

DISPERSAL OF RURAL INDUSTRIES IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

Dispersal implies decentralisation of industries as well as deconcentration of industries away from concentrated, congested and over populated regions. But in Kolhapur districts a number of rural industries has been found in different talukas of the district. The village artisans have since long been carrying on their respective crafts by utilising their skill and indigenous resources. If newer technology, adequate finance, marketing facilities are made available to them these industries will develop largely with other large scale industries.

SOME VILLAGE INDUSTRIES:

BRICK AND POTTERY INDUSTRY:

The location quotient of this industry is less than one. It uses ubiquitous raw material such as water clay found near the river banks. This industry is found in Sarud, Rashivde, Shenggaon, Bambwade, Sidhnerli, Harali, Inchonal Ajara, Sangrul, Kodoli, Porle, Vathar, Hppari and Kolhapur,

It employs 3344 artisans of kumbar community.

TABLE 5-1

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN BRICK INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT
VILLAGES IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT:

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Taluka</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1)	Bambavde	Kagal	20	200	100
2)	S.Kapashi	Kagal	50	50	100
3)	Savarde	Radhanagari	41	123	41
4)	Rashivde	Radhanagari	20	60	20
5)	Bhadvan	Ajara	30	50	45
6)	Uttur	Ajara	75	125	90
7)	Ajara	Ajara	25	25	60
8)	Harali	Gadhinglaj	50	30	20
9)	Chandgad	Chandgad	30	64	85
10)	Shengeon	Bhudargad	101	124	221
11)	Porle	Panhala	40	80	85
12)	Kale	Panhala	54	100	60
13)	Mharul	Karveer	25	75	35
14)	Sarud	Shahuwadi	21	40	45
15)	Vathar	Hatkanangle	100	100	200
16)	Nandi	Shirol	15	15	25

With the assistance of KVIB and the natural resources found in Western part, the industry can flourish in these parts.

SERICULTURE:

Kolhapur district has favourable natural conditions. The silk centres at Ajara and Chandgad talukas can give remunerative jobs to the villagers.

This industry is raw-material oriented, as well as foot loose industry. The natural conditions in the Kolhapur districts are conducive to the growth of sericulture. The western portion of the district receives heavy rainfall and has extensive slopping open lands with moderate temperatures is suitable for mulberry growth with little artificial water supply. The forests here have ain, Kinjal, Jambul, which are useful for tassar silk production. Sericulture can be developed on uncultivated lands.

LEATHER INDUSTRY:

Leather industry also can be carried on anywhere as its location quotient is less than one. It is good for dispersal of industrial activities in rural areas where SC/ST population abounds. According to KVIB Kolhapur the number of artisans in the district is 3672. The industry is located in Vadgaon, Male, Gargoti, Nandi, Sarud, Kapashi, Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji.

BLANKET WEAVING INDUSTRY:

It is a foot-loose industry and has less than one location quotient and can be dispersed in backward areas of the district. There are 1223 persons engaged in weaving of blankets and in wool spinning activities. The industry is located at Hasur, Champur, Badgikatti, Kadgaon, Shendur, Sangaon, ~~Kagal,~~

Kagal, Pattan Kodoli, Vashi, Mudshingi, Rashivade, Sarud, S.Kapashi, Jarali, Shengaon, Masudmale etc. This industry can be developed in rain scarce areas of the eastern part of Kolhapur District.

BEE-KEEPING INDUSTRY:

It is one of the forest based industry in Kolhapur District. It can be developed as a remunerative rural industry. Out of total area, 18% of area is under forest, i.e. 1,46,576 hectares. On an average one honey box can be kept on one hectare of forest land. Khadi and village industries Board, Kolhapur, is trying to popularise bee keeping in Western talukas, Honey collection centres are operied at Saita vade, Radhanagari, Asane, Patgaon etc. According to KVIB, Kolhapur bee keeping is practised in 61 villages in the district. People engaged in the work during summer are 73%. There are eight honey collection centres in the district. Talukawise distribution of villages, where this activity takes place is as given, viz. Bhudargad (10 villages), Gaganbawada (3 villages) Ajara (12 villages) and Radhanagari (36 villages)

BASKET-MAKING INDUSTRY:

This industry is foot loose industry with location quotient less than one. Hence it is good for dispersal in rural/urban areas and also for SC/ST population. There are about 2590 artisans spread all the district. However they are concentrated in Western talukas. The main centres of this industry are Bambawade, Sarud, Uttur, Radhanagari,



- Gargoti, Chandgad, Ajara, Kolhapur, Vadgaon, Gadhinglaj, Shirol etc.

ROPE MAKING:

This industry also is foot-loose industry and carried on mostly by SC/ST population in the barren and open lands in rains had out areas of the, Kodoli, Paragaon, Alte, Hatkanangle, Ghosarwad, Hupari, Nadgaon, Chuye, Sangav and Mhalunge, in some eastern talukas of Hatkanangle, Shirol Karveer and Kagal of the Kolhapur District. This industry makes use of Sisal plants which grow wildly in the above places.

Thus it is found that in Kolhapur district, there were 1719 small scale industries in 1979. Out of them engineering units were 762, Agro-based industries 34, Forest based 73 units, chemical 64 other 786. Out of these 85% industries are concentrated in Karveer, Hatkanangle, Shirol talukas.

The talukas on the Western hilly zone viz Chandgad, Ajara Bhudargad, Radhanagari, Gaganbawada have negligible number of industries and the distribution of the existing industries is limited to eastern talukas. The dispersal of industries is seen in case of Sugar factories. These factories have been located in newer areas, without losing the significance of original locations. The reasons are plentiful supply of water at concessional rates, use of improved varieties of Sugar Cane, fertile soil, Fertilizers at Subsidised rates, co-operative principle have been gradually bringing more lands under sugar cane cultivation. Backward

and forward Linkleages have been established in Sugar industry. Whereby rural urban, farm-firm linkages are growing in the jurisdiction of 40-60 miles from the location of Sugar Mills. The dispersal of sugar industry has made the Sugar factories the growth centres for the Socio-economic progress of the inhabitants around the sugar zone.

Engineering industry has developed with forward, backward linkages through the development of ancillaries which the components to the assembly units in engineering sector where number of products useful for transport, agriculture, construction, industry are manufactured. Dispersal is seen in this industry also. Engineering units are located in Hatkanangle, Shirol, Jaysingpur etc. The engineering units are growing without losing the significance of original locations of Engineering units in Kolhapur.

Linkages have not been established in Cotton textile industry in Kolhapur District as cotton is not grown here. Possibilities of cotton crop may be sought out.

On the whole it can be said that in Kolhapur district, industries have been dispersed unevenly, with the exception of Sugar industry which is dispersed to other talukas except Karveer where it originally was located. Besides this metallic, non-metallic units are found in other talukas as mentioned above.

LOCATION QUOTIENTS OF INDUSTRIES AND POSSIBILITIES OF DISPERSAL:

Industries having L.Q greater than one are main industries and less than one are subsidiary industries according to 1981.

MAIN AND SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

<u>Main</u>	<u>Subsidiary</u>
1) Food	1) wood, furniture
2) Cotton Textile	2) Paper and Paper products
3) Leather	3) Printing and publications
4) Non-metallic	4) Machine, implements
5) Basic-alloy	5) Electricity
6) Water Supply	6) Gas, fuel
7) Storage/warehousing	
8) Repair.	

Ref:1) Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy

2) Basic statistics relating to Indian Economy Vol.2

3) "CMIE" Incentives offered for No Industry districts and backward areas" Dept of Industrial Development, Govt.of India, May 1983.

4) Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra, Directorate of Statistics and Economics.

5) Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra, Maharashtra Economic Development Council Bombay.1976.

The location Quotient of some subsidiary industries in 1981.

Cotton Textile	.20
Woollen Silk Textile	0.15
Cotton product	.18
Wood Furniture	.19
Paper, Printing	.24
Rubber, Plastic, Petrol	.21
Metal product	.25
electricity	.13
Gas	.19
Repair	.22

It can be said that these industries can be dispersed in the district, whenever, suitable resources (human, natural) are found.

Some industries have become growth centres and have established linkages.

Entrepreneurs generally move towards locations which are close to the existing agglomerations of industries. The main reason for such tendencies to move towards such growth centres in the present criterion for selection ¹ of location. The area for grant of aid has been identified as a district.

The seminar on industrial development organised by IDBI in 1980 brought some points, which explain the reasons, of entrepreneurs getting attracted towards certain growth centres. They are easy availability of water supply, electricity, commercial and communication facilities with important industrial centres, trained workers, marketing centres within the reasonable distance, local raw materials, social amenities,

housing, and foot-loose industrial labour. Besides this Government departments/offices are to be accessible. The entrepreneurs prefer locations in fairly large urban centres where industries are allowed to congregate in a location.

According to the committee existing urban centres with a population of 50,000 or more (as per the 1971/census) will have quite an amount of necessary infrastructure.

In Kolhapur District Small Scale units predominate. These units together with Large Scale units and artisan industries show concentration in, Hatkanangle and Shirol taluka. It can be said that industries of all types and sizes have concentrated/agglomerated in Triangular region of Kolhapur-Ichalkaranji and Jaysingpur growth centres. In recent times also with the direction, incentives or guidance given by D.I.C. a number of industries will be set up in new industrial areas/estates set up at some distance away from these centres as mentioned earlier.

It has been said always that industries should be set up in backward areas. But a number of issues has to be considered. The conditions which do not attract entrepreneurs locate their units in such areas are generally found in the backward areas in Kolhapur District. Prohibitive infrastructural facilities and non-availability of other conditions are important obstacles in the way of taking industries to backward areas.

BACKWARD TALUKAS IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT:

In earlier chapter the backward areas viz. Chandgad,

Ajara, Bhudargad, Radhanagari, Bavada and Shahuwadi have been mentioned. These areas have been identified according to the indicators of developments.

According to the committee the eligible centres for dispersal should be based on certain criteria. They are

- i) They should have an urban centre with a population of 50,000 or more as per the 1971 census.
- ii) They should have less than 10,000 workers in non-household manufacturing as per the 1971 census and
- iii) They should not be near existing centres.

If ^{2/}this criteria is to be applied to the taluka in Kolhapur District, it is found that according to 1971 census, except karveer, Hatkanangle, other talukas had urban population of less than 50,000, But in eighties it has been found that Kagal, Shirol, has come up gradually and Kagal and Gadhinglaj are coming up slowly.

The industrial dispersal has been caused due to the agro-based industries which, have again been responsible for setting up horizontal and vertical as well as forward and backward linkages in the regions around them. Besides this, engineering industry has flourished eventhough it has to depend on outside market for raw materials (pig iron etc) and sales. It developed in Kolhapur District because of availabilities of all facilities and it has established inter-industry linkages and feeding ancillaries.

In the remaining talukas the costs of infrastructural facilities exp. electricity are prohibitive, due to hilly and

" inaccessible terrain the number of villages in Chandgad, Radhanagari, Bavada and Shahuwadi tahsil was much less...."

(Page 28, socio-economic Review and D.S.A. of Kolhapur District 1980-81) Without electricity and all weather roads industries can-not be located. These talukas do not have urban centres.

CLUSTER APPROACH:

Growth centres can not be set up in the backward talukas. But foot-loose industries or industries with location - quotient of less than one can be set up in such talukas in small/cottage industries sector. For this purpose a group of villages, which are close to each other which can become viable in due course of time can be considered for the development of industries, (small/cottage) which will use local craftsmanship raw material, market etc. Along with this if men of effective leadership and organising abilities are available to guide-the rural population a minimum threshold of experienced population will be available to disperse small/cottage industries.

On the whole it is seen that there are less possibilities of industrial dispersal through large scale units on intra-district level in Kolhapur District. But there is no difficulty in industrial dispersal through small/cottage industries in the remaining regions.

PROSPECTS FOR INDUSTRIAL DISPERSAL:

Four types of industries can be developed and located in different parts of the district. They are ;

- 1) Demand based industries,
- 2) Resource based industries,
- 3) Skill based industries and
- 4) Other industries including ancillary type of industries.

The demand based industries will meet the needs of agriculturists as well as common men. The products include tractor-trailors, agricultural implements, R.C.C. spun-pipes and plastic products, hair-brushes etc.

The resource-based industries will use agricultural products grown in some of the important talukas e.g. "The South-West talukas of the district viz Gadhinglaj, Ajara, Chandgad and some parts of Kagal and Bhudargad talukas are chilly and Turmeric growing areas and these two crops yield quality chilly and turmeric powder and hence there is increasing demand for setting-up few units in the talukas, The Western and Southern parts of the district are rich in forest resources and hence due to availability of raw-materials, there is scope for wood-cutting and wood-work industries producing wooden doors window furniture items etc.

Artisan industries such as brick-making, pottery, tiles manufacturing, Bee-Keeping and sericulture have wide scope in Ajara, Chandgad, Bhudargad and Radhanagari Talukas of the district, There is scope for confectionary and bakery products based on sugar and jaggery. There are 12 sugar factories and large number of units are engaged in production of Jaggery.

In the eastern in production of Jaggery. In the eastern part tobacco and paddy cultivation are important resources, which may be used for manufacture of Zards and Poha.

Skill-based industry has flourished in Kolhapur District in the form of Engineering Industry, Leather Industry, along with manufacture of silver-art-wear and Ornaments in Kolhapur and Hupari area.

The possibilities of industrial dispersal through some of the resource-based industries, in some of the backward talukas.

GADHINGLAJ : 1) Agro-based industries

2) Chully powder

3) Powerloom industry

AJARA :

1) Powerloom Industry

2) Sericulture industry

3) Bee-keeping (through K.V.I.B.programme)

4) Mangalore Tiles

5) Rice Mills.

CHANDGAD :

1) Aluminium based industry

2) Cashew processing

3) Clay Products viz Mangalore Tiles

RADHANAGARI:

1) Forest based industries

viz. Saw Mills, Gray Boards

2) Mangalore Tiles

3) Burnt bricks

SHAHUWADI :

- 1) Forest based industries viz saw mill
- 2) Lemon grass oil
- 3) Vitromilla grass oil

BHUDARGAD:

- 1) Agro-based industry viz Rice-Mills,
Poha.

KAGAL:

- 1) Powerloom
- 2) Plastic packaging material
- 3) Engineering jobbing unit

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