CHAPTER III

HISTORY OF BEEDI INDUSTRY
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SECTION I : A PROFILE OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT AND CITY

I. GEOGRAPHY

The Ahmednagar District lying between 18°02' and 19°09' north latitude and 73°09' and 75°05' east longitudes is situated partly in upper Godawari basin and partly in the Bhima basin\(^1\). The Ahmednagar District is very irregular in the context of map but compact in shape some what resembling a slanting cross with a length of 210 kms and a breadth of 200 kms. It has a total area of 17,035 sq kms and a population of 33,62,359\(^2\) (in 1991). The Ahmednagar District is the largest district in the State of Maharashtra in respect of area, occupying some what a central position in the state. According to the 1991 census, the population of Ahmednagar City was 1,81,015 of which 93,945 are males and 87,070 are females\(^3\).

The latitudinal extent of the Sangamner taluka is from 18°-36'N to 19°-1'N and longitudinal extent is from 74°-1'E to 74°-56'E. The total area of the taluka is 1680 kms. The average rainfall is very less (496 mm). The average temperature during summer is 37°C and during winter it is 18°C\(^4\). According to the 1991 census, the population of Sangamner taluka was 3,54,808 of which 1,81,710 are males and 1,73,098 are females\(^5\).
The district is bounded on the north by Igatpuri, Sinnar and Yeola talukas of Nasik district. On the north-east by Vaijapur, Gangapur and Paithan talukas of Aurangabad district. On the east by Georai, Beed, Ashti talukas of Beed district and Bhum and Paranda talukas of Osmanabad district. On the south by Karmala taluka of Solapur district and on the south-west by Murbad and Shahapur talukas of Thane district. (See Appendix I).

MOUNTAINS, HILLS AND RIVERS

i) Mountains

The Sahyadari forms a distance of about 60 kms. It also forms a continuous natural boundary between Ahmednagar and Thane districts. The Kalsubai range, branching at of Kulang, is the northern most of three spurs which forms 40 kms. from the boundary between the Ahmednagar and Nasik districts. 6

ii) Adula Hills, Baleshwar and Harischandragad Ranges, Plateau and Valleys

The Adula hills branch from the main Kalsubai range near the peak of patta (strip of Kalsubai range) and runs southwards at an average elevation of 900 mtrs. This range abruptly ends about 2 kms northwards of Sangamner a taluka place in Ahmednagar district. The Baleshwar range, the second great spur of the Sahyadri, branches off the Ratangad at 11 kms. to the south-east of Kulang and completely traverses the Akole and Sangamner talukas forming the watershed between the Godawari and Bhima tributaries. Its direction for the first
25 kms. is eastward, the Mula river flows through it. This range forms the boundary between Ahmednagar and Pune districts.

The Ahmednagar plateau between Baleshwar and Harischandragad range has an average width of 50 kms and has a trend north-west to the south-east along the length district from Akole in north-east to Jamkhed in the south-east. From the Harischandragad range to its west, it goes down in elevation from the crest of a table land, north of the city Ahmednagar. The hills of Goraknath, Manjarsumba and Gunjala are conspicuous from all parts of this taluka. On the northern side, the range presents an abrupt scarp front towards Rahuri and Newasa in valley of Godawari. On the south side slope indicated by the direction of Seena river. At the foot of Manjarsumba is a little glen opening towards the north commonly known as the ‘Happy Valley’ the natural beauty of which attracts many tourists.

On the either side of the Ahmednagar plateau and its high created rims are two rivers plains slopping towards the Godawari and Bhima rivers respectively.

iii) Rivers

There are many rivers which flow through Ahmednagar district. They are Godavari, Pravara, Bhima, Mula, Sina, Adula, Mahalungi and Ghod. The Godavari flows through by the large part of the Ahmednagar district including the entire talukas of Kopargaon, Sangamner, Akole, Rahuri, Newasa and Shevgaon. It also flows through half of the Parner and part of Ahmednagar and Jamkhed talukas. The Pravara river flows between the low cultivated banks still keeping its eastward course.
It receives the water of Mula river as it enters Newasa taluka and the combined flow turns to the north-east and falls into the Godawari at the Pravara-Sangam (confluence) near the village Toka. The length of Pravara river is 200 kms.

The Adula river rises in the northern part of Akole taluka on the slopes of Patta and Mahakali peaks. The Mula river rises on the eastern slopes of the Sahyadri between Ratangad and Harischandragad. It flows through the south-west of Sangamner taluka and flows to eastward course between Shevgaon and Parner talukas flowing in the deep bed between rugged hills on the north and the table land of Vasunda village of the south. It then takes a sudden turn to the north-east and enters in the plains in same direction for another 30 kms. It joins the Pravara at the village Pravara-Sangam. Generally, the water of Mula river is used for agricultural purposes. The Mula Valley Development Project initiated during the second Five Year Plan, comprises the storage of about 30,000 million cubic feet of water to irrigate 52,000 hectares of mixed crops through canals having an overall length of about 75 kms in a region of chronic scarcity.11

The Bhima river drains the southern part of Ahmednagar district, comprising the greater part of Parner and Ahmednagar talukas, almost the entire land of Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed talukas. The Sina has two chief sources, one near Jamgaon about 20 kms. to west of Ahmednagar city and other near Jeur about 16 kms. north-east of Ahmednagar city.
There are not many tanks within the district. The only large tank is the Visapur tank in the Shrigonda taluka. Apart from it, there are 18 other tanks inclusive of one north-west of Jeur in Ahmednagar taluka. These tanks irrigate nearly 700 hectares of farm land\textsuperscript{12}.

II. GEOLOGY

The systematic geological mapping of Ahmednagar district has not yet been taken up by the Department of Geological Survey of India\textsuperscript{13} (See Appendix I). The information is available only through the reports submitted by the officers of Geological Survey of India.

Geological Structures: No minerals of economic importance are available in the Ahmednagar district. The hard and compact basalts however, are used extensively as building material and the road metal. The pinkish-coloured vesicular variety is amenable to cutting into blocks of desired sizes. The geological setting of Ahmednagar district has a decisive role in determining the ground water possibilities in different parts of the district. This district is mainly occupied by basaltic lava flows and alluvium of the Godavari and Pravara rivers. Ground water occurs under water table conditions in different units of basaltic flows and the Godavari alluvium. The study of the chemical quality of water samples from different wells shows that the water is generally good for domestic and irrigation purposes except for occasional pockets of brackishness. A care has to be taken to see that in certain areas irrigated by canals there is simultaneous development of water logging and consequently quality deterioration is noticed in the adjoining parts of the Pune district\textsuperscript{14}.

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III. CLIMATE (RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, CLOUDINESS AND WINDS)

The climate of Ahmednagar district is characterized as a hot summer and general dryness during major parts of the day except during south-west monsoon season. The winter season commences in Ahmednagar district from December and ends in the month of February. The period from March to first week of June is the summer season. It is followed by the south-west monsoon season which lasts till the end of September, October and November constitute the post-monsoon or the retreating south-west monsoon season.

i) Rainfall

The records of rainfall in the district are available from 13 rain-gauge stations formed during the period 1947 to 1983. The average annual rainfall in the district is 578.8 mm (22.79").\(^{15}\) The Ahmednagar district is known as rain shadow to the east of western Ghats. The rainfall decreases in the western border of Ahmednagar district, as it rapidly proceeds towards the east. Maximum rainfall in the district in the month of September, in 24 hours has been recorded as 330.2 mm (13") at Kopargaon taluka of Ahmednagar district on 15.10.1951.\(^{16}\)

ii) Temperature

A meteorological observatory was formed in Ahmednagar in 1891 which is not functioning at present. The cold starts from the midth of November and continues till the end of the February. December is the coldest month in the year, with the average daily maximum temperature of 28.5\(^{0}\)C and the minimum 11.7\(^{0}\)C. Month of May is the hottest of the
year, with the maximum temperature of 38.9°C. The highest maximum
temperature recorded at Ahmednagar was 43.7°C on 9.5.1960 and the
minimum 2.2°C on 7.1.194517.

iii) Humidity

In Ahmednagar district, the air is generally dry from the February
to May and particularly so in the afternoon when the humidity is about
20 percent on an average.

iv) Cloudiness

In Ahmednagar district, the sky is heavily clouded to overcast,
especially during the monsoon season. In the past monsoon period the
cloudiness decreases. In rest of the year the sky is clear or slightly
clouded.

v) Winds

Winds are generally moderate with some strengthening in the
south-west monsoon season.

IV. POPULATION

The population of Ahmednagar district is 33,62,359. The sexwise
division is as follows:

Male - 17,22,357    Female - 16,40,00218

The entire population is spread over 13 talukas of district, out of
33,62,359 population 1,81,015 is in Ahmednagar city. The sexwise
division of population in Ahmednagar city is as follows:

Male - 93,945    Female - 87,07019

The population of Sangamner taluka is 3,54,808. Out of this,
49,133 is in Sangamner city. The sex-wise division of population in Sangamner city is as follows:

- Male - 25,376
- Female - 23,757

i) Density of Population

The density of population in Ahmednagar district increased from 197 persons per square kilometer in 1991. The density of population in Sangamner taluka was 211 in 1991. At every census since 1901 the density of population in Ahmednagar district has been lower than that of Maharashtra. It was natural as the Ahmednagar district is situated in the zone of most unreliable rainfall.

ii) Sex-ratio

Since 1901, the sex-ratio of the population of the Ahmednagar district varied between 956 and 1005 while that of Maharashtra between 930 and 958. The sex ratio of Ahmednagar city was 927 in 1991. The sex-ratio of Ahmednagar district was 952 in 1991. The sex-ratio of Sangamner city was 938 in 1991. At each census, since 1901, the sex-ratio in Ahmednagar district is higher than the average for the state.

iii) Caste and Religion

The Hindus are often referred to as a single community but in fact Hindus are found divided into many differentiated groups, which are known as castes. Among the castes, there are a number of sub-castes. The following types of castes are found in Ahmednagar district i.e. Brahmins, Marathas, Christians, Jains, Marwaris, Gujraties, Pahadies, Salis, Malis etc.
V. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

'AHMEDNAGAR' the 500 year old historical city\(^{27}\) in Deccan, is surrounded by ranges of Sahyadri mountain from all the sides\(^{28}\).

Ahmednagar is home of Saints and Literatures similarly it is a ground of Hussein Nizam Shah, Sultana Chand Bibi-the great heroine of Deccan and Shahaji father of Shivaji.

The city founded by Ahmed Nizam Shah on May 28, 1490 is said to have rivalled Baghdad and Cairo in splendour\(^{29}\). The city was moderate in size and surrounded by walls built of stone and mud. There were 11 gates set in the circular wall\(^{30}\). Today only two gates-the Delhi gate and the Maliwada gate remain.

The period of Ahmednagar Nizamshahi is for about 150 years from 1490 to 1633\(^{31}\). It is in this period that Nizam Shahas built beautiful palaces and mosques in and around the city. The architecture of all these palaces buildings and mosques show influence of Indo-Islamic and Persian or Turkish architecture\(^{32}\).

Some important monuments that are mute witnesses of the Nizamshahi of Ahmednagar are:

AHMEDNAGAR FORT

The Ahmednagar Fort is the main historical monument of the city. The fort was built in 1490 by Ahmed Nizam Shaha to commemorate his victory over Jahangir Khan\(^{33}\). The fort was captured by different rulers from time to time and, on August 12, 1803 captured by General Wellsely.
Between 1803 to 1817 many Maratha noblemen and during the Quit India Movement (1942) many Indian Leaders were detained in this fort. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Maulana Azad were confined in this fort from 1942 to 1944\(^{34}\). During the period of confinement Nehru wrote “The Discovery of India”.

**BAGH RAUZA**

Bagh Rauza or the garden of the shrine where King Ahmed Nizam Shaha is buried, is another important historical monument in Ahmednagar. It is just outside the city on the west side. This is the one of the finest buildings of Ahmednagar styled on the Persian architecture\(^{35}\).

**FARAH BAGH**

This palace is about 3 kms southeast of the city. It was built by Niyamat Khan and Chingiz Khan for Burhan Nizam Shaha \(^{36}\). Burhan Shaha did not like this palace and so it was rebuilt in 1583. This is octagonal palace with flat roof upper storey. Round the palace is a large sized pond which is dry today. Though the palace is in ruins today, it shows four centered arches of high dimensions from the side.

**BEHIST BAGH**

Behist Bagh Palace is also a neglected historical monument about 5 kms away on the north of the city. This is one of the ruined palaces reminding the golden days of Nizamshahi\(^{37}\). This octogonal beautiful palace was built in 1506 by Ahmed Nizam Shah\(^{38}\) and was also surrounded by water and lovely garden in those days.
DAMDI MOSQUE

On the north side of the fort is a stonely structure, notable carvings. This is called Damdi Mosque because the workers who were working at the construction of the Ahmednagar fort paid a damadi per day for years and from the amount collected Shahrkhan built this in 1567\textsuperscript{39}. The mosque is famous for its arches and decorated minars.

SALBATKhan'S TOMB

This historical monument is locally called 'Chandbibi Ka Mahal' and can be seen from any side of the city. It is about 8 kms. away on the eastern side of the city. This also the tomb of Salabat Khan II, the famous minister of Murtuza Nizam Shah I\textsuperscript{40}. The tomb is built on a hill called 'Shah Donger' which stands about 3,080 feet above the sea level. The building is octogonal and three storeyed with hugh pointed arches from the tomb one can enjoy a breath taking view of the city and surroundings. It is visible from the distance of many miles because it is a place of interest to the visitors of Ahmednagar city\textsuperscript{41}.

Besides these monuments tomb of Shah Sharif (Durgah Diara), Miravali Baba Tomb, Kothala Mosque, Rumi Khan's Tomb (Pila Ghumat), Kavi Jung's Mahal, Chingiz Khan's Mahal, Mangani Mahal, Mecca Mosque are important historical monuments of the Ahmednagar city\textsuperscript{42}.

HISTORICAL SETTING OF SANGAMNER

Sangamner due to its geographical location was an important centre. In the area around it cannot be avoided when any King or Sardar started military expedition or trade. In olden days Newasa and
Junnar were also strategic cities. The convenient road to these cities ran via Sangamner. As such Sangamner grew as a military, commercial and industrial centre. On way from Bota to Ghargaon the river Mula has created a fertile belt. This resulted in development of agriculture, ship rearing etc. This region is adjacent to Sangamner and added to the importance of Sangamner.
SECTION II : INDUSTRIES

Ahmednagar is not an industrial district, it is traditionally a famine striken district\textsuperscript{43}. The resources could not provide the necessary encouragement for industrialization. The development in agriculture in the past could not take place and enhance industrial growth. Ahmednagar district is not rich in minerals, forests and there is no adequate water supply. These are essential for resource caused industries. The necessary infrastructure for industrialization is hardly available in Ahmednagar district. The growth of sugarcane cultivation was possible only after the availability of irrigation facilities in the northern talukas of Ahmednagar district. It is also encouraged the growth of sugar and gud manufacturing industries in Ahmednagar District.

i) Cottage industries

The cottage industries play an important role in the Ahmednagar district and city economy. Since these industries require small capital they are within the reach of artisans with meagre means. Being labour intensive they create large openings for full time employment in the rural areas to the desired extent and to provide part-time occupation to agriculturists during their spare season. The Government has sponsored a few rural industrial projects in the State. However, there is no such project in the Ahmednagar district. In 1884, Ahmednagar crafts and industries were of local consequence and were confined to the weaving of cotton, silk and wool, tailoring, saddle making, bengle-making, working in silver, gold, brass, copper and iron, pottery, carpentry, leather working, confectionary, basket making and beedi making\textsuperscript{44}.
ii) Beedi making-a main cottage industry

This is very important cottage industry in the Ahmednagar district and mainly in Ahmednagar city and Sangamner taluka. It provides employment to a considerable number of persons and is a source of livelihood to the very poor section of the population. It has continued to provide bread to hundreds of poor households, though the job is hazardous to human health. It is mainly concentrated in Ahmednagar city and Sangamner taluka.

iii) The beginning of the beedi industry in Ahmednagar district

The beedi industry has started during 1910-11 in Ahmednagar and Sangamner. Since the Ahmednagar district was known as a famine stricken district, there has always been a scarcity of farm labourers. In fact, there was no development either in kind of business or industry. Against this background quite a few entrepreneurs had decided to launch the beedi industry in Ahmednagar and Sangamner especially because, it was to be started on a small investment. Besides, the beedi labourers were available on low wages in both the places and, most importantly, beedi had a good and favourable market.

In the post independence period a great number of people had come to Ahmednagar and Sangamner from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka to seek employment. These migrants finally found themselves settled there for good. If the job-seekers from the financially less developed states found Ahmednagar a God send gift, the local entrepreneurs (of Ahmednagar) could offer them the sought after employment. This in nutshell is a story of the beedi industry in
Ahmednagar and Sangamner in its infancy\textsuperscript{46}.

It may also be noted that, if most of the migrated men-folk sought employment in the handloom industry, their wives had lent their helping hands by joining the beedi industry\textsuperscript{47}.

During 1910-11, there were as many as 200 beedi workers in Ahmednagar and Sangamner. If the number of the beedi workers rose to 2000 to 1919 in Ahmednagar town, Sangamner and Akole too recorded a rise (in the number of the beedi workers) from 150 to 1500. The number of the beedi workers increased to 4000 in Ahmednagar town in 1940, while the figure in Sangamner and Akole touched 3000 the same year. Significantly, after 40 years, in 1980, Ahmednagar could boast of having 10,000 and Sangamner and Akole 12,000 beedi workers. The steep and steady growth in the figures is self-explanatory. It is noticed that 80\% of the total employees seemed to have accepted the beedi rolling as their secondary profession\textsuperscript{48}.

\textbf{iv) Beedi-rolling as a means to supplementary earnings}

It has been noted that the women employees had always regarded beedi-rolling as a means to supplementary earnings. As compared to Kamataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh the State of Maharashtra has more beedi factories\textsuperscript{49}. In fact the workers in Ahmednagar and Sangamner taluka, Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra, started beedi rolling as a daily-bread earning occupation and also as a means to supplementary earnings, primarily to overcome the famine affected situations. And the industry unceasingly continues to operate even today. Significantly, although the workers had found themselves
economically improved, they never ceased to continue the 'home beedi rolling' occupation. In many a house at Ahmednagar and Sangamner the beedi-rolling is seen operating as a means to supplementary earnings. Consequently, 90% of the women-folk of these towns are involved in the beedi rolling in their respective houses. It has also been noted that most of these women are illiterate and belong to the Padmasali caste. Statistically, taking the two towns together 80% Padmasali, 5% Swakulsali, 5% Muslim and 10% belonging to the rest of the caste-women are involved in the beedi rolling industry. Most of muslim women are employed in the beedi factory named Sayyadal and Co in Ahmednagar.

The 'home-delivery' system has always been very favourite among the women workers and it continues to operate even today in Ahmednagar and Sangamner. It is because of the fact that the women-folk find it convenient to collect the 'Paanpuda' and roll the beedis with the help of others. Thus, if the women workers contribute substantially to the house-hold earnings the entreprenuers find it more convenient to get the 'off-factory-rolled beedis' without any botheration.

The beedi workers have not been able to form a politically based and well established group of their own. As such they are regarded only a pleasure group. It is also to be noted that the beedi workers unions have never nominatged any official contestant of their own for Parliamentary Assembly or Zilla Parishad elections. And therefore, the beedi workers have always remained a politically marginalized group.
v) Raw materials

Tobacco and tendu leaves constitute the main raw material for the beedi making. The rest of the raw material comes in the form of thread, packing paper etc. Tobacco is bought from Nipani and tendu leaves from Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bhandara in Maharashtra⁵⁰, and the thread and packing paper from the local market of Ahmednagar.

Although tobacco is easily available in the market today, the tendu leaves often pose a serious problem, since the forests in India had been nationalised after independence, and the private forests became the property of the Indian Government. Further, the Naxalites had used the forests as their hide-outs over which the Government failed to exert considerable control. Consequently there has always been scarcity of the tendu leaves.

The tendu leaves are bought at the rate of Rs.20/- for a hundred leaves. Despite the high rate, the tendu leaves are not easily available in the market. It is in this context that the views expressed by Shri Ram Ratnakar, General Secretary, All India Beedi and Cigarette Federation and President, Lal Bavata Union, Ahmednagar, have great significance. According to him the government should allot a quota of the tendu leaves for a thousand beedis based on the annual production of beedis in Maharashtra. This will solve the scarcity of the tendu leaves in future. In this context he has cited the example of the Dinesh Beedi Factory run on the cooperative principle in Kerala. Here, they buy in advance the tobacco and the tendu leaves enough to last for a year. Naturally the factory never faced the menace of the scarcity
vi) The process of production

The beedi production is labour intensive and is carried out at various levels. Usually, a factory employs very few workers while a major portion of the beedi production is typically outside the factory i.e. in workers' homes.

The factory owners supply the raw material namely Panpuda (tendu leaves, tobacco, thread etc.) to the workers in Ahmednagar city and Sangamner taluka. The workers bring the raw materials home and share the work with other members in the family including children. This is necessary because the process of rolling beedi involves several stages, all of which are time consuming and it is not possible for one worker to perform all the work himself to produce the required number of beedies in a day.

First, the tendu leaves are cleaned and cut as per the size required by the brand of beedies to be rolled. The cut leaves are then soaked in water for a few hours to make them more malleable. At the next stage the beedi is rolled using tobacco and leaf, after which the edges of the rolled beedies are turned in and tied with thread. Finally, the rolled beedies are tied in bundles of 12 or 24 as per the requirement of factory owner. Thus, the raw materials is converted into a final product and returned to office of the factory. Then the workers in turn collect the raw material for next day's production. Thus the process goes on.
In the office of factory owner the taraiwala first checks the quality of the beedies. Each bundle consisting of 12 or 24 beedis, is thoroughly checked for size and quantity of tobacco filled. The defective beedies are removed and discarded. Then the beedi bundles are counted and stacked in mesh trays. The stacked beedi bundles are then cured by placing the mesh trays in 'tandoors' of furnaces. The cured beedi bundles are then labelled and packed in lots of 20 each. These cartoons are packed in gunny bags or bamboo baskets for despatch to various market centres.

The process of production outlined above appears to be simple, but is in fact a complicated one. The complications arise primarily because of the informal relations of production at every level and the unorganised nature of the workers involved in production. In short, there is a widespread exploitation at each level in various forms. Thus, any discussion on the production process in the beedi industry would be incomplete without an understanding of the dynamics of exploitation involved therein.\textsuperscript{52}

vii) Marketing

The product of beedi has wide market in the State of Maharashtra. The factories in Ahmednagar city and Sangamner taluka send their product i.e. beedi, to different areas in the State of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.\textsuperscript{53}

viii) Finance

The beedi industry is generally in the hands of entrepreneures who are able to raise their capital. They have their own industries of
beedi-making in different parts of the district. It is noticed that the co-operative sector has not yet touched the field of beedi making in the district. There is no single cooperative beedi industry in the Ahmednagar district. There is huge scope for small manufacturers to form the industry on the basis of the principle of co-operative.

lx) Transport

It is a common practice that the entrepreneurs have to rely on trucks, tempo, railway wagons etc to bring the raw material. Normally the raw material bought by the entrepreneurs lasts at the most for a month. It is because this entrepreneurs are reluctant to invest their capital for the raw material for a longer period of time. Besides, according to the entrepreneurs, they have to spend heavy freight on trucks; the railway wagons are not easily available and the non-availability of the sufficient store-houses for a large quantity of the raw material has always been a problem.

x) Licence

As per the Beedi and Cigarette Act 1966, a licence has to be obtained by the beedi entrepreneurs.

xi) Excise duty

Excise duty has to be paid to the government by the beedi entrepreneur at the rate of Rs.4.85 per thousand beedis.

xii) Competitions

According to the entrepreneurs, there seems to be no competition between two beedi factories. They, however, fear that in case of the fall in the prices of cigaratees, the beedi industry may have to face
competition. It has also been found that due to the production of pan parag, gutaka etc. there seems to be a slight fall in the number of the beedi smokers.

xiii) Risk factors

No entrepreneur invests a large capital in the beedi industry. Besides, the beedi workers are easily available and the entrepreneurs rely on the 'home delivery' system of beedi rolling carried by the women workers. The ready product has never been left unmarketed. In fact a beedi entrepreneur knowing fully the demand of his product, is in a comfortable position and make and distribute the beedis. Therefore, there seems to be no great risk involved in the beedi industry like the sister industries.

xiv) Partnership

The beedi entrepreneur prefers to have partners in business from his own family in order to avail of the tax exemption. And rarely does he take a partner not belonging to his own family.

xv) Future of the beedi industry

According to the entrepreneurs the beedi industry will always thrive as long as it is not seriously confronted with the competition. In fact the industry has a great prospect in India, may in the entire Asia. The beedis made in Maharashtra are exported to the foreign countries. And there has been a great market for the beedis in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan due to a price hike in cigaratte.
NOTES AND REFERENCES

3. Ibid, P.74.
10. Ibid, P.8.
17. Ibid, P.27.

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22. Ibid, P.19.
24. Ibid, P.82.
25. Ibid, P.82.
27. Fifth Centenary of Ahmednagar, A special supplement of Indian Express, Pune, Monday, September 3, 1990, P.IV.
28. Ibid, P.IV.
30. Ibid, P.72.
31. Fifth Centenary of Ahmednagar, A special supplement of Indian Express, Pune, Monday, Sept.3, 1990, P.IV.
32. Ibid, P.IV.


35. Fifth Centenary of Ahmednagar, A special supplement of Indian Express, Pune, Monday, Sept.3, 1990, P.IV.


37. Ibid, P.77.

38. Ibid, P.61.

39. Fifth Centenary of Ahmednagar, A special supplement of Indian Express, Pune, Monday, Sept.3, 1990, P.IV.


42. Fifth Centenary of Ahmednagar, A special supplement of Indian Express, Pune, Monday, Sept.3, 1990, P.IV.


45. A discussion with Shri Deepak N Shatriya, Factory owner of Bhikusa Brand Beedi, Ahmednagar (13.3.94).

46. Ibid.
47. A discussion with Shri Ram Ratnakar (General Secretary, All India Beedi and Cigar Workers Union and President of Lalbawata Beedi Union of Ahmednagar City) (25.2.94).


51. A discussion with Shri Ram Ratnakar (General Secretary, All India Beedi and Cigar Workers Union and President of Lalbawata Beedi Union of Ahmednagar City) (25.2.94).

52. A discussion with Shri Shankarrao Manglaram (General Secretary, INTUC Beedi Union of Ahmednagar City) (10.3.94).


54. A discussion with the Manager, The Majur Beedi, Court Lane, Ahmednagar, (15.3.94). 55. A discussion with the Manager, The Cock Brand Beedi, Telikhunt, Ahmednagar, (16.3.94).

56. A discussion with Shri Sayyadlal, Factory owner of Sayyadlal Beedi Co., Sarjepura, Ahmednagar, (15.3.94).

57. Ibid.

58. A discussion with Shri Deepak N. Shatriya, Factory owner of Bhikusa Brand Beedi, Ahmednagar, (13.3.94).