

CHAPTER - I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ICHALKARANJI MUNICIPALITY AND ITS INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

C H A P T E R - I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ICHALKARANJI MUNICIPALITY AND ITS INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

1.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF MUNICIPALITY AT ICHALKARANJI

1.1.1 INTRODUCTION :

The second important local self Government institution after municipal corporation is municipality. Today there are municipalities for towns in every state. Establishment of municipality depends upon the area of the state, urbanisation, population etc. Establishment of municipality is done according to the respective state governments municipality Act. Most of the Acts were passed during the British period, mainly during 1920-30.

"The local government means authority to determine and execute measures within a restricted area inside and smaller than the whole government. The variant local self government is important for its emphasis upon the freedom of the locality to decide and act."¹

1.1.2 CRITERIA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MUNICIPALITY :

The establishment of a municipality in a particular city mostly depends upon the population and income of that city. But in every state this proportion differs. In Bihar and Orissa the minimum population is 5,000, in Maharashtra 10,000 and in Gujrath 30,000. This proportion differs because of income of that city. If the population of the city is lower than the

proportion and the income is high, in this respect municipality must be established at that place for providing better amenities to the residents.

Briefly, for establishment of municipality the following requirements must be fulfilled.

1. The population of a concerned town must be more than 5,000.
- 2 The occupation of the 3/4th population must be other than agriculture.
3. Generally the population covered by the town must be nearly 1,000 per square mile.
4. Even after the above requirements are fulfilled the state Government may not establish a municipality. Thus it is the State Government, which ultimately decides whether municipality is to be established or not.

Municipal Council for Ichalkaranji town was established in 1893 by the then Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade on the pattern of Kolhapur City.² At this time the Kolhapur standing legislative committee and Kolhapur Council of Administration framed acts for the municipality. The Bombay Government sanctioned these acts. These acts were applied to Kolhapur Municipality. By making minor changes in these acts all these were applied to Ichalkaranji Municipality on August 21, in 1893, by the order of Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade(Jahagirdar).

In this way the opening of Ichalkaranji Municipality was done on 1st September, 1893. The population of Ichalkaranji was about 7,000 in 1883.

The municipality was administered by the selected or nominated members of the Government upto 1927. The Chairman of municipality was also selected by the state government.

In this period for local self government the election nomination Scheme was adopted by Babasaheb for smooth functioning of Ichalkaranji Municipality. By this scheme Ichalkaranji was divided into nine wards and by combining 3 wards they formed 3 constituencies. Three members from each constituency were elected. The State Government appointed remaining nine members. The managing committee chairman was elected from the members elected from the three constituencies.

In the year 1941 Kolhapur Municipal Act was applied to Ichalkaranji Municipality and then it became " City Municipality".

Administration of a municipality by elected members was started in 1945, and this significantly contributed to the development of Ichalkaranji Municipality.

On January 21, 1947 it became a borough Municipality. This historical change improved working of municipality and the grade of municipality.

Maharashtra State was formed on 1st May 1960. Soon after Government of Maharashtra introduced Maharashtra Municipalities

Act, which governs the working of the municipal bodies. Article 4 of this Act classifies the municipalities in to three categories, on the basis of population. The following are the classes of municipalities.

1. "A" GRADE MUNICIPALITY

The population of this type of municipality must be more than 50,000. The elected members must be more than 30, for the population above 50,000 one additional member is elected for 5,000 population. But the total number of members of the municipal councillors should be above 50.

2. "B" GRADE MUNICIPALITY :

The population of this type of municipality must be more than 20,000. For excess population after 20,000 one member per 3,000 population is elected. The minimum total number of members must be 20.

3. "C" GRADE MUNICIPALITY :

The population of this type of municipality must be more than 10,000. For excess population after 10,000 one member per 2,000 population is elected. The minimum total number of members must be 15.

Now - a -days the population of Ichalkaranji City is 1,50,000. The total number of Ichalkaranji Municipality is 62. There are 57 wards in Ichalkaranji, from every ward one member is elected and remaining 5 members are coopted by the elected members of Ichalkaranji Municipality. Therefore, Ichalkaranji Municipality

is under "A" Grade. The president and Vice President are elected of from 57 members who are elected from the 57 wards.

1.2 INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF ICHALKARANJI IN BRIEF :

The two sectors, agriculture and Industry, are complementary and interdependant but these two sectors are not alternatives for each other. Especially in underdeveloped economies, where the agricultural yield is low, there is no conflict between agricultural and Industrial development. Kuznets argued that a marked rise in productivity per workers in agriculture is a precondition of the industrial revolution in any part of the world."³ Though industrialisation offers many advantages, it has to be supported by a strong agricultural base.

In the history of powerloom industry the role played by Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade is significantly very important. The magic behind the development of Ichalkaranji town is the powerloom Industry. The development of powerloom Industry had given economic stability to the Ichalkaranji Municipality.

The policy adopted by the Jahagirdar was mainly responsible for the growth of powerloom industry in Ichalkaranji.

In 1895 Report on Industrial situation of Kolhapur District was published by Shri. B.P.Modak. This report has given weightage to the said powerloom policy. It was remarked in his report that

for establishment of industrial centres population, natural resources, raw material, transport, electricity, skilled labours and expanding market are essential. In addition to the above factors the industry of the Ichalkaranji City, developed due to the foresight of Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade.

Shri. Vitthalraoji Datar came forward and he established lock factory in the year 1902 and in 1904 he started the first powerloom unit in Ichalkaranji. This was the beginning of the history of powerloom industry of Ichalkaranji. The base of the industrial revolution of Ichalkaranji was laid by Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade.

The powerloom industry had played an important role in the revenue of municipality. At the same time Shri. Balwantraoji Marathe, Balkrishna Sangale, Bugad came forward for settingup powerloom unit in Ichalkaranji.

Finance is the key factor for every industry. This need was met by Rupchand Shethji by starting Nihalchand Jethiram Pedhi. This pedhi supplies cotton yarn on reasonable basis. This had also helped the industrial revolution of Ichalkaranji.

The Ichalkaranji Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. was established in 1930. This has also helped the industrial development and the development of Ichalkaranji town. This has created cooperative credit movement in Ichalkaranji. After this is a large number of cooperative institutions and societies were established in Ichalkaranji.

The industrial development of Ichalkaranji is divided into three stages.

1. Initial stage 1893-1904.
- 2 Industrial stage 1804-1927.
- 3 Developed stage 1928 to onwards.

The basis for industrialisation of Ichalkaranji was made in the initial stage. In this stage condition for settingup industries were created by the Jahagirdar and other industrialists who supported the policy of the Jahagirdar.

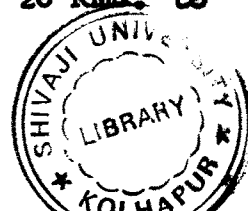
The second stage of settingup of industries is significantly very important. In the stage all the factors which lead to industrialization were supplied by the industrial policy of Jahagirdar. A number of powerloom factories were established in this period.

In the third stage of industrialization Ichalkaranji became popularly known as "Manchester of Maharashtra."^{2,4}

1.3 INDUSTRIALISATION OF ICHALKARANJI :

Ichalkaranji is an important town in Maharashtra State. The town has developed into a prosperous textile centre popularly known as "Manchester of Maharashtra."

It is situated on latitude 16°-40' north and on logitude 74°-32' east. The city lies on the left bank of the river Panchganga about 1.6 K.m. to the north of the river. It is about 29 K.M. to the South East of the Kolhapur City and 26 Kms. to



the South West of the Sangli City. Three roads branching from Kolhapur Sangli road enter the town. From west and other two the north, from the South Ichalkaranji is approached by road running from Nipani and Chikkodi town of Karnataka State. Hatkanangale is the nearest railway station for Ichalkaranji situated towards the north at a distance of 9.6 Kms.

The total area under the Jurisdiction of the municipal council is 2,038 hectares. The town being situated in the rain shadow region is comparatively dry and has a moderate rainfall. The range of temperature between the maximum and minimum is comparatively small. The maximum temperature in hot season is 40°C and the minimum temperature in cold season rarely falls below 10°C.

Ichalkaranji is the manchester of Maharashtra. It is a town of nearly 1.50 lakh people situated in Western Maharashtra in the Kolhapur District. The growth of industry in Ichalkaranji is indicated by concentration of industrial labour, employed on various jobs mining, construction, trade and commerce, transport and in household industry.

Ichalkaranji is known for its industry which basically is a small scale industry. In this sector thousands of new and small entrepreneurs have come up in rural areas. Majority of powerloom owners are from the traditional weavers community.

Powerloom in Ichalkaranji have grown very rapidly at present there are 120 sizing units, some machine processing houses, 15 hand processes and 4 spinning mills. About 800 traders are busy in purchase and sale of yarn and cloth. A number of cooperative institutions and banks are busy financing the industry. The powerloom weavers cooperative association is the representative of these bodies and has lent helping hand to the expanding industry.

The roads are crowded with bullock carts carrying "Beams" back and forth. Beams are made up of 6 or 7 foot long thick rod with two heavy 2 1/2 foot diameter iron wheels at the two ends. The rod is wrapped around with thread, and this huge bobbin is designated "Beam" or much more commonaly 'bimbo'!

All the streets are busy on both sides there are shops with names like Aparna Textile, Rajkumar Textile, Swadeshi Textile and a whole lot of "Trading companies". Most of the shops have just one room, a bunch of "beams" before it, the owner inside on the telephone and the 'accountant' at a low desk in the corner, with his head down, writing in his books. Allover, wherever, one can see, there are huge stacks of a sort of yellowish coloured cloth. In between one comes across a "Mill Stores" that supply various spareparts and other odds and ends needed for the repair and maintenance of powerlooms. And small odd shops with hand written signs, looms repaired here, so and so jobbers. The jobber

is a loom mechanic and one of the most important persons around this town.⁵

Powerloom industry in Maharashtra is a continuously expanding industry. Bombay, Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Solapur and Ichalkaranji are some of the important centres of this industry. Powerloom industry is basically a small scale or cottage industry, mostly situated in the rural areas of the country. It consists of units having four or fewer number of looms. The most of the powerloom owners, the handloom owners of yester years run looms as a way of their life rather than a commercial proposition in the strict sense of the term. Because of this sector thousands of new and small entrepreneurs have come up in rural areas of our country. The rapid growth of the sector during the past three decades has helped achieve many socio-economic goals of our planning. It is with this growth, that the rural areas have learnt the first lessons of industrilisation.

The economic betterment brought about by the growth of the powerlooms has transformed small and insignificant villages into busy commercial centres. The growth of the industry had an ideal 'ripple effect' on the development in the other fields of economy, such as, transport, banking, small scale manufacturing industries, small traders, communication etc. The industry offers ready work to all who are ready to work and hence, it is pertinent to note that, the number of beggars is significantly

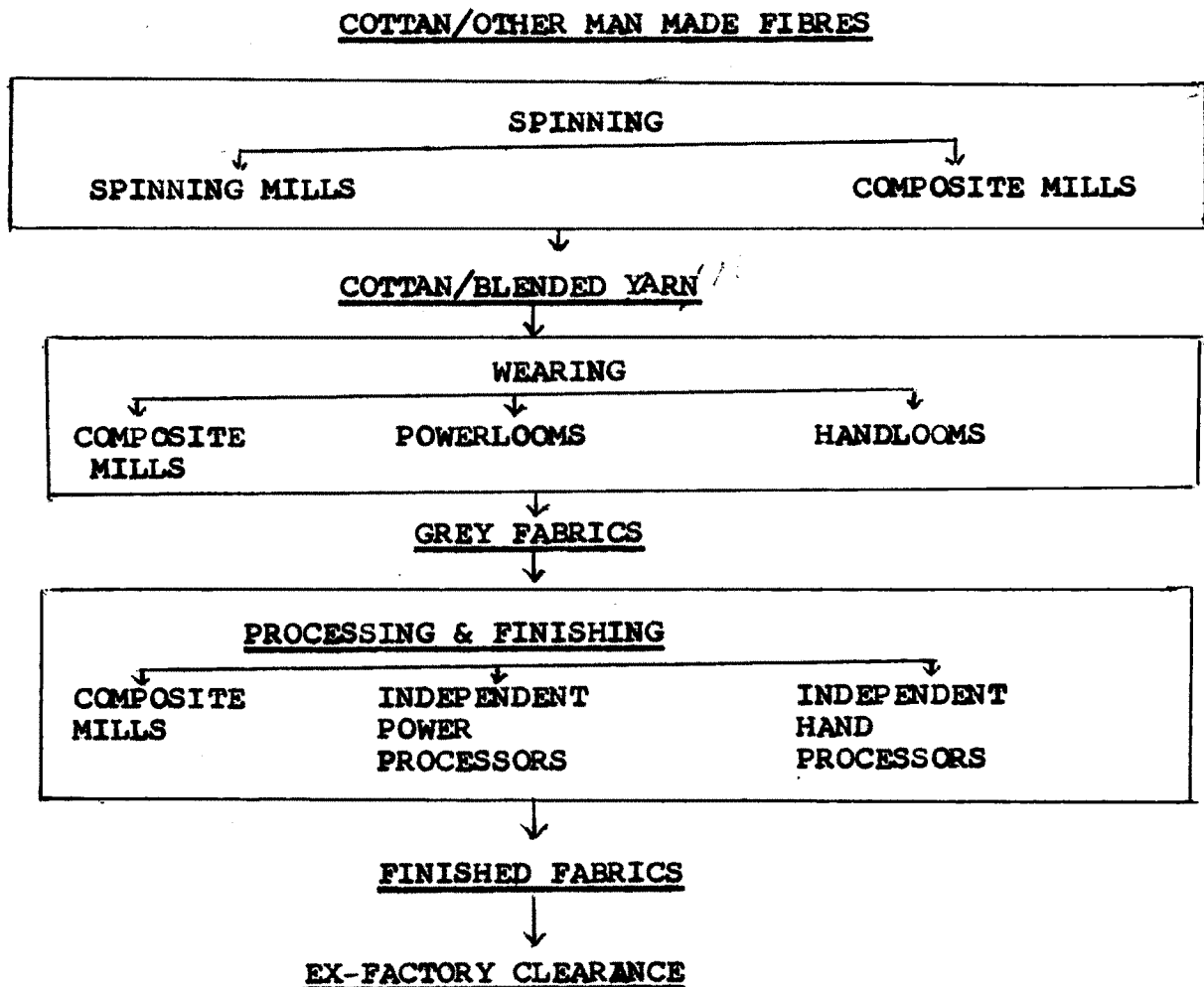
smaller in the powerloom centres as compared to their number in the other towns and cities.

The powerloom industry is growing because the looms of the mill are ultimately taken out to the powerloom sector. And they are called 'powerlooms! The real businessmen here are really the Agents pedhiwalls and mill owners. The owners of powerloom are not really the owners. Because what they do is only job work. Majority of them bring ready sized beams and return back the cloth, just getting labour charges.

The powerloom industry is growing fast. We therefore, cannot say that there is no profit in it. The workers, however, do not get in proportion to their labour. Today in Ichalkaranji the 'kharchiwalla' powerloom owner gets 48 paise for 52 picks cloth per metre. The worker however get only 15 paise for 52 picks cloth per metre. The worker however get only 15 paise. The dhoti pair ultimately costing Rs. 50 has the workers share of only Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2. In composite mill the worker is given dearness allowance plus salary, and additional Rs. 20/- are spent on his other rights. But on a powerloom worker only Rs. 8/ to Rs. 10.00 are expended. The looms come out as powerlooms from closed mills because in the powerloom sector the production expenditure, specially on labour, is very less and hence high profitability. Therefore, the labour must be taken care of by the powerloom owners. As in the mills, labour is not united there are no

powerful organisations. Bonus, gratuity, insurance etc. have to be ultimately provided to workers. If they have to live a human life after working a full day. However, the powerloom owners themselves need a sound business situation. Where they themselves are not exploited by the trading companies and commission agents and yarn dealers as well.⁶

1.3.1 MANUFACTURING STAGES AND TYPES OF UNITS.:



1.3.2 FLows BETWEEN DIFFERENT SECTORS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY :

In order to locate the major avenues of evasion, it is necessary to understand the inter linkages among the different sectors of the textile industry and to identify the different point of levy. The manufacture of cotton cloth involves three main stages namely :

1. Spinning of yarn from cotton.
2. Weaving of the yarn into grey cloth and,
3. Processing and finishing of the grey cloth.

While spinning is done by spinning and composite mills, weaving into grey cloth is done by composite mills, powerlooms and handloom, processing and finishing of the fabrics is done by composite mills as well as independent processing units run either with the aid of power or steam or manually.

The direction of input output flows according to types of mills and the interlinkages among the different sector of the textile industry along with the points of levy of excise duty are shown in the chart. It is seen that the yarn produced in spinning mills is woven in composite mills, powerlooms as well as handloom. Similarly, the yarn produced in the composite mills is woven in handlooms and powerlooms besides composite mills themselves. Again all woven cloth can be processed in composite mills or independent processing units run either with the aid of power or steam or manually. It is thus seen that there is a two

way flow between the organised mill sector and the decentralised weaving and processing sector.⁷

1.3.3 SPINNING INDUSTRY :

Weavers in the decentralised textile industry were often exploited by private composite mills. By providing yarn inferior in quality and exorbitant in prices. But the solution to this problem was to establish yarn consumers (i.e. weavers) cooperative spinning mills. Accordingly local weavers organised and registered in the year 1960 a spinning mill namely, The Deccan Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. Success of this mill inspire it organisers to under take expansions and also encouraged other cooperators throughout the state is establish a number of such spinning mills at their places. So far as Ichalkaranji is concerned, three more spinning mills. Viz. The Kolhapur Zilha Shetkari Vinakari Sahakar Soot Girni, Ltd.; The Ichalkaranji Cooperative Spinning Mills, Ltd. The Nav Maharashtra Cooperative Spinning Mills, Ltd. sprung up in the years 1964, 1974 and 1986 respectively spindleges and production of local spinning mills together produce about 7.5 million Kgs. of yarn per annual. Their total installed spindlege capacity is 1,71,208. Both the mills have installed their licenced spindlege fully, where as with the installed capacity of 62,928 spindles. The Kolhapur Zilha Shetkari Vinakari Sahakari Soot Girni, Ltd., is short of its licenced capacity of 75,000 spindles. The establishment of the cooperative

spinning mills has on the one 'hand, filled at least to some extent an important gap in the industry and on the other hand, provided implies to the further growth of weaving activity in Ichalkaranji.

1.3.4 SIZING UNITS :

Special feature of the decentralised weaving industry is the horizontal integration of pre weaving (i.e. winding, warping and sizing) and post weaving (i.e. processing) activities. With the increase in the number of local powerlooms, such units extending preparatory and processing services have comeup. At present there are 63 sizing units. Recently a high speed sizing units has been started in the private sector.

1.3.5 PROCESSING HOUSES :

Cloth manufactured on looms required calendering bleaching, mercerzing and chemical processing before it is sold in the market. Such processing facilities were initially not available at this centre and in the absence of the same, weavers were deprived of certain benefits. Therefore, a processing plant equipped with calendering, bleaching, dyeing and mercerizing machines and modern equipment such as famalex stenter, screen printing etc; has been organised and started since 1965, under the same and style, The Yeshwant Cooperative Processors Ltd.

Of the 540 million, meters of cotton cloth annually produced, one third, that is about 180 million metres is processed in the

processing houses situated in and around Ichalkaranji. Bulk of processing is done by the Hand Processors. There are about 15 hand processors and 5 power processors of which 3 and 2 respectively are cooperative.⁸

TABLE NO.1.1

GROWTH OF POPULATION, ICHALKARANJI 1901-1984

| Year | Population of Ichalkaranji | Decade variation | Percentage of Growth rate per year |
|------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1901 | 12,920 | - | - |
| 1911 | 10,239 | - 2,681 | - 0.19 |
| 1921 | 10,240 | + 1 | 0.00 |
| 1931 | 11,904 | 1,664 | 1.62 |
| 1941 | 18,574 | 6,670 | 5.60 |
| 1951 | 27,423 | 8,849 | 4.76 |
| 1961 | 50,973 | 23,550 | 8.58 |
| 1971 | 87,731 | 36,758 | 7.21 |
| 1981 | 1,33,704 | 45,973 | 5.24 |
| 1984 | 1,50,000 | 16,296 | 3.04 |

SOURCE : 1) Census of India 1921, 1951, 1961, 1971.

2) The study of the powerloom workers in Ichalkaranji-
A.Y.Bedekar, P.No.12, 1984.

1.3.6; A very large proportion of India's population lives in rural areas. The Urban population in India, in 1901 constituted only 10.8 per cent of total population and in 1911 constituted only 10.3 per cent of total population which in 1981 had reached 23.3 per cent. The total population of Ichalkaranji decreased by -0.19 per cent during the 1901-1971 decade and slight change in 1911-1921. The population of Ichalkaranji increased after the year 1931. In 1931-1941 the population of Ichalkaranji increased by 6,670. After 1941, Ichalkaranji's population increased significantly by roughly 8,849; 23,550; 36,758; 45,973 during the 1941-1951, 1951-1961, 1961-1971, and 1971-1981 decade respectively. The growth of the population of Ichalkaranji during the 1981-1984 has been 16,296 which is a large increase. The relevant data is given in Table No. 1.1.

TABLE NO.1.2

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION, INDIA 1901-1981

| Year | Total Urban Population (in millions) | Percentage of Urban population to total population | Percentage growth of Urban population during the decade. |
|------|--|---|---|
| 1901 | 25.85 | 10.84 | - |
| 1911 | 25.94 | 10.29 | 0.3 |
| 1921 | 28.09 | 11.17 | 8.3 |
| 1931 | 33.46 | 11.99 | 19.1 |
| 1941 | 44.15 | 13.85 | 32.0 |
| 1951 | 62.44 | 17.29 | 41.4 |
| 1961 | 78.94 | 17.97 | 26.4 |
| 1971 | 109.10 | 19.90 | 38.2 |
| 1981 | 159.70 | 23.30 | 46.4 |

SOURCE : India's population problems : S.N.Agarwala P.No. 180
1985, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company, Limited New
Delhi.

1.3.7 The rate of Urban growth is an important index of the progress of the economy. The 1951 census revealed an unprecedented growth of towns and cities in India. Urban population, which in 1941 was 13.9 per cent of the total population increased to 17.3 per cent in 1951. Whereas the total population of India increased by 13.3 per cent during the 1941-1951 decade, the Urban population grew by 41.4 per cent the 1941-1951 decade, the Urban population grew by 41.4 per cent in the same period. It was thought at that time that the rate of urban growth in the 1951-1961 decade would be even faster, but the 1961 census figures came as a surprise to demographers and the policy makers. Where as the rate of growth of population for the 1951-1961 decade turned out to be 21.5 per cent the rate of urban growth was only 26.4 per cent without taking into account the definitional changes in the 1961 census and 34 per cent after considering definitional changes. During the 1951-1961 decade, the proportion of Urban population to the total population increased from 17.3 per cent to merely 18 per cent. During the 1961-1971 decade, the rate of growth of Urban population picked up a little and was 38.2 per cent and the proportion of the Urban population to the total increased from 18 to 20. The rate of urbanisation during the decade 1961-1971 cannot be considered high. During the 1971-1981 decade, the rate of growth urban population picked up further and was 46.4 per cent and the proportion of the urban population to the total increased from 20 to 23.3.

It is a truism that industrial development is associated with the growth of urbanisation. Some writers go so far as to assert that the acid test of development lies in the shift of population from the rural to the urban areas. During the first decade of the 20th century. India passed through a period of economic stagnation consequently, the extent of urbanization was very limited. Urban population which accounted for 10.8 per cent of total population in 1911 lazily crept to the figure of 13.9 per cent in 1941. The position of Ichalkaranji city in this respect during this period was more or less the same.

With a very liberal definition of the urban area, adopted in 1951, urban population became 17.6 per cent of total. In Ichalkaranji it was 4.76 per cent in 1951. Much of the increase therefore, was statistical. The 1961 census which made the definition a little more strict recorded a very small increase in urban population to 18.1 percent. It is also true that the process of industrialisation, initiated during the second plan could make little impact on the economy in terms of population shift to urban areas till 1961. Although the second and the third plans decided to make a big programme of industrialisation the plans emphasized the development of heavy and basic industries only.

The employment potential of these industries being limited, their growth did not lead to an absorption of labour from the rural to urban areas to such an extent as to have a marked impact

on the economy. The break out of hostilities with China in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1965 and the short recession accompanied by drought during 1966-1967, acted as obstacles to the progress of industrialisation one can, therefore, observe that the process of industrialisation, though started during the last decade, could not gather momentum.

Consequently the progress of urbanization was not marked. Coupled with this, a more rigorous definition of the urban area provided by 1971 census, suppressed whatever little urbanization had taken place.

The definition of "Urban" area adopted in 1971 census is as follows :

- a) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment or notified town area.
- b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria.
 - 1. A minimum population of 5,000.
 - 2. At least 75 percent of male working population is non agricultural.
 - 3. A density of population of at least 400 per Sq.Km.

The definition of "Urban Area" though very strict as compared to definition adopted in earlier censuses is still not very comparable with the definition of urban area provided in other countries. The percentage of urban population to total population in India was only 19.87 per cent in 1971.



Class 1st towns have been the seats of administrative and general economic activity. Industry, transport, trade and commerce, administrative and liberal services have been concentrated in them, This explains the increasing concentration of Urban Population in this size class.

Two reasons, can be attributed to the shift of population from rural to urban areas.

1. Natural increase of urban population.
2. Net migration from the rural areas. As India is passing through a period of high population growth the natural increase of population in the Urban areas is also quite high.

Urbanization in India during the nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth century was the result of the following factors.

1. Growth of railways meant the diversion of trade through important stations. The development of railways was necessitated in India either to meet the need of administration or to collect goods and raw materials at important commercial centres from export.
2. Widespread occurrence of famines during the 19th century meant large scale agricultural unemployment. As there was no work in the rural areas, the population was driven by economic forces to seek employment in towns.

3. The creation of a class of landless labourers also helped to promote urbanisation.
4. The tendency of the wealthy landlords to settle in urban areas because city life offers certain attractions which are non existent in rural area also helped urbanization.
5. The establishment of new industries or the expansion of old industries also results in the absorption of the rural labour force in urban areas.⁹

TABLE NO.1,3

NO.OF WAGE EARNERS IN POWERLOOM INDUSTRY

| Sr.No. | Particulars | 1981 | 1984 |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1. | Weavers | 30,000 | 45,000 |
| 2. | Badli weavers & apprentices | 3,000 | 4,500 |
| 3 | Prin winders | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| 4 | Jobbers | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| 5 | Filling in workers | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| 6 | Cone and mere yarn winders | 1,100 | 1,460 |
| 7 | Folders and clerks | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| 8 | Coolies | 600 | 800 |
| Total | | 46,700 | 67,760 |

SOURCE : The Ichalkaranji Powerloom Weavers Cooperative

Association Ltd. Ichalkaranji. 23rd and 24th May 1981.

1.3.8 : Table No. 1.3 shows that, the number of weavers increased by 15,000 during the year 1981-1984 respectively. The number of Badli weavers and apprentices was increased by 1,500 during the period 1981-1984. The numbers of printers winders, jobbers, filling in workers, Folders and clerks were increased by 1,000 during the period 1981-1984. The number of cone and mere yarn winders wentup by 360 during the same period. Even the number of coolies wentup by 200 during the same period.

TABLE NO.1.4
GESTATION PERIOD OF THE SPINNING MILLS OF ICHALKARANJI

| Name of the Mill | Date of Registration | Date of commencing | Gestation period in months. |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Deccan Coop. Spinning Mill Ltd. | 3.12.1960 | 18.12.1962 | 24 |
| 2. Kolhapur Zilla shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. | 17.8.1964 | 6. 7.1968 | 47 |
| 3. The Ichalkaranji Coop.Spinning Mill Ltd. | 18.6.1974 | 9.9.1977 | 39 |

SOURCE : Annual Reports of the Spinning Mills.

1.3.9 : From the table No. 1.4 it becomes clear that the average gestation period of the spinning mills located in Ichalkaranji is around 37 months roughly 3 years.

TABLE NO.1.5

SPINDLEGE AND PRODUCTION OF THE LOCAL COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS
OF ICHALKARANJI (1980)

| Name | Year of Registration | Licenced (spindles) | Installed (spindles) | 1980 production (in Kg.) |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The Deccan Co-op. Spinning Mill Ltd. | 1960 | 79,552 | 79,552 | 32,01,810 |
| Kolhapur Zilla Shetakari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. | 1964 | 75,000 | 62,928 | 22,03,204 |
| The Ichalkaranji Co-op.Spinning Mills Ltd. | 1978 | 28,728 | 28,728 | 21,87,562 |
| Total | | 1,83,280 | 1,71,208 | 75,92,576 |

SOURCE : Annual Reports of the Spinning Mills and Production Registers(1979-1980)

1.3.10: It is seen from Table No. 1.5 that the total spindlege of co-op.spinning mills located in Ichalkaranji in 1980 was 1,71,208 and production of yarn was 75,92,576 Kilograms. It is also seen that Deccan Cooperative Spinning Mill Ltd. and Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girani Ltd. have more or less the same spindlege though there is significant difference in their production.

Moreover, the Ichalkaranji cooperative spinning mill Ltd. despite its considerably lower spindlege, has a significantly larger production.

TABLE NO. 1.6

SPINNING

| Sr. No. | Name of the Spinning Mill | No. of Workers | | | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
| 1. | The Deccan Coop. Spinning Mill Ltd. | 1285 | 1342 | 1328 | 1353 | 1438 | 1459 | 1533 |
| 2. | Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. | 1336 | 1498 | 1510 | 1592 | 1633 | 1727 | - |
| 3. | The Ichalkaranji Coop. Spinning Mill Ltd. | 950 | 1185 | 1068 | 1196 | 1280 | 1376 | 1326 |
| 4. | Nav Maharashtra Sut Girni Sajani | - | - | - | - | 153 | 285 | 370 |

Source : Government Factory Act Office (Factory Inspector Kolhapur)

13.11; Table No. 1.6 gives, information regarding workers in various cooperative spinning mills in Ichalkaranji. In 1982, 1285 workers were working in the Deccan Cooperative Spinning Mill Ltd. Ichalkaranji and in 1988, in the same unit the number of workers went up to 1553. In the Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. Ichalkaranji the number of workers increased from 1336 to 1727 in the same period. In the Ichalkaranji Cooperative Spinning Mill Ltd. Ichalkaranji the number of workers went up to 1326 from 950 and in Nav Maharashtra Soot Girni Ltd. Sajani the number of workers increased from 153 to 370. The total number of workers

in all the spinning mills increased from 3571 to 4847 during 1982 to 1988.

TABLE NO.1.7

NO.OF WAGE EARNERS IN SIZING PROCESSING, TEXTILE UNITS

| Sr. No. | Category | Y E A R | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
| 1. | No.of sizing units | 78 | 92 | 93 | 89 | 84 |
| | No.of workers | 803 | 848 | 1016 | 830 | 685 |
| 2. | No.of process units | 14 | 16 | 21 | 13 | 15 |
| | No.of workers | 1110 | 1263 | 1867 | 1569 | 1674 |
| 3. | No.of Textile Units | 55 | 42 | 35 | 28 | 31 |
| | No.of workers | 515 | 385 | 338 | 348 | 548 |

SOURCE : Government Factory Act Office(Factory Inspector Kolhapur).

1.3.12 ; On the basis of data given in Table No. 1.7 we can make following observation. In 1982, 803 workers were working in 78 sizing units while in 1986, 685 workers were working in 84 sizing units. In 1982, 14 processing units accomodated 1110 workers. While in 1986, 15 processing units accomodated 1674 workers. In 1982, 515 workers were working in 55 textile units but in 1986 the number of textile units came down to 31 and the number of workers however, increased to 548.

TABLE NO.1.8

GROWTH OF LABOUR FORCE AT ICHALKARANJI

| Sr. No. | Category | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 |
|---------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. | Cultivators | 1,449 | 1,355 | 1,282 |
| 2. | Agricultural labour | 855 | 1,270 | 1,388 |
| 3. | Live stock forestry | 46 | 91 | - |
| 4. | Minning and Quarring | 781 | 88 | - |
| 5. | Household & other than household industry | 12,444 | 18,289 | 39,145 |
| 6. | Construction | 320 | 713 | - |
| 7. | Trade & Cmmmerce | 1,237 | 3,512 | - |
| 8. | Transport & Communication | 269 | 657 | - |
| 9. | Other services | 2,030 | 2,107 | - |
| Total workers | | 19,431 | 28,082 | 43,216 |

SOURCE : The study of the powerloom workers in Ichalkaranji
A.V.Bedekar. P.NO. 14, 1984.

1.3.13 : Data in Table No. 1.8 shows that, cultivators, Minning and Quarring fields have been neglected but the numbers of agricultural labour and that of household and other than household industry have gone up during the years under study the number of agricultural labourers increased by 415 during 1961-1971 and 1971-1981 and 118 respectively. In the same period, the number

of household and other than household industry labourers increased by 5,835 and 20,866 respectively. During 1961-1971 the number of live stock and forestry workers increased by 45, construction by 393, trade and commerce by 2,275, transport and communication by 388 and other services by 77. During 1961-1971 the total workers increased by 8,651 and during 1971-1981 the total workers increased by 15,134.

TABLE NO.1.9

LANGUAGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS

| Sr. No. | Mother Tongues | No.of workers. |
|---------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | Marathi | 90% |
| 2. | Kannada | 6% |
| 3. | Hindi/Urdu | 4% |
| Total | | 100% |

SOURCE : The study of the powerloom workers in Ichalkaranji;
A.V.Bedekar P.No. 34, 1984.

1.3.14: Data in Table No. 1.9 shows that, out of total number of workers 90% are Marathi speaking, 6% are Kannada speaking and remaining 4% are Urdu speaking.

TABLE NO.1.10

WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

| Sr.No. | Levels | No.of the workers |
|--------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Illiterate | 21% |
| 2. | Primary | 20% |
| 3. | Secondary | 32% |
| 4. | S.S.C. and above | 27% |
| Total | | 100% |

SOURCE : The study of the powerloom workers in Ichalkaranji;

A.Y.Bedekar, P.No. 36, 1984.

1.3.15; It is seen from table No. 1.10 Illiterate workers from 21% of the total workers. Those who received primary education form 20%, workers with Secondary education from 32%. The proportion of workers with S.S.C. or higher education form 27% of the total workers. Most of the workers (60%) in other words, are functionally well educated.

TABLE NO.1.11

PRESENT POSITION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF ICHALKARANJI

| Sr. No. | Categories of Unit | No.of the unit 1980 | No.of the Unit 1984 |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Powerlooms | 30000 | 45000 |
| 2. | Hand processors | 15 (3) | 16 (3) |
| 3. | Power processors | 5 (2) | 5 (2) |
| 4. | Cooperative Spinning mills | 3 | 3 |
| 5. | Sizing units | 63 | 93 |
| 6. | Cooperative Cloth marketing unit | 1 | 1 |

SOURCE : 1. A note on powerloom Industry of Ichalkaranji, 1980 published by Yeshwant Cooperative processors Ltd. Ichalkaranji. (2) Government Factory Act Office (Factory Inspector Kolhapur. (3) Govt. labour Office Ichalkaranji.

1.3.16: It is seen from table No. 1.11 that, the number of powerlooms has increased significantly from 30000 to 45000 within a period of 4 years. Similar rapid increase is seen in the case of sizing units. However, the numbers of processing units, spinning mills and cooperative cloth marketing did not show even a marginal increase.

TABLE NO.1,12
POWERLOOM INDUSTRY AT ICHALKARANJI

| Sr. No. | Particular | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1984 |
|---------|---|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1. | Population | 27,754 | 50,954 | 87,727 | 1,33,704 | 1,50,000 |
| 2. | No. of powerlooms | 2,000 | 8,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 45,000 |
| 3. | Investment in the looms (Rs. in crores) | 3 | 12 | 22.5 | 45 | 60 |

SOURCE : 1. The Ichalkaranji Powerloom weavers cooperative Association Ltd. Ichalkaranji.
2. A status Report on powerloom Industry of Ichalkaranji 1980 published by Yeshwant Cooperative processors Ltd. Ichalkaranji.

1.3.17 : Even a cursory glance at the data given in Table No. 1.12 gives us some important conclusions. The population of Ichalkaranji shows consistent rapid increase. More, interestingly, during the same period, the number of powerloom as well as the amount of investment in powerlooms, show much faster increase. It is an

indication or vigorous growth of Ichalkaranji.

1.3.18 : CONSUMPTION OF YARN : Table No. 1.13 Shows that

Annual consumption of yarn is nearly 45 millions Kg. The following table gives countwise yarn intake by the powerloom industry of Ichalkaranji (as on March 24th, 1980).

TABLE NO.1.13

CONSUMPTION OF YARN

| Sr. No. | Counts of Yarn Intake | Percentage |
|---------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. | 100s to 120s | 3% |
| 2. | 60s to 99s | 60% |
| 3. | 20s to 59s | 37% |
| Total | | 100% |

SOURCE : Office of the Ichalkaranji Powerloom weavers cooperative Association Ltd. Ichalkaranji.

It is seen that weaving industry of Ichalkaranji requires yarn mostly of count 60s to 99s and 20s to 59s. It rarely requires high counts of yarn, that is 100s to 120s.

TABLE NO.1.14

YARN CONSUMPTION

(Figures in Kgs.)

| Sr.No. | Particulars | 1980 | 1984 |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Monthly(@ 80 Kgs./looms) | 24,00,000 | 36,00,000 |
| 2. | Yearly | 2,88,00,000 | 4,32,00,000 |

SOURCE : The Ichalkaranji powerloom weavers cooperative Association Ltd. Ichalkaranji.

1.3.19 : Table No. 1.14 shows that, the position of monthly consumption of yarn in 1980 is 24,00,000 Kgs. and per loom consumption of yarn is 80 Kgs. per month. The present position of monthly consumption of yarn is 36,00,000 Kgs. in Ichalkaranji.

1.3.20 ; CLOTH PRODUCTION :

At present Ichalkaranji produces 50 meters of cloth per day per loom.

TABLE NO.1.15

CLOTH PRODUCTION

| Sr.No. | Particulars | 1980 | 1984 |
|--------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. | No.of powerloom 30000 X 50 meters in 1980 (50 meters per loom a day) | 1,50,000 Mtrs. - (per day production) | |
| 2. | No.of powerloom 45000 X 50 meters in 1984 (50 meters per loom a day) | - | 22,50,000 mtrs(per day production) |
| 3. | Production for 300 day only in every year | 450 millian mtrs. | 600 millian mtrs. |

SOURCE : The Ichalkaranji powerloom weavers cooperative Association Ltd. Ichalkaranji.

Table No. 1.15 shows that, looms are working only for 300 days a year for actual production of cloth. In the year 1980 the total production of cloth was 450 million meters and in 1984 cloth production was 600 million meters.

TABLE NO.1.16
VALUE OF PRODUCTION

| Sr.No. | Particular | 1980 | 1984 |
|--------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | FOY Year | Rs. 25 crores | Rs. 300 crores |
| 2. | Yarn cost in the above total value(%) | 70% | 70% |

SOURCE : The Ichalkaranji powerloom weavers cooperative Association Ltd. Ichalkaranji.

1.3.21: From the Table No. 1.16 it is seen that the value of the cloth produced in 1980, in Ichalkaranji was Rs. 225 crores. While the value of the yarn used for the cloth production was 70% of the cloth value. The value of the cloth produced in 1984 in Ichalkaranji was Rs. 300 crores. While the value of the yarn used for the cloth production was again 70% of the cloth value.

All these looms invariably work round the clock and manufacture cotton fabrics only. Dhoties, mulls, cambric are some of the common popular varieties produced from the count group of 44s, 60s and 80s of the cotton yarn. Special sorts are also manufactured from other count group but their proportion to the total production does not exceed 20%. This depends on the financial capacity of the concerned loom owners.

Every loom produces on an average 50 meters of cloth per day. Although Ichalkaranji accounts for only 10 per cent of the total

number of powerlooms in the country, it accounts for nearly 25% of the production of powerloom cloth. This is indicative of the fact that these powerlooms are better organised and more efficiently operated.

1.3.22 ; Table No. 1.17 shows that, there were 12 primary schools accomodating 4000 boys and 2500 girls in 1964. 143 Teachers were working in these 12 schools. In 1981 the number of primary school rose upto 46. The number of students went upto 21484 (boys 11064 and girls 10420) and the number of teachers went upto 301.

TABLE NO.1.17

GROWTH OF EDUCATION AT ICHALKARANJJI

| Year | No. of Primary Schools | Strength of Teachers | | Strength of Teachers | | Strength of Students | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | Trained | | Un-Trained | | T.G. | | T.L. | | Kumar | Kumari | Total |
| | | Gents | Ladies | Gents | Ladies | Gents | Ladies | Gents | Ladies | | | |
| 1964 | 12 | 85 | 37 | 9 | 12 | 94 | 49 | 143 | 4000 | 2500 | 65000 | |
| 1965 | 12 | 85 | 37 | 9 | 12 | 94 | 49 | 143 | 4029 | 2606 | 6635 | |
| 1966 | NA | 86 | 38 | 8 | 11 | 94 | 49 | 143 | 4812 | 3124 | 7936 | |
| 1967 | NA | 106 | 18 | 47 | 19 | 153 | 37 | 190 | 5239 | 3834 | 9037 | |
| 1968 | NA | 115 | 52 | 10 | 17 | 125 | 69 | 194 | 5601 | 4138 | 9739 | |
| 1969 | NA | 145 | 57 | 7 | 19 | 152 | 76 | 228 | 5986 | 4785 | 10771 | |
| 1970 | NA | 145 | 57 | 7 | 19 | 152 | 76 | 228 | -- | -- | -- | |
| 1975 | 46 | 287 | 163 | 1 | 8 | 288 | 171 | 459 | 8770 | 7679 | 16449 | |
| 1981 | NA | 295 | 221 | 5 | 7 | 301 | 228 | 529 | 11064 | 10420 | 21484 | |

NOTE : NA = Not available.; T.G. = Total Girl; T.L.= Total Ladies.

SOURCE : Education Department of the Ichalkaranji Municipality.

TABLE NO.1.18

INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF ICHALKARANJJI

| Sr.No. | Category | Y E A R | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | | | | | | | |
| Establishment Workers Establish Workers Establish Workers Establish Workers Establish Workers Establish Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Power looms | 9447 | 27655 | 9997 | 29497 | 10152 | 29867 | 10628 | 31520 | 10728 | 31820 | 11565 | 33248 | 10625 | 31820 |
| 2 | Rice Mills | 134 | 29 | 138 | 29 | 133 | 12 | 144 | 30 | 144 | 30 | 148 | 32 | 150 | 33 |
| 3 | Oil Mills | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 |
| 4 | Motor Transport | 36 | 96 | 40 | 100 | 40 | 100 | 46 | 110 | 46 | 110 | 51 | 118 | 51 | 118 |
| 5 | Leather Manufactures | 49 | 21 | 49 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 49 | 22 | 49 | 22 | 52 | 22 | 52 | 22 |
| 6 | Hotel/Restaurants eating houses etc. | 257 | 947 | 278 | 1035 | 336 | 1188 | 300 | 1071 | 300 | 1071 | 304 | 1120 | 319 | 1151 |
| 7 | Printing presses | 37 | 94 | 38 | 95 | 53 | 128 | 40 | 102 | 40 | 102 | 43 | 110 | 43 | 110 |
| 8 | Shops and commercial Establishments | 4733 | 2873 | 5186 | 2873 | 5780 | 3763 | 5699 | 3303 | 5699 | 3037 | 6392 | 3005 | 3427 | 3128 |
| 9 | Cinema Theaters | 7 | 74 | 8 | 93 | 10 | 107 | 7 | 81 | 7 | 81 | 8 | 91 | 8 | 91 |
| 10 | Plastic Industry | 8 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 9 | 26 |
| 11 | Hospitals | 94 | 103 | 96 | 105 | 127 | 155 | 99 | 111 | 99 | 111 | 103 | 113 | 103 | 113 |
| 12 | Automobile/Repairing workshop | 54 | 60 | 54 | 60 | 82 | 118 | 54 | 52 | 54 | 52 | 71 | 81 | 71 | 81 |
| 13 | Saw mills | 20 | 27 | 20 | 27 | 30 | 47 | 20 | 28 | 20 | 28 | 20 | 28 | 20 | 28 |
| 14 | Wooden furniture | 63 | 54 | 63 | 54 | 65 | 54 | 63 | 60 | 63 | 60 | 64 | 60 | 64 | 60 |
| 15 | Bakeries | 29 | 43 | 30 | 6 | 39 | 12 | 45 | 52 | 45 | 52 | 49 | 52 | 51 | 53 |
| 16 | Engineering Industries | 200 | 600 | 200 | 600 | 247 | 650 | 200 | 600 | 200 | 601 | 213 | 636 | 213 | 636 |
| 17 | Cloth Dying/ Bleaching | 200 | 247 | 200 | 247 | 200 | 247 | 200 | 247 | 200 | 248 | 202 | 256 | 202 | 256 |
| 18 | Laundry Industry | 205 | 85 | 205 | 85 | 217 | 87 | 205 | 85 | 205 | 85 | 205 | 85 | 207 | 87 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 20 | Readymade garments | 207 | 87 | 221 | 90 | 315 | 129 | 240 | 92 | 240 | 92 | 252 | 93 | 255 | 95 |
| | Tailoring Firms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Handloom Industry | 157 | 500 | 157 | 500 | 157 | 500 | 157 | 504 | 57 | 204 | 57 | 204 | 57 | 204 |

SOURCE : Government Labour Office Ichalkaranji.

1.3.23 : Table No. 1.18 above shows that, the number of powerlooms in the year 1982 was 9447 and the number of workers working in these units was 27655. The number of powerlooms became 10628 in 1985 and the workers employed 31520. In the year 1988 there were 10625 powerloom units employing 31820, workers.

In the year 1982 there were 138 rice mills with employment of 29. In 1988 there were 150 rice mills with an employment of 33 workers. In the year 1982 there were two oil mills with 9 workers. The position was the same in 1985 and also in 1988.

In 1982 there were 36 motor transports companies employing 96 workers. in the year 1988 there were 51 motor transport companies with 118 workers.

In the year 1982 the number of 49 leather units was 21 workers working in them. In the year 1985 the establishment were the same but there was increase in the workers from 21 to 22. In the year 1988 the establishments increased to 52 but the number of workers employed in them remained 22 only. In the year 1982 the number of hotels etc. was 257 employing 974 workers. In the year 1985 the number of such establishments increased to 300, employing 1071 workers. In the year 1988 there were 319 such establishments employing 1151 workers.

In the year 1982 there were 37 printing presses employing 94 workers. In the year 1988 there were 43 printing presses employing 110 workers. Shops and commercial establishments showed a rapid growth during 1982-1988. The number of such establishment

was 3427 which increased to 4733 in 1988. The employment in such establishments was 2873 workers in 1982 which increased to 3128 in 1988.

In the field of cinema houses there has been steady growth since 1982. In the year 1982 there were 7 cinema theaters and the number of workers employed in them was 74. In the year 1985 there was no change in the number of cinemas but the number of workers increased to 81. In the year 1988 there were 8 cinema theaters and the number of workers working in them became 91.

In the year 1982 there were 8 plastic manufacturing units the number of workers employed in them was 17. In the year 1985 the number of such establishments was the same but there was an increase in the number of workers from 17 to 19. In the year 1988 there were 9 plastic units and the workers employed in them became 26.

In the year 1982 there were 94 hospitals and the number of persons employed in them was 103. In the year 1985 the number of hospitals increased to 99 and 111 persons were employed in them. In the year 1988 the number of hospitals became 103 and 113 persons were employed in them.

There is a rapid growth in the transport related service units. In the year 1982 there were 54 establishments and the number of skilled workers was 60. In the year 1985 the number of establishment became 54 and the number of workers was 52.

In the year 1988 the number of units became 71 and the number of workers 81.

There has been no change in the number of saw mills since the 1982. In the year 1982 the number of establishment was 20 and the workers employed in them were 27. In the year 1988 the position is the same as 1982.

In the year 1982 there were 63 furniture units and the number of workers employed in them was 54. In the year 1985 there was no change in the number of these units. But the number of workers increased from 54 to 60. In the year 1988 there were 64 furniture units and the number of workers employed in them was 60.

In the year 1982 there were 29 bakeries and the number of workers employed in them 43. In the year 1985 there were 45 bakeries and the number of workers was 52. In the year 1988 there were 51 bakeries and the number of workers was 53.

In the year 1982 there were 200 engineering units and the number of workers employed in them was 600. In the year 1988 there were 213 establishments and the number of workers was 636.

In the year 1982 there were 200 dyeing and bleaching units and the number of workers was 247. This sector seems to be stagnant. In the year 1982 the number of laundries was 205 and the number of workers was 85. In the year 1988 there were 287 establishments and 87 persons were employed in them.

In the year 1982 there were 200 hair dressing saloons and the number of workers working in them was 50. In the year 1985 the number of such establishments was 211 and 52 persons were working in them. In the year 1988 there were 220 such establishments and the 60 persons were working in them.

In the year 1982 there were 207 tailoring and garment making units and the number of workers employed in them was 87. In the year 1988 the number of such establishments increased to 255 and the number of person employed in them became 95.

In the year 1982 the number of handloom units was 157 and the number of workers employed in them was 500. In the year 1985 the number of such establishments was same but the number of workers increased from 500 to 504. Due to the rapid growth in the powerloom units, there has been decrease in the handloom industry. This can be seen from the data for 1988 as there were only 57 handloom units and the number of workers working in them was 204 only.

TABLE NO.1.19

NUMBER OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS IN ICHALKARANJI

| Category | 1985-1986 | 1986-1987 | 1987-1988 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Domestic | 14,473 | 16,072 | 17,728 |
| Traders | 8,447 | 8,956 | 9,321 |
| Industries (LT) | 7,708 | 8,378 | 8,873 |
| Industries (HT) | 23 | 26 | 29 |

SOURCE : MSEB Ichalkaranji Branch Office.

TABLE NO.1.20

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY AND INCOME FROM THE SAME IN ICHALKARANJI

| Category | 1985-1986 | | 1986-1987 | | 1987-1988 | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Units (in MUS) | Income (in Lakhs) | Units (in MUS) | Income (in Lakhs) | Units (in MUS) | Income (in Lakhs) |
| Domestic | 8.911 | 41.97 | 9.76 | 45.39 | 11.625 | 65.54 |
| Traders | 10.588 | 75.56 | 11.48 | 86.38 | 11.349 | 107.70 |
| Industries (LT) | 90.248 | 434.00 | 100.55 | 528.16 | 90.063 | 560.74 |
| Industries (HT) | 82.248 | - | 92.87 | 796.19 | 97.267 | - |

SOURCE : MSEB Ichalkaranji Branch Office.

1.3.24 Tables 1.19 and 1.20 show that, in 1985-1986, 14473 consumers consumed 8.911 million units for household purpose which brought Rs. 41.97 lakhs to the electricity board. In 1987-1988 the number of consumers and the electricity units went upto 17728 and 11.625 million units bringing Rs. 65.54 lakhs as the income to MSEB.

In 1985-1986, 8447 traders consumed 10.588 million units and the electricity board got Rs. 75.76 lakh by way of income. In 1987-1988, the number of traders went up to 9321 and the consumption upto 11.349 million units. The electricity board got Rs. 107.70 lakhs by way of income.

In 1985-1986, 7708 LT* consumers from industry consumed 90.248 million electricity units and the electricity board got

* LT = Low tension.

Rs. 434 lakhs by way of income. In 1987-1988 the number of LT* consumers went upto 8873 and the consumption of the electricity was 90.063 million units. The electricity board got Rs. 560.74 lakhs by way of income.

In 1985-1986, 23 HT* consumers from the industry consumed 82.248 million electricity units. In 1986-1987 the number of HT* consumers went upto 26 and the electricity consumption upto 92.87 million units. This brought Rs. 796.19 lakhs to the electricity board as its income. In 1987-1988, the number of HT* consumers went upto 29 and the electricity consumption upto 97.267 million units.

LT* = Low tension
HT* = High tension.

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