CHAPTER No-III

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY OF SOLAPUR

3.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
3.2 THE CLIMATE AND SEASON
3.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
3.4 SOCIO ECONOMIC AND RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND
3.5 GROWTH OF SOLAPUR CITY
3.6 GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES IN SOLAPUR
3.7 PROFILE OF THE TEXTILE MILLS IN SOLAPUR
3.8 RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN SOLAPUR
CHAPTER NO-III

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY OF SOLAPUR CITY

The chapter is composed of the geographical setting, and the growth and development of industries in Solapur city. The major focus is on the Textile Industry. However, an attempt has also been made to cover the industries like Agrobased, Leather, Chemical and chemical based etc. which are there in a considerable number. Further, the analysis of the contribution of the Engineering industries to the growth of the economy of the Solapur city has also been made.

Introduction:

The city of Solapur next to Mumbai, is one of the major textile towns in the western part of Maharashtra. It is geographically located on the borderline of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It is connected with all major industrial towns and business centres in India through the well developed railway network. Recently air service in the form of Vayudoot has been started in Solapur which has also given boost to its industrialisation.

Solapur is famous for textile products. However, it is the "Jacquard Chaddar" an unique product, manufactured on a large scale in Solapur has taken its name on the international map. It is therefore worthwhile to study the industrial economy of Solapur city in the context of its cultural heritage and religions and Socio-economic background.
3.1 Geographical Location:

It is located in the latitude 17°, 40' 18" N. and longitude 75°, 56' 38" E. It lies 1,800 feet above the sea level. Solapur has a Railway station on the south-East branch of the central Railway - 263 kilo meters South east of Poona, 455 kilo meters South east of Bombay and 335 kilometers North-West of Hyderabad.

According to the Imperial Gazetteer, 1908: "On account of the absence of any high ground in the neighbourhood, Solapur is on all sides exposed to the winds. The Geographical climate, except during March, April and May months is agreeable and healthy too.² Solapur is located in the centre of a large plain on the watershed of 'Adila'; a feeder of the 'SINA' river. The nearest hill called 'Devad Molak' is eight miles to the east of the city. It is considerably not during the months of April and May.

The temperature exceeds 43° c. Though it is very hot during the day, the nights are fairly cool and favourable.

3.2 The Climate & Season:

The rainy season ranges between June to October. The heaviest rain fall takes place usually during July, August and September. Solapur has a rain fall of about 30 inches. The district Gazetteer observes, "The rock on which the city is built is a hard "MURUM" almost approaching trap except to the north and east where there is some rich cotton soil. The rock in these places is near the surface and barely covered by soil.

In the rainy days the surroundings of the town is green and pleasant, at other times the encircled city environment looks bare and uninteresting except some patches of land watered from the ‘EKUK’ canal to the north and west of the town. Its great castle is handsome and well placed on the rising western bank of the Lord Siddheshwar lake. Except the castle the town has little of architectural interest. 3

3.3 Historical Background:

Solapur city has a rich historical background and it has its own cultural and socio-economic structure. Since the city is located on the border of Karnataka, Andhra it has a mixed culture in terms of linguistic and religion. The ancient history of Solapur before the 10th century is shrouded in darkness. Solapur, as a small village, passed through a number of regimes like those of Satavahana, early Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, Imperial Rashtrakutas etc. which ruled in Maharashtra since 90 B.C.

It was under the later Chalukyas and the Yadavas in the 11th and 12th centuries that Solapur began to flourish as a religious centre. 4 The persons responsible for making Solapur a religious centre were “Revansidha” and “Sidharam”. It is found that the Yadavas left several vestiges of their rule in Solapur district among which are a few Hemadampanti temples including a temple in the fort of Solapur.

An inscription at Sangur (Havery Taluka, Dharwar Dist.) of Yadav Mahadevaraya, shaka 1186 mentions that "The Mahapradhana Devaraja visited Sonnalagi Nagar which had been formerly the residence of the Saint Siddharam." This inscription also acclaims "Sonnalagi" as "Abhinava Srisaila." It seems that the temple of "Mallikarjuna" and the Siddheshwar lake were built many years before the fort was built.

3.3.1 Mystery behind the Name:

There is a much controversy regarding the original name of the town itself. The legend reads that the word Solapur denotes sixteen (sola) villages (pur) one of which interestingly enough was Solapur.

Historians however, do not attach much value to this story. It is believed in some quarters that the name Solapur was derived from (Shri) 'Shaila' + pur.

The name is also traced to 'Chola' + pur. King Chola had given his daughter in marriage to Revansidha. 'Chola' later became 'Shola.' Some are of the opinion that Sonnalagi was one of the villages which became important on account of Sidharam and in the course of time encompassed the neighbouring villages. Sonnalagi later became Sonapur, from which the present name of Solapur was derived.


(*) Sixteen villages were: Adilpur, Ahmedpur, Chamaldev, Fatthepur, Jam, Kajalpur, Khaderpur, Khaiderwadkivadi. Muhammedpur, Ranapur, Shaikpur, Solapur, Sonalgi, Sonapur and Vaidkivadi.)
3.3.2 Political History

In 1318 A.D. Alauddin Khilji opened the way to the south which was never again shut. The political history of Solapur till 1808 is nothing but the history of its fort. The fort of Solapur was built originally at the time of the Adilshai sultans of Bijapur, and rebuilt, according to inscription on its wall, during the reign of Ali Adil Shaha in 1578 A.D.  

After Rajaram's flight to 'Jinji' in 1694, in the course of their numerous raids, the Marathas, led by Ramchandrapant Amatya, levied contributions as much far as Solapur. In 1724, the Nizam threw off his allegiance to the Mogul emperor Mohammed Shah (1720-48) and the fort of Solapur passed on to him during the period 1680-1758. Killedar Khaliluddin handed over the fort to the Peshwa taking Rs. 25,000 as a bribe.  

Bajirao was being pursued by General Smith in February 1818. After the defeat of Ashti on Feb. 9, Bajirao retreated to Solapur. On May 14th after 4 days of siege by General Moonier, the fort with its garrison surrendered to the British. After the British conquest, Venkatappa Shrinivasrao and Bhagwanrao administered it on their behalf. Bhagwanrao was the first Mamledar in the British Rule.

8. Annual report of the “Bharat Itihas Samshodhan Mandal, Poona, 1915, P. 232
The episode of 1930 resulting from the civil disobedience movement, the ensuing martial Law and the hanging of the four patriot youths of Solapur viz.

1) Jagannath Shinde 2) Kisan Sarda

3) Kurban Hussain 4) Mallapa Dhanshetti

are well known. They made the name of Solapur famous throughout India. 9

The Razakar Regime in Hyderabad drove bands of refugees to Solapur in 1948. The population swelled and the problem of food and water became acute and pressing. The police Action relieved this menace. During this action, Solapur had become an important strategic point for the mobilization of the Indian police units. 10

3.4 Socio - Economic & Religious Background:

Solapur has retained its religious traditions right from Revansidha. Among the very old temples are Revansiddheshwar, Markandeya, Siddheshwar, Mallikarjuna, Rupa Bhavani, Tripurankateshwar, Kalapur Maruti and Bali Khandoba. In 1904, the Jains built their chief temple of Parasnath in Mangalwar peth. The tradition of Sidharam still continues. Kirtaswami, Pharala Swami, Shrimati Yogini Somavva, Shri. Ramalingappa Swami were some of the successors.

The “Gadda” Pilgrimage to the Siddheshwar is held every year with poles and flag’s on Maker Sankaranti day in January. The origin of Solapur as a market place can be traced to some extent to this “Gadda” pilgrimage. Besides the temples there are several ‘Mathas’ such as the Govi Math, Kirti math, Nandi math, Shubharaya swami’s Math, etc. 11.

Apart from its importance as a place of religious pilgrimage, Solapur city has got a commercial culture and known as a trade centre from the very old times. Goods used to be transported to Solapur with bulls and camels as the means of transport. Solapur was situated on the great commercial routes of the middle ages connecting Maharashtra, Karanataka and Hyderabad.

Since 1818, its importance as a trade centre gradually grew. Its convenient location Hyderabad has made it, especially since the opening of the south-east branch of ‘Peninsul Railway’ in 1859, the centre for the collection and distribution of goods over a large extent of this part of the country. 12 On account of the immunity from the risk of robbers, resulting from order established by British Government, Solapur became a resort of traders.

The opening of the Railway raised it to be one of the Chief market of the Deccan. Salt, Kirana seeds, grains, oil, sugar, and other goods from Humanabad and Gulbarga came to the market of Solapur.

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11: Campbell, J.M. Gazetteer of the Bombay presidency, Vol. XX Solapur, 1884, P.491
12: Handbook of Solapur Dist, census, 1951, P. 34.
To other commercial centers like Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Barshi, Latur, Nanded, Parbhani, Malkhed and Jalana, Solapur was an important centre of trade and exchange. Raw cotton began to come to Solapur market since 1840 and it became the staple trade of the town. The production of dyes had been an important production activity of Solapur. The Chief industrial concern of today is the manufacture of cotton cloth.

This ‘Sali’ community came and settled at Solapur after 1820 and made a good deal of contribution to the development of handloom industries. The first mill belonging to the Solapur spinning and weaving company was opened in 1877 with capital of approximately seven lakhs and gradually increased since the opening of the present century. According to the 1951 census, the cotton textile absorbed as many as 31,605 persons (29,330 male & 2,275 female) 1,438 as employers (1,398 male & 40 female). 26,761 as employees and 3,406 as independent workers. 13

3.5 Growth Of Solapur City:

The city of Solapur has had a very much long and interesting history of its own municipal administration. The municipal administration of Solapur started functioning long ago i.e. in 1852 with the establishment of market place presently situated in Mangalwar peth. Before 1800 the municipal area of Solapur was hardly of 223 acres. It went on increasing continuously. The wardwise population of Solapur in 1869 was as given in following table no. 3.1.

13: Handbook of Solapur Dist, census, 1951, P. 34.
The map showing growth of Municipal area 1853-1938 enclosed herewith in App. No. 3A.

Table No. 3.1

Number of Houses & Population by wards in Solapur (1869)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>No. Of House</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Siddheshwar</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Begum</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>1055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pachha</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Shanwar</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>1614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Babu (Budhwar)</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sakhar</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>3544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Gurwar</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Somwar</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ganesh</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Maharwada</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Mangalwar</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>5811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Kasba</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>8514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Shukrawar</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>3844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>5512</td>
<td>28646</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source :- Solapur Municipal Centenary Volume, 1869. P. 3

It may be seen from the above table that there were over 5500 houses and the total population was 28,600. The most populated wards were the old ones viz. Mangalwar and Shukrawar. The Solapur District Gazette, 1884,
gives a fairly detailed account of conditions regarding the wards, houses, communities and population around the 80s of the last century. The history of the growth of wards during the last hundred years is nothing but the history of the extension of the Municipal area of the town. The habitation of new wards and or the additions to the Municipal area are listed in a chronological order in the following statement No. 3.2.

It will be noticed that very substantial additions to the area of the town were made in 1927 and 1938. Quite few wards like Goldfinch, Jodbhavi, Raviwar, Bhawani, Railway Lines, Laxmi area were added to the area of the town since 1852 to accommodate the increasing population.

In 1953 the total area of the city was 5502 acres. However on 5th May 1992, the same has been increased to 180.69 sq. Km. and according to the 1991 census the population of Solapur was 7,08,471. The map of the city of Solapur for the year 1955 and 1992 (App. No. 3B and 3C) are enclosed herewith at the end of this chapter.
Statement 3.2

Wards newly created/added to the city area since 1852.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description of the area/ward added to Municipal area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Goldfinch peth: This was created originally to meet needs of trade and business. The business community, however, found the area inconvenient. The ward then became a residential area. The peth was named after the collector, Mr. W.A. Goldfinch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>The limits of the Municipal area were for the first time defined and announced in the Gazette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Jodbhavi peth was created to meet the needs of the trading communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Modikhana and Sadar Bazar were included in the Municipal area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Area to the south &amp; west to the fort was added. The total Municipal area in 1881 amounted to 852 acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Portions of New Cantonment were added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Tirhegaon was incorporated in the town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Railway Lines added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>About 397 acres from the adjoining Shelgi village were added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>The largest ever increase in the town area. About 900 acres to the west and south of the town were added to the Municipal area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Solapur Municipal Centenary Volume 1953 IV & app.3
3.6 Growth and Development of Industries in Solapur

The city of Solapur is one of the fast growing industrial towns in western Maharashtra. It is not only unique in its geographical atmosphere and socio cultural background but also it has special set up of industrial economy.

Though there are number of industrial concerns that have contributed and enhanced the growth and development of the industries in Solapur, textile takes lions share in it. It is therefore famous for textile industry in general and powerloom sector in particular. As stated in the Table No. 3.3 enclosed herewith, following are the type of industries that have contributed to a great deal to the industrialisation of Solapur.
Table No. 3.3
Classification of industries along with investment and employment generated in Solapur City.
Industry - cumulative Registration since inception as at the end of August 97.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Industry</th>
<th>Cumulative Registration Since Inception</th>
<th>Employment as on the month</th>
<th>Investment Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Provisional</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investment (Rs. In Lakhs)</td>
<td>Prov.</td>
<td>Prov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMT</td>
<td>Prov.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro based</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest based</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral based</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food/Beverages</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>2650</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>3718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical &amp; Chemical based</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal based &amp; Engg. Industry</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-metal</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7003</td>
<td>3733</td>
<td>10736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Industries Centre, Solapur
PMT: Permanent
Prov. Provisional
3.6.1 Leather Industry:

In Solapur district there were 155 permanently registered and 212 provisionally registered industries at the end of August 97. The people engaged in the leather industry mostly belong to 'Dhor' community. The raw material required for the production are hides and skin, lime lark of babul etc. This raw material is available in Solapur and therefore purchased locally. Most of these units are located in Tirhegaon. This industry provides employment to about 5000 people.

Total investment in this industry is 75 and 56 lakhs in permanently registered and provisionally registered units respectively.

3.6.2 Food/Beverages Industry:

Next to textiles this industry along with agrobased has made valuable contribution to the development of Solapur. There were 758 permanently registered and 193 provisionally registered industries in Solapur at the end of august 1997. Variety of food and beverages are manufactured by this industry. It has got its background of processing the various food items and therefore it exerts considerable influence on the industrial economy of Solapur. There are approx. 70 oil mills in Solapur. Tobacco processing, bottling plants are the other industries covered under this industry.

Total investment made in this industry in Aug. 97 was 1070 lakhs (app.) In addition, 33 lakhs would be invested very shortly through 193 provisionally registered units. This industry provided employment to 5062 persons in Aug. 97.
3.6.3 Agrobased Industries:

Next to textiles this industry has made valuable contribution to industrial development of Solapur. There were 941 agrobased industries with a investment of about 1138 lakh Rs. providing employment to about 12000 people.

3.6.4 Forest based industry:

There were 287 forest based industries in Solapur providing employment to 1413 persons with a investment of Rs. 60 lakh.

3.6.5 Rubber Industry:

There were 500 rubber industries with an investment of Rs. 18 lakhs. This figure does not include the proposed investment - through the provisionally registered units. This industry provides employment to 419 persons.

3.6.6 Plastic industry:

There were 806 plastic manufacturing units in Solapur. Variety of products ranging from domestic to industrial are manufactured by these units. Total investment in this industry was Rs. 374 lakhs providing employment to about 1000 persons.
3.6.7. **Metal based and Engg. Industry** :

There were 433 units manufacturing metal based and other products in Solapur. Total investment made in this industry was Rs. 522 lakhs. 1617 persons earn their livelihood in this industry.

3.6.8. **Electronic Industry** :

The number of units manufacturing electronic products has been increasing over the years. However most of these units were found to be dealing with computer or related products. There were 502 such units with an investment of Rs. 94 lakhs providing employment to about 1500 persons.

3.6.9. **Electric Industry** :

This industry as well has been making valuable contribution to the industrial development of Solapur. There were 521 units with an investment of Rs. 1921 lakhs providing employment to about 487 persons.

3.6.10. **Chemical & Chemical based** :

Solapur being famous for textile industry manufacturing variety of products, needs different types of chemicals or chemical based products. There were 885 such type of industries with an investment of Rs. 385 lakhs providing employment to 6050 persons.

3.6.11. **Textile Industry** :

It could be seen from the above table that out of 10736 industries in Solapur 3718 belong to textile industry. Variety of products ranging from
dhoti, long cloth, sarees, towels and export quality chaddars are manufactured by this industry. It is the single largest industry in Solapur with an investment of Rs. 4845 lakhs and providing direct employment to about 25000 persons. This figure doesn't include big/composite textile mills, spinning mills and the powerlooms and handlooms from unorganised sector.

The establishment of composite textile mills. Viz. Solapur spinning and weaving mill (1876), Laxmi Vishnu Mills (1896), Jamshri Ranjitsinghji Mills (1909) and Nursing Girji mills (1898) laid down the foundation of textile economy of Solapur. The important factors viz. favourable climatic condition and cheap labour force, contributed to the fast and effective growth of textile industry in Solapur.

Today besides two composite textile mills, there are two Co-operative spinning mills and about ten private spinning mills in the organised sector of textile industry. As regards the decentralised sector, there are about 30,000 - regd. powerlooms and equal no. of handlooms in Solapur which provide employment to about two lakh persons.

While writing about the textile industry in Solapur. We just can't avoid the reference of "Jacquard Chaddar" an unique product manufactured in Solapur. The Jacquard chaddars and the towels have taken the name of the Solapur city on the international map. Out of 30,000 powerlooms about 20,000 powerlooms are engaged in the manufacturing of world famous Jacquard chaddars. Besides providing direct and indirect employment to
more than one lakh workers the powerloom industry (towels and chaddars) has been making valuable contribution to the foreign exchange of the country by exporting these products to various countries.

**Table no. 3.4**

**Textile Industry in Solapur at a glance (Dec. 1992)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unorganised Sector</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of powerlooms (app.)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Handlooms (app.)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organised sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of composite textile mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Co-op Spinning Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Pvt. Spinning Mills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Textile Association of Solapur, Powerloom Association and Directorate of powerlooms and Handlooms co-op, Textiles, Solapur.

### 3.7 Profile of the few textile mills [composite and spinning mills]

(As on Dec. 91):

An effort is made in the following paragraph to present profiles of selected organisations. Here it needs to be made clear that the researcher could not present the profiles of these textile units in an uniform pattern due to non-availability of data.

a) **Private Composite** - Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving.

b) **Government composite** - Narsing Girji Mills.

c) **Cooperative spinning mills** - Yashwant Sahakari Soot Girni and Solapur Shahakari Soot Girni.
3.7.1 Narsing Girji Mills, Solapur:

Narsing Girji mills an unit of M.S.T.C. is the oldest and important mills in Solapur. In 1898 four eminent businessmen viz. Shri. Mallappa Warad, Shri. Govind Abdulpurkar, Shri. Laxmi Narayan Sarada and Shri. Chanbassappa Madki in Solapur came together and established this mill.

The Bank of Hyderabad and Chief of the Gosavi Factory Shri. Raja Harsonggirji and their colleagues from bank helped a lot, to establish this mill in 1898 with the investment of 10 lakhs. From that the production of yarn and cloth was started from the beginning i.e. from 1898 to 1957. There were many ups and downs in the production of the mills. In August 1957 due to the heavy financial deficit the Bombay High Court declared it as an unprofitable mill and thus being unable to start again and it was locked forever.

(a) Rebirth of the Mill: As said earlier Solapur has been a prominent textile centre in India. Around the time of Independence majority of population of Solapur were depending on the mill, for their livelihood i.e. Laxmi-Vishnu, Juni mill and N.G. Mill. When Juni mill was closed down, at the same time the Solapur Spinning and weaving (Juni) Mills of Solapur was also closed down due to its bad economic condition. One of the eminent journalist of Solapur Shri. Raman Gandhi wrote an article in Loksatta of Bombay stressing the need of taking over the mill by the government with immediate effect. *

*: Textile Association of Solapur
Then Chief minister of Maharashtra Shri. Y.B. Chavan, Labour Minister Shri. Shantilal Shah and Shri. S.M. Joshi came together and the government took over the management of the mills from the Bombay High Court under the “unemployment relief scheme” on lease of nominal rate of Re. 1 per month, thus the mill was reborn in 1957.

**Purchase by the Government of Maharashtra:**

With the sanction of the High court Bombay the Government of Maharashtra purchased the mill for Rs. 50 lakhs and thus became the owner of it since February 1966.

(b) **A Unit of M.S.T.C.**

From 15.12.1966 to 31.3.1971 the mill was owned by the state government. An expensive modernisation programme was taken up by the government at the first phase of modernisation programme costing 425 lakh was completed in 1972 with the financial assistance of I.D.B.I. From 1971 the mill is being managed and run by M.S.T.C. However, the ownership of mill was transferred on to M.S.T.C. by the state government in 1976. From 31.3.1976 the ownership of the mill is with M.S.T.C.

3.7.2 **Solapur Sahakari Soot Girni Niyamit**

The Solapur Sahakari Soot Girni Niyamit has been established in the year 1964 with the main object of supplying good quality of yarn of fine and superfine counts at the reasonable rates to old and famous handlooms / industry in Solapur. The work of erection of plant and
machinery which was started in the year 1965 was completed within a period of 1.5 years i.e. in January 1967. Full-fledged commercial production on licensed capacity of 12,000 spindles was started in the month of July 1967. In order to supply yarn to the members and also in order to make the mill viable the expansion programme of additional 18,000 spindles was taken up into the hands and was completed in a period of nine months.

The mill is organised by the handloom weavers Co-operative societies in Solapur District. Formerly there were 206 members of handloom weavers Co-operative societies on the mill roll in the year 1975-76. In 1976-77 these primary societies have been amalgamated and reorganised in order to bring them on sound footing.

(a) Solapur Sahakari Soot Girni Niyamit - At a glance (as on Dec. 90)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Solapur Sahakari Soot Girni Niyamit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Gangadhar Nagar, Akkalkot Road, PostBox No. 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>Co-operative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of staff members</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of workers</td>
<td>1,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total salaries &amp; wages</td>
<td>Rs. 72 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw material required</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available raw material from</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Product</td>
<td>Yarn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Process</td>
<td>Cotton yarn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Licensed capacity : 50,000 spindles
Installed capacity : 39,472 spindles
Average production per month : 1,50,000 Kgs, per month
Average sales (in Kgs) : 1,40,000 Kgs,
Sales arrangement : Through own sales department to members of company only
Total turnover : Rs. 459.67 lakhs
Gross Profit : Rs. 45.37 lakhs
Net Profit : Loss - Rs. 39.02 lakhs
Mode of payment : Wages paid monthly in cash
Labour relation : Good
Market area : Local
Initial capital : Rs. 299.50 lakhs
Borrowed capital : Rs. 150.95 lakhs
Loans supplied financial institution : State Government, Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Solapur District industrial Co-operative Bank
Planned Project : Remaining licensed spindles to be installed.
Members : Federal societies 2
weaver societies 151
State Government 1

Source : Textile Association of Solapur
3.7.3. Yeshwant Sahakari Soot Gimi Niyamit, Solapur (Dec. 92)

The Yeshwant Sahakri soot Gimi Niyamit Solapur was registered on 10.4.1907 by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies Maharashtra State, Pune. The membership is open to powerlooms and handloom weavers Co-operative societies and industrial powerloom and weavers. Thus, the Yashwant Sahakari Soot Gimi is a Co-operative mill owned by consumers of yarn.

(a) Capacity of the Mill: The production activity of the mill started in the year 1969. In 1990-91 the installed capacity of the mill was 30,352 spindles. The mill is producing 2/20 and 2/14 count of cotton yarn, which is required by the above consumer members for their production of famous jacquard chaddars and towels.

As stated above most of powerlooms are producing famous jacquard chaddars. In view of the favourable market trend in Solapur for the said yarn, the mill was started.

b) Marketing Section:

The company has appointed since beginning the Solapur District powerloom weavers Co-operative Federation ltd., Solapur as its wholesale agent for distribution of yarn to its members on fixed on the number of powerlooms owned by the members and at the fixed rate. The surplus yarn is allowed to be sold in the open market at the fixed prices.
3.7.4 Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning And Weaving Mill Private Ltd :

Jam Shri. Ranjitsinghji Spinning and weaving Cotton Mill was established in 1909. Since 1955 Seth P.R. Damani became the Managing Director of this unit. The mill is having 32 thousand total spindles and 512 looms (300 auto looms and 211 plain looms). The mill produce beam product, yarn cones and cotton, polyster etc. The modernisation of the production process i.e. from spinning to processing had been completed in 1986. The mill provides employment nearly to 2,000 workers. The mill produce superior quality products.

(a) Jam Shri. Ranjitsinghji spinning and Weaving Mill at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Jam Shri. Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mill Private Ltd.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Damani Nagar, Solapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment</td>
<td>1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>Public limited company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of staff members</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Workers</td>
<td>2,000 (PW &amp; BW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw material required</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of raw material</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Karanataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Product</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing process</td>
<td>Spinning, Weaving &amp; Processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed capacity</td>
<td>32,000 spindles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed capacity</td>
<td>32,000 spindles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of payment</td>
<td>Wages paid monthly in cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour relation</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.8 Recent Developments in Solapur:

The city of Solapur has presently three industrial estates. One on the Hotgi road which is a Co-operative society and other two (M.I.D.C.) are coming up on Pune road known as Chincholi M.I.D.C. and Akkalkot road M.I.D.C. All these industrial estates are housing small, medium as well as large industrial houses manufacturing variety of products ranging from rubber to engineering and textile to chemicals. One 100 % export oriented spinning plant owned by Birla viz, CIMMCO SPINNERS has already started functioning. Some more plants like Rajashree Cement are likely to come up very shortly.

The city of Solapur being a place of district head quarters service sector in Solapur is also fast developing. There are number of service oriented establishments like Banks, Insurance, Govt. and semi Govt. establishment etc.

All these together have been making vital contribution to the socio-economic development of Solapur.

To conclude it can be said that the city of Solapur is poised for a tremendous industrial development in the twenty first century.
MAP OF SHOLAPUR CITY 1955

WARDS OF THE CITY
A — BHAWANI PETH
B — BUDHWAR PETH
C — MURARJEE PETH
D — NORTH KASBA
E — SOUTH KASBA
F — GOLDFINCH PETH
G — WEST MANGALWAR PETH
H — EAST MANGALWAR PETH
I — SHUKRAMAR PETH
J — GURWAR PETH
K — GANESH PETH
L — SOMWAR PETH
M — SHAHWAR PETH
N — JOODHAW PETH
O — SAKHAR PETH
P — RAVIWAR PETH
Q — PACHHA PETH
R — BAGAM PETH
S — SIDHESHWAR PETH
T — RAILWAY LINES
U — LAXMI PETH
V — TIMNEGAON
W — NORTH SADAR BAZAR
X — SOUTH SADAR BAZAR
Y — MODINHANA
Z — CIVIL LINES

FROM POPULATION AND FERTILITY IN SHOLAPUR CITY. A SURVEY, PH.D. THESIS BY V.P. PETHE, 1957.