CHAPTER - 3

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN SATARA TEHSIL

3.0 INTRODUCTION:-

Growth refers to the positive change in size in specific period of time. Growth is process which ends towards fulfillment. Growth is simply means increasing in nature as the things, factors, etc. growth can be measured in various factors.

Growth and development is a similar word as a taken in sometimes, but differentiate from each other. Growth is a whole process which includes the growth of considers a specific factor. Development is a progressive change. Development is qualitative as well as quantitative factor. Growth is occurring as a limited period and development is taking place till death.

Distribution simply means the arrangement, or spread of some specific things in physical space of that particular areaal boundary. Hence the industrial distribution is defined as the arrangement of industry or the spread of industry in on the physical space of that particular area.

In India experienced rapid industrial growth since in 1991, the enactment of the economic liberalization policy impact on the manufacturing units, in 1987 pre-liberalization period 98,379.manufacturing units having and in 2007 1,40,355 manufacturing units occurring in India.

In India industries can be classified as a several groups, it is in following.
3.1 INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION:-

3.1. A) BASED ON SIZE OF LABOR -:

3.1.A. a) Large scale industry-:

Large scale industries are which needs labor in large numbers for manufacturing process in the industry. Cotton, sugarcane, jute industry is the some example of large scale industry.

3.1.A. b) Medium scale industry-:

The industry, which employes not need neither very large number nor very small in quantity, this industry categorized in medium scale industry. Metal based, Agro based industry are the some example of this type.

3.1.A. c) Small scale industry-:

The industry, which are owned and run by individuals and which labor required in small number is called small scale industry.

3.1. B) BASED ON RAW MATERIAL AND FINISHED GOOD-:

3.1.B. a) Heavy industry-:

The industries which use heavy and bulky raw materials and produce the products of same as heavy and bulky, are called heavy industries.

3.1. B. b) Light industries-:

In this industry use light raw material and produce lighter finished product. Electric fans are the example of light industry.

3.1. C) ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP:-

This classification is the start of the planned development of the economy in 1951.

3.1. C. a) Private sector industry-:

Industries owned by an individual, such as Bajaj Auto, this type of industry called private sector industry.
3.1. C. b) Public sector industry-:

The industries owned by the state and giving its agencies taken as like Bhilai steel plant or Durgapur steel plant.

3.1. C. c) Joint sector industry-:

Industries owned by the private firms and the state, as like Gujarat alkalis Ltd.

3.1. C. d) Co-operative sector industry-:

Industries owned and run co-operatively by a group of people, such as sugar factor, which is run by farmer are called co-operative sector industry.

3.1. D) SOURCE OF RAW MATERIAL-:

3.1. D. a) Agro based industry-:

In Agro based industry obtain raw material from agriculture such as cotton, vegetables, sugarcane, etc.

3.1. D. b) Mineral based industry-:

Mineral based industries are which that receives primarily from minerals, for e.g. - iron, cement bauxite etc.

3.1. D. c) Pastoral based or livestock industry-:

This industry depends upon animals. It is hides; skin, bones, horns, dairy production, etc. are included in this industry.

3.1. D. d) Forest based industry-:

These industries depend upon the raw material of the forest. Paper and Ayurvedic medicine manufacturing is example of forest based industry.
3.1. E) MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRY:-

3.1. E. a) Village industry:-

Village industries are located in the village and its needs to rural people. They use local machinery for manufacturing, such as grain grinding, oil extraction and agriculture implements.

3.1. E. b) Cottage industry:-

The industries which artisans set up in their own houses and work with a cane, wood, brass, stone, leather work, handloom etc.

3.1. E. c) Consumer goods industries:-

Consumer industries convert raw materials or primary products into commodities directly used by the people food industry is the example of this type of industry.

3.1. E. d) Ancillary industries:-

Ancillary industries are those which manufacturing parts and components to be used by big industries as like trucks, tractors.

3.1. E. e) Basic industries:-

On the Basic industries depends many other industries of their manufacturing process. Iron and steel industry and power generating industry are the example of this industry.

3.1. E. f) Capital intensive industry:-

Capital intensive industry requires huge investment, iron and steel, aluminum, cement industries etc.

3.1. E. g) Labor intensive industry:-

For manufacturing process and running for industry require huge labor force are called labor intensive industry.

These are types of industries occurs in India.
3.2 INDIA’S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH:-

Historically, India has classified industries in various ways, but as per its economy and GDP classified as 3 sectors, Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors. According to World Bank ‘India’s GDP output in 2012 was 10\textsuperscript{th} largest in the world on the current US dollar basis. The Indian industrial sector found significant change, as a result of the economic liberalization in India economic reforms in 1991.

India ranks 2\textsuperscript{nd} in the world in form output, but its decline, agriculture GDP from 1951 to 2011. Petroleum products and chemical together contribute 34\% of its export earnings. Indian chemical industry was the 3\textsuperscript{rd} largest producer in Asia and it contributes 5\% of its GDP. India is the tops 5 world producer of Agrochemicals, polymers, plastic, dyes and various organic and inorganic chemical.

Pharmaceutical recently grew industry; India produced about 8\% of the global pharmaceutical supply in 2011 by value. Gujarat is the hub of this type of industry.

Engineering industry of India is the largest sub-sector of its GDP this industrial sector exported 67 billion worth of engineering goods. India is the largest producer of tractor, 12\textsuperscript{th} largest producer and 7th largest consumer of machine tools in the world.

India’s mining industry was the 4\textsuperscript{th} largest producer of minerals in the world. It mined 89 minerals, of which 4 were fuel, 3 were atomic energy and 80 non-fuel. As per 2009 India is the 4\textsuperscript{th} largest industry is electricity and oil products, 4\textsuperscript{th} largest producer of coal and crude oil in the world.

\textbf{Table No. 3.1}
\textit{India’s Composition of GDP of Industry (In \%)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990-91</th>
<th>2000-01</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above Table No. shows that the GDP in industry is increasing in year 2011-12, it is 30.2 %.

3.3 MAHARASHTRAS INDUSTRIAL GROWTH:-

As per the Indian industrial growth Maharashtra is one of the leading industrial states in India. Growth and distribution of industries, mainly occurs because of the Maharashtra Industrial Corporation (M.I.D.C.) in Maharashtra state. This corporation provides infrastructure facility, such as land, water supply, roads, electricity and other schemes or facilities to provide for growth and development of industrial sectors in area. In Maharashtra M.I.D.C.s major areas are

1) Tarapur, Boisar, TTC (Trance Thane Creek) near Thane and Navi Mumbai in Mumbai area.
2) Pimpari-Chinchwad in Pune area.
3) Satpur, Ambad, Sinner, Gonde in Nashik area.
4) Butibori 5 stars M.I.D.C. Nagpur.
5) Gokul-Shirgaon, Shirol and Kagal 5 star M.I.D.C. in Kolhapur.
6) Nanded 5 stars M.I.D.C. Nanded.
7) Satara old MIDCand Degaon 5 star MIDCin Satara
8) Kupwad, Miraj, Islampur in Sangali. And
9) Latur in Latur.

In that all major industrial areas or MIDCs developed industries other than MIDCs. In the Maharashtra state major manufacturing industries are chemical industry, sports goods, spinning, weaving, textile and agro based mainly sugar industry other than this most of the developed industry is engineering industries, food industries etc. Up to date 233 industrial areas are developed by MIDCin Maharashtra on 53120 hectors land. With the experience of 45 years, MIDCobserved that certain industries are required to be provided some specialized facilities. For the growth of industries and specialized parks/industrial clusters are developed with specialized infrastructure facilities.
In this way IT & BT Parks, Wine Parks, Textile Parks, Chemical Zones, Food Parks, Leather Park, Floriculture Park and Electronic Zone etc. are developed by the MIDC. (Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation)

In Maharashtra spread of industries in the entire district, and developed of various kinds of industries in the Maharashtra.

3.4 SPATIO-TEMPORAL GROWTH OF SATARA TEHSIL:-
Satara is industrially backward in the past century. That time there were having a gold, silver, copper, brass ornaments, stone cutting, pottery making, carpentry, cotton weaving etc. done in almost all of Satara Tehsil villages in small scale, this industry developed that time as a caste and religion bases in traditional type.
History in industrialization in Satara dates back in the 1916. The year 1916 gave birth to an electricity generation plant in the Satara district and as a result industrialization began after independence in the true sense. The growth of industry in the Satara Tehsil is seen in 2 different periods.

3.4.1 Pre-independence period -:

In the British rule exploitation is main reason of peoples slaver, It is since past of the time. Satara has lead in making pioneering effort to start a verity of industries Menthol and soap manufacturing was started at Satara in year 1905. The big industries ‘Copper engineering’ was established in 1922. Which was manufacturing iron ploughs in initial stage.

In Satara Tehsil and also district not the enough growth of industries, because limited Sources available in the area. Natural power Sources like coal were totally absent as for generation, this is high in cost and financial Sources were not developed. In pre- independence period inadequate modern facility such as transportation, communication, road network, etc. as a result that time there were industries not developed and growth has been not occurs, other than this also important reason of industrial growth is exploitation from British, slavery, lack of proper and technical knowledge, literacy rate was very low, absence of cheap and adequate supply of power, capital etc.
3.4.2 Post-independence period:-

After post independence of Satara district it seems in the old gazetteers of Satara district industrial growth and development was stagnant 10 years after the independence of India. That time electricity not enough developed for industrial growth and available electricity is having in high cost. After the 1950-60 industrial growth has been occur, that time jaggery manufacturing developed in the Satara Tehsil area. Which is important for agriculture growth and development of agro based industry, after that livestock ranching is started as a result livestock related industry is tanning industry initiated. After that large and medium scale industry was developed in that Dhanashree foundry, Ajinkyatara sugar factory etc. in Satara Tehsil.

3.4.3 Spatial growth of industry:-

In the past of the age Satara Tehsil and entire district was industrially backward. There has in large scale the traditional occupation available; the craftsmen, ironsmith, stone cutter, carpenter, weavers etc. cast based industry observed in the Satara Tehsil. These are mostly developed in village level, it's considered as a cottage based, small scale, household industry. But after the electricity generation and MIDC establishment various industries developed in Satara district and also Satara Tehsil. Sugar factory, engineering industry, tanning industry etc. are developed in Satara Tehsil and MIDC area and spread in central zone of Satara Tehsil. Water supply is available from river Krishna and its tributaries for agriculture. Rich fertile alluvial soil available in the Satara Tehsil encourage the various kinds of cropping pattern as a result agro based industry, food, livestock and other kinds of industrial development.

The 1st engineering industry is established in Satara road near of Satara city away from 10 km. It is the ‘cooper engineering works’ near the Pune – Banglore national highway no.4 in the Satara Tehsil. Cheap electricity available from Koyana project, water facility, large area, workers etc. facility
available for establishment and growth of several type of industry in the Satara Tehsil.

Now a day's Satara is a big city, district and administrative centre, as a result modern facilities developed, transportation developed, financial facilities available in various ways, increasing of banking facilities, government started various schemes and policies through the district industrial centre for encurring of industrial growth, skilled worker available for industry literacy rate is increased, industrial estate was developed, as a result MIDCand other than MIDC area(all over Satara Tehsil) small and big industries and various types of industries developed. Hence various kinds of industrial growth and development is occurs in Satara Tehsil.

At present in Satara Tehsil have big, heavy and small scale industries of various types is established, Cyclo-transmission, Bharat forge, Cooper industry, Mutha’s industries, Satara roller and flour mill etc. industries these big industries support many small scale industry for earning other small material or other process of industrial product. So in the Satara Tehsil present industries not only agro based industry but also they are changed in to modern industries and developed all types of industries, such as Plastic, Cement product, Chemical, Metal based industries etc. mostly metal based industries developed in large quantity in Satara Tehsil.

3.5 LOCATIONAL FACTOR OF INDUSTRIES:-

Location analysis is important to study of distribution and growth of industries. In the location analyses study various factor such as, Geographical or Environmental and Non-Geographical factor. This factor is affecting and deciding industrial location. Industrialist compete on innovation are finding that certain location for the purpose of earning high income and industrial growth. So the industrial location is main factor for industrial growth and its development. When industrial owner think about erection of industry about he studied various location factor.
Satara district and also a Satara Tehsil is mainly an agrarian, and the Satara is a district headquarters, big and developed city, Satara is the centre of the Satara district. There were established and developed modern engineering industry, location factor is affecting differently on various industrial location. Following factors are considered in location analysis of industries. Following factors are studied for reason in Satara Tehsil industrial location.

3.5.1 Geographical or environmental factor:-

In the geographical factor study natural, geographical component it is important to study for industrial location analysis. Because the entire geographical factor is important for industrial location, without these geographical factors cannot establishment, growth and development of industries. These entire geographical factors studied in following.

3.5.1 A) Raw material:-

The raw material is main factor for growth and development of industrial location. The raw material need for the industrial manufacturing process, which use in large quantities and his weight loss in the manufacturing process of the product these industries located near the raw material.

Satara Tehsil mainly is an agrarian society. This area main cash crop is sugarcane, so the sugarcane cultivation is done in large size. The area under sugarcane cultivation in year 2011 is 4689 hector. It is in large cultivated area compare to other crops in the Satara Tehsil. Sugarcane is perishable and bulky raw material transportation. As a reason sugar factory is located near to sugarcane cultivation area and transportation network. In Satara Tehsil sugarcane factory located on national highway No.4 and the near sugarcane cultivation area.

Other than sugarcane, other agro based, food industry is located in Satara Tehsil, in that groundnut oil processing, cattle feed, pickles, sauce, ketchup, rice hulling, rawa-maida production, spinning and winning mills, tobacco production etc. agro based industry developed because of available of raw material in the Satara Tehsil.
Other than agro based there is located livestock industry, stone industry located near raw material. Stone industry located near the nagewadi village, because of easily available stone from the hills. In the livestock industry various kinds of production is done such as eggs, poultry bird, meat, milk, milk production etc. In that meat and milk production like Lassi, Srikhand, Dahi, Pedha etc production done in large scale in the Satara Tehsil as a result milk chilling and processing industries developed in Satara Tehsil.

So these are the various industries developed and located in Satara Tehsil, because of locally available raw material.

3.5.1. B) Power supply:-

Regular supply of power is necessary for industry in processing of raw material. Without power modern machinery cannot run. Coal, mineral oil and hydroelectricity are 3 important source of power supply.

But in Satara Tehsil is available only the hydro-electricity in large scale and in cheap rate. The hydro-electricity is produced at Koynanagar in Patan Tehsil of Satara district. The electricity is taken place from the koyna hydro-electricity project; it is available in cheap rate and in all the industries use only hydro-electricity for the manufacturing process in the Satara Tehsil.

3.5.1. C) Labour:-

All types of industry requires small to large quantity of skilled as well as semi skilled workers. Every one industry, small and large scale industries necessary common factor is the laborer force, for the processing of raw material and running various kinds of machinery.

In the Satara Tehsil majority of the people are cultivators. In the year of 2011 there is population of whole Satara Tehsil is, total population is 451870, in that male population 229062 and female population is 222808. Literacy rate in percentage in the Satara Tehsil in year 2011 is 89.95% of total population, it is high. So above population structure denotes that there is available skilled labour force in the Satara Tehsil. Present day’s developed of Engineering and chemical industry in Satara Tehsil, so in these industries requires skilled
workers for manufacturing process. In the Satara Tehsil Industrial Training Institute is established, as a result in the entire industries spatially engineering, chemical, metal based etc. industries skilled worker available at comparatively much cheaper rate. Hence in the Satara Tehsil industries various kinds of industry established and developed. So the worker or labor is an important factor for establishment of industries.

3.5.1. D) Transport-:
Transportation is leading factor of the establishment, location and growth of industry. Transportation facility requires because of, assembly of raw material is reach to the industry and finished product to the market. All these process requires good transportation facility of that area for location of industry.

In Satara Tehsil of Satara Tehsil, road network are fully developed. There is national highway no. 4 is going through the Satara Tehsil, and all the internal road join to the National Highway No. 4 as a result the industrial centers, MIDC area is located on these National Highway. Without transport vehicle transport at transportation of industrial goods are not possible, various kinds of transport vehicles are available in large scale as well as transportation agency is established in MIDC and Satara city area to reach the raw material to the industry and finished product to the market. Hence the industries located on the national highway no. 4 in the Satara Tehsil.

3.5.1. E) Market-:
The entire process of manufacturing is useless until the finished goods reach the market. Market centre is the main and important factor for industrial product; all the industrial production is depend upon the market and market demand of that production. So, market is the leading factor of industrial location.

The Satara Tehsil, Satara Tehsil is big city, district headquarter and the administrative centre of Satara district and the Tehsil also. In the Satara Tehsil include 5 urban area included in that Satara is big urbanized city area, its growth in various sector is occurs. As a result various kinds of business,
shopping centre and market area is having in this Satara Tehsil. Perishable product such as food product, livestock product, agro based product etc. needed nearness market centre. It helps quick disposal of manufacturing goods, reducing transport cost, hence enable the consumer to get goods in cheaper rate and quick. So in the Satara there are growing not only perishable product industry but also non-perishable product industry such as Plastic, Engineering, Cement production etc industries are developed.

3.5.1. F) Water-:

Water is another important geographical factor. Almost all the industries required water for the process of manufacturing, in large scale required water in the Chemical, Food, and Metal based and Paper etc. industries.

In the Satara Tehsil water available of rivers in large scale, as well as MIDC provides water facility to the industries in cheap rates, as soon as available tube well in the Satara Tehsil.

3.5.2 Non-geographical factor-:

In non-geographical factor includes economic, historical, social and political factors studied in location analysis. Because of industrial location, growth and development these factors are important. Various types of industrial location and growth, these factors played leading role in modern time. Some of them are studied in following.

3.5.2. A) Government policies-:

Government planed some planning, started some schemes, policies for future. Development of economic condition and reducing areal disparities is need government policies to some sectors, such as urbanization, industrialization etc. in that industrial establishment is the main sector. The Government is arranged some policies and schemes for industrial development, distribution and growth in Maharashtra and all over India.

After independence of India Satara was an industrially backward area, so reducing areal disparities Maharashtra state government has declared to establishment of MIDCs in the backward district of the state through the MIDC
(Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation) provide various facility such as land, electricity, water in cheap rate and road, loan, various schemes and concession for location of industry in that area. So all these infrastructural facility, which is necessary for the industries give by MIDC to industrial owner, as a result now days in the SataraTehsil located various types of industry in large scale 2 MIDC areas. Following are some schemes provided by District Industrial Centre.

3.5.2. A. a) District Industrial Centre Yojana-:
Under this scheme give loan facility up to 2 lacks, and loan duration is 8 years for industrial establishment.
  a) Self investment 5%.
  b) Investment loan return duration is 4 years.
  c) Late duration of loan returning 1 ½ year.
  d) For SC and ST peoples give concession is 30% and loan pretences rate is 4%.

3.5.2. A. b) Pantpradhan Rojgar Nirmiti programme-:
This scheme is closed in March 2012. Under these schemes gives subvention for industrial establishment.
  a) For rural people give 25% and urban people 15% of subvention for industrial establishment.
  b) For SC and ST people, females, retired soldier, handicapped, minority, labharthi etc. investment project worth 5% subvention, in that schemes gives subvention also a rural people 35% and urban people 25%.
  c) Other than subvention reminded money for industrial capital, bank gives loan and banks loan pretences is depend upon rule of Reserve bank.
  d) Loan return in to 3 to 6 years.

3.5.2. A. c) Maharashtrian Literate but Disvocational or the unemployed people pretence Yojana-:
Restriction of this scheme was, necessary of pass 7th standard, age between 19 to 50 years and living in Maharashtra from 15 years. Under this
schemes project restriction is 25 lakh, self investment 10%, from DIC gives 15% for the capital of electricity. Remaining money is taking through banks as a loan.

For SC-ST, handicapped, NT, unemployed people gives capital 20% on less than Rs. 10 lakh project worth. Loan returning duration under this scheme is in various; for transport profession 4 years and on industrial establishment, seva udyog and self profession 7 years and loan pretence 6%.

3.5. A. d) Samuhik Protsahan yojana:- (2001 to 2011)
Subvention for Industrial encouragement.

3.5.3 Banking facility:-
Banking facility is current need for industrialization, because of it requires taking loan for industry, daily exchange of corers of rupees, workers payment, for various kinds of investment etc. so banking facility is important for industrial location.

In the Satara Tehsil of Satara Tehsil available of various banks, patsansthas in large scale, it’s elaborated in detail in the 2nd chapter.

3.6 DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES IN SATARA TEHSIL

Distribution and growth of industry is depends upon various factor, it’s discussed in location analysis as Geographical and non-geographical factor. In the distribution studied spread of various types of industry in the Satara Tehsil. Growth of industry is also depends upon development of that area and urbanization.

Satara Tehsil is well urbanized and developed area. Satara is a district centre of that area and nodal point of the district in all kinds, such as administrative, market, transport, urban area etc. There is available all the favorable factor, which is explain in locational analysis in good manner and well developed. Besides mineral Sources, only building stone is present there all kinds of infrastructural facility which is necessary for industrial growth is having in the Satara Tehsil.
3.6.1 GROWTH OF INDUSTRY IN THE SATARA TEHSIL:-

Growth means a positive change of particular things in increasing manner; it simply means the increasing of specific factor in quantitative, growth is measurable in quantity. The industrial growth is part of economic growth and it’s measured in GDP. Here we explain only growth in various types of industry in number and from the year 1991 to 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total industries in Satara Tehsil.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 1990.</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991 to 2000.</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 to 2011</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total industries.</td>
<td>1346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Industrial Center Registration, Directory of Manufacturing Association of Satara District.

Above Table shows the total industries in Satara Tehsil in year 1991 to 2011 and before 1990. There is seen growth of industries in the year 1991 to 2011. There were total 470 industries in before 1990, but after 1990 there is seen in growth of industries it increase in year by year. In the year 1991 to 2000 there is registered 454 total industries and in year 2001 to 2011 registered 422 total industries in various types. So in the year 1991 to 2011 there is seen as fastest growth in various industries in the Satara Tehsil.

3.6.1.1 GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES OF VARIOUS TYPES IN THE SATARA TEHSIL

In Indian economy industries classified or grouped in various types as various bases. It explained in this chapter in introduction point. In the Satara Tehsil various types of industry established. These types of industry in the Satara Tehsil grouped on the bases of source of raw material, on the bases of production, the bases of size and the bases of end-use of goods etc. Following are the growth of various types of industries shown in the Satara Tehsil.
Table No. 3.3
Various Types of Industrial Growth in Satara Tehsil (1991 to 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of industry</th>
<th>Year 1991 to 2000</th>
<th>Year 2001 to 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agro based industry</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food industry</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock based industry</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest based / wooden industry</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic and paper product industry</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber product industry</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic industry</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer and software industry</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement, stone, marble and sand product industry</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical and pharmaceutical industry</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal based industry</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering, casting,coating, alloying etc industry</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footloose industry</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottage and household industry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other type of industry</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total industries</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Industrial Centre of Satara District.

In the above table shows the industrial growth in Satara Tehsil in various types and in year of 1991 to 2011. The industrial growth in the Satara Tehsil shows as per bases of registration of District Industrial Centre in the year of 1991 to 2011.

In all these industries metal based industries seen as growing in large scale it’s registries in year 1991 to 2000 is 113 and in year 2001 to 2011 registered 114 industries. Engineering job work industries also growing in large scale, in the year between 1991 to 2000 registered 51 industries and in the year 2001 to 2011 registered 79 industries. Other than Metal based and Engineering industry Food industry, plastic and paper product and Cement, Stone, marble
cutting sand product industry also growing in large scale in the Satara Tehsil. But the Rubber industry, Livestock industry and Electronic industry is not established in large scale in the Satara Tehsil. Following all these types of industries located in the Satara Tehsil elaborated in detail.

Industrial development, growth and distribution are mainly depending upon areas which are rich in resources. The area rich in natural resources, human resources the development can achieve an expected growth in industry and economies of that area. Different types of soils, forest, mineral, power, water, livestock and land Sources play a vital role in development and growth of industry.

So the Satara Tehsil is having in rich fertile soil, power (electricity) in cheap rate as well as water, livestock resources and mainly human resources available in large scale, hence these entire factors are necessary for the development of industries. Some factors discussed in previous chapter in detail which is available in the Satara Tehsil and cause of industries development and growths, so following industries are developed in Satara Tehsil. As a result in the Satara Tehsil industrial growth is having in following category. Industrial growth and development of various types in the Satara Tehsil is discussed in detail. And also shows the growth of various types of industries in the year 1991 to 2011.

3.6.1.1. A) AGROBASED INDUSTRY:-

Agro processing is a techno-economic activity, applied to all the process to produces and to make it usable as food, feed, or industrial raw material as like used in food industry. Food industry and livestock industry also a part of agro based industries. The agro processing industry includes all the process in that from harvest to the material reaches the end users in desired form. In Satara Tehsil agriculture is the chief occupation. Different types of crops like, wheat, rice, millets, maize, sugarcane, groundnut, tobacco etc are produced in Satara Tehsil. In agro based industry developed various industries. For study of the agro based industry it’s important to the study for cropping pattern, land utilization etc. of that Satara Tehsil.
3.6.1.1. A. 1) cropping pattern of Satara Tehsil:-

In Satara Tehsil various crops are taken, under the rice crops 14.90%, 10.81% land under the wheat crops, 16.22% land under the jowar crop both are taken in the kharip and rabbi season. Under bajari crop 0.077% and maize crop 12.25% land is having. This is the main crops of the Satara Tehsil. In the following shows the various kinds of cropping pattern which is taking in the Satara Tehsil.

1) Total cereals – Jowar, Bajari, Rice, Wheat etc.: 46264/91910 X 100 = 50.3

2) Total pulses – Tur, moog, mataka etc.: 9358 / 91910 X 100 = 10.2

3) Sugarcane – 4689 / 91910 X 100 = 5.1

4) Masalyache Padarth – 825 / 91910 X 100 = 0.9

5) Total fruit – 2944 / 91910 X 100 = 3.2

6) Total vegetable No. – 4250 / 91910 X 100 = 4.6

7) Cotton – 52 / 91910 X 100 = 0.06

8) Total Oilseeds – 18904 / 91910 X 100 = 20.6

9) Total medicinal Plants – 34 / 91910 X 100 = 0.04

10) Chara crops – 4590 / 91910 X 100 = 5.0

11) Total= 91910

As per above calculation, in the Satara Tehsil cereal crops taken mostly. In the cereal crops they are taken in that jowar, bajari, rice, wheat, sawa, bhadli, maize, rala, wari, nachani and other cereals are included. Cereal crops covers
50.3 % Agricultural land. Total pulses covers 10.2 % Agricultural land, in pulses includes tur, moog, matakri, harabhara and other pulses etc. included. Sugarcane crop cover 5.1 % area,

The soil Physiography, drainage, climate are the important factors influencing the cropping pattern of the particular area, and it discussed about all these factors in Satara Tehsil in previous chapter.

Following industrial types are discussed in detail, which is available in the Satara Tehsil Satara Tehsil.

3.6.1.1. A. a) Sugar Industry:-

Sugarcane is the home of Indian agriculture, now days in Agriculture industry the sugarcane is the largest producer of Indian country. Sugarcane is the leading cash crops in the Satara Tehsil. Its need various facility to grown and all these available in Satara Tehsil mainly adequate water, host and moist climate which is require for sugarcane crop, demand of this crop in the sugar factory so its produce in large scale as compare to other crops. And also getting is the economical benefit from sugarcane cultivation to the farmer than the other crops. This crop is covers 4689 hectar area. For sugar industry requires large quantities of sugarcane it’s available in Satara Tehsil but only one industry Ajinkyatara sugar factory is established in Satara Tehsil. Transportation, road network is good, raw material as sugarcane, human resources and mainly the demand for sugar is having large scale as a result there are established sugar industry.

In the past of time manufacturing of jaggery and khandesri produces goods hence sugarcane uses this industry, but when sugar factory established and developed in all over Satara district importance of agro based industries is increase. In the agro based industries some of them major industries are elaborated in following in the Satara Tehsil. Jaggery Industry and khandesari manufacturing is having in modern time but it is decrease its growth. It is traditional industry in Satara Tehsil.
3.6.1.1. A. b) Tobacco Industry:-

Tobacco is another important crop in Satara Tehsil area, but it’s not most important crop than compare to any other crops in the Satara Tehsil in agro based industry. Tobacco cultivation area in Satara Tehsil is having in very limited proportion.

In India two types of tobacco production are taking one is the ‘Nicotine’ tobacco and second is ‘Nicotine restica’. In India nicotine tobacco production is largely produced its more than 80% production. In the Satara Tehsil having black soil, irrigation facility and also available large market area, so all these conditions requires this plant growth. In Satara Tehsil tobacco production is comparatively less. Hence Satara Tehsil offers no scope for the development of tobacco processing.

But Satara was well known for ‘satari Jarda. In the Satara Tehsil having various factory of tobacco production it Ibrahim jarda factory, V.N. chipulkar jarda, H.I.Tamboli factory etc. industries are established in the Satara Tehsil. Raw material is comes mostly from neighboring Tehsil and districts of Satara Tehsil.

But this industry no scope in large scale for development because now a day’s not use tobacco production largely, and also sugarcane and other fruits - vegetable having more scope in agro based and food industry as a result these crops are taken mostly in the Satara Tehsil.

3.6.1.1. A.c) Edible oil Industry:-

Oil seeds in Satara Tehsil taken for Edible oil industry. In that groundnut locally known as ‘Bhuimug’ is a major crop in the oilseeds and having large area under this crop. Other than groundnut, sunflower, soybean etc use for edible oil all these crushing in oil industry and producing edible oil as well as getting from waste material is the oil cake it is use as a food of livestock animal, hence it is important industry and growing fast. It is a traditional occupation this was done mainly Telis or oilmen in their house as a traditional occupation. Oilseeds covers 18904 hector area.
But now a day’s refined oil is demand for eating. In Satara Tehsil growing oil industry 4 to 5 industry located there as well as made within the flour mill in traditional type in now a day. Edible oil and oil cake having large demand in the Satara Tehsil, and the having large market area as a result this industry is developed in the Satara Tehsil.

3.6.1.1. A. d) Rice hulling:

Rice is a food crop of Satara Tehsil. Rice hulling is done since in past time. In Satara Tehsil area under this crop is 6770 hector. For rice crop require sandy to clay loamy soil and heavy rainfall with more rainy days, high temperature. It means this crop growing in this climate and soils situation.

In Satara Tehsil not development largely this industry compare to other industry. Lack of adequate supply of raw material is affected for this industries development. And also unavailable good soil, precipitation and the less importance to this crop compare to other cereal crops having in the Satara Tehsil.

3.6.1.1. A.e) Wheat processing:

Wheat is another important food crop in the Satara Tehsil. Wheat processing industry develops in this area 3 to 4 industry and it’s having big to medium industry established in Satara Tehsil. There is 3819 hector area having under wheat crop. To produce from wheat is rawa, maida etc production without this flour mill also developed in the Satara Tehsil. So in the present day’s rawa and maida having more demand as a result this industry is developed.

3.7.1.1. A.f) Cotton Textile Industry:

Cotton is another important cash crop. Under this crop in Satara Tehsil is 12 hector area having under this crop and it is a very less that’s why in Satara Tehsil not seen the cotton textile industry. But in the year 2013 there are one industry is established but still not started textile production in this industry.

Cotton crops required black soil, favorable climatic condition, water facility cotton textile industry divided in 3 phases
1) Ginning 2) Spinning industry located in kodoli area but it is small scale industry one is cotton wire industry established.

Because of climatic and physical limitation of the Satara Tehsil cotton production is less so the cotton industry not developed.

3.6.1.1. B) FOOD INDUSTRY:-

Food processing sector plays important role in diversification of agricultural activity improving value addition opportunities and creating surplus for exports agro product.

Food processing involves any type of value addition to the agriculture production and produce starting at the post harvest level.

Food processing industry is a sunrise sector in modern time. Food processing industry is a part of agro based industry, in food processing industry following segment indicates within the food processing industry.

Basis of raw material used:-

3.6.1.1. B.a) Fruits and vegetables:-

Beverages, Juices, Palms, Lonchi, Papad, wafers, chips, slices, James, sauces cashew nut processing etc. are included in fruits and vegetables sector. It is fruit and vegetable based production are included its production use in direct eating.

3.6.1.1. B.b) Grain and Cereals:-

Flour, Bakeries, Biscuits’, Starch, Glucose, Cornflakes, molted foods, cattle feed, Vermicelli, Pasta foods, Grain based produced which use in direct eating etc. include in this group.

3.6.1.1. B.c) Consumer Foods:-

Chocolates, confectionery, Soft / Aerated beverages etc. production are including in this group.

Also it’s including the milk and milk production, but it’s conducted data in livestock industry. So this is not included in food industry.

The food industry in Satara Tehsil is increasing day by day to meet demand of local people. For food production is available large market area of
Satara city. In that includes the packed food, aerated soft drink, drinking water, snacks, chips, Bakery Products, Ice cream, jam, juice, sauce, pickles etc.

in the current days food production have large demand and people use this production in large scale as well as agriculture production means raw material is available, transportation facilities are good, big market, and demand of food production increases as a result industry is developed in the Satara Tehsil.

14 % food processing units organized in Maharashtra states its first rank in other states.

3.6.1.1. C) LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY:-

Livestock industry is a part of food industry and also Dairy farming industry is a part of livestock industry. Dairy farming is an emerging industry in recent days.

3.6.1.1. C.a) Livestock in the Satara Tehsil:-

Satara district is rich in livestock wealth. Cattle, sheep rearing are connected of agriculture. Livestock rearing and agriculture is a studied in mixed farming. Satara Tehsil is mainly agrarian, and cattle, sheep and goat rearing is historical heritage of Satara district. Natural vegetation, grasses, crops and climatic factor etc. suitable condition for the livestock rearing is available in Satara Tehsil. In livestock industry includes the dairying, tanning, carpet weaving and etc industry studied.

Along with agriculture cattle rearing was practiced in Satara Tehsil.

3.6.1.1. C.b) Dairy Farming:-

India is the largest producer of milk in the world 16 % of dairy product and10% meat and poultry product produced India. Rearing of cows, sheep’s, buffaloes and milking them is a traditional occupation of the Satara Tehsil. Cattle, bedfellow rearing are secondary occupation in the Satara Tehsil.
‘Dhangar’ community rearing the sheep and goats and production wool from goats and weaving blankets carpets and it’s a traditional occupation of this community.

After the independence the milk production is increasing. Milk collected from nearby villages through their agents. Inception of milk cooperative sanstha’s the dairy industries developed largely because of increasing demand of dairy products as for sweets, ghee’s, butter, milk and other products. Following industry are including in livestock industry.

Wool weaving is the most important traditional industry. But this industrial sector is declining in the Satara Tehsil because of lack of raw material and decrease of demand for wool weaving production.

3.6.1.1. C.c) Tanning Industry:-

Tanning is one of the livestock based industry in the Satara Tehsil. This is traditional household occupation of ‘Dhor Veer shaiva kakkayya community’. This industry mainly established in Satara city in ‘Dhor galli’ but after independence this industry running to ‘Mahar’ community. After that in the year 1957 government of Maharashtra established modern tanning center at Satara to give tanning to the traditional tanner people. The raw material need for tanning industry is Hides, Skins, Acacia Bork and Tarwac bark and its available local area in large scale and this is high demand for the use of leather industry to manufacturing of leather and other product.

Ample water, and open space as well as animal’s raw material required for this industry other than this babul Bork, mirab fruit, tarwad barks etc. required for tanning process.

The leathers have used market in all over Satara district for making shoes, chapples, pouches, bags, etc. Scarcity of hide and skin is main problem of this industries development.

3.6.1.1. C.d) Milk and Milk Production:-

India is the largest producer of milk in world. In Satara Tehsil milk is collected and processed by the organized co operative dairy sector milk and milk products are inseparable part of socio-cultural life.
In the milk production various productions produced, in that making ghee, khawa, paneer, sweets, milk powder etc. included Satara is famous for its milk production ‘kandi pedha’. In Satara developed various milk collection centre as well as milk production industry developed. In Satara mainly two big milk production centers or the industry developed and 4 milk chilling centers are established. In that two are big milk production sangh is located. First is Satara sahakari doodh sang –produced ghee, Lassi, basundi, kandi pedha, butter etc. milk production, after that ajinkya sahakari doodh sangh established.

Increasing demand of milk and milk production as a result increasing and development of dairy industry and hence the farmer engaged in rearing the caw, buffalo in various varieties, for the achievement of high income and milk production like hostan, jersey, mhaisana, murra etc these varieties of cattle and buffalo are rearing in the Satara Tehsil by the farmers. Because these types of buffalo and cows are gives large volume of milk.

Dairy industry is successful occupation proved to be a giving the opportunities of income in rural areas business opportunities in small, marginal and landless labourers.

3.6.1.1. C.e) Meat and poultry production:-

In meat processing industry use for the buffaloes, goats and poultry birds, but in highly meat production done in Satara is goats and poultry birds. Poultry birds are use for meat and eggs production, in that in the Satara Tehsil rearing various variety of poultry birds as in the locally as well as in the ‘poultry farm’, in that godrej, saguna, boiler, leyer etc. variety mostly there are rearing in the poultry farm, So poultry farm established in Satara Tehsil for meat and eggs production.

3.6.1.1. D) FOREST BASED INDUSTRY:-

Forest provides us different types of raw materials for certain industries. Those industries which used forest products as raw materials are included in the forest based industries. On the forest various kinds of industries are developed. In that paper industry, wooden furniture, fixture and pattern,
rubber industry, Ayurvedic medicine etc; in that in Satara Tehsil studied of
developed industries in the wooden furniture, pattern and paper industry,
rubber industry and also Ayurvedic medicine etc.

Satara Tehsil of Satara Tehsil not large of forest area but in Satara
districts western Tehsil is rich in the forest cover and various trees. It discussed
in second chapter in detail about forest cover in Satara Tehsil. In the Satara
Tehsil available forest material is timber, it is main forest product and used in
manufacturing for furniture, fixture and pattern and also use for building
houses etc. but not used largely because forest area is small they import wood
from Kerala as well as local area of the Satara district. various trees are grown
in available forest area of the Satara study area in that kenjal, Ain, Bamboo,
Neem, Babul, Palas, Sag, Velu, hirda, behda etc, varieties also using in tanning
industry, in wooden industry and making some Ayurvedic medicine and the
forest trees for use various medicinal production in Ayurvedic Arkashala. So
the forests use in various purpose in various industry. Fruits also use in food
industry. Hence forest cover is important in various industries manufacturing
process.

3.6.1.1. D.a) Ayurvedic:-

Ayurvedic medicine and herbal production produced in industry. In
Satara Tehsil Ayurvedic Arkashala is established before 1990. It is big industry
to produce all Ayurvedic medicine powder on the basis of forest of various
trees.

In the past time collection of various leaves, wood, flowers, food etc,
forest product for medicinal use. It has been the traditional occupation of the
people.

But in current days various industries developed, the industrial worker
collecting this raw material, cleaning and produce various medicine in the
Ayurvedic medicinal factory as under skilled person.

3.6.1.1. D.b) Market:-

Various saw mill established in Satara Tehsil for construction and
purpose and manufacturing of the furniture. Satara is big market area and big
city for Ayurvedic production. Ayurvedic productions demand is not only Satara Tehsil but all over Satara district. Mostly there are available skilled worker, land, energy and market etc in large scale in Satara city.

3.6.1.1. D. c) Wooden Furniture, Fixture and pattern and Ayurvedic Industry:-

In Satara mostly wooden furniture and pattern industries are developed. The wooden Industry encompasses the manufacturing of furniture, Fixture and pattern in that include the household, office, store, building restaurant etc furniture fixture, before 1990 wooden pattern, furniture industry available 14 in that 3 industries is Ayurvedic industry. Ayurvedic Arkashala is big industry. After that 24 industry established in year 1991 to 2000 in wooden and furniture and packaging and pattern important from Kerala also and some of taken as local area and the entire Satara district. Ayurvedic and herbal products are produced in various industries.

3.6.1.1. D.d) Paper Industry:-

Paper industry is a part of forest based industry as well as agro based industry. Paper also produced in sugarcane waste material that’s why paper is also as agro based industry.

Paper is one of the main industrial productions it’s linked with basic human needs. For paper production required pulp of wood or agro based products. It’s derived from softwood trees in forest it includes bamboo, bagasse, waste paper, sabai grass, Salal wood etc. agro based as well as forest based raw material. Chemical required in available chemical factory in Satara Tehsil, for the paper production require caustic soda, soda ash, and bleaching powder and Salk cake chemical. Power supply is available in Koyana hydroelectricity. Paper industry is established in ‘Borgaon’ village in Satara Tehsil. This paper provides for other industries for packaging, making notebook, for printing and other purpose etc.

The packaging industries are one of the parts of paper production industry. In the paper packing industry, manufacturing products in various
industries cannot be delivered direct consumer without packaging. So near about all the industries products need package.

Hence the paper industry develops in other paper production category industry. Because its scope and demand in other industry. In that Satara Tehsil develops other industry category are:

1) Manufacturing paper envelopes.
2) Manufacturing of pulp,
3) Manufacturing paper board,
4) Manufacturing of paper stationery.
5) Manufacturing of household and sanitary goods.
6) Manufacturing of paper packining.
7) Manufacturing of various usable papers, notebooks (binding) etc.

In the Satara Tehsil before 1990 paper and paper product industries was available. In the year 1991 to 2000 the paper industry established only 8 and the year 2001 to 2011 paper and industries having only 4.

So in the Satara Tehsil not largely developed paper industry because lack of forest area and raw material of forest or trees only one industry produce mainly paper is in Borgaon other industry is developed paper based production as the mentioned in the above category.

Market available for paper production is near in all over Satara in various purposes as study, notebook packaging in various industrial product.

3.6.1.1. E) PLASTIC INDUSTRY:-

Plastic are mostly made from oil, natural gas or coal and these are limited in resources.

Plastic is another important factor in our everyday life. The word plastic comes from the Greek word ‘plastics’ which means ‘to be able to be shaped or molded by heat’. Playmers is a general term for all plastic materials. They are organic and carbon based compounds. naturally occurring plastic (polymers) can be found in forms of animal bones, horns, tortoise shells, the fossilized resin from pine trees, the albumen in egg, the sap from various tropical trees,
and wax from bees and many crude oil, coal of these natural polymers are still in use today plastic become an increasingly widespread material for use in the manufacture of domestic products. Polymers are initially produced as powders granules.

In Satara Tehsil polythene bags, backlight part, plastic molded part, injection molding, fiber product and also polymers produced plastic granules, powder, blow molding etc. product produced in plastic industry of Satara Tehsil.

In the plastic industries are done various processes. In that some of them done in the plastic industry in the Satara Tehsil for taking plastic product and these are elaborated in following.

3.6.1.1. E.a) Extrusion:-

In extrusion process thermoplastic granules are forced through a heated Barres and the fused polymer is then squeezed through die and done extrusion components. These components cooled by water or air and cut it in required length, shape.

3.6.1.1. E.b) Blow molding:-

Blow molding is process where compressed air underneath a warmed sheet of thermoplastic material and forcing these material into a mold cavity, or expand into the shape of a hemisphere and forming large domes, which made acrylic sheet used in shop display.

3.6.1.1. E.c) Vacuum forming:

In vacuum forming manufacturing process is done for the plastic packaging box. This process is opposite of blow molding. In vacuum forming process the air is drawn out from under the softened plastic sheet, so it is forced over or into mold by atmospheric pressure.

3.6.1.1. E.d) Extrusion blow molding:-

In this process is a combination of extrusion and blow molding process is often used when bottle or article like narrow neck. Plastic material is first extruded as a tube shape into an open die. After that this die is closed to seal
the ends of the tube and air is blown in forcing the plastic tube to take up the shape of the die cavity.

3.6.1.1. E.e) Injection molding:-

This process is common in all plastic manufacturing process. The polymer having in granular form which is heated until fused and forced into a closed mould, because of viscous nature of fused polymer, very high pressure needed to make it flow and become an injection molding.

3.6.1.1. E.f) Rotational molding:-

Rotational molding is used to produce to hollow thermoplastic products such as drums, storage tanks etc. the plastic is placed in closed mold, that is heated and rotated slowly ground both vertical and horizontal axis. Plastic fuses and sticks to the hot mold surface and get it required thickness this mold cooled by water, air still rotating after that mold is opened and finished product removed.

These are process done in Satara Tehsil for manufacturing plastic product it includes also polythene bags packaging, backlights molding, wire production, bottle production, plastic footwear and injection molding, PVC Pipes etc.

In Satara Tehsil no historical heritage of plastic industry and not any particular raw material to possess it become molded plastic goods.

3.6.1.1. F) RUBBER INDUSTRY:-

The rubber use is widespread. It’s useful in almost all economic sectors, automobile, footwear, civil construction, plastics, hospital material etc. and other most widely used rubber to produce tires of vehicles.

The rubber produced as naturally from rubber trees as well as synthetic rubber is produced and it is used in various productions.

1) Natural rubber produced latex tapped from rubber tree and produced natural rubber.
2) Synthetic rubber produced natural gas, petroleum, naptia combination in petrochemical plant after that monoments produced and converse into synthetic in rubber industry.

Various processes done in rubber industry these are elaborated in following type.

3.6.1.1. F.a) Mixing:-

In that process various mixtures is mixed for rubber production in that rubber mix from polymers that is raw rubber or synthetic rubber is produced, carbon black, oils and miscellaneous chemicals etc are use in the rubber production.

The miscellaneous chemicals including following.

3.6.1.1. F.b) Processing Aids – it mixing for modifies rubber in various steps in specific manner during extrusion, calendaring or molding operation.

3.6.1.1. F.c) Vulcanizing Agents – It creates cross link between polymer chains.

3.6.1.1. F.d) Activators – in that included activity of combination with vulcanizing agents to increasing the rate of vulcanization.

3.6.1.1. F.e) Accelerators- In acceleration system by increasing vulcanization rates and improving the final products properties of rubber.

3.6.1.1. F.f) Age Resistors- Is the slow down the deterioration of the rubber products occurs through reactions with materials e.g. - oxygen, ozone, light, heat and radiation.

3.6.1.1. F.g) Fillers- Fillers is modifying the physical properties of the rubber.

3.6.1.1. F.h) Softeners- softeners aid in mixing promotes greater elasticity produce tack or extends a portion of the rubber hydrocarbon.

3.6.1.1. F.i) Specific materials – It includes retarders, colorants, blowing agents, dusting agents, odorants etc. it used for specific purposes not required in the majority of rubber compounds.

It all the mixes differ depending upon the desired characteristics of the product being manufactured mixing includes following steps:-
3.6.1.1. F.j) Milling:-

The mixed rubber mass is discharged to a mill that forms it into a long strips or sheet after cooling the sheets of rubber ‘warm up’ and further process in on following

3.6.1.1. F.k) Extruding:-

In that process rubber sheet transfer into various shape or profiles by forcing it through dies via rotational screw.

3.6.1.1. F.l) Calendaring:-

Calendars’ receive hot strips of rubber from mills and squeeze them into reinforcing fibers and forming thin sheets of rubber coated materials. It process also used to produce thickness controlled sheets of rubber.

3.6.1.1. F.m) Building:-

The extruded and calendared rubber components are combined with wire, polyester, araimd and other reinforcing materials to produce various rubber products. Adhesive used to enhance the bonding of the various rubber product layers. So ussemblina, reinforcing, procuring and bonding process is called building.

3.6.1.1. F.n) Vulcanizing:-

In this process occurs in heated compression molds, steam-heated pressure vessels, hot air and microwave ovens, or various molten and fluidized bed units. After the vulcanization process of rubber matrix greater the tendency for the bundle to bounce back to its original shape.

3.6.1.1.F.o) Finishing:-

In the finishing operation are used to prepare the product for deliver to the end user. It includes balacing, grinding, printing, washing, wiping and buffing.
It all the process creates following type of rubber production.

1) Belts = Mix Mill → Calendar → Build → Vulcanize
2) Hoses = mix → mill → extrude → reinforce → extrude → vulcanize → finish.
3) Molded products = mix → mill → injection mold → vulcanize → finish.
4) Seals = mix → mill → extrude → vulcanize → finish.
5) Bead wire = aligned into a ribbon coated with rubber for adhesion.
6) Tire building = built into a machines.

In Satara Tehsil rubber industry in before 1990 is 11 established mostly the tire retreaders are having. In year 1991 to 2000 there are 10 industries established and in the 2001 to 2011 5 industries registered. In that all the industries including the tire retreading, remolding and rubber manufacturing industries are included.

3.6.1.1. G) ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY-:
Electronics industry in Satara Tehsil is not having in large scale. Mostly electronic control panel, electronic parts, electronic motors, etc. manufacturing in industries are having. Before the year 19995 electrical industries in Satara Tehsil was established. After the year 1991 to 2000 seen as increasing this type of industry, it is 15 industries located. In year 2001 to 2011 it is registered as 10 industries.

Demand is having for this industry because of increasing computer software, communication and use in all the sectors. And also different kinds of electronics use in the manufacturing process and other sectors For e.g. Increasing use of computer- software, telecommunication, irrigation, in housing, building etc. use and also used in regular life of people and in various industries are use for several type of production etc. Hence it is emerged in large scale industry in Satara Tehsil but all these industries in small scale.
3.6.1.1. G.a) Computer and Software development:

Computer and software development is related to the electrical industry. This is not a large-scale industry; it is used in various data processing and software development programs.

In Satara Tehsil, it is not available in the computer manufacturing industry. There is only one industry for manufacturing CNC parts, but development of computer cafes and computer centers there in the large scale, in that centre creates various kinds of data processing and software development, and also these centers are used for education purposes.

In the Satara Tehsil located computer and software centers. In 1991 to 2000 are 17 centers established and in 2001 to 2011 there are 11 centers located. But before 1990, there is no particular data available. Because of increasing education facilities and the growth of literacy rates, this industry developed in the Satara Tehsil. Satara is a large urbanized city and the district centre, it is a hub of all kinds of administrative, educational, and industrial as well as economic sectors. Now a day’s increasing demand of computer in all the sectors because of computer large type of work is done speedily in requiring less timing so its use is increasing in data processing.

3.6.1.1. H) CEMENT, STONE, SAND AND MARBLE PRODUCT INDUSTRY:

Cement is typically made from limestone and clay or shale, it extracted from the quarry, it crushed in very fine product and then blended. The blended material is called the ‘raw feel’ or ‘kiln feed’. This material described as ‘clinker’ and is composed of rounded nodules between 1 mm and 25 mm across. After cooling, this clinker is stored and it pass directly to the cement mill.

This kind of cement industry is not in Satara Tehsil but the cement using production y is done in Satara Tehsil, it comprises power blocks, chamber frames, covens, compound wall, cement bricks, Interlocking blocks, Rcc Hume pipes, mosaic Tiles, fly–ash bricks, poles, cement grill, pillars, brackets, tiles and water tank etc. The bulk production produced in Satara Tehsil Satara
Tehsil. The raw material available from Andra Pradesh and local area from Satara Tehsils cement market traders as well as crushed stone in local area of nagewadi village.

All these production produced in cement production industry in Satara Tehsil in large scale now a day’s various kinds of designed pavers and blocks and bricks are used in housing, building and non residential construction in Satara Tehsil.

Clay brick is made in all over Satara district but brick not made in Satara Tehsil in large scale. Potter or kumbhars made clay brick as well as ganpati, various kinds of festival material as well as sculptors made the various sculpt by clay or soil in Satara Tehsil it is traditional occupation of plotters and it comprised in cottage industry.

There were 3 brick factories registered in Satara Tehsil. Satara is speedily developing cities so the bricks need for construction purpose. But in Satara Tehsil not well developed clay brick manufacturing but in Karad Tehsil it is well developed because of available in large scale of clay deposition and water. In Satara Tehsil available labourers, Transportation facility as well as demand in large scale for brick but main raw material is deposition soil of river is not available in large scale that’s reason bricks manufacturing is not developed.

But sculpt industry and manufacturing of pottery material as in cottage industry is developed in that area. In Satara Tehsil alternative uses of clay brick is of cement brick and as a result cement brick, paver manufacturing industry is developed in large scale. So use of cement brick and different kinds of cement production is increasing because of increasing demand in construction and other place so this industry is developed in Satara Tehsil.

In Satara Tehsil available river sand for use in construction, but this sand is not used in sand molding industry. In sand molding industries use seas fine sand rivers crushed sand. Hence sand molding industry is calculated in this industrial type. So in the Satara Tehsil sand molding industry and sand crushing industries are established.
Marble cutting is done in Satara Tehsil in shop of marble traders. It is not available locally, so marble is used in various purposes mostly for construction and from the marbles made various artificial structures as like sculpt from marbles several decorative articles so in Satara Tehsil this type of marble cutting industry is established, this marble is imported from another state of India in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc. but its developed in this area because of demand in construction.

All these industries located in Satara Tehsil. In Year 1999 to 2000 cement, marble, sand and clay industries including total 26 industries established, dolomite paver is also done in 2 industries. These industries not developed as big industries mostly available in small scale and something in medium scale. In year 2001 to 2011 there are 23 industries located.

3.6.1.1. H.a) Stone crushing industry:-

Crushed stone is known as metal jelly. It is available in various sizes it is 35 mm, 20 mm and 12 mm etc. size. Crushing stone used in various elements for construction, construct of building, roads, bridges and other purpose etc.

Satara Tehsil have the hilly area and so there have ridges, the basalt layers are found in Satara Tehsil. These basalt rocks generally uniform in composition these have hard, compact and massive layer of basalts rocks are quite durable in building stones. The Deccan trap is widely used in concrete mixture. The Deccan traps are available almost in large amount of hills and ridges in Satara. In Satara Tehsil this industry mostly located in Nagewadi village. Because of construction use in modern age this industries increasing demand in day by day. There are in 17 stone crushing industries located in 1990 to 2000. After 2001 up to 2011- 8 stone crushing industries established.

Stone crushing is raw material oriented industry hence this industry located near stone quarrying its creating air pollution so the stone quarrying industries located away from settlement but close of near vicinity of city as like Satara.
3.6.1.1. I) CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY:-

Chemical industry is a knowledge intensive industry it’s a human
Source intensive industry but its need skilled person hence generates lots of employment.

TATA Tragic has classified the chemical industry into 4 groups

3.6.1.1. I. a) Chemical sector:-

In that sector included organic chemical (methanol, acetic etc), basic
inorganic chemicals (Caustic soda, chloralkali etc) along with the specially
chemicals (colorants, water treatment and etc.) and agrochemicals (pesticides etc.) sectors are included.

3.6.1.1. I.b) Petrochemical sector:-

This sector is including polymers, synthetic fibers, surfactants and elastomers.

3.6.1.1. I.c) Fertilizer:-

Fertilizer includes all types of N, P and K based fertilizer, like urea, sulphates, DAP etc.

3.6.1.1. I.d) Pharmaceuticals:-

It includes formulations, API’s, biotechnology etc. all these types of
chemical processing industries established in Satara Tehsil.

During the independence period Menthol and Soap manufacturing
industry established in the Satara Tehsil, but after that not developed chemical
industry in area because of lack of chemical material in the Satara Tehsil.

In the year after 1990 chemical industry developed but not in large
quantities in compare to another industries growth, in those 4 small scale
industries now closed down in the Satara Tehsil. It is heterogeneous in nature
and also available in large scale, small scale as well as cottage industry.

In agro based industry of sugarcane industry, there is 1 sugar industry
established in this sugar industry chemical produce from molasses other than
molasses used fermentation agents, colors, essences and from them chemicals
to becoming an alcohol. Except sugar factory there are pharmaceutical
industries developed in the Satara Tehsil. In the pharmaceutical industry
‘Mediate’ and ‘Osaka’ the big pharmaceutical industries established in MIDC area of Satara.

In Satara Tehsil 1991 to 2000 there are located 26 industries and 29 industries established in year 2000 to 2011. It include chemical, pharmaceutical, paint industry, various kinds of chemical, fertilizer industries are developed in the Satara Tehsil in that big, medium, small as well as cottage industries are having.

3.6.1.1. I.e) Paint industry:-

Paint is any liquid or mastic composition of application to a substrate in a thin layer, converts to a solid film.

3.6.1.1. I.f) Component of paint:-

3.6.1.1. I.f.1) Blinder –

Blinder is the film forming component. It includes synthetic or natural resins such as alkyds, acrylics, vinyl – acrylics, polyurethanes, polyesters, melamine resins, epoxy or oils etc. its influence properties as gloss, durability flexibility and toughness.

3.6.1.1. I.f.2) Diluents or solvent:-

Diluents or solvent are the dissolve the polymer and adjust the viscosity of paint, it including aliphatic, aromatics, alcohols, ketenes and white spirit.

3.6.1.1. I.f.3) Pigment:-

Pigments are solid form and incorporated in paint to contribute color. It includes various clays mica; silica’s and calcium carbonate etc. making paint, in that made various paints include Titanium dioxide, Iron oxide, calcium sulphate etc.

3.6.1.1. I.f.4) Additives:-

In having miscellaneous additives, which is use in small quantity. It improves flow properties, finished appearance and pigment stability.

In Satara Tehsil all these processing industry available to making primer, wood stain, varnish, various kinds of paint. In paint industry require
chemicals for making paint production so this is calculate in chemical industry. Paint industries having in medium and small scales type in the Satara Tehsil.

3.6.1.1. J) METAL BASED AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In metal based and engineering industry in the Satara Tehsil calculate the metal casting, fabrication, engineering, job working, and enamel, alloying and coating etc. industries. In that industries after smelting of various mineral in metal of processing it convert into finished good it processing into a two major group

1) Primary metal manufacturing industry.
2) Engineering or metal consuming industry.

In Satara Tehsil has no available any mineral deposition there are only available building stone it discussed in the back. Iron are, bauxite and limestone’s deposition are found in small quantities in the western part of Satara district not in Satara Tehsil, but these deposition still not in use or quarrying. As a result primary metal production industry is not available in Satara Tehsil. But the casting, engineering, job working, fabrication and machinery making industries are established in large, medium and small scale types in the Satara Tehsil in large quantities.

During the past of independence period Satara was industrial backward area only tradition occupation such as craft making, potters, iron-man, carpenters occupation done. When ‘Cooper manufacturing’ and ‘Kirloskar iron and steel manufacturing’ industry was started, there were established another foundry and manufacturing of dies engines of ‘Coopers’ and ‘Muthas’ industry, it has huge demand of district. After the independence in year 1980 the growth of metal based and engineering industries seen as a developed.

In metal based and engineering industries comprise irons, steel aluminum, zinc, ferrous and non ferrous casting, machinery manufacturing, fabrication work, job work, Machine tools and spare parts or the footloose industry. Copper engineering is pioneering industry in Satara Tehsil and it is the base of industrialization.
In current stage available or established various kinds of metal based industries in large, heavy, small and median scale in nature in largely concentrated in MIDC area of Satara.

3.6.1.1. J. a) Casting:--

In metal casting included making a part from molten metal according to an end users specification. In Satara Tehsil 2-3 big casting industries located in MIDC area Dhanashree foundry, and Paranjape auto cast pvt. Ltd, Muthas, Cooper is the big industries for produce casting production other than these median and small scale units established in Satara Tehsil.

In that castings produce machinery, vehicles, motors its parts, plumbing fixture etc, forging is also done in foundry industry.

3.6.1.1. J. b) Fabrication:--

In fabrication processing connect or joined metal material and produce various kinds of structure or fixture to usable form. This industry available small scale or cottage based in the Satara Tehsil. It produce small sports material, window, grills chains gets etc metal products.

All these processing industries calculating in metal based industries. In the Satara Tehsil these industries located in large quantities other than any of the manufacturing industries.

Before 1990 there are 24 industries located after 1990, year 1991 to 2000 there are established 110 of this type and the year 2001 to 2011-132 industries established therefore this kind’s industrial growth is very high in the Satara Tehsil.

3.6.1.1. J. c) Engineering job work:--

Engineering job work is a part of metal based engineering industries. These kinds of industries are seen as a large scale in the Satara Tehsil. Various kinds of jobbing work are done in the Satara Tehsil.

In Industrial job working included is instrument in offering reliable industrial job work of fabrication industrial machinery parts. It widely demands by varied industries for the proper functioning of their machine.
Engineering job works are related to the work of cutting, drilling, milling and other mechanical related works for fitting and joining of metals and tensile items.

In the Satara Tehsil before year 1990 is 54 jobbing industries located, in the year 1991 to 2000 there are 35 industries established and the year 2001 to 2011 established 66 jobbing industries. These types of industries not in large type all these are in small scale and in minor proportion is medium scale.

3.6.1.1. J.d) Powder coating, Enamel and Alloying:-

Powder coating is a dry finishing process, it available an almost limitless range of colors and textures and technical advancement. It resulted getting excellent properties of material.

Powder coating is based on polymer resin systems, combined with caratives, pigments, leaving agents, flow modifier and other additives. This is used in metallic as well as non metallic subtraces. Powder coating protect the substracts from moisture, chemical environmental impact of them, it reduces the risks of chipping, corrosion and scratches, flooding and other thing.

So now a day its type of industries developed and including growth of this type of industry in Satara Tehsil. Because of increasing demand in various metals based industries.

3.6.1.1. J.d.1) Enamel:-

Enameling process is done in industry in Satara Tehsil, to enameling of all industrial metal products which creating in process of casting and other manufacturing of raw material so enameling process to give better quality into finished product.

Enameling is two types Hard and Cold.

1) Hard enameling is the fusion of a special powdered glass to metals. The glass powder can be applied using different technologies, but all methods use heat to melt the powder

2) Cold enamel which refers to enamel of paint.
3.6.1.1. J.d.2) Alloying:-

In alloying process done as refer to the mixture of other metallic minerals and made new metals or metallic production material for e.g. following alloying products produce by mixing or combination of various minerals or metals.

Pure gold in attractive bright yellow color but in mixing other metals is following.
1) Yellow gold – becoming silver, copper and gold.
2) White gold – zinc, copper tin and manganese etc.
3) Platinum alloyed 5 % in jeweler for making stronger etc.
4) Plating :-

Plating is a process that coats a metal usually with bright colored changing the original appearance it gives very strong white color.

So all these processing industries are available in Satara Tehsil mostly in MIDC area but it is in less number.

3.6.1.1. K) FOOTLOOSE INDUSTRY:-

This industry can be placed and located at any location without affect from natural Sources, climate water and any other things.

Characteristic of footloose industry:-
1) It located where the transport links are good.
2) This industry need highly skilled worker.
3) In this industry use small light component.
4) Final product small and easy to transport.
5) Footloose industry mostly established in clean environment because many electronic industries need clean air.
6) It does not create pollution.
7) Established of close to similar industries to swap ideas and be supplied.

In Satara Tehsil located 30 industries of this type before the year 1990. In that Kirloskar Company is the big industries of that time which established in Atit village of Satara Tehsil, in this company produce compressor. Now it’s
known as ‘Emerson’ company. In year 2006 it takes the Emerson’s owner to the Kirloskar brothers.

In year 1991 to 2000 there are have 22 footloose industries and in the year between 2001 to 2011, 24 industries established. In the footloose industries in Satara Tehsil produced the product of the air compressor, spare parts, motor body building, automobile component, artificial jewelry making, diamond cutting, sugar, and paper like this other machineries parts etc. industries calculated in the footloose industry. In that Cyclo transmission in Pathkhalmatha produced gear box, Muthas one company in and Emerson’s Company in Atit its all is a large scale industry located out of Satara city, and manufacturing of gear box, compressor and automobile parts.

3.7 VILLAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION IN SATARA TEHSIL

3.7.1) Kodoli-:

The village Kodoli is near in Satara Tehsil and situated on the national highway No.4, also MIDC area near the Kodoli village. But other than MIDC, industries situated in the Kodoli village in out of MIDC area.

In year 1991 to 2000 there are located 16 industries.

1) Iron & steel production industry -: 3 (mold, dies, lathe work aluminum, production; and fabrication production industry) etc. calculated in this industry.
2) Engineering job work -: 3
3) Wooden furniture -: 1
4) Soil brick -: 1
5) Food industry -: 1
6) Livestock industry -: 1 (leather)
7) Cement industry -: 2
8) Electric industry -: 1
9) chemical industry -: 1 (ink making)
10) plastic industry -: 1
11) cottage industry -: 2

In year 2001 to 2011 total 29 industries registered.

1) Agro based -: 2
2) Electric -: 2
3) Food & food processing -: 1
4) Plastic industry -: 2
5) Chemical, paint, fertilizer -: 2 (1 paint)
6) Stone polishing -: 1
7) Sand molding -: 1
8) Paper industry -: 1 (Notebook work)
9) Cottage industry -: 1
10) Iron & steel production -: 6
11) Engineering job work -: 1

3.7. 2) Kondhave, Saidapur, Hamdabag -:

In kondave village calculated industries in the villages of Saidapur, Hamdabag and Kondave.

In year 1991 to 2000 there are located 8 industries. It included in various types of industry, these are following -

1) Iron & steel production industry -: 1
2) Footloose industry -: 1
3) Plastic industry -: 1
4) Wooden industry -: 1
5) Agro based -: 1 (textile industry)
6) Chemical industry -: 1
7) Cottage industry -: 2 (leather bag, mahila udyog)

In year 2001 to 2011 in these villages 12 industries established. These are in various kinds -
1) Iron & steel production: 2
2) Engineering job work: 1
3) Chemical industry: 4 (fertilizer & 1 paint)
4) Cement production industry: 1
5) Food & food processing industry: 1
6) Ayurvedic: 1 (agro liquid)
7) Cottage industry: 2

All these industries are located in Kondave, Saidapur & Hamdabag villages.

3.7.3) Sangmmahuli / kestramahuli:

In year 1991 to 2000 following industries located in various types-

1) Metal based industry: 1
2) Engineering job work: 1
3) Wooden industry: 1

In 2001 to 2011 following types of industries located: 

1) Metal based industry: 1
2) Engineering job work: 3
3) Plastic industry: 1 (it is in haveli village)
4) Agro based industry: 1
5) Food industry: 2
6) Cottage industry: 1

This is the distribution of various types of industry in sangmmahuli / keshtramahuli village.

3.7.4) Varye:

In varye village only 2 industries located, these are following:-

1) (1993) wooden furniture: 1
2) (1995) plastic industry: 1
3.7.5) Arale -:

Only 1 industry established there,

1) Rice mill job work -: 1

3.7.6) Kashil -:

In year 1991 to 2000 there are 1 industry registered-

1) Metal based -: 1 (1996)

In year 2001 to 2011 located 3 industries-

1) Food processing -: 2
2) Soil brick -: 1

3.7.7) Khodad and Nisrale village –:

In year 1991 to 2000 located there 1 industry-

1) Chemical industry -: 1 (1998)

In year 2001 to 2011 located there 1 industry -:

1) forest based (Ayurvedic industry ) -: 1(2004)

3.7.8) Nagthane -:

In Nagthane village 3 industries established in year 1991 to 2000 these areas-

1) Chemical industry -: 1
2) Forest based (woodden furniture) -: 1
3) Cottage ( mahila bachat gat) -: 1

In year 2001 to 2011 established 2 industries-

Cottage industry (metal based, paper coated plates) -: 2
3.7.9) **Atit -:**

In this village located 3 industries in year 1991 to 2000-

1) Cement product industry -: 1
2) Chemical industry -: 1 (distilled soda, mineral water)
3) Cottage industry -: 1 (plastic mold)

In year 2001 to 2011 there are 3 industries established-

1) Chemical industry -: 1 (industrial solvent)
2) Cottage industry -: 2

3.7.10) **Jihe -:**

In the Jihe village 2 industries located in year 2000 to 2011-

1) Clay bricks -: 1
2) Cottage industry -: 1 (paper arts)

3.7.11) **Valase -:**

In this village 2 industries located in 2001 to 2011-

1) Metal based industry -: 1 (2008)
2) Engineering job work -: 1 (2002)

3.7.12) **Shendre**: 

Only one industry located in Shendre village in 1991 to 1999-

1) Food industry -: 1 (cattle feed), (1999)
3.7.13) Khindwadi:-

In the year 1991 to 2000 there are only one industry established-

1) Rubber molding industry-: 1 (1996)

After year of 2000 there is increasing growth of industrial location. In year 2000 to 2011 there are 4 industries established-

1) Metal based -: 2
2) Cottage industry -: 1
3) Other industry -: 1

3.7.14) Mahagaon :-

In this village 2 industries established in year 2001 to 2011-

1) Footloose industry -: 1 (machine spare parts)
2) Other industry -: 1 (cold storage)

3.7.15) Malgaon:-

Only one industry located in the year 2011.

1) Cottage industry-: 1

3.7.16) Wasole / wadhe:-

In the year 1991 to 2000 this village located 3 industries.

1) Livestock industry-: 1 (poultry farm), wasole village.
2) Plastic industry -: 1
3) Wooden furniture -: 1

In the year of 2001 to 2011 only 1 industry established, in the year 2001.

1) Livestock industry-: 1 (milk pastoration).
3.7.17) **Dhangarwadi:-**
In this village not established industry in 1991 to 2000 year, but in the 2001 to 2011 there are located 9 industries.

1) Rubber and plastic industry:- 2 (molded component & finishing)
2) Cottage industry -: 2 (candle work, job work)
3) Metal based industry:- 3
4) Engineering job work:- 1
5) Other :- 1 (shirts)

3.7.18) **Songaon, songaon turf and shleikewadi:-**
In the year of 1991 to 2000 there are established 4 industries.

1) Stone crushing:- 2
2) Cement , marble and clay industry:- 1( bricks clay )
3) Cottage industry:-1

In the year 2001 to 2011 there are 2 industries established.

1) Engineering job work:- 1
2) Stone crushing:- 1

3.7.19) **Karandwadi:-**
In 1991 to 2000 year located 2 industries.

1) Paper industry:- 1
2) Other industry:- 1

In the year 2001 to 2011 located 7 industries.

1) Agro based industry:- 1
2) Wooden furniture:- 1
3) Metal based industry:- 2
4) Engineering job work:- 2
5) Other industry:- 1
3.7.20) Nagewadi:-
In the year 1991 to 2000 this village located 13 industries, and all these are stone crushing industries.

1) Stone crushing industry:- 12.
2) Engineering job work:- 1

3.7.21) Panmalwadi:-
In the year 1991 to 2000 there are located 2 industries these are -

1) Chemical industry:- 1 (mineral)
2) Other:- 1 (cold storage)

3.7.22) Mhasave:-
Year 1991 to 2000 there are established 3 industries.

1) Footloose industry:- 2 (Muthas automobile)
2) Food industry:- 1

In the year 2001 there are located 1 industry –

1) Cottage industry:- 1

3.7.23) Pirwadi:-
There are established in the year 2001 to 2011 is 3 industries, not established in the year of 1991 to 2000.

1) Electrical industry:- 1
2) Cottage industry:- 1
3) Engineering job work:- 1
3.7.24) Pathakalmatha:-
In the year 1991 to 2000, 2 industries established.

1) Livestock industry:- 1 (poultry farm).
2) Metal based industry:- 1 (casting)

And in the 2001 to 2011 there are located 3 industries.

1) Food processing:- 1
2) Engineering job work:- 1
3) Chemical industry:- 1

3.7.25) khed:-
7 industries established in the year 1991 to 2000.

1) Footloose industry:- 1
2) Plastic industry:- 1
3) Metal based industry:- 1
4) Engineering job work:- 2
5) Rubber industry:- 1
6) Wooden industry:- 1 (gray board)

In the 2001 to 2011 there are located 10 industries.

1) Metal based industry:- 4
2) Engineering job work:- 3
3) Cement, stone and clay industry:- 1 (marble cutting)
4) Food industry:- 2

3.7.26) Karanje:-

In the year 1991 to 2000 in this village located 17 industries-

1) Metal based industry:- 5
2) Chemical industry:- 1 (paint)
3) Engineering job work:- 4
4) Plastic industry: 1
5) Food industry: 1
6) Electrical industry: 1
7) Computer: 1
8) Livestock industry: 1 (leather hand bags)
9) Wooden furniture: 1
10) Cottage industry: 1

And the year 2001 to 2011, 12 industries established –

1) Metal based industry: 1
2) Engineering job work: 1
3) Footloose industry: 2
4) Food processing industry: 1
5) Chemical industry: 1 (paint)
6) Plastic industry: 1
7) Cement and stone industry: 1 (marble)
8) Cottage industry: 3 (ice-crem, furniture, embroidery)
9) Wooden industry: 1

3.7.27) Angapur: 

In the year of 1991 to 2000 there is established only 1 industry and that is in the year of 1995-

1) Metal based industry: 1

In the year of 2001 2011, located 3 industries-

1) Chemical and fertilizer industry: 3
3.7.28) **vaduth-:**

Only 1 industry located in this village in the year 1996.

1) Wooden industry-: 1

3.7.29) **Godoli-:**

Godoli is the area in the Satara city. There are located 21 industries in the year 1991 to 2000.

1) Metal based industry-: 7
2) Engineering job work-: 6
3) Chemical industry-: 3
4) Livestock industry-: 1 (leather bags)
5) Paper product industry-: 1
6) Computer & software industry-: 1
7) Cottage industry-: 1
8) Other industry-: 1 (painting)

In the 2001 to 2011 there are established 19 various kinds of industry-:

1) Metal based industry-: 5
2) Wooden furniture-: 3
3) Engineering job work-: 6
4) Footloose industry-: 1
5) Food industry-: 2
6) Chemical industry-: 1
7) Cottage industry-: 1
3.7.30) **Sadar bazar-:**

Sadar bazar is also in the Satara city area. In the 1991 to 2000 there are located various types of 14 industries.

1) Agro based industry-: 2
2) Plastic industry-: 1
3) Wooden industry-: 3
4) Footloose industry-: 1
5) Metal based industry -: 1
6) Electronic industry-: 1
7) Computer & software industry-: 3
8) Cottage industry-: 1
9) Other industry-:1

And, in the year 2001 to 2011 there are established 7 industries.

1) Plastic industry-: 1
2) Engineering job work-: 2
3) Wooden furniture-: 1
4) Computer & software industry-: 1
5) Cottage industry-: 1
6) Metal based industry-: 1

3.7.31) **Satara city area with petha’s**

3.7.31. A) **Somwar peth-:**

In the somwar peth in the year 1991 to 2000 established 3 industries these are-

1) Agro based industry-:1
2) Metal based industry-: 1
3) Computer and software-: 1
In 2001 to 2011 there are established 5 industries,

1) Food industry-: 1
2) Engineering job work-: 2
3) Chemical industry-: 1
4) Cottage industry-: 1

3.7.31. B) Mangalwar peth-:

In the mangalwar peth of Satara city, located 6 industries in the year 1991 to 2000.

1) Wooden industry-: 1
2) Plastic industry-: 1
3) Food industry-: 1
4) Paper product industry-: 1
5) Computer & software industry-: 2

In the 2001 to 2011 there are established 3 industries.

1) Food industry-: 2
2) Electrical industry-: 1

3.7.31. c) Budhawar peth-:

In the budhawar peth 5 industries established in the 1991 to 2000, and in year of 2001 to 2011 there are not located industry.

1) Metal based industry-: 1
2) Rubber industry-: 1 (tire remodeling)
3) Paper product industry-: 1
4) Computer & software -: 1
5) Cottage industry-: 1
3.7.31. D) Guruwar peth:-

In the year 1991 to 2000 there are located 4 industries.

1) Metal based industry-: 1
2) Computer & software-: 1
3) cottage industry-: 2

And, the 2001 to 2011 only 1 industry established, that is in the year of 2007.

1) Metal based industry-: 1

3.7.31. E) Shukrawar peth:-

In this peth established 5 industries in year 1991 to 2000,

1) Metal based industry-: 1
2) Cottage industry-: 2
3) Chemical industry-: 1
4) Computer & software-: 1

And, the year 2001 to 2011 there is located only 1 industry in the 2003.

1) Chemical industry-: 1

3.7.31. F) Shaniwar peth:-

In the shaniwar peth established 11 industries in the year 1991 to 2000-

1) Metal based industry-: 2
2) Engineering job work-: 2
3) Plastic & paper industry-: 1
4) Wooden furniture-: 1
5) Cottage industry-: 3
6) Other industry-: 1
7) Chemical industry-: 1
In the 2001 to 2011 there are located 3 industries.

1) Metal based industry:- 1
2) Engineering job work:- 1
3) Computer & software:- 1

3.7.31. G) Industries in all over Satara city except above peth’s:-

In the year 1991 to 2000 there are located 34 industries.

1) Metal based industry:-
2) Wooden industry:-
3) Food industry:-
4) Chemical industry:-
5) Rubber industry:-
6) Engineering job work:-
7) Cottage industry:-
8) Other industry:-
9) Plastic industry:-
10) Livestock based industry:-
11) Computer & software industry:-

In the year 2001 to 2011 there are located 23 industries-

1) Metal based industry:- 5
2) Engineering job work:- 1
3) Agro based industry:- 1
4) Food industry:- 2
5) Plastic industry:- 2
6) Paper product industry:- 1
7) Cement product industry:- 1
8) Chemical industry:- 1
9) Electronic industry:- 1
10) Computer & software:- 5
11) Cottage industry:- 3

All these industry established in all over Satara city area, in that radhika road, raghunathpura peth, kesarkar peth, pantacha goat, samarthnagar, pratapganj peth, shahupuri, Mahsul bhavan, magazine camp, ramlilanagar, bhavani peth, rajasrupapeth, deshmukha vasti near police station, z.p.colony, gulmohor coloney, mahalve road, krishnanaagar, sadashiv peth, saj coloney, gajraj coloney, visava camp durga chembar, bassapa peth, powai naka, rajwada chock, yadogopal peth, veynkatpura peth, karmveernagar, satvashilanagar, shahunagar and dattanagar.

3.7.32) Asengaon:-

This village established 2 industries in the 1991-

1) Livestock industry:- 1 (poultry farm)

3.7.33) Pateghar:-

There is located 1 industry in year 1993-

1) Metal based industry:- 1

3.7.34) Dare khurd:-

In this village established 1 industry in the year 1993-

1) Chemical industry:- 1 (paint)

3.7.35) Sangmnagar:-

In the year 1991 to 2000 there are located 3 industries-

1) Metal based industry:- 2
2) Engineering job work:- 1
In year 2001 to 2011 in this established 2 industries-

1) Plastic industry:- 1
2) Cottage industry:- 1

3.7.36) Kidgaon:-

There is established 1 industry-

1) Metal based industry:- 1

3.7.37) Shivthar:-

There is located 1 industry in the year 1995-

1) Stone industry:- 1

And in the year 2001 to 2011 located 2 industries-

1) Stone industry:- 1
2) Metal based industry:- 1

3.7.38) Padali:-

In the year 1991 to 2000 there are located 3 industries-

1) Woodden furniture:- 3

In the year 2001 to 2011 established 4 industries-

1) Chemical industry:- 3
2) Woodden furniture:- 1

3.7.39) Chahur:-

In this village located only 1 industry in the year 1997-

1) Cottage industry:- 1
3.7.40) Bhosalewadi-:

There is established 1 industry-

1) Cottage industry-: 1

3.7.41) Borkhal-:

In this village located 1 industry in the year 1991

1) Chemical industry-: 1

3.7.42) Limb kind-:

In this village established 1 industry in the year 2001-

1) Stone industry-: 1

3.7.43) Gajwadi-:

There is established 1 industry in the year 2001 to 2011-

1) Food in dustry-: 1 (ice candy)
2) Metal based industry-: 1

3.7.44) Ambawade budruk, kaloshi-:

2 industries established in the year 2001 to 2011-

1) Cottage industry-: 1
2) Food processing industry-: 1

3.7.45) Wadagaon post- rohot-:

In the 2001 to 2011 there are established 3 industries-

1) Food processing industry-: 3
3.7.46) Gajegaon-:

In the Gajegaon village located only 1 industry in the year 2004

1) Metal based industry-: 1

3.7.47) Bhivwadi-:

In this village located 1 industry in the year 2005.

1) Other industry (cold storage)-:

3.7.48) Gendamala-:

Gendamala village established 2 industries in year 2001 to 2011.

1) Engineering job work-: 1
2) Footloose industry-: 1

3.7.49) Chichner vandan, moravale-:

In these village located 2 industries in year 2001 to 2011.

1) Chemical industry-: 1
2) Other industry (polish metal, ele. Plating)-: 1

3.7.50) Wanawaswadi-:

In this village located 1 industry in the year 2010.

1) Engineering job work-: 1

3.7.51) Yavateshwar-:

In the sanbarwadi of yavateshwar village located 2 industries in the year 2010.

1) Engineering job work-: 2
3.7.52) Borgaon:-

In this village located 2 villages in the year 2011.

1) Cottage industry (herbal product):-

3.8 Distribution of Nature of industry in the Satara Tehsil as typewise:-

Nature of industry is discussed in detail in this chapter in the introductional part of industrial classification. This classification of nature of industry is based on the size of labour. Hence this is classified in the 4 types of industry.

Based on size of labour:-

3.8.1) Large scale industry:-
In this category is based on how much workers are having in the industry. So in the large scale industry is considered of above 30 workers are working in that industry is felt in large scale industry.

3.8.2) Medium scale industry:-
In the medium scale industries considered which industries those industries have 15 to 30 workers in 1 industry.

3.8.3) Small scale industry:-
Small scale industry considered as per workers in 4 to 15 members in the 1 industry.

3.8.4) Cottage or household industry:-
This nature of industry is classified based on below 4 workers in 1 industry. As well as in this type conidered the household industry, bachat gats production etc. limitation in this type is household industry as like traditional occupation or such type of work is not calculated in following Table No., because it is not registreed in any registration or any where, hence its not have any particular numerical and correct data. All these kinds of nature of industry in various types are established in the Satara Tehsil these are detailed in following Table.
Table No.3.4
Distribution of Nature of Industry as Type wise of Satara Tehsil in the Year 1991 to 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of industry</th>
<th>Large</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Cottage / household</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agrobased industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestbased industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic and paper product industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber product industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer and Software industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement, Stone, Marble and Sand product industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical and Pharmaceutical industry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal based industry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering, Casting, coating, alloying industry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footloose industry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other type of industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total industry</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Industrial Centre Registration 1991 to 2000 of Satara district.
Table No. 3.5
Distribution of Nature of Industry as Type wise in Satara Tehsil in the Year 2001 to 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of industry</th>
<th>Large</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Cottage / household</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agrobased industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest based industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic and paper product industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber product industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer and Software industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement, Stone, Marble and Sand product industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical and Pharmaceutical industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal based industry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering, Casting, coating, alloying industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footloose industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other type of industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total industry</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Industrial Centre Registration 2001 to 2011 of Satara district.
3.9 DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES IN SATARA TEHSIL

Economic development is fundamentally a process of structural transformation. This involves the reallocation of productive factors from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture, industry and services, and the reallocation of those factors among industrial and service sector activities. If successful in speed up economic growth, this process involves shifting resources from low- to high-productivity sectors. More broadly, sustained economic growth is associated with the capacity to diversify domestic production structure: that is, to generate new activities, to strengthen economic linkages within the country and to create domestic technological capabilities. The industrial and modern service sectors typically contribute dynamically to this diversification process. Indeed, the evidence of the past quarter century or, indeed, of the post-war era in the developing world – clearly indicates that rapid growth in the developing world has been invariably associated with diversification of production into manufacturing and modern services. The development of the economy can be measured with the help of different criteria, such as the growth rate in industrial output, industry's contribution to national income, and industry's contribution to employment. A close application of these criteria divides the planned period into two distinct phases, the first lasting till 1965-66 and the second following there from. The economy took rapid strides daring the first three Five-year Plans but slowed down later. The Seventh Plan envisages a growth rate of 8 percent with some segments of industry registering a higher growth rate, but only time can unfold the future achievement. Since industry's contribution to national income and its capacity to generate employment have displayed similar trends, we cannot describe our industrial development as spectacular though there has been a spurt of new industrial complexes all over the country. Maharashtra has led the country's industrial development scenario in the past and continues to attract the largest quantum of investments, both from the domestic and foreign investors. The State has established strong hold in many sectors including Engineering,
Electronics, Hardware, Automobiles and Auto Components, Consumer Durables, Chemicals, Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Information Technology and Biotechnology. It offers a conducive business environment, excellent infrastructure support, trained quality manpower and professional work ethics. Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra is considered as the financial and commercial capital of India. There has been a continuous performance of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' Sector over the last few years, which has reflected positively in the growth of the state's GSDP. Acceleration in the rate of growth of Agriculture can easily take Maharashtra to the growth rate of 10%. The robust Industrial and Service Sectors growth have also been the driving force behind Maharashtra's commendable economic growth rate. The largest share of public funds amongst any other States for development of industrial and social infrastructure - a hallmark of State policy. Contributes 22% of India's net value added in organised industrial sector. 40% of India's Internet users are in Maharashtra and the State accounts for around 30% of software exports. 70 percent of India's stock transactions are carried out in Mumbai. Few districts in Maharashtra are playing very important role in the development of industrial sector in Maharashtra like Mumbai, Pune, Nashik, Nagpur and some are emerging like Satara, Kolhapur etc. Satara is near to Pune therefore having scope for the development of industrial sector. Here indicators are taken to assess development of industrial sector is number of unit established in the villages and MIDC area. The number of employees in these industrial areas and their share in Population. The rate of land in MIDC area and development of other factors.
Table No. 3.6
Industrial Development in Satara

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of units registered with DIC</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Investment in lakhs Rs.</th>
<th>Growth rate of employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>3461</td>
<td>5289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>3872</td>
<td>5355.52</td>
<td>11.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>4554</td>
<td>5401.03</td>
<td>17.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>5613</td>
<td>6070.43</td>
<td>23.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>1231</td>
<td>6362</td>
<td>8434.43</td>
<td>13.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td>9596.93</td>
<td>5.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>1377</td>
<td>7155</td>
<td>13480.73</td>
<td>6.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>1423</td>
<td>7573</td>
<td>13869.11</td>
<td>5.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>1491</td>
<td>8219</td>
<td>14387.34</td>
<td>8.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>1698</td>
<td>9309</td>
<td>14830.46</td>
<td>13.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>10498</td>
<td>15290.39</td>
<td>12.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>11815</td>
<td>16063.18</td>
<td>12.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>2223</td>
<td>13192</td>
<td>16696.15</td>
<td>11.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>2364</td>
<td>14513</td>
<td>17548.15</td>
<td>10.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>2552</td>
<td>16195</td>
<td>18978</td>
<td>11.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>1564</td>
<td>17202</td>
<td>20329.56</td>
<td>6.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>1686</td>
<td>18045</td>
<td>211.36.33</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>18672</td>
<td>21774.21</td>
<td>3.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>19310</td>
<td>22323.62</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>19825</td>
<td>22936.03</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td>Labor Force</td>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>2949</td>
<td>20423</td>
<td>23646.15</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>2134</td>
<td>20998</td>
<td>25011.68</td>
<td>2.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2285</td>
<td>22538</td>
<td>26123</td>
<td>7.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>2440</td>
<td>39502</td>
<td>27859</td>
<td>75.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>2607</td>
<td>41622</td>
<td>29951</td>
<td>5.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>2774</td>
<td>42059</td>
<td>34431</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>2930</td>
<td>42260</td>
<td>37148</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>3177</td>
<td>42616</td>
<td>40066</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey report of industries

Above table shows number of unit and employment generated in Satara district from 1984 to 2012. This table shows that there is growth in number of units and even employment from 1984 onwards. Highest growth shown in the year 2007-08 about 200 industries are established new additional industrial area has been developed in the Satara tehsil. Every year about 10 to 14% share of the Satara tehsil is there in the employment from 1984.
### Table No. 3.7

**Existing Status of Industrial Areas in Satara district:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of the area</th>
<th>Area In Hect</th>
<th>No. of plots allotted</th>
<th>No. of plots Developed</th>
<th>Industrial Rate per Sq. Feet (In Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Satara</td>
<td>152.04</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>565/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Additional Satara</td>
<td>208.1</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>565/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wai</td>
<td>202.85</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>325/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karad</td>
<td>193.74</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>185/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lonand</td>
<td>186.83</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>185/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Phaltan</td>
<td>188.03</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>200/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Phaltan SEZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Khandala Phase I</td>
<td>311.5</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1465/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Khandala Phase I – SEZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2820/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mhasawad</td>
<td>19.24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Koregaon (mini)</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>95/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Patan (mini)</td>
<td>17.87</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>55/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: survey report of industries

Above table shows the existing status of industrial areas in Satara district. It shows that highest number of plots allotted and developed are in Satara MIDC and additional Satara MIDC which comes in Satara tehsil. Khandala is newly developing MIDC area which is very near to Shirawal MIDC of Pune therefore easy to develop link therefore it shows high rate per
sq. feet here. But this table shows that Satara tehsil is the more developed as industrial sector in the district as compare to other industrial areas.

Table No.3.8

Village wise number of Industries and Workers in Villages of Satara tehsil from 1991 to 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>No of workers</th>
<th>Industrial No. of units in village</th>
<th>Share of workers in Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kodoli</td>
<td>3495</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>27.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kondhave</td>
<td>4777</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Saidapur</td>
<td>4110</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hamadabaj</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sangammahuli</td>
<td>1698</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ksheshtramahuli</td>
<td>4878</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Varye</td>
<td>1596</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Arale</td>
<td>2207</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kashil</td>
<td>5510</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Khodad</td>
<td>1772</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nagathane</td>
<td>9217</td>
<td>2327</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Atit</td>
<td>6334</td>
<td>2260</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Jihe</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Valase</td>
<td>1332</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Wasole</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Khindwadi</td>
<td>3852</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21.42</td>
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<td>10.65</td>
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<td>29.35</td>
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<td>Songaon turf</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>142</td>
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<td>765</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Shelakewadi</td>
<td>1174</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: survey report of industries
This table shows the village and city wise distribution of industries which are established between 1991 to 2011 in Satara tehsil. This table shows that more number of industrial units are established in Satara city and very near places of Satara like Godoli, Kodoli, Degaon, Karanje Satara and Khed city. In these Kodoli and Degaon is MIDC area. Karanje Satara is having small scale industries more. In the share of employment in the total population the places like Atit, Degaon, Dhanagarwadi, Shendre, Karandwadi, Godoli, Chinchner, Borgaon, Karanje Satara, Nagathane, Khindwadi and Sangammahuli are having highest number of share of employment. These are near to Satara and MIDC therefore here large scale industries are more. Even sugar industries are also coming in this area. At some villages number of industrial units are less but industrial workers are more because many of the people are going to MIDC are to work. The villages like Pimpalwadi, Shelakewadi, Saidapur, Kaloshi, Gojegaon, Valase, Padali, Panmalewadi, Khavali, Mhasave, Gajwadi, Varye, Vaduth, Nisrale, Wasole, Jihe, Arale, Khodad and Wasole are away from industrial area and Satara city therefore share or industrial workers is less. Only few agro based and other small scale industries are established here therefore number of workers are less than 10 % of total population.

\textbf{Table No.3.9}

\textbf{No. of Industries in MIDC area of Satara City till 2011}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Industry</th>
<th>No of Workers</th>
<th>No of Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agro Based</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Food Industry</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Forest Based</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Plastic &amp; Paper</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cement ,Stone &amp; sand</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the old MIDC area of Satara city in Satara tehsil the highest number of industries are metal based and engineering industries these industries are mostly depend on other supporting industries and need to be heavy machineries and raw material therefore needed accessibility therefore these industries are established in the MIDC area. Second highest number of industry is plastic and paper industry which also need accessibility and raw material needed is available only in city places therefore located here. Other major industries are footloose, rubber, cement, stone and sand. The agro based, food, forest based livestock industries are very less these industries are based on forest product therefore they re vey less in number in MIDC they are established in rural areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th></th>
<th>Metal Based</th>
<th>1163</th>
<th>50</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Footloose</td>
<td></td>
<td>378</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Electronic &amp;Computer</td>
<td></td>
<td>224</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3399</td>
<td>149</td>
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</table>

Source: Industrial district centre.
### Table No. 3.10

**No. of industries in New MIDC area till 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Industries</th>
<th>Total Workers</th>
<th>No of units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agro Based</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Food Industry</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Forest Based</td>
<td>132</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Plastic &amp; Paper</td>
<td>689</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cement, Stone</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Metal Based</td>
<td>4768</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Footloose</td>
<td>519</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Electronic &amp; Computer</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7856</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: Satara district industrial centre

The new MIDC area also developed near to Satara city in Degoan Kodoli. Now industrialists prefer new MIDC area for the establishment of the industry. Therefore here number of industries are double than the old MIDC area. Here also metal based industries are more than chemical, plastic and paper and electronic and computer. This industrial area is having more large scale industries.
Table No. 3.11

Details of the proposed Industrial Area: (At the level of acquisition of land)

<table>
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<th>Sr.No.</th>
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<th>Area in</th>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Above table shows the proposed industrial area in Satara tehsil. In these areas two areas are in Satara tehsil these are Vele and Satara Tappa 3 Degaon.
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