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INDUSTRIALISATION IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA : A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

GATADE D.G. AND VHASMANE A.S.

Head and Associate Professor, Department of geography,
ASC College, Ramanandnagar, Taluka Palus, District Sangli.
D.K.A.S.C. College, Ichalkaranji, Dist-Kolhapur

Abstract:

The study of industrialization in region at context may help to understand the process of regional development in particular region. Industrialization is the primary process of economic development. In the present research paper an attempt has been made to highlight industrial scene of Kolhapur district from historical perspective as well as temporal growth of industries. The period selected for study is 1951 to 2007. The study of investigation is district as a whole. For the growth of industries Standard Industrial Classification is selected. The study revealed that Kolhapur district has shown considerable growth of all type of industries in general and engineering and agro based industries in particular. The study also revealed that Kolhapur district has emerged as distinct district in industrial map of Maharashtra state.

KEY-WORDS:

Geographical , Industrialisation , Historically , Methodology .

INTRODUCTION

Industrialization means the growth of manufacturing industry with a view of making economic development, i.e. raising the standard of living by harnessing a regions natural resources and transforming them into production Wealth (Chaudhari, 1966). The industry denotes a systematic and organized activity in which a new thing (product) is manufactured on the basis of the transformation of basic resources after processing. Thus, industrialization is the change of the process of activities which are the outcome of mechanization , location of new industries, entrance to a new market and exploitation of resources in a new region. The world industrialization is made of industry but it is a process in which industrial activities play very important role in the economy of a region (Shirokov, 1973). The resource bases of any region decide the directions of industrialization of that region together with the social and cultural attitude, public policies, customs and traditions also. (Chauhan, P.R. & Sing, S.K. 2009)

Historically, there are three stages of industrialization in which first stages is based on transformation of primary products, second on the manufacturing of new products after processing the primary processed materials and third is based on the manufacturing of capital based things with the help of mechanization which are not direct consumption but help for further production. Thus, a systematic and qualitative up gradation of industrialization takes place in the region. In this way, Industrialization is a process which is related with the whole system of social and economic activities in the region.. It is possible if mineral and power resources are available in this region. It does not mean that any region having only

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agro and postural economy may not be industrially developed. It may be developed on the basis of agro - products and animal products provided other technological, financial and infrastructural facilities are available (Khusro, 1983)

2. THE STUDY REGION

Kolhapur district is located in the Southern part of the Maharashtra state on the border of Karnataka state. It lies in between 150 45' North to 16042' North Latitude and 730 41' east to 74015' east longitude. The total geographical area of Kolhapur district is 7746 sq. Km .District is administratively divided in to twelve tehsils viz. Shahuwadi, Panhala, Hatkanagale, Shirol, Karveer, Gaganbavada, Radhanagari, Kagal, Bhudargad, Ajara, Gadhinglij and Chandgad . It occupies 2.6 Per cent of the total surface area of Maharashtra state. In area it is one of the smallest district and out of the total districts in the state it s ranks 20th in the size and 5th in Pune division. The Kolhapur district is bounded on the north by the Varna River which separates the Kolhapur district from the Sangli and Satara and Belgaum district. and on the west by the Sahyadris which separates it from Sindhudurg and Ratanagiri districts. The district as a whole is a part of Deccan

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is entirely based on secondary data and empirical knowledge. The period selected for study is 1951 to 2007. The secondary data is collected from Director of Factory, Government of Maharashtra State, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, and Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Kolhapur. Basic unit of study of investigation is district as whole. For the growth of industries small scale industries and Standard Industrial Classification is used. The collected data is tabulated in the form tables and presented by line graphs.

4. OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the present research paper is to highlight industrial scene of Kolhapur district from historical perspective as well as temporal growth of industries. However specific objectives are as under:

1. To review the growth of small scale industries in the study region.
2. To analyse the temporal growth of industries by standard Industrial classification.

5. TREND OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

5.1 The Growth of Small - Scale Factories :

There are number of Small – Scale registered factories manufacturing diesel engines and their spare parts, spare parts of automobiles batteries, power looms, handlooms, oil crushing equipment, silver wire, toys, bricks, tiles, pottery, leather goods, ropes, water pumps and oil engines manufactured in the district. Oil engines operated on diesel power are extensively used for irrigation in the district. There were 7560 oil engines and 203 electric pumps in 1961. They provided extensive market for engine spare parts. The number of registered factories in the district has increased from 149 in 1951 to 315 in 1961. The number of workers in the registered factories has increased from 5946 in 1951 to 10315 in 1961. The handloom industry is concentrated mainly at Ichalkaranji city. The other centers of hand loom industry are Kolhapur, Rendal, Vadgaon, Kagal, Kodoli, Hatkanangale, Nandani, Bahirewadi and Sarud. Cotton power loom weaving engaged 5,000 people. Ichalkaranji, Tikekarwadi, Kurundwad are the main centers Arts - Silk Power loom industry has also developed side by side. There are 1,831 cotton and 17 Art - Silk power looms registered in the district.

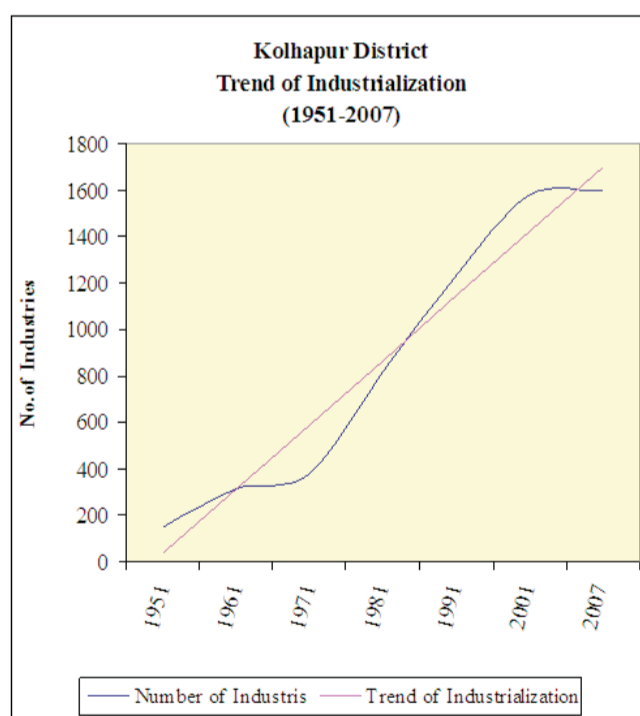
5.2 Historical Perspective of Industries

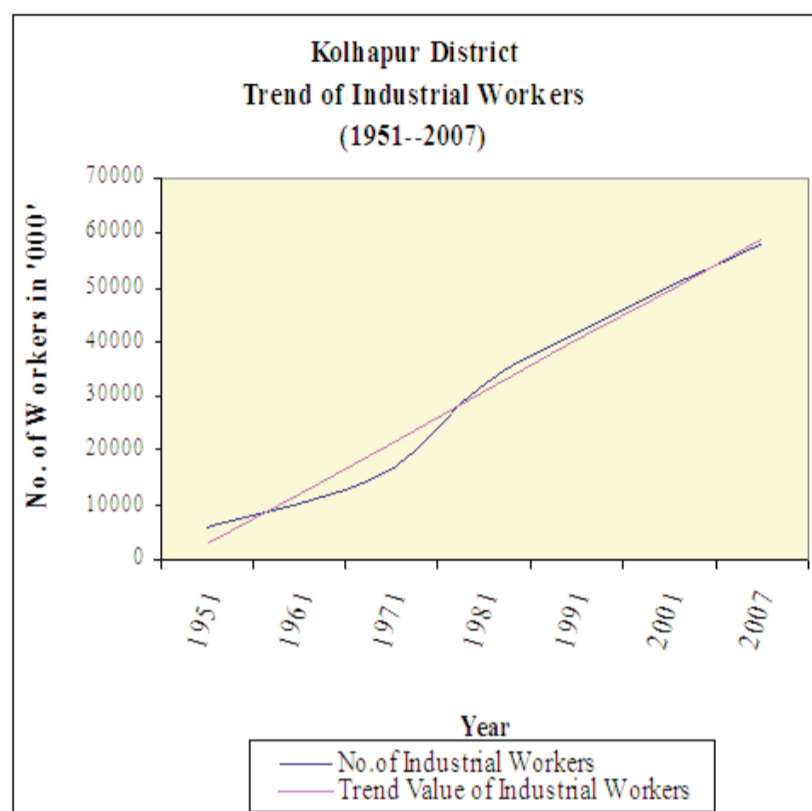
Kolhapur is one of the industrially developed districts of Maharashtra. After Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Nashik, Kolhapur can be mentioned as a developed district. According to the annual industrial survey of the govt. of India in year 1983-85 there were 614 factories which had employed 35189 workers. In 1985, 20838 workers were employed in the 768 factories in the district. It gives us an idea about the industrial development of the district.

History of the industrial development of Kolhapur district shows that Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj had laid the foundation stone and had made the opening of Shahu Mill on 27th Sep. 1906. After one year as it was in loss, it was taken in the hands by Kolhapur darbar. In the beginning, management of the mill was given to James Finely and company. This company was managing the mill as an agent of Kolhapur administration till 1935. In 1949, when Kolhapur Sansthan merged into Mumbai state, this mill was handed over to Mumbai state govt. In 1928, a cloth weaving section was started at Shahu Mill which was working as a yarn mill. In the beginning it was transformed into Shri Shahu Spinning and Weaving Mill. The second important part in cloth industry is the power loom industry. The first power loom factory in this industry was established at Ichalkaranji in 1928. In the course of time due to great demand to cotton this industry developed much and came to a good position during the period of World War II. Power loom was developed rapidly during the world war period. Marwadi commission agents entered into this industry and energized it supplying the capital to it.

Table 1
Trend of Industrialization in Kolhapur District (1951- 2007)

Year	No. of Industries	Trend Value of Industries	No. of Industrial Workers	Trend Value of Industrial Workers
1951	149	38.46429	5946	2794.929
1961	315	314.6429	10315	12135.57
1971	379	590.8214	16839	21476.21
1981	815	867	32347	30816.86
1991	1233	1143.179	41815	40157.5
2001	1578	1419.357	50338	49498.14
2007	1600	1695.536	58118	58838.79





In 1912 the first engineering workshop was established. After that many engineering factories were established at Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji cities. Sugar and jaggery of Kolhapur are famous all over India. Though the history of jaggery industry is not known officially, it has nearly two hundred years tradition. The first sugar factory in this district was established in 1932. Lohiya shet was the founder of this factory. But after this no other factory was established in the district till 1955. Generally, the progress of sugar industry in the district can be seen after 1956. Development Sugar industry in the district was mainly efforts by private entrepreneurs and co-operative movement led by few politicians Viz. Lohiya, Ratnappanna Kumbhar, Tatyasaheb Kore, D.C. Narke and Vikramsing Ghatage Patil. In the recent times many leaders in the co-operative sector have supported the progress of this industry. Sugar industry and jaggery production industry have played an important place not only in the industrial economy of Kolhapur district but also in the development of agricultural sector in the district. The increasing number of jaggery units and sugar factories encouraged the growth of sugarcane. Sugarcane, being a cash crop a noticeable increase in the income of farmers and in the productivity of land can be seen.

Maharashtra is one of the advanced states in the country as far as industries are concerned. Similarly Kolhapur is also one of the industrially advanced districts of the state. Presence of railway link better road links, better infrastructure for industrialization, uninterrupted power supply, available raw material skilled man power, location etc. play a better role in the development of industry, Kolhapur has been fortunate to have these infrastructures. There are many large, medium and small scale industries in the district mainly in Kolhapur - Ichalkaranji industrial belt.

The industrial policy of the state is based on the basic decision to encourage industries in the developing and underdeveloped areas of the state and to disperse industries from heavily congested areas of Bombay, Thane and Pune. This decision might have benefited for this district. In this district co-operative industrial estates have been developed at Kolhapur, Jaysingpur, and Ichalkaranji. Hupari Yadrav, Hatkanagale and Shirol.

In this district there are 16 large scale industries, and 27 medium scale industries. There are 7858 registered small industries in the district. The large scale industries include textile industries, sugar factories, production of chemicals, automobile spare parts and oil engine, steel casting and Gokul milk project, Western milk, food etc. The small scale industries include leather industries, cotton yarn production etc. A pan from these, the MIDC plots have been given to Maharashtra state road Transport

Corporation and central water house in corporation for their godowns. Kolhapur saaz a famous gold plated silver decorating ornament is manufactured at Hupari. Nearly 400 small scale units of producing these ornaments is located at Hupari. In this industry about 6,000 workers are engaged. This industry has recorded a yearly turnover of about ten crores. There is a heavy overseas demand for these ornaments. Kolhapur Chappals (shoes) are one of the characteristics of the district. The leather industry has been regularized in Kolhapur by leather Board. The chappals are manufactured under this board and these chappals are sent for sell not only in India but abroad also. The percentage increase of factories in the district is 51.04 which has been much more than that of the state (31.82%). The numbers of registered factories have increased from 815 in 1982 to 1231 in 1989. The share of registered factories in the district to the state is 4.59 per cent. Total number of employees working in central and state governments is about 50,000 persons accounting for 2.29 per cent of the state employees.

6. DECADAL GROWTH OF FACTORY AND WORKERS (1961-1971 TO 1991-2001):-

To analyze the decadal growth rate of the major groups of manufacturing industries in the study region data is considered from 1961-1971 to 1991-2001. The group of manufacturing industries during 1961-1971 to 1991-2011 is shown in table 2. The temporal patterns of manufacturing industries are as below.

Table 2 Growth of Industries and Workers in Kolhapur District (1961 to 2007)

Sr. No.	Major Groups of Manufacturing Industries	1961-1971		1971-1981		1981-1991		1991-2001	
		No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
1.	Agro-based Industries	23	2069	30	3373	10	3380	45	3549
2.	Forest based Industries	-2	10	108	451	48	27	50	117
3.	Textile	-27	1038	96	4262	107	3448	83	1730
4.	Proper, paper product printing, publishing and Allied	06	371	19	331	02	06	03	151
5.	Leather and Leather Product	--	--	03	65	-1	-16	01	-23
6.	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	21	526	52	244	42	251	09	50
7.	Chemical and Chemical Product	03	265	04	165	29	466	-2	-246
8.	Engineering	41	2436	114	6331	109	1899	220	2574
9.	Miscellaneous	-1	-171	10	286	62	207	64	-379
10.	Total District	64	6524	436	15508	410	9600	477	8819

Col. I) Growth of Industrial Factories and their workers, Col. II percentage Growth of Industrial Factories and their workers.

Source :- I) Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Kolhapur(1961 to 2001)

II) Computed by the Researcher.

Growth of Industries During 1961-1971

In this period the growth of factories was 64 and the growth of workers were 6524. However the growth of factories were increased in engineering industries and 2436 workers are engaged. In this period the lowest growth of miscellaneous factory was only - 1 and growth number of workers were - 171. In this decade the forest based factory growth in number was only 2 and workers growth were only 10. The growth of textile factories was - 27 and their workers were 1038. The growth in number of paper and paper product factories were only 06 and their workers were only 371. The growth in number of non-metallic, mineral product factories were 41 and their workers in number were 2436. The in numbers of chemical and chemical product factories were 03 in number and their workers were 265 in number. The growth in number of textile factories was - 27 and their workers were 1038. The growth in number of paper and paper product factories was only 06 and their workers were only 371. The growth in number of non-metallic, mineral product factories were 41 and their workers in number were 2436. The in numbers of chemical and chemical product factories were 03 in number and their workers were 265 in number. The growths in number of engineering factories were 41 and their workers in number were 2436 only. The growth in number of miscellaneous manufacturing factories was only - 1 and their workers in number were - 171 (table 2)

Growth of Industries During 1971-1981

In this period average growth in number of manufacturing industries in Kolhapur district was 436 and growth in number of workers were 15,508 in the study area. The growth in numbers of agro based industries was 30 and growth in number of workers were 3373 both. Growth in number of forest based industries was 108 and growth in number of workers was 451. In this decade textile industries were 96 and workers were 4262 in number. The power, paper, product, printing, publishing and allied industries were 19 and their workers were 331. The leather and leather product industries were only 03 and their workers were 65. In this decade non-metallic mineral products industries were 52 and their workers were 244 only. Chemical and chemical product industries were only 04 and their workers were 165 only. Engineering industries were 114 and workers were 6331 only. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries were 10 and workers were 286 (Table 2)

Growth of Industries During 1981-1991

During this decade growth of factories in Kolhapur district was 41 and industrial workers were 9600. This decreasing trend was in 1991 which may be attributed to some mills were closed, labourers are migrated to rural area. The growth of major group of manufacturing industries and workers in the study area was in agro based factories which were 10 and their workers were 3380. Forest based industries were 48 and growth in number of workers was 27. In this decade the textile industries were 107 and their workers were 3448. In the same decade paper, paper product, printing, publishing and allied industries were only 2 and their workers were only 06. The leather and leather product industries are corded only in number and their workers were - 16 in number. In this period the non metallic and mineral product factories were 42 and growth of workers were 251. The growth of chemical and non chemical products industries were 29 and 466 workers were seen. The engineering industries were 109 and their workers were 1899. The miscellaneous manufacturing factories growth was 62 (table 2).

Growth of Industries During 1991-2001

1. In this period the growth of manufacturing industries in Kolhapur district were 477 and their workers in numbers were 8819. In Kolhapur district growth in number of agro-based industries was 45 and growth in number of workers were 3549 only. The growth of forest based industries was 50 and growth of their workers were 117. The textile industries were 83. The growth of their workers were 1730. Paper, paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries growth was 03 and growth of their workers were 151. Leather and leather product went down by 01 unit and - 23 workers, because factory was closed. Non metallic, mineral products industries were 151. Leather and leather product went down by 1 unit and - 23 workers because factory was closed. Non metallic, mineral products industries were decreased in this period. There were only 09 factories and their worker went only 50. The chemical and chemical products industries were 2 and their workers were 246. Engineering industries were 220 and workers were 2574. growth of miscellaneous manufacturing industries was 64 and their workers were 379. (Table 2).

7. TEMPORAL GROWTH OF FACTORIES AND WORKERS (1961-2001):-

District level temporal growth of factories and workers is shown in table 3 . During period of 1961 to 2001 the growth of manufacturing industries and workers in Kolhapur district was 1263 and 40,023 respectively.. In this period the leather and leather product industries showed lowest growth i.e. by 03 units and 26 workers. The highest growth is shown by the engineering industries i.e. 484 units and 13240 workers. In this period agro-based units grown by 118 and their workers grown by 12171. The forest based industries grown by 204 units and their workers by 585 in number. Textile industries were grown by 259 units and their workers grown by 10478. As well as paper product, printing, publishing and allied industries were grown by 30 units and 859 workers. Non metallic mineral product industries were grown by 124 units and 1071 workers. Chemical and chemical products industrial units and workers grown by 34 and 650 respectively. The miscellaneous industries were grown by 7 units and 57 workers.

Table 3**Temporal Growth of Factory and Workers in Kolhapur District (1961-2001)**

Sr. No.	Major Groups of Manufacturing Industries	1961-2001	
		No. of factory	No. of workers
1	Agro - based Industries	118	12171
2	Forest based Industries	204	585
3	Textile Industries	259	10478
4	Paper, Paper product printing, publishing and Allied Industries.	30	859
5	Leather and leather products Industries	03	26
6	Non - metallic mineral product Industries.	124	1071
7	Chemical and Chemical products Industries	34	650
8	Engineering Industries	484	13240
9	Miscellaneous Industries	07	57
	District Total	1263	40023

Source: Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Kolhapur, 1961 to 2001.

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