CHAPTER- III

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT
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CHAPTER- III

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

“The purpose of industry is obvious. It is to supply man with things which are necessarily useful or beautiful and thus to bring life to body or spirit”. Although the district cannot be said as industrially backward, it is a fact that the development of various industries in the district has not been uniform. Industries have developed rapidly in the district during the 20th century when under the able leadership and foresights of the late Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, the foundation of the industrial development in Kolhapur was laid and further fostered by the late Rajaram Maharaj. The industrial development in the Ichalkaranji is mainly attributed to the efforts of Mr. Ghorpade, the ruler of Ichalkaranji princely state. The present development owes its origin to the foresights of the old rulers.

Western Maharashtra is regarded as socio-economically progressive and well developed region. It is politically also powerful. It has given leaders like late Y. B. Chavan, late Vasantdada Patil and ex. Chief Minister of Maharashtra and existing Minister of Agriculture of India Mr. Sharad Pawar. The ‘sugar lobby’ of Maharashtra is regarded as ‘king makers’ in such strong hold area lies the District Kolhapur with Sahyadri on its western side. It is spread over 7685 sq. kms. It has rich water resources and Panchaganga, Vedganga, Dudhaganga, Bhogavati, Kumbhi, Kasari Tulshi, Chitri, Warna and Krishna are the rivers flowing across the district. It has twelve tahsils out of which seven from hilly and forest area of western part.

Shirol, Hatkangale, Karveer, and Kagal tahsils are industrially well developed. All tahsils are having co-operative sugar factories. Ichalkaranji is the centre of powerlooms is known as Manchester of Maharashtra.

Kolhapur city is situated on the bank of river Panchaganga. It has 4.93 lakh populations and has a Municipal Corporation. The district has made progress mainly through Co-operative movement. The present chapter deals with the role of individual
personalities, Co-operative sectors, and Government agencies in the district for the development of agro-based industries in the Kolhapur District.

3.2 THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES IN THE KOLHAPUR DISTRICT.

The industrial development of the study region has made progressive mainly due the foresight and partition of the certain personalities. Late Chh. Shahu Maharaj erstwhile Karveer dynasty is regarded as the father of modern Kolhaupur. The leaders like Late Tatyasaheb Mohite, Late Dattajirao Kadam, Late Tatyasaheb Kore, Late Ratnappa Kumbhar and few others have laid foundation and made rich contribution towards Co-operative movement and industries in the study region. From some of them are mentioned here.

3.2.1 CHHATRAPATI SHAHU MAHARAJ (1874-1922)

King Chh. Shahu Maharaja was an invaluable gem in the history of Kolhapur. Such great people are born once in a thousand years and spread their light on us and our future generations. King Shahu was related to all progressive activities which contribute to the good of society right from business to women’s education. The peak years of his contribution for welfare to society were from 1894 to 1922. His main contribution was to education for which he took the initiative from revolutionary reformer Mahatma Jyotirao Phule. He gave importance to primary education since this is the base to an individual progress. He also gave attention to all other spheres from singing to wrestling to women’s education.

He was a great man with a great foresight, a person to be admired and looked upon as an example of great success and hard work.

Chh.shri. Shahu Maharaj is well-known not only in Kolhapur but also in Maharashtra. In his career he worked in various fields and modern economy. He attacked on poverty for the better economic prosperity of the people. The credit of the whole development of Kolhapur state goes to Chh. Shahu Maharaj. Since the movement of
green revolution and development began in his carrier. Very few kings provided their attention towards the development of the peoples with money, mind and body.

At the time of his career the situation of the people was very poor. They were depending upon agriculture and this ratio was increasing day today. In his state ever increasing population came as obstacle in the path of development. When Britishers came in India along then some business and things also came and our indigenous industries and villages and cottage industries couldn’t fight with them. For the development of agriculture he directs with some efforts and thoughts on the industry then the dependence of peoples would be lessen. He thought that every year at least ten students should be sent to England for getting knowledge of agriculture. He wanted to give help to the farmers in the form of loans with low interest, for land development, he established land development banks and co-operative banks. He did help farmers with seeds, manure, agricultural implements, construction of roads and dairy industries. He thought that the government must provide attention towards the development of industry and give protection to them with some facilities. The political leader late Mr. Ranade said that the development of industries is the prime ambition of the government for the prosperity of the country.

The Raobahadur Ganesh Vnektesh Joshi put his thoughts in the public speech and it was published in quarterly magazine published in July 1885. In that he said, industrial corporation should be established to give the education of management of industries and capital shall rise from sell of Indian and foreign bonds. He guided and suggested that the necessity of local raw material and erect industries based upon such raw material further he wanted to take the foreign technological knowledge. It is necessary for the all-round development. The state government should give the facilities like subsidies, low interest loans, prizes for production, and subsidies in the octroi, machines and technology etc.

The princely state of Kolhapur had been made with amazing strides both in industrial progress and social reforms in the career of twenty-eight years of Chh. Maharaj. The evolution of the state begins with the rule of Shahu Chhatrapati. He used every angle of programs of economic development of the peoples for their welfare.
3.2.1.1 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Before the independence of the country there were two types of ruling bodies one is the foreign governance and another one is the princely states. The princely states were free for their internal functions and rules in their states. The physical as well as economic prosperity of the state was purely depending upon the states. Now we see the better development of the industries in the state of Kolhapur is due to the efforts made by the Maharaj. He was the real visionary of the state. After his royal installation and administration he started his efforts to develop the agriculture, industry and trade. There would be no alternative except the development of industries. There were two types of ideas for the industrial development one is the growth of resources and another is the creation of employment for the people. When the factories began in the rural areas then there were the opportunities of the employment to the peoples. There was no need to go in the cities in search of the employment.

Our tradition being very ancient in the making of the handicrafts and handmade goods such cottage and village industries provide better employment and opportunities to the people at local level. He thought that the industrial development and growth is most important for the economic prosperity of the nation. These thoughts were quoted at the time of beginning and function of the Rajaram Industrial School and boarding house in 15th August 1920. He not only instructs his views over them but in real he began implementation and tries his best. At the time of beginning of his rule the rail line being constructed in the state. The construction of railway line is essential for the growth of sources and trade in the state, all these helps to the industrial development of the state.

For the development and distribution of industries in the state he had made efforts. He didn’t want to differentiate industries as rural, urban and agro-based. He wanted to start all types of industries in the state. He kept attention towards all round development of the state with the human elements and the skill. He gave help to them. For the industrial development he continuously made the situation for the self-beginning of the industries. It happened only due to his long vision, continuous efforts, daring and organization.
3.2.1.2 SHAHU MILL

At the time of industrialization there was a milestone and it was the beginning of Shahu Mill. It happened only of the protection and loyalty of the Shahu Maharaj. The foundation and beginning of spinning and weaving mill was started with the hands of Shshu Maharaj. He gave capital, land, water etc. for the early start of spinning mill. He gave contract of the mill to the member of the mill but a progress was come in sight when he gave protection to the mill. One of the characteristics of the Kolhapur industrial development was that it was started at the time of his Journey of London. He was inspired when he saw the industrial development in Britain. Since he was inspired and thought that and expressed his views in a speech on industrial development in his state. Then some rich persons came together and thought over the establishment of the mill. He started cotton textile on co-operative basis. He said that the people should come together and start some business and industries in the state then he would give all types assistance to them.

3.2.1.3 CASHEW-NUT FACTORY

When Maharaj came in power he started the journey of the state to know the situation of the state in 1895. At the same time only one cashew-nut factory was running at Shengaon near Gargoti. He observed the factory and guided to them for the growth and production. He decided to start another factory in that area.

3.2.1.4 NEW INDUSTRIES

He encouraged existing industries in the state. He not only encouraged to them but also thought and planned on to start new industries in the state. He had visited the cotton mill, paper mill and silk factory functioning at Pune. He used only own papers made by the paper mill in his state. From these examples we can say that, he provided his attention towards the state. He put his views and wholesomeness for the development of industries in the state. He wanted to start silk, glass and pearl industries in the state. He compared his industries and agriculture with industries and agriculture in Italy. He kept his attention in the beginning of honey making industry, such industry started and working at Rajputwadi for two years.
3.2.1.5 GINNING FACTORY

For the establishment of Shshu Mill at Shirol road, Chh. Shahu Maharaj had given assistance to that ginning factory. In 1908-09 the ginning factory was started at Ichalkaranji in Shirol tahsil. Mr. Laxman Babaji Koregaonkar had started ginning at Gadhinglaj. This factory was working in the cotton season in the month of February to June. Chh. Shahu Maharaj had given two acres of land to the mill. He had taken one of the important decisions, such as he wouldn’t start another industry in near future.

That was one of the steps taken by him, when the industry at his beginning stage, there was the necessity to give them protection against new competitor in the way of industry. There is one examples of child, when the child in his childhood, he was to give him protection and help for his growth, just like it has to be done in favour of industry relied on their legs. At that time the beginning of another factory is very harmful and if it happened the old one would be collapsed, therefore he banned the beginning of the new factories.

The report of 1910-11 showed that there is the establishment of new ginning factory at Ichalkarnji with the name of Venktesh Ginning Factory. There were fifty six workers working in the factory. The production of the factory was about Rs. 259000 and the benefit was Rs. 8000 and its expenditure was Rs. 23000. There were six ginning factories in 1912-13. Their distribution was as two at Kolhapur, one at Ichalkarnji, and one at Shirol road, one at Chinchali and one in Gadhinglaj. These factories were facing the lack of raw material. In 1915-16 another factory was started, but in the coming soon these factories faced the function of work.

3.2.1.6 WEAVING FACTORY

There was the beginning and functioning of the weaving factories like that of the ginning factories. At Rayabag there was one weaving factory started by one of the Brahman experts who was helped by the Maharaj. The required capital to the factory was given by the Maharaj. Rayabag is the important weaving centre at that time. He has given lot of facilities e.g. land, debt etc. to the workers, weavers working in the factory. He gave them facilities like loan, land for living and farm activities. The goods like sarees, dhotar etc.
was produced in the factory. Shri. Shahu Weaver’s Association was established at Rayabag. There were 200 workers working in the factory. There was some industry working at Ichalkaranji, it was started in 1920-21. As per the report 1920-21 shows that there are 60 workers working in the factory.

3.2.1.7 COLOURING

It was the beginning of colour work for the colouring of the threads at Ichalkaranji. The factory was started by the name of shri. Venktesh colour thread factory. There were 35 workers works in the factory. Latter the factory was in progress.

3.2.1.8 OTHER INDUSTRIES

The annual report 1912-13 showed that Maysors; Shirgaonkar Brothers started one oil mill with capital of one lakh. This was the first oil mill in the state therefore he gave help to the mill. In 1909 there were 5 grinding factories as per the report 1912-13. The Datar Company has launched new saw mill at Ichalkaranji. There were 11 groundnut factories in the state, out them 10 in Shahupuri (Kolhapur) and 1 at Gadgingalaj. After that the number of factories was come down and it stood on 7 as per report of 1918-19. Out of them 2 were in working position for six months only, it happened due to lack of work. Except these there was one sugar factory. Indian Motor and Cycle Co. Ltd. Was started in 1920-21. One wood refinery factory came into existence on exercise basis. The factory produced 100 bags of coal (30 tones) from that tar and Pyrolognous acid separated.

3.2.1.9 GINGAR SOCIETY

Gingar society had made the saddle (khogir) for the horse riders, therefore Maharaj had given encourage to them. He gave permission and help to Mr. Ymnajirao Amble, from Nippani starting the casting farnans at Shahupuri.

Maharaj believed in the industrial movement. He said that, they would use things made by the Gingar society. He made an industrial nature to this business.
He gave not only help but also inspiration for the new and old one. He created markets for the goods produced in the factories. Trade and industry depends on each other for its development. There wouldn’t be price to the goods without trade and commerce and market. This is not possible without industries. For the prosperity of industries he created and started market at Shahupuri near railway station.

**3.2.1.10 THINKING ON USE OF SWADESHI (INDEGENEIOUS)**

The patriotic mind of Shahu was ever ready to support a swadeshi enterprise. In March 1912 he issued a notification to the public to the effect that it was his desire that his ryots and merchants should use matches manufactured by the Deccan Match Manufacturing Company of Karad. With a view to promoting industry in the new town Shahupuri, Shahu granted a license to R.R.Shirgaonkar promising him that no licence for a similar industry would be granted to any other person for five years. Really, Shahu Chhatrapati was a royal Revolutionary King in historic time.

From the above, we can understand his futuristic vision. It is better for the prosperity of the industrial development in his state.

**3.2.1.11 NOTIFICATION AND ORDERS OF HIS HIGHNESS CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJA SAHIB OF KOLHAPUR DYNASTY**

**NOTIFICATION**

General Department, Kolhapur 29 May, 1895.

It happens many times and it is observed frequently that the labourers worked on sugarcane crusher’s accidented due to the hand and finger injuries of the hands and it is observed by the Surgeon of the state and he reports to His Highness and he reports pleased, and orders and notify for the welfare of the public in the state.

The notification is published for the general information to the public and there is nothing injury of the labors working with sugarcane crushers, their safety shall be made important from crushing and those who have invent the sugarcane crusher which is safe or those who have find any idea about the safety from crushers, he would report before 1 January,
1896, then he will get good award and like that machine with practical should be send before the due date towards the diwan, who has sign below this.

M. KUVARJI
Diwan Nisbat Sarkar Karveer
(Gazette of Karveer, Part-1 Date 1st June 1895.)

NOTIFICATION
29 May, 1895.

It is published for the public, that Raobhadur Raghunath Shirgaonkar has offered the place for the beginning of oil mill. Therefore also notify that another oil mill shall not be start not anywhere in the state within five years for that purpose order of decision No.1016 and Notification No.97, Date 2 April 1912 is released for information.

R.V.SABNIS
Diwan Sarkar Karveer
(Gazette Karveer, Sect.1, Date 18th April 1912.)

3.2.1.12 TRADE AND TRANSPORT

When he provided better attention towards industrial development simultaneously he couldn’t forget encouragement of the trade. He believed in both sectors for the development for each other as well as development of his state. He knews except trade there wouldn’t be possible economic emergence of the state. When we want development of trade and commerce at the same time there is the necessity of allied industries and agricultural development. When he went to England for the coronation, at
that time he was inspired by the industrial revolution done by the England. Then he thought over the beginning of such industrial revolution in his princely state.

When his early days of livelihood and before his coronation he understood the importance of railway line. At the time of construction of railway line in 3 May 1888, he said in a speech ‘when we want growth of resources, then there is the necessity of railway’. It supports the trade and industries in the state.

He gave inspiration to the traders for the building of the plots, godown, warehouses and shops in the state. He founded commercial market in 1905. The goods came from agriculture e.g. gur, groundnut and cereals etc. sold in the market on the large scale. In his career in 1921 at that time 4, 70,224 man (40 kg / man.) of gur and sugar trading was done at Shahupuri commercial market and it’s worth Rs.30, 00,000. Now Shahupuri is the leading trade and market centre in the district. At that time the functions of trade in-betweens Kolhapur and Sangli, Chipulan, Nippani, Rajapur, Miraj and Jamkhandi etc. the goods like clothing, glasswears, sugar, gur, and groundnut were mostly trading in the state.

Both trade and industry offer opportunity to the employment of the peoples in the state. The industrial production rose and it is useful for the development of resources in the state. Trade and industry are the basic pillars of the economy and therefore Chh. Shahu Maharaj kept attention on both sectors.

3.2.2 LATE YANTRA-MAHARASHI MAHADABA MISTRI (1903-1977)

Late shri. Mahadeo Nana Shelke was popularly known to all as Mahadaba Mistri. The dedication to work, self confidence and gist to innovate new equipment made “Mahadba”, “Yantra mahrshi Mahadaba Mistri” inspite of his illiteracy. He started his own workshop “Kolhapur Auto Works” to manufacture firefighting equipment, Auto Batteries and hanging bodies. In 1942, there was shortage in petroleum products, to overcome this shortage he developed coal gas plant. Only Kirloskar and Mahadaba Mistri were successful in developing the coal gas plant.
His futuristic view and to help farmers in our agricultural country he developed oil engine to draw water from wells. The success of oil engines gave way to his new venture “Vishwas Engines”. He also developed rotating stage for Acharya Atre’s famous play “TO ME NEVECH”. Acharya Atre whole heartedly admired Mahadaba Mistris work and applauded him with “Yantra mahrashi”. He constructed the first 70 MM Parvati Talkies, which is named in memory of his wife.

3.2.3 LATE RATNAPPAANNA KUMBHAR (1909-1998)

The veteran freedom fighter and a recipient of the Padamashri award was born in the potter family at Nimshirgaon village in Shirol tahsil. During his youth he was keenly interested in political and social work and mobilized support under the praja-parishad banner against the local princely state rulers. He was actively participated in the freedom movement and went underground for about six years. He was on the fore front of an agitation for dissolution of princely states.

After independence, he became a member of the committee that framed Indian Constitution, later he was elected as a Member of Parliament in 1952. Between 1962 and 1982 and from 1990 till his death he represented Shirol assembly constituency as an MLA. Between 1974 and 1978 he was a minister of state for home and civil supplies. He was instrumental in bringing about the industrial and agricultural prosperity of Shirol and Hatkanagle tahsils of Kolhapur.

3.2.4 LATE TATYASAHEB KORE (1914-1994)

Tatyasaheb Kore who did a magnificent miracle in the land of Warna born on 17 th October 1914, he was the son of a farmer in a small village Kodoli. Youg Vishwanath alias Tatyasaheb Kore had to overcome several hurdles due the poverty of his family. Establishment of most efficient Co-operative Sugar Factory, which is achieved world record in sugar recovery and efficiency. Sugar unit has won National Awards for efficiency on number of occasions.

The Warana Complex comprises several co-operatives, trusts and societies etc. in which WSC is the nucleus. Sugar unit has promoted a large scale co-operative dairy project, co-
operative poultry farms, and co-operative bank, co-operative consumer stores, co-operative women’s societies, world famous children’s orchestra, educational activities right from kinder garden to Enginnering College and number of other institutions. All these institutes are known as the best managed and efficient unit in their respective field in the whole of the country.

He was the director since the acceptation of Maharashtra State Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Bombay. He was the president of Deccan Sugar Technologists Association, Pune in 1973-75. Since 1983 he was the vice president of Vasant Dada Sugar Institute, Pune. He was the ex-director of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd. He worked as an Ex-member of Indian Central Sugarcane Committee Delhi.

He received a number of honors and awards for their life achievements and corporate sectors for the upliftment’s and economic prosperity the native people of the region.

3.2.5 LATE DATTAJIRAO KADAM

A notable co-operator of the district late Dattajirao Kadam was born on 21st January 1919. One of the rural leaders, who fought for the development of cooperate sector in the various fields. He was the founder chairman of The Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mill Ltd. Ichalkaranji and The Yashwant Co-operative Processors Ichalkaranji, He was the founder of Shree Datta Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Shirol, Ichalkaranji Powerloom Clothing Market Sahakari Society Ltd. Ichalkaranji, The Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mill Ltd., Ichalkaranji, The Ichalkaranji Urban Co-oprative Bank Ltd. Ichalkaranji and Ichalkaranji Janta Sahakari Bank Ltd.,Ichalkaranji. Shirdwad-Shivnakwadi Sahakari Panipurvatha Sanstha. He was the director of various co-operative institutes e.g. Shetkari Seva Sahakari Society Ltd. Shirdwad, The all India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills etc.
3.2.6 LATE BABASAHEB KHANJIRE

Babasaheb Khanjire who has co-operates with others but he keeps himself apart from the power and light of the society. In 1956, he has worked for the erection of the Panchganaga Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana at Ichalkaranji. The Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ichalkaranji was the first Co-opertative spinning mill started in 1960; for that he worked with Late Dattajirao Kadam and Late Abasaheb Kulkarni.

He took part in the various co-operative institutes and helps them for the better beginning. For the financial assistance of entrepreneurs he started Icalkaranji Janta Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ichalkaranji. He began Yashwant Co-operative process Ichalkarnji. For the purpose of economic assistance of workers works in the textile sector he started, Kamgar Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ichalkarnji. He made an efforts for economic empowerment and self relied of women’s he stared Ichalkaranji Mahila Sahakari Bank.

It was his enthusiasm to take part in the erection of Shree Datta Shetcari Sahakari Sakhar Karhana Ltd. Shirol which helped for the economic development of the farmers in and around the Shirol Tahsil. With an effort of him the dream of Venkatesh Sahkari Soot Girani Ltd. Hupari came into reality. Food, clothing and shelter are the necessary wants of the men’s for keeping this into consideration he started Sahakari Housing Society for the handloom workers in and around Ichalkarnji. He took part in the foundation of the above co-operative institutes. Though, he kept himself away from the power of such institutes. His political carrier began with the president of Kolhapur Zilla Congress Committee in 1962-63. He was elected on State Legislative Assembly in 1972. He was the representative of the Ichakaranji Constituency.

3.2.7 LATE SHAMRAO PATIL YADRVAKAR (1934-2004)

One of the social and economic co-operate, who made an effort for the development for rural people who had, took birth in 25th November, 1935 at Yadrav tahsil Shiorl. He was the founder member and president (1968-1974) of the Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girani Ltd. Rajiv Gandhinagar, Ichalkaranji. In 1980-82 formerly he was Vice-President of Maharashtra Rajya Sahkari Soot Girani Sangh, Mumabai. He completed his role as a Vice-President and President of The All
India Fedration Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. Delhi. In 1978 he had been established Parvati Sahkari Soot Girani Ltd. Kurundwad,Tahasil Shirol. He kept a foundation stone of the Parvati Co-operative Industrial Estate Ltd. Ydarav which has been started in 1981. He was the founder of the Padmavati Co-operate Textiles Ltd. Yadrav and Shetkari Co-operative Textiles Ltd Ydarav.

He was the founder and ex-Chairman of the Sharad Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Narande Taluka Hatkangale. For the benefit of the sugarcane cutters he started and completed his role as founder of Shamrao Patil Yadravkar Sahkari Oosa Todani Wahatook Sansta Narande. He was the founder of many co-operative housing Societies for the workers and backward class of the societies. He started Yadrav co-operative water Supply scheme in 1971. He started Shirol Taluka Yantramag Auodyogik Sahakari Society Ltd. Jaisingpur Taluka Shirol. He was the founder of Yadrav Co-operative Bank Ltd. Yadrav. In 1971-73 he was the president of Maharashtra Rajya Kapad Kharedi Vekari Sangh Ltd. Mumbai.

3.2.8 SHREE. KALAPANNA AWADE

In the field of co-operation one of the leading personality and who has lead erection of Jawahar co-operative sugar factory at Hupari-Yelgud, by Shree. Kalapanna Baburao Awade. He was born in Jain family on 5th July 1931. He lived at Ichalkaranji in Hatkanagale tahsil. He worked as a director in various fields of co-operation. He was a founder chairman of Jawahar Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karakhana Ltd., Hupari. Now he is working as a Chairman of the factory. He was the founder of the Indira Gandhi Mahila sahakari Soot Girni Ltd.Shivnakwadi and Nav Maharashtra Sahkari Soot Girni Ltd. Sajani Tal.Hatkanangale.

He has been working for solution of farmers’ problems, decentralizing power loom sector, small scale industries and co-operatives; to study technological development in textile industry and participation of woman in industrial work; housing scheme for industrial workers; and endeavored to implement kallammawadi Irrigation Project.
He is on the body of National Federation of Co-Operative Sugar Factory Ltd. New Delhi. He is a member of the Management body of the Vasant Dada Sugar Institute, Pune. He is a Director of Datta Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Shirol.he is the founder of the Jawahar Panipurvatha Yojan Hupari-Yelgud.

He has been conferred with prestigious ‘FIE Foundation Award’ for outstanding performance in the field of co-operative movement and socio-economic development in Ichalkaranji, spirit behind, progress of Indira Gandhi Mahila Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd., he has founder and ex-chairman i) The Ichalkaranji Janta Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ichalkaranji. ii) The Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mill, Ichalkaranji. He is an ex-chairman of Maharashtra State Co-operative Spinning Mill Federation, Mumbai. During his tenure as a member of Municipal Council, schemes were implemented for providing civic amenities for rapidly growing needs of the Ichalkaranji town.

3.2.9 SHREE SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK

He was born on 7th October 1934. He is a member of the 15th Lok Sabha. He is a founder chairman of Sadashivrao Mandlik Kagal Taluka Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Hamidwada, Taluka, Kagal. It was started in 1976-78. He was the founder Chairman of Shetkari Sahakari Sangh Kolhapur, Krushi Udyog Sangh, District Kolhapur. He works as a director of several co-operative institutes e.g. Dudhaganga Vedganga Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Bidri. Tal. Bhudargad. He worked successfully as a Chairman of Public Works and District Health Department, Zilla Parishad Kolhapur in 1960-62. He worked on Development Council for sugar industries. He is on the body of directors of Maharashtra State co-operative Banks Ltd.; he was a founder of several educational institutes at local level.

3.3 CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

The co-operative movement in the Kolhapur is back-bone of the economic development of the district. It has touched every field of the district. Many personalities of the study region have laid the foundation of this movement. Among the list of loyal and strong personalities certain names came in queue e.g. Late. Ratnappa Kumbhar, Late. Tatyasaheb Kore, Late. Dattajirao Kadam, Mr. Dadasaheb Patil Kaulavkar, Mr. D. C.
Narake and several others. Literally, in the stage of beginning these personalities visited many villages in the study region. The purpose behind them to get the share from peasant and convince to them but it is very difficult task to them. But they succeed to raise the real future picture in front of poor farmers in the region. The painted picture made it to be truth and did not allow it to die as a dream. The co-operative sugar factories and spinning mills have raised the living standard of farmers and several workers working in it.

3.3.1 NOTIFICATION OF HIS HIGHNESS CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJ SAHEB

Act of cooperative movement, since it is applied by the principality His Highness Chh. Shahu Maharaj in 1912 in his State. For the implementation he gave order and notification to the public and his administration. It is cleared from the following notification which is employed in 1913 in his State.

NOTIFICATION

Legislative department, Kolhapur 28th May 1913.

No. 6 – In supersession of Notification No. 4, dated 4th July 1912, published at page 155, part I of the Kolhapur State Gazette dated 13th July 1912, in so far as it relates to the Kolhapur State, Proper, His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb has been pleased to sanction the introduction, mutatis,mutandis, into the State Proper, of Act II of 1912 (The Cooperative Societies Act, 1912) together with rules and orders already passed to be hereafter passed there under, from the 1st June 1913. By order of his highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur.

R.V. SABNIS
Diwan of Kolhapur

(Gazette of Karveer Sarkar, Sect.1, Date 31th May, 1913)
3.3.2 CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS

In the district the important spinning mills are:

2. Nav-Maharashtra Sahakari Soot Girani, Ichalkaranji,
3. Ichalkaranji Co-operative Spinning Mill, Ichalkaranji,
4. Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mill, Ichalkaranji,

As on 31\textsuperscript{th} March, 2010 the production of yarn (soot) was worth Rs. 405.12 lakhs and workers were 34177 in all type of textile mills apart from this, as on 31\textsuperscript{st} March, 2011 there were 10535 powers looms in the study region.
3.3.3 CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS

Kolhapur district is a famous in the western Maharashtra for the co-operative sugar factories. There are some important sugar mills in the district. The co-operative sugar factories are the gift of the stalwarts of the districts, who have made an effort for the beginning and development of sugar factories. All the development of the district is seen due the sugar factories. The important sugar factories in the district are as follows.

15. Indira Gandhi Mahila Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Tal. Bhudargad.
17. Gadhingalaj Taluka Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Harali Tal. Gadhingalaj

In the year 2010-11 all the co-operative sugar factories in the study region has crushed 11403045 metric tones’ of sugarcane and produced 14018932 Metric tones’
of sugar. There are 6922 regular and 7989 temporary workers employed in the co-operative sugar factories.

3.3.4 CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN KOLHAPUR

As on 31st March 2011 there were total 22 industrial estates out of 6 developed by the MIDC in the study region. There are 2790 projects were developed under MIDC areas in the study region. There are 7 areas developed by the Co-operative Industrial Development Corporation in the study region. There are 7 direct investment projects were started with Rs.1346 crore in the study region.

Various aspects of co-operative development are given in the ‘socio-economic review of the district 2011. As per the statistics given by the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Credit societies, there are 1873 agricultural CO-operative societies, 1846 Non-Agricultural Co-operative Societies and 486 marketing societies in 2010-11. An agricultural credit co-operative society has disbursed Rs. 46611 lakh as debits and Non-agricultural credit societies distribute Rs. 155336 in the study region as per year 2008-2009.

The network of Dairy Co-operatives is spread throughout the district. In 2010-11 there were 4381 co-operatives dairies. There were 21 co-operative sugar factories as per 2010-11. There are 43 co-operative spinning mills out of them 14 is in working position in the district. There were 206 branches of District Central Co-operative Bank and 16 branches of State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank in the district who have disbursed Rs. 11,286 million and Rs. 487 million under different heads of disbursement respectively as per 31st 2011.

The Government in the co-operation sector has approved a total of 7 industries estates. The details of these are as below:
Table No. 3.1

Kolhapur District: Co-operative Industrial Estates

(2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Co-op. Industrial Estate</th>
<th>Area (Hect.)</th>
<th>Total Plots</th>
<th>Plots Issued</th>
<th>Functional Units</th>
<th>Total workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kolhapur Udyam Co-op. Soc.</td>
<td>14.27</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ichalkaranji Inds. Estate</td>
<td>206.20</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Parvati Inds. Estate, Yadrav</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chh. Shahu Inds. Estate, Shirol</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>L.K. Akiwate Inds. Estate, Jaysingpur.</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yashwant Inds. Estate, Hupari</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Laximi Inds. Estate, Hatkanangale.</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>806.47</strong></td>
<td><strong>2421</strong></td>
<td><strong>2140</strong></td>
<td><strong>1272</strong></td>
<td><strong>44850</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


From the above information, we can note that the development in the field of co-operatives is vital in study region. It helps to the all round development of the every field in the Kolhapur district.

3.4 THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES IN THE KOLHAPUR DISTRICT.

Maharashtra is one of the most developed states in the country as far as industries are concerned. Similarly Kolhapur is also one of the developing districts of the state. The Presence of railway route and road network and infrastructure and location etc. play a better role for the development of industry. There are many small, medium and large scale industries in the district mainly in Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji belt.
The basic decision has been taken by the state Government to develop industries in developing and underdeveloped areas of the state. It will be benefited for dispersal of industries from heavily congested areas of Mumbai, Thane and Pune. Therefore in the study region co-operative industrial estates have been developed at Shirol Hatkanangale, Yadrav, Hupari, Jaysingpur, Ichalkaranji, Kagal and Kolhapur.

3.4.1 PRE-INDEPENDENCE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT.

In the 19th century there were local manufacturing units and village industries which were supplying the products as per local needs. However the production and supply were not sufficient. At that time only paper and iron industry was developed but it can’t compete with European entrepreneurs. It means except paper and iron industries there was no other industrial background for Kolhapur and most of the population was engaged in agriculture.

In September 1906 the Late Chh. Shahu Maharaj laid the foundation stone of the Shashu Chhatrapati Spinning Mills which was a beginning of industrialization in Kolhapur. Chh. Shahu Maharaj introduced a number of reforms for social, economic and cultural upliftment of the people. In 1912 Edward Agricultural Institute was established. A museum of improved agricultural implements was opened and they were loaned to enterprising farmers. Chh. Shahu Maharaj constructed Radhanagari dam. The Rajaram Industrial School (1921) was opened. Industrious persons were invited to set up industries. Commercialization of agriculture created demand for engineering goods like plough, diesel engine, pumps, and sugarcane crushers. All these reforms led to building of a new economic and cultural society.

In 1934, Chh. Rajaram Maharaj established Kolhapur Sugar Mill in private sector which was converted into a co-operative sugar mill in 1984. This development along with irrigation facilities created an opportunity for the use of diesel oil engines. Some persons had to undertake even the job of manufacturing indigenous spare parts of the oil engines. Those with engineering experience set up engineering work shops. Since Kolhapur is communicated to Pune, Bombay and Bangalore by N.H.4 and to
Konkan by State Highway. It helped the establishment of automobile and truck workshops and shades reconditioning automobile and spare parts. Repair workshops, automobile workshops and fabrication resulted into expansions of engineering industry in Kolhapur. In 1941 Shivaji Udyamnagar Co-operative society was established with 97 industrial plots on which 67 industrial units were established on 42 acres of land surrounding the society was used to develop 185 industrial plots. The real architect of Udyamnagar was renowned educationalist J. P. Naik who developed it with the help of Rajaram Maharaj.

3.4.2 POST-INDEPENDENCE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT.

After independence, the traditional industries declined considerably. The modern industries have been developed and concentrated in urban centers. Today, the district is known as one of the developed districts in the state and is famous for the various industrial products.

In 1950-51, the Government of India banned import of diesel oil engines. It accelerated the growth of the oil engine industry. The extension of irrigation facilities in various parts of the country created unprecedented demand for diesel oil engines and pumps. As compared to Kirloskar, Cooper and Ruston engines, Kolhapur manufactures could provide heavy, sturdy and technically foolproof and cheaper engines. Interestingly these engines were manufactured by local highly skilled entrepreneurs. Among them Rambhai Samani and Vishnupant Utkar were having leading position.

Kolhapur oil engine industry suffered a setback in sixties due to ‘tagai’ loan recovery by the State Government. However, the entrepreneurs diversified their attention to manufacture vertical engines under the leadership of Mr. Y.P. pawar. Because the change in the technique of production of engines between 1960 and 1970. The companies like Telco, Bajaj, Escorts and Mahindra had been buying spare parts from Kolhapur around 1970.

Mahadba Mistry has done fabulous contribution in the industrial world of Kolhapur. In his early age he had a simple motor cleaner who afterwards become a
mechanic and after 1952 he started several industries like gas plants for passenger cars, grills, body building of firefighters, farm implements, oil engines, foundry and workshop. There are several other names that have done excellent contribution in industrial development of Kolhapur, namely K. D. Kulkarni, S. B. Utkar, Anandrao Jadhav, Vasuanna Potdar, Govindrao Gulavani, And M. S. Hudali, founder chairman of Udyam Co-operative Sakharam Tatyasaheb Ghatge etc.

Many foundries and forging shops were established in sixties. The co-operative sugar factories in the district created demand for fabrication of machinery and recondition of rollers, bearings and crushers etc... The sugar factories necessitated commercialization of agriculture, which in turn badly needed mechanization of agriculture requiring sophisticated agricultural tools such as plough, tillers etc... It also required sugarcane transport and transport mechanism such as development of good bullock-carts etc…

3.4.3 GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA POLICY

Government of Maharashtra has full-fledged Ministry of Industry, Energy and Labour, with a Cabinet Minister in-charge of the same. Thus, there is total commitment of Government of Maharashtra to help the cause of industrial development and export promotion. It has been initiating various policy measures, which will go a long way in the direction of export promotion.

M I D C is constituted under the Maharashtra Industrial Development Act, 1961 and was established on 1st August, 1962 with the basic objective of setting up industrial areas with a provision of industrial infrastructure in the State for planned and systematic industrial development of the whole State at Maharashtra with emphasis on industrial development of backward areas of the State.

Since its establishment, M I D C has been developing at least one major industrial area in every district of the state. It has developed more than 219 industrial estates (major and mini) across the State; spread over 49,750 hectares of land.
MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MIDC)

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) is a State agency of the Govt. of Maharashtra, established in the year 1962 with the primary objective to develop industrial infrastructure at different locations in the state. MIDC has so far developed about over 219 major and mini industrial estates in the state. The area covered for development of such industrial infrastructure in over 49,750 hectares of land. MIDC has started many prestigious projects at different places in the State. Some of the major activities covered under development of industrial infrastructure near to various cities, district centers and sub-district Level Township are:

- Development of industrial areas by acquiring land
- Preparing layout with suitable grouping of plots of various sizes and allotment of plots on leasehold basis.
- Upgradation of roads, drainage system and provision of streetlights in the industrial areas.
- Planning, implementing and managing water supply schemes.
- Establishing common facility centers by providing accommodations for banks, post offices, telecom facilities, police station, fire station, medical facilities, canteen, etc.
- Establishment of effluent collection and disposal systems for chemical zones.

According to hundekaris study, apart from the big units in textile, sugar and engineering industry in Kolhapur, especially in Shivaji Udyamnagar, many small engineering units have come up very fast in MIDC Shiroli, oil engines, electric spare parts, auto-batteries, metal work foundry, motor and repairs and agriculture implements are produced in small scale industries. A special feature of Udyamnagar and Shirol industries is that they are private and most of them are owned and run by small entrepreneurs rather than big industrialists and majority of them were skilled workers earlier in their life.
Along with Shirol M I D C, there is also Gokul Shirgaon M I D C. In Shirol M I D C the total land is 317.29 hectares and in Gokul Shirgaon it is 202.43 hectares and both of these are on Pune-Bangalore highway.

The industrial area of Shirol has been fully developed with 275 units working in it. It including different industries likes Kolhapur steel Ltd., Manugraph, Maharahstra Engineering society in the Co-operative sector producing Mayur oil engines, foundries, watch assembly units in collaboration with H M T, cement pipe factory, agriculture implements, rubber tyre, bullock-cart etc.. The industrial area of Gokal Shirgaon is now being developed on 106 plots and it has a large milk processing unit under operation flood scheme. As on 31-03-1986 there were 87 units under construction in M I D C Shirol and Gokul Shirgaon. There were 7689 workers in both these areas.

Other industries in Kolhapur also have earned the name in Maharashtra. The tanning and footwear manufacturing industry survey of 1982 shows that there were in all 59 tanners establishments employing 1025 persons. There were also 2018 small cottage and house hold foot wear manufacturing units and nearly 5500 persons were engaged in it.

3.4.5 MAHARASHTRA STATE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (MSKVIB)

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory organization engaged in the task of promoting and developing khadi and village industries with a view to creating employment opportunities in the rural areas and there by strengthening the rural economy. It was established in 1957 by an act of parliament. It is an autonomous body which took over from its predecessor, the all India Khadi and Village Industries Board, set up in 1953. It was started in 1962 at state level with legislative assembly act. It is functioning with 100 per cent finance. All the schemes were running through the central Government. The main beneficiaries are the peoples living below poverty line, women’s, minorities, reserve categories, handicapped persons etc. who have got the benefit of the board through the margin money. Generally the benefits were given to them who have unemployed in the rural areas.
3.4.6 DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

For the planning and development of industries in the state the Directorate of Industries has been functioning under the governance of the Department of Industries, Energy and Labour. It has been working at district, divisional and state level. With the fulfillment of the aims and objectives like motivation and progress of purposed industries, all the mechanics of commissioner of industry has been functioning.

Under the leadership of the commissioner of industries there are six divisional offices except Mumbai and Mumbai pradhikaran were working in the Maharashtra state. Directorate of Development (Industry) is the head of the Commissionerate of Industry. Another staff likes Additional Director of Industry, Joint Director of Industry, and Registrar of industrial Office were help to them.

3.4.7 REGIONAL OFFICES

There are six regional offices made under the Commissionerate of Industry. It is working at Konkan (Thane), Pune, Nasik, Ourangabad, Amarawati and Nagpur. For the fulfillment and working with an objective these Offices were functioning at different places.

3.4.8 ACTIVITIES OF DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES

Here the Directorate of Industries does some activities and is responsible for their duties for the development of the industries. Under the development programs it works with e.g. gives motivation and encourage to the new coming industries and entrepreneurs, finding of solution on problems face by the entrepreneurs, regulation of the industry, implementing the policy of SSI, registration of SSI, fixation of location and issue of no objection certificate in the area of Mumbai Pradhikaran, supply of raw material and its implementation, co-ordination committee at secretary level, committee as industrial friend, co-operative industrial estates, maximum land acquisition policy and its implementation, seed money scheme of unemployed, loan scheme for the district industries. Moreover, with the objectives of under developed and developing areas of the state, where the implementation of investment on large scale has been made through
group encouraging scheme, make up recovery of loans, development of ancillary industries, export consortia, recommendation by the law of industries, industrial statistics etc.. Activities would implemented by the directorate of industries.

3.4.9 DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

As per the industrial policy published by Central Government in 1977, it was started for seeking the development of small and cottage industries in rural sectors and for the guidelines to the local entrepreneur and availability of catalytic services, there were 25 District Industrial Centres that have been started in the state in 1978 except Mumbai and Sub-urban sector. Now there were 33 DICs have been working in the different districts in the state of Maharashtra. The service was given by the DIC as per the guideline released by the commissionerate of industries.

For the development of industries in Kolhapur district DIC was started in 15th March 1979. This centre has done a very prosperous role in the field of industrial development of the district. Under the scheme of industrial development programs the centre has still completed 40 training programs. Through this scheme there were 1071 entrepreneurs have got opportunity and make encouraged by the centre.

There were 367 trainers have got the benefits of the training of handicrafts through this centre. Under the scheme of SAI nearly 404 entrepreneurs got Rs. 24 lakhs and 52 thousand as loan subsidy from the centre. The mount of Rs. 2 crore and 41 lakhs was distributed by the centre to 1942 unemployed entrepreneurs as an economic assistance. The centre has distributed Rs. 55 lakh to co-operative industrial estates at Jaisingpur, Ichalkaranji, Hupari and Udyamnagar in the district in the form of loan.

3.5 SUMMARY

Industrial development in the district has been done in the 20th century. Chh. Shahu Maharaj was the pioneer of the industrialization in historical dynasty. After that many of the old rulers and persons made the efforts for the development of the industries in the district.
District had its location in the western Maharashtra and it was known as the ‘sugar bowl’ of the western Maharashtra. District has rich in natural resources therefore it has got the benefit in the field of agricultural as well as industrial development.

Eastern tahsils of the district are industrially well developed particularly in the field of co-operative sector. It has made only due to the co-operative movement in the district. For the development of industries in the district different sectors has made an effective effort especially on the individual, co-operative and government levels. It has laid foundation of the industrial development due to the dream and foresight of the some personalities. Among them Shahu Maharaj, Tatyasaheb Mohite, Dattajirao Kadam, Tatayasaheb Kore, Ratnapanna Kumbhar and many others came in front and fought for the development of industries in the district.

Chh. Shahu Maharaj had made continuous efforts for the distribution and development of industries at that time. He kept his attention towards all round development of the state. He gave all types of helps to the entrepreneurs in his state. He started a spinning mill on the co-operative basis at Kolhapur. He afforded the cotton mill, paper mill, silk mill, cashew nut factory and ginning and weaving factory, oil mill, saw mill, ground nut factories, sugar mill, and coal factory etc. He was the strong supporter of the indigenous (swadeshi) entrepreneur. For this purpose he had made and issued some notifications and orders in the state towards the entrepreneurs.

There were some notable personalities who had made a better contribution in the field of industrial development in the district, among them, late Yantra Maharshi Mahadaba Mistri who had produced ‘Vishwas Engines’.

Late Ratnappaanana Kumbhar was known as a freedom fighter and social worker in the district although; he worked in the co-operative sector. He started sugar factory and spinning mills in the district. His contemporary late Tatyasaheb Kore was another stalwart in the field of co-operation. He was the founder of the very well known sugar factory in the country. He had received many awards and prizes in course of time.

Late Dattajirao Kadam was the real corporate who had spent his life for the development of different co-operative institutes and factories. Among the queue of
the corporate of the district late Babasaheb Khanjire had taken part in the field of co-operation, but he kept him alive from the popularity in the society.

In the field of co-operative sector and for the development of the industries in the eastern part of the district late Shamrao Patil Yadraokar made the efforts for different co-operative mills. His specific work came into the field of textile in Ichalkaranji which is generally known as ‘Manchester of Maharashtra’.

Shri. Sadashirao Dadoba Mandlik is a politician and works in the field of co-operative sector. He is on different bodies of the institutes which work for the development of agro-industries in the district.

The co-operative movement of the district is back-bone of the economic development of the district. The renowned personalities of the district have laid the foundation of the industrial development. The co-operative sugar factories and spinning mills in the district have raised the standard of living of the people of the region.

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj implemented the rule of co-operative movement in the state in 1912. Ichalkaranji is known as the ‘Manchester of Maharashtra’ due to the concentration and development of textile sector. Hatkangale and Shirol tahsils rank tops in the spinning mills sector.

There were eighteen co-operative sugar factories functioning in the district. Now private sugar factories have come into existence.

District has co-operative industrial estates in the study region. There were 22 industrial estates in the study region. As per the statistics given by Deputy Registrar, there were 1873 agricultural co-operative societies, 1846 non-agricultural co-operative and disbursed loans and credit to the peasants. For the better marketing of agricultural commodities there are 486 marketing societies in the district. The dairy co-operatives spread all over the district.

There were various agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative societies working for the development of the region. The co-operative institute of the district helps the economic development of the district.
Kolhapur district has developed industrially as well as economically. It has been made a remarkable development in the economy of the district. The state government of Maharashtra had taken decision of the dispersal of industries from heavily congested areas e.g. Mumbai, Thane and Pune. Its impact has been seen in the district where they established and began the co-operative industrial estates’.

Before, the independence the space was lifted by the Chh. Shahu Maharaj with the beginning of spinning mill in 1906 and sugar mill in 1934 at Kolhapur. In 1941 Shivaji Udyamnagar co-operative society was established, where 185 industrial plots were developed. J. P. Naik was the real kingmaker of Udyamnagar who built and developed it with the help of Rajaram Mharaj.

After the independence, the traditional industries were showing the decline trend. The place of indigenous industries was replaced by modern industries, though the trend of location of these industries towards the urban areas. Therefore the district would be known as an industrially developed district of the Maharashtra state.

At that time the government of India banned an import of the diesel engines, the indigenous industries had got an opportunities to produces the diesel and oil engines. Therefore it had been demanded by the local people and quality can’t compare to them. But it can’t survive for a long time because it has gone under the burden of loans and recovery. Therefore the entrepreneurs had diversified their attention towards the making of the vertical engines with a leadership of Y. P. Powar.

Mahadaba Mistri was a well-known person who made contribution in the industrial sector. All entrepreneurs in the district took foresight vision from Chh. Shahu Maharaj of the Kolhapur.

Most of the foundries and workshops were established in sixties. Sugar factories had made market for the goods produced from theses foundries. Agricultural sector made a market for these foundries and tiny industries. However agriculture needed various tools and goods. For this purpose many of the industries had come into existence in and around the Kolhapur.
Government of Maharashtra has a full-fledged ministry of industry, energy, and labour. It kept an attention over the development of the industrial sector and initiating various policies and measures. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation was established in 1962 with an objective of providing industrial infrastructure in the state for systematic industrial development. MIDC had targeted rural areas for the establishment of industries; because of this, the controversies would be going to become less. It came into existence with specific aims and objectives.

Many of the small and tiny industries came into existence and get start its production. The MIDC area was at Shiroli, Gokul Shirgaon, Shivaji Udyamnagar, Kagal, Gadchinglaj, Yaswantnagar, Hatkangale, Ydrav etc. Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been started to promote and develop the khadi and village industries at different places in the district. Therefore the generation of employment in rural areas would be possible in rural and backward areas in the district. It gave hundred percent incentives in the form of subsidies and through margin money. Generally those who have unemployed they would get benefits from the schemes of the commission.

District Industrial Centre works under the guidance of the department of industries, energy, and labour. It has been working at district level to propose and motivate to them with some objectives. There were six regional offices set up at different places in Maharashtra for the fulfillment of the industrial development. It helped the unemployed people in the district. It brought the scheme of margin money to establish the new enterprise. It provided infrastructural facilities to the entrepreneurs.

In 1978 there were 25 DIC had been started at different places of the district of the Maharashtra. At present 33 DIC had been set up and working at district level. In 1979 DIC was started at Kolhapur. It worked for the development of different types of small scale and large scale industries in the Kolhapur district. District Industrial Centre had also given training to the entrepreneurs, disbursed loans and subsidies and supported them.
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