

CHAPTER III

PRESENT POSITION OF LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRIES IN KOLHAPUR CITY

THE YEAR 1983-84

I) LEATHER INDUSTRY :

According to my survey of leather industries, there are in all 59 tanners' establishments in Kolhapur and nearly 1025 persons are engaged in them. Out of 1025 persons, female workers are 325 and male workers are 700. These establishments are situated in Jawahar Nagar area of Kolhapur i.e. in 'B' Ward. Due to lack of foresight about potentiality of this industry no land is reserved for undertaking new leather manufacturing units. Even the existing leather tanning zone in Jawahar Nagar was denoted as residential area in the corporation plan. But due to individual efforts the tanning zone was converted into an industrial tanning zone. Due to this conversion, now power is available in plenty.

Tanner : A person who manufactures leather from raw hides and skins is called a tanner. Generally the tanning work is carried out by Dhor Community.

Chamkar : A person who manufactures footwears from the leather is called a chamkar, or shoemaker, Generally the task of footwear-manufacture is carried out by Cobbler or Chambhar Community.

Thus, a hide or skin of an animal is the raw material of leather and leather is the raw material of footwear. Out of 59 tanning industries, 57 tanning industries are concerned with bag, tanning, one is concerned with pit tanning and remaining is deal with chemical tanning (Chrome Tanning) i.e. a small modernised unit of S.H.Vatkar and Company. Out of 57 bag tanneries, 8 tanneries are big tanneries and remaining 49 are of small and medium sizes. The premises are owned by the tanners for over three generations. Almost all tanneries consist of the outer part of the dwelling which is used as workshop where the business of scraping and smoothing the skins and hides is carried out, and an open space of about 4,000 to 5,000 Sq.feet where raw hides are processed and dried.

Raw hides and skins of buffaloes, oxen, cows, goats etc. are usually purchased from the Mahar, Mangs, and butchers, in the city, on the weekly bazar-day, and are, on

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large scale, imported from ~~the~~ slaughter-houses of Bombay, Belgaum, Hubli, Goa, Miraj, Ahmadabad, and Madras. Generally, raw hides are purchased at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-50 per Kg. or at Rs. 87-50 per piece. The other raw materials required are Babul Bark which is purchased at between Rs. 1-00 and Rs. 1-25 per Kg. Babul bark is available locally, it is also bought from the nearest villagers. Sometimes it is purchased from Solapur and Satara. On a weekly bazar-day i.e. on Sunday neighbouring villagers bring babul bark in their bullock carts to sell to tanners. They sell babul bark at Rs. 8 per cart. Generally, each bullock cart contains 400 kilogram babul bark. In 4 factories machinery is used to make powder of babul bark and myrobalan, and myrobalans at between Rs. 1-25 and Rs. 1-50 per kilogram and lime at ~~between~~ between Rs. 0-75 and Rs. 1-00 per kilogram. One chemical-modernised unit i.e. S.H. Vatkari and Co. purchases chemicals at higher rates from Bombay and Madras as well as, sometimes from foreign countries for their mechanical process. Small bag-tanneries process nearly 192 hides per annum, medium sized-tanneries process nearly 2400 hides per annum, large scale-bag-tanneries process nearly 14,400 ~~ka~~ hides per annum and chemical tannery processes nearly 6,00,000 hides per annum in Kolhapur.

Raw hides are processed into heavy leather in bag tanning industries over a period of 15 days and in pit tanning

over a period of six months. Pit tanning is being done by only one tanning industry named S.H.Vatkar and company. In pit tanning-process, pressed leather is manufactured. And in chemical/chrome tanning process, chrome leather is produced. One piece of hide is purchased at Rs.3-50 per Kg. From slaughter houses of Belgaum, Bombay, Hubli, Goa, Miraj etc. For the bag tanning of 20 hides the production cost comes as follows. It is generally found that the weight of raw hide is 25 kilo-grams. These twenty hides require lime at cost of Rs. 20 i.e. Re.1 per piece of hide. Then cost of transportation of 20 hides from slaughter houses comes Rs.10 i.e. paise fifty per piece and octroi duty on 20 pieces of hides is charged at Rs.10 i.e. paise fifty per piece. Two skilled workers do the lime work i.e. removing hair and fleshy parts from hide. They are paid Rs.3-50 per hide for this lime work. After this work, they do delimiting and finishing work. For this work they are paid Rs.1-50 per hide. Thus, totally they get Rs.100 for working in lime yard, against 20 hides lime work. In this lime yard cost of process comes to Rs.1890 for 20 hides, After finishing of hides, second process starts i.e. the hides are kept in pits for six days. After six days' operation, hides are withdrawn from pits and bags of hides are prepared. For stitching the bags of hides Ghaypat i.e. stitching thread is used. It costs Rs.12 for 20 hides. Myrobalans and babul barks are required for tanning. 10 kilograms - myrobalans

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and 30 kilograms babul-barks are required for tanning a piece of hide. The cost of myrobalans, thus, comes at Rs.100 and that of Babul bark at Rs.300 for 20 pieces. Female workers are engaged in making the powder of myrobalans and of babul bark. The wage of Re 0-75 per kilogram is paid to make powder of myrobalan and the same rate of wages i.e. Rs.0-75 is paid for formation of the powder of babul bark. Thus, the total wages are paid Rs.37-50 to female workers for 20 hides. In this second yard, watering-work is very important. Without water, a hide can never be transformed into a leather. In this second stage of process each hide is tied into a bag and hung-up with a stronger solution of babul bark and myrobalan water. 1000 litre water requires for 20 hides cost of watering comes at Rs.6-75 per piece and it costs at Rs.135 for tanning 20 hides. Minimum three workers are required to tan the hides in this second stage of process. They are paid Rs.6-25 per piece i.e. Rs.125 for 20 pieces. In this stage, hides are kept over a period of six days. On 12th or 13th day of tanning the tanned hides are withdrawn and are washed and dried in next three days, after this, the leather is stored, for storing, labour charges Rs. 20/- ~~are~~ paid. Thus a tanner gets 20 leather pieces. Now the total cost of production comes at Rs. 2,619-50. This is called heavy leather. In the local

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market a piece of heavy leather is sold at Rs.15 per kilogram. The tanner, thus, earns the net profit of Rs.1,130-50. In the first stage of process, the weight of a hide is nearly 25 kilograms and when it is completely transformed into leather, the weight of a piece leather comes only to 12-50 kilograms.

In pit tanning process, the first stage i.e. of liming is the same as the first stage of bag tanning. In the second stage instead of preparing bags of hides, hides are kept in big tanks with the stronger solution of babul bark and myrobalan water over a period of six months. In pit tanning, if a hide weighing 25 kilograms is to be tanned, after complete processing of tanning i.e. after a period of six months it will weigh nearly 20 kilograms. And it will fetch a price of Rs.18 per kilogram. Pit tanned leather is definitely superior to bag tanned leather.

According to Shri.Ramchandra Sonwane, 12 percent to 16 percent tannic acid is obtained from babul bark and 35 percent to 40 percent tannic acid is obtained from myrobalan. He says that wattle bark is a new finding of Africa. 60 percent to 80 percent tanning can be obtained from wattle bark extract. The wattle bark is available at a price of Rs.20 per kilogram.

A SMALL MODERNISED UNIT

During the year 1982-83, S.H.Vatkar and Company has exported chrome leather of Rs.5 lakhs approximately to America, Germany and ~~Canada~~ Canada. In the current year i.e. 1983-84, so far, they have exported chrome leather of Rs.1-50 lakhs approximately. They have to export their bulk production of chrome-leather to foreign countries, as there is no bulk-orders for their products locally. Chrome leather is produced in various colours, sizes, and milimetres. They supply their chrome leather as raw material to local footwear manufacturers. Local footwear manufacturers go to the door of this company to purchase the chrome leather. Vatkar Brothers have installed different modern machineries in their factory for the modern and brisk production. Their production rate is very fast, as their complete production process is exercised on automatic machineries. They provide an excellent quality chrome leather. The list of modern-machineries installed in their factory is given in the chapter - "Manufacturing Process of Tanning". This small modernised unit exports its chrome leather as raw materials for footwear-upper parts and for clothing and bags. They sell their chrome leather in international market at between Rs.5 and Rs.6-50 per Sq.foot. Shri.B.G.Kulkarni a Chemical engineer of S.H.Vatkar and Company, explained

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the chemical process of manufacture to me, which is given in the next chapter.

This modernised unit has also been running a pit tanning unit for the production of pressed ? leather. And, no doubt, Vatkar and Brothers do their hereditary occupation i.e. bag tanning on a very small scale. Presently, their total investment in factory building, raw material, machineries and stock of goods is nearly amounted to Rs.1-5 crores. Qualified technicians are not available locally as there are no training centres in Kolhapur and as such in Maharashtra State. Shri.Kulkarni, further added that they have imported 25 skilled workers from Madras to handle the machineries. At present, 105 workers are employed in their factory. Out of them, 25 are skilled, 30 are semi-skilled and 50 are unskilled. In most of the cases Central Leather Research Institute of Madras helps them in the matters such as financial assistance, and technical know how, etc. Vatkar and Company manufactures leather within two days by using basic chromium sulphate and sodium sulphate.

According to an estimate the availability of hides in the city is 50,000 pieces and of skins of Goat, Sheep and other small animals is 2,15,000. Whereas

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finishing capacity for hides is around 2.5 million. There is no industry in existence for finishing the skins of goats and sheeps in Kolhapur. Daily nearly 500 to 550 skins of goats and sheeps are sent to Madras. Tarwar bark is required for tanning the skins of goats and sheeps. Tarwar bark is available in plenty in Sholapur District.

It is pointed out that the Maharashtra Government is keen to help the Corporation and develop the industry in the state. The Corporation has also started selling centres in its head quarter as well as at Bandra, Dhule and Bhusawal. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has granted 10 acres of land to LIDCOM at Deonar to start a big project to provide residential-cum-working place to the 500 units at Dharavi. The estimated cost of this project Rs.4 crores. The project, if it is started, will provide employment to about 12,000 leather artisans and provide internal marketing for leather artisans.

The corporation has ~~xxx~~ started joint sector export oriented project at Aurangabad for processing of 4000 pieces of skins per day. The work on the project has already been started and it will cost about Re.1 crore.

Today therefore, light leather is not produced in Kolhapur. It is brought from Bombay at the price between Rs.30 and Rs.35 per kilogram for making the upper part of

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Kolhapuri and Kapsi Chappals. This is also called soft leather. It is manufactured from the skins of goats and sheeps. Previously it was available at the price between Rs.75 to Rs.80.

This tanning industry can not be run without ample water and electricity. Water is the basic requirement of this industry.

It is found that there is no uniformity of wages of workers engaged in this industry. Usually, the workers are paid on piece rate basis. In Vatkar and Company only, workers work on monthly salary basis. They are also provided with other amenities and bonus, gratuity etc.

TABLE X

Cost of tanning of 20 hides in 1983-84.

	Cost.	Per- centage to selling Price.	Per- centage to cost Price.
Cost of hides (20 pieces)	1750-00	46-66	66-80
Cost of Lime Re.1 per piece.	20-00	0-53	0-76
Labour for lime work @ Rs.3-50 Labour for Deliming and finishing. @ Rs.1-50			
For Two Workers. Rs.5-00	100-00	2-67	3-83
Transportation paise per piece.	10-00	0-27	0-38
Octroi Duty paise 50 per paise.	10-00	0-27	0-38
<u>COST OF LIME PROCESS I</u>	<u>1890-00</u>	<u>50-40</u>	<u>72-15</u>

	Cost. Rs. ps.	Percen- tage to selling price.	Percen- tage to cost price.
Myrobalan (Hirda) 10 Kgs. per piece. i.e. 10 X 20 pieces = 200 Kgs.			
200 X Rs.0-50 per Kg.	100-00	2-67	3-83
Babul Bark 30 Kgs. per piece i.e. 30 X 20 pieces = 600 Kgs.			
600 X Rs.0-50 per Kg.	300-00	8-00	11-45
Cost of Watering Labour Charges (Three Workers)	135-00	3-60	5-15
Rs.6-25 per piece.	135-00	3-33	4-77
Ghaypat i.e. stitching thread thread wages to female workers	12-00	0-32	0-46
For myrobalan Powder Rs. 18-75 For Babul Bark " <u>Rs. 18-75</u>	37-50	1-00	1-43
Storing finished leather.	20-00	0-53	0-76
COST OF PRODUCTION :	2,619-50	69-85	100-00
NET PROFIT.	1,130-50	30-15	43-16
Selling Price Rs.15 per Kg.	3,750-00	100-00	143-16

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TABLE XI

Approximate figures of annual leather production in Kolhapur city according to methods of tanning in the year 1983-84.

No.	Methods of Tanning.	Size of Tannery	Annual Production of Leather in pieces.
1)	Bag Tanning	Small	192
		Medium	2,400
		Large	14,400
2)	Pit Tanning	Small	400
3)	Chemical Tanning	Small	9,00,000
		Total ...	9,17,392

TABLE XII

Total number of Tanning industries in Kolhapur City in the year 1983-84.

Sr.No.	Type.	Small.	Big.	Total.
1)	Bag Tanning.	49	8	57
2)	Pit Tanning.	1	-	1
3)	Chemical/Chrome Tanning.	1	-	1
	Total Numbers ...	51	8	59

II) FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY :

Footwear establishments and
Footwear

As per my survey of footwear workers, / works there

are 2018 small, cottage and household footwear manufacturing units in the city and nearly 5500 persons are engaged in them. Out of 550 persons, female workers are 300 and male workers are 5200. These establishments are situated in all parts of Kolhapur City, but maximum number ^{of} units of is found in 'B' ward. Footwear repairers are approximately 250 to 300, who do not manufacture footwears. They sit by the sides of Roads. 50 of them have been provided with wooden cabins by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation on some specific terms and conditions. Out of 50 wooden cabins, 5 are in 'A' ward, 7 in 'B' ward, 13 in 'C' ward, 5 in 'D' ward, and 20 in 'E' ward. Each cobbler has to pay Rs.10/- per month towards the rent of wooden cabin to Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (as per the record of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation.) In footwear manufacturing work 80 to 85 percent persons are self employed. Out of 2018 units, 51 are in 'A' ward, 1593 in 'B' ward, 295 in 'C' ward, 37 in 'D' ward, and 42 in 'E' ward. There are nearly 190 Footwear shops in the city. Of these 28 are in 'A' ward, 26 in 'B' ward, 82 in 'C' ward, 20 in 'D' ward, and 34 in 'E' ward. And ancillary Material Shops are 8 in Kolhapur city. Of these 3 are in 'B' ward, 4 in 'C' ward and one in 'E' ward. 1395 persons are engaged in

footwear shops. Of these, female employees are 40 and male employees are 1355. In ancillary material establishments 17 persons are engaged. Of these 2 are female employees and 15 male employees. 90 percent footwear shops are owned and managed by chambhars. All footwear manufacturing units are run by chambhars only. All production is carried out manually by all chambhars. No sophisticated machineries are installed to produce footwears in Kolhapur. Hence Footwear Industry is purely Labour intensive in Kolhapur. In manufacture of footwear family members assist their artisans. Generally female members perform delicate works, that is to say to make uppers, and straps of footwears.

All these cottage manufacturing units manufacture all types of footwears such as shoes, Kolhapuri Kapsi, Special, Daryapuri, 6,8,12, Veni-Chappals, Jodhpuri Jode and sandles, lady's and gent's chappals. In all manufacturing units the production of footwears is varying between nearly 80 lakhs to 95 lakhs, pairs. In some units a small amount of repair work, in addition to the manufacture of footwears is done.

LIDCOM :

Leather Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Branch Kolhapur has been producing many types of chappals such as Kapasi, Chappal, Daryapuri Chappal, 6,8 and 12 Veni (braid) Chappals, Jodhpuri Jode etc.

LIDCOM, Kolhapur Branch purchases sole and upper leather of cow-calf, Buff-calf etc. from Government Tannery, Satara, and rarely it purchases in Local market i.e. particularly from S.H.Vatkar and Co. Recently it has opened a selling centre to sell their products at Khari Corner near S.M.Lohia High School. But now a days it is running its production and selling centres in heavy losses, due to so many reasons. One of the reasons affecting the production centre of corporation is that of heavy labour turnover. Today only 15 craftsmen are engaged in production centre i.e. under capacity of production centre. It exports Kolhapuri Chappals to Australia, U.S.A., Italy, Africa, and Arab Countries and it also sells in Bombay and Pune markets.

One artisan (chamkar, chambhar) is able to produce five pairs of chappals a day and sells them at about Rs.35 to Rs.40 to customers. Cost of production of one pair of special type of chappals in the year 1983 can be worked out as follows sole leather costing Rs.12, Banwar (it may of plastic or leather) costing Rs.4-5⁰⁰ upper leather with lining costing Rs.7-00, labour costing Rs.5-00, Nails, threads, glue etc. costing Rs.1-25 and other indirect expenses Rs.1-00 are required ~~basic~~ basically to manufacture a special type of chappal in Kolhapur. Thus the cost of chappal in Kolhapur. Thus the cost of production of a chappal comes to Rs.30-75. The shop-keeper has to incur. Establishment and other expenses Rs.2-00 as selling overheads.

Thus the total cost of chappal comes at Rs.32-75. Generally this pair of chappal is sold nearly at Rs.40-00. In this dealing the shop keeper earns the profit Rs.7-25.

If we take for granted the selling price as Rs.40/- the cost of production comes at 76-85 percent and total cost comes at 81-85, and ^{net profit comes at 18.15} percent. If the total cost Rs.32-75 is supposed as 100, it comprises the costs like 36-64 percent sole leather, 13-74 percent Banwar, 21-37 percent upper leather with lining, 15-27 percent labour, 3-82 percent nails, threads, glue etc. 3-05 percent other ~~indirect~~ indirect expenses and 6-11 percent establishment and other expenses. And if this chappal is sold at Rs.40-00 then the shopkeeper earns 22.14 percent net profit, above total cost. Thus it can roughly be seen that a shop keeper earns net profit at between 20 percent to 25 percent by selling a pair of chappal.

A pair of ordinary chappal is sold at between Rs.22 and Rs.30. The price of that of special chappal and sandal varies between Rs.35 and Rs.40 and Rs.37 and Rs.45 respectively while a pair of shoes with rubber sole, or wooden heel or leather sole costs anything between Rs.75 and Rs.125, or Rs.110 and Rs.200 or Rs.80 and Rs.110 respectively depending upon its size and the quality of leather used. A pair of Kolhapuri chappals is sold at between Rs.30 and Rs.35. While

a pair of kapasi chappals is sold at between Rs. 45 and Rs. 50. A pair of rubber sole chappal is sold at between Rs. 30 and Rs. 45, A pair of ordinary Lady's chappal is sold at between Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 and that of Lady's special chappal (Rubber sole) is sold at between Rs. 45 and Rs. 60 in Kolhapur city.

Artisans or charkars in Kolhapur city sell their products in local markets on wholesale basis to the agents who maintain their own shops. Some footwear establishments in Kolhapur city send their products to cities like Bombay and Pune through their agents and very few manufacturers and local agents export chappals to ~~the~~ the nations like America, Arab Countries, etc.

Artisans in Kolhapur are paid Rs. 4 to Rs. 6-50 for producing a pair of chappals. Now a days a complete pair of chappals is not manufactured by a single artisan. The work of making a pair of chappals or shoes is performed by two to three artisans. i.e. specialisation of work in footwear manufacture is created. A particular artisan performs the specific part of work again and again, for example making the upper parts of chappals or pesting a vanwat (Banwar) to sole or cutting the leather for sole etc. Due to specialisation in work an artisan can perform his work earlier and of good quality. The manufacturing work is being carried out by almost all artisans at their homes on contract basis. Artisans produce footweares and sell them to the agents and

to the shops at lower prices every week. An agent who is engaged in this occupation earns nearly Rs. 2000 per week.

Now-a-days there has been an increased tendency of the manufacturers of in Kolhapur Footwear Industry to use ~~XMDM~~ rubber for sole as substitute bottom materials to sole leather for the last 3 to 4 years. Rubber became an essential raw material of footwear industry. In footwear manufacture, plastics, ~~remis~~ are being used to a large extent. Plastic is available in varieties and colours. For bottoms a variety of new new products like plastics, rubber, wood, polyesterie and other • synthetic materials are being used. The upper can easily be fixed on these bottoms and quickly too.

To start this occupation, initial investment of Rs. 1250 is required to purchase the tools and equipments, other than the sewing machines and grinding machine. The initial investment in 8 establishments in the sample is between Rs. 600 and Rs. 850 each in 4 between Rs. 1250 and Rs. 1950 each, while in another 5 concerns (manufacturing and selling footwears) the capital invested is valued at between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 27,000. In the remaining three establishments it amounts to Rs. 28,000, Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. Nine establishments in the sample are formed to have borrowed between Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 30,000 each at the rate of between 10 and 15 percent per annum. Now financial

institutions and banks provide loans to the persons who wish to start this business at the rate of 12 to 18 percent interest p. a.

The raw materials required for the production of footwears are available locally. Footwear manufacturers purchase leathers from local tanners and on weekly bazar-day from sellers. Coloured, chrome and press^{ed} leathers are bought from S.H.Vatkar and company by almost all establishments including establishments in sample. Sole leather is bought at Rs.16-50 per Kg. Pressed leather and coloured leather are purchased at Rs.22-00 per Kg. and Rs.5-00 per square foot respectively. Sole leather of buffalow hide or bull-hide can also be purchased at Rs.100 per piece. While chrome leather is purchased at Rs.50 per Kg. P.U.C.Banwar (Coloured) is purchased at between Rs.6-50 and Rs.7-00 per square foot. 2' X 2' Banwar sheet of 2mm is available at Rs.16-00 and that of 3 mm medium quality and best quality are available at Rs.24-00 and Rs.33 respectively. Banwar means a piece of leather or plastic which is to be pasted on the upper part of the sole of footwear. Besides, 30" X 30" premoulded Rubber sheets are available in various sizes such as 4 mm., 5 mm., 6 mm. and 8 mm. 4 mm. rubber sheet costs Rs.35, 5 mm. Rs.38, 6 mm. Rs.44 and 8 mm. Rs.50. Rubber-solution costs Rs.180 for 5 litres. Boot polish boxes are purchased at between Rs.10 and Rs.15 per dozen. Boot polish brush can be purchased at between Rs.3-50 and Rs.4-50. The soft leather is not produced

in Kolhapur. Soft leather is manufactured from the skins of goats and sheep. The soft leather is used to make upper parts of footwear say, veni, and straps etc. It is imported from Bombay, at between Rs.30 and Rs.35 per kilogram. Previously it was imported at between Rs.75 and Rs.80.

To commence this occupation one^{may}/purchase the following tools and equipments. According to Shri Lohar the current prices of tools and equipments are as follows. a 4 inches thickish and uncut slab of stone is available at a price of Rs.25, a plank of "Gilani" or of 'Id' at between Rs.10 and Rs.12, a steel Rapi at between Rs.6 and Rs.25, 1.1/2 Kgs. Hasti at between Rs.28 and Rs.35, while 1/2 inch and 3/4 inch Aari is purchased at between Re.1-00 and Rs.1-25, and Rs.1-50 and Rs.1-75 respectively. A hollow pogar is available in various sizes such as number zero, number Two and Number five at between Rs.3-50 and Rs.4. On the other hand, Bhingari Pogar is available in 5 sizes at between Rs.25 and Rs.35. An anvil (Iyran) (weight 6 to 6.1/2 Kgs) is purchased at a price of Rs.45. 15 specimen of various designs of straps of footwears are available at Rs.10. Banwar patterns are available in 5 sizes i.e. 10.1/4 inches to 11.1/2 inches for gents and 3 sizes i.e. 9.1/2 inches to 10 inches for ladies at between Rs.10 and 15. A grubbing hoe ie. Khurpe is purchased at Rs.6. Tampas patti is available at between Rs.8 and Rs.10. Needle Aari is purchased at Rs.1-50. Dies in four types are bought at between Rs.3 and Rs.12.

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Number set for denoting a size of chappal in a number i.e. Number 1 to 10 is bought at Rs.12 per dozen. In addition to these tools and equipments ~~sewing~~ sewing machine and Grinder are required. Sewing machine is purchased at between Rs.3000 and Rs.6000. 1.1/2 H.P. Grinder is bought at between Rs.1200 and Rs.1700. Wooden heels are purchased at between Rs.3 and Rs.4 per dozen for lady's chappals or shoes. Full size wooden bottom is being purchased at between Rs. 6 and Rs.8 especially for a pair of sandle. Wooden heels and bottoms are not manufactured in Kolhapur city. These are brought from Nipani.

Generally a labourer or an artisan in this industry is paid at between Rs.4 and Rs.6-50 for manufacturing a pair of chappal. As I have already stated, a pair of chappal is manufactured by two to three chamkars, for making veni, for pesting vanat to upper part of sole, and other works, Rs.0-80, Rs.1-00 and Rs.3-70 respectively are paid as labour charges to different specialists.

PRODUCTION OF MODERN SHOES IN KOLHAPUR

Here I am giving a separate information regarding production of modern shoes in Kolhapur city, which is being carried out by the two brothers namely Shri Ankush and Lahu Kadam. Previously, shoe production had not been carried out by any footwear industry. And shoes were brought, so far,

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from Kanpur, Madras, Bombay and Miraj etc. In Kolhapur footwear market, shoes (Boots) manufactured in Kolhapur are not found. Undoubtedly, the shoe factory of ~~KDX~~ Kadam brothers is the first factory producing the modern shoes in Kolhapur city. They have started shoe production under the name of "Leather Techno". They are new comers in the field of production of modern shoes. Before starting this factory, they had been doing their traditional occupation of tanning and simultaneously they had been selling the chappals manufactured by other artisans. While doing the selling business they thought of manufacturing the chappals and accordingly they borrowed initial capital from their relatives and friends and started manufacturing the chappals. Thus they created their own customers' group. Then their customers started demanding shoes from them. As per the demand for the shoes they decided to manufacture the modern shoes to fulfil the orders of their customers. They established a shoe of factory and within a month they received a sizable order for their products. At the present moment, they are unable to fulfil the bulk of orders of their customers.

They make Jodhpuri, Mughshan and eight inches' ~~xxx~~ beetles shoes, and shoes according to likings of their customers. Daily their workers manufacture seven pairs of shoes. Kadam brothers assert that their products are fine

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and excellent ones in comparison with the shoes available out of Kolhapur. According to them the expert artisans in making shoes are not available in Kolhapur and hence, both the brothers went to Miraj and brought an expert artisan and took him to Agra and brought 6 craftsmen and with the help of them they started shoe-making industry. Initially, they had to invest Rs. 20,000 to start this factory. They explained that the scarcity of labour adversely affects the production. To engage the artisans in Kolhapur on the work, they are to be granted advance of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000, nevertheless, they do not attend regularly the work-shop. Hence it becomes difficult for them to recover not only interest but principal amount as well. The white-collared persons do not like to work, in this industry as artisans. Besides, recently, many artisans in Kolhapur have started their own businesses, consequently, scarcity of labour has become a serious problem in this industry. Today there are 22 workers on the list but actually 4 to 5 workers come to work, they added, they pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 towards wages to each worker for eight-hours' work i.e. per day. They believe, if banks extend their helping hands to provide finance to them in time, they can export their shoes within a month. In order to engage female artisans in this occupation, training is being given to four female ~~and~~ candidates on a monthly stipend of Rs. 180. A teacher has also been appointed to train them. The required patterns for manufacturing modern shoes

(boots) are imported from Agra, While, the wooden heels are brought from Nipani.

< TABLE XIII

The existing prices of various types of Raw Materials of Leather and Footwear Industries and other materials in Kolhapur in the year 1983-84.

Sr.No.	Type of Material.	Rate.
1)	Hide - (Raw)	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-50 per Kg.
2)	Sole leather	Rs. 16-50 per Kg.
3)	Press Leather.	Rs. 22-00 per kg.
4)	Cutai Leather.	Rs. 5-50 per Sq.ft.
5)	Chrome Leather.	Rs. 50-00 per Kg.
6)	Sole Leather.	Rs. 100-00 per piece.
7)	Coloured leather.	Rs. 5-00 per Sq.ft.
8)	Babul Bark.	Rs. 1-00 to Rs. 1-25 per Kg.
9)	Myrobalan (Hirda) Fruit.	Rs. 1-25 to Rs. 1-50 per Kg.
10)	Banwar Sheet.	
	(2' X 2')	Rs. 16-00 per 2 mm.
	(2' X 2') (Medium Quality)	Rs. 24-00 3 mm.
	(2' X 2') (Best Quality)	Rs. 33-00 3 mm.

Sr.No.	Type of Material.	Rate.
11)	Banwar P.U.C. (Coloured)	Rs.6-50 to Rs.7-00 per Sq.Ft.
12)	Premoulded Rubber Sheet.	
	(30" X 30")	Rs. 50-00 8 mm.
	(30" X 30")	Rs. 44-00 6 mm.
	(30" X 30")	Rs. 38-00 5 mm.
	(30" X 30")	Rs. 35-00 4 mm.
13)	Rubber solution (5 litres)	Rs. 180-00
14)	Wooden heels.	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per dozen.
15)	Wooden full bottom.	Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per pair.
16)	Boot Polish (Tiny box)	Rs. 10 to 15 per dozen.
17)	Brush for Polish.	Rs. 3-50 to Rs. 4-50.

TABLE XIV

Tools and equipments required in footwear production with ~~their~~ their current prices in Kolhapur city in the year 1983-84.

Sr.No.	Name of Tools and Equipments.	Prices. Rs. Ps.
1)	A 4 inch-thickish and uncut slab of stone.	Rs. 25-00
2)	A plank of 'Gilani' or of 'Id'	Rs. 10 to 12
3)	A steel Rapi.	Rs. 6, Rs. 7, Rs. 8 to 25.

Sr.No.	Name of Tools and Equipments.	Prices. Rs. Ps.
4)	Hasti (Weight 1-50 Kgs).	Rs. 28 to Rs. 35
5)	Aari (For thumb) 1/2 inch.	Rs. 1-00 to Rs. 1-25
EX	3/4 inch.	Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 1-75
6)	A hollow ' Pogar number Zero.	Rs. 3-50
	-do- Two	to
	-do- Five	Rs. 4-00
7)	Bhingari Pogar in 5 sizes.	Rs. 25 to Rs. 35
8)	A anvil (Girana) 6 to 6.1/2 Kgs.	Rs. 45-00
9)	Specimen of Designing Straps 15 types.	Rs. 10-00
10)	Sewing Machine.	Rs. 3000 to Rs. 6000
11)	Grinder 1.1/2 H.P.	Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1700
12)	Banwar Patterns.	
	5 Sizes - 10.25 inches to 11-50 inches for Gents.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 15
	3 Sizes- 9-50 inches to 10 inches for Ladies.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 15
13)	A Grubbing hoe (Khurpe)	Rs. 6-00
14)	Tampas Patti.	Rs. 8-00 to Rs. 10-00
15)	Needle Aari.	Rs. 1-50
16)	Dies (Four types)	Rs. 3 to Rs. 12.
17)	Number set for denoting a size of chappal in number (No.1 to 10)	Rs. 12 per dozen.

TABLE XV

Cost of Production of One pair of Special Type
of Chappals in the year 1983-84.

	Cost Rs. Ps.	% to Selling Price.	% to Cost Price.
Sole Leather.	12-00	30-00	36-64
Banwar (Plastic/Leather)	4-50	11-25	13-74
Upper Leather with Lining.	7-00	17-50	21-37
Labour.	5-00	12-50	15-27
Nails, threads, glue etc.	1-25	3-10	3-82
Other Indirect Expenses.	1-00	2-50	3-05
<hr/>			
COST OF PRODUCTION .. Rs.	30-75	76-85	93-89
Establishment and other Expenses.	2-00	5-00	6-11
<hr/>			
TOTAL COST .. Rs.	32-75	81-85	100-00
Net Profit.	7-25	18-15	22-14
<hr/>			
SELLING PRICE. .. Rs.	40-00	100-00	122-14

TABLE XVI

The existing general Selling prices of footwears
in Kolhapur City Market in the ~~year 19~~ year 1983-84.

Sr.No.	Pair of Footwears.	Rs. Rs.
1)	Kolhapuri Chappal.	30 to 35
2)	Special Chappal.	35 to 40
3)	Kapasi Chappal.	45 to 50
4)	Ordinary Chappal.	22 to 30
5)	Rubber Sole Chappal.	30 to 45
6)	Lady's Chappal.	25 to 35
7)	Boot (Shoe) (Rubber Sole)	75 to 125
8)	Boot (Shoe) (Wooden heel)	110 to 200
9)	Boot (Shoe) (Leather sole)	80 to 110
10)	Lady's Sandal with belt.	37 to 45
11)	Lady's Special Chappal (Rubber sole)	45 to 60
12)	Jodhpuri Jode.	35 to 45
13)	8 Inches Bpl.	160 to 200

TABLE XVII

Tanneries and Wholesale and Retail Shops of
Footwear and Footwear ancillary Materials Shops in
Kolhapur City in 1983-84.

	Retail only.	Whole sale only.	Both Retail and whole sale.	Total Units.	Empl- oyees.
1) Tanneries.	-	-	59	59	1025
2) Footwear Manufacturers.	2014	-	04	2018	5500
3) Footwear Shops.	186	-	04	190	1395
4) Wooden Cubins (Boxes) for Repairs Work.	50	-	-	50	50
5) Footwear Ancillary Material Shops.	-	-	8	8	17
6) Footwear Repairers (Road Sides).	250	-	-	-	250
TOTAL ..	2500	-	75	2325	8237

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TABLE XVIII

Classification of Leather Work and Leather Curing Industrial Establishments by wards in Kolhapur City in the year 1983-84.

Wards.	Leather Work.	Footwear Shop.	Wooden Cabins.	Ancillary Material shop.	Leather Curing.
A	51	28	5	-	-
B	1593	26	7	3	59
C	295	82	13	4	-
D	37	20	5	-	-
E	42	34	20	1	-
TOTAL ..	2018	190	50	8	59

TABLE XIX

Number of Male and Female employees engaged in various establishments in Kolhapur City in ~~1983~~ the year 1983-84.

Sr.No.	Type of Establishment.	Employees		Total No.of Establishments.
		Male.	Female.	
1)	Tanning Industries.	700	325	59
2)	Footwear Production.	5200	300	2018
3)	Footwear Shops.	1355	45	190
4)	Ancillary Materials Shops.	15	2	8
5)	Wooden Cabins (Boxes) For Repair Work.	50	-	50
TOTAL	...	7320	672	2325