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Introduction:

Industrialization refers to the process of fostering the growth of the manufacturing industry to achieve economic development and raise the standard of living by leveraging a region's natural resources and transforming them into productive wealth (Chaudhari, 1966). It entails a systematic and organized approach where basic resources are processed and transformed to manufacture new products. Industrialization involves a series of interconnected activities, including mechanization, establishment of new industries, market expansion, and resource exploitation in previously untapped regions. These processes contribute to the accumulation and universalization of capital.

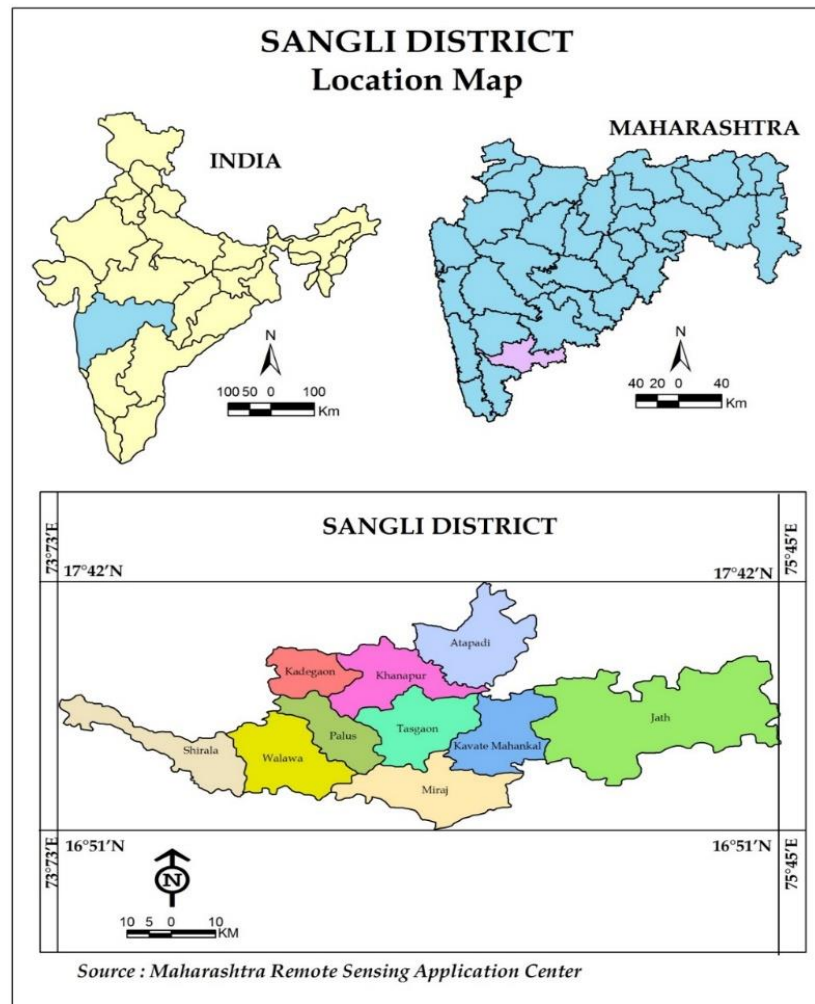
While industrialization is synonymous with industry, it is essential to recognize that it represents a broader process that holds significant economic importance within a region (Shirokov, 1973). The direction of industrialization in a particular region is influenced by its resource base and social and cultural attitudes, public policies, customs, and traditions (Chauhan, P.R. & S.K. Sing, 2009). Historically, industrialization has evolved through three distinct stages. The first stage centres around the transformation of primary products, followed by the manufacturing of new products through the processing of primary materials in the second stage. The third stage involves the mechanized production of capital-intensive goods that are not consumed directly but instead facilitate further production. This systematic and qualitative progression drives industrialization within a region. Consequently, industrialization becomes intricately linked with the overall system of social and economic activities in that region. Examining industrialization within a specific regional context helps in understanding the process of regional development. Industrialization serves as a fundamental driver of economic development and is often contingent upon the availability of mineral and power resources in a region. It is important to note that even regions primarily dependent on agricultural and pastoral economies can achieve industrial development by capitalizing on agricultural and animal products, provided they have access to the necessary technological, financial, and infrastructural resources (Khusro, 1983). Industrialization is a multifaceted process that entails the growth of the manufacturing industry to stimulate economic development and improve living standards. It encompasses various stages, resource considerations, and sociocultural factors, ultimately playing a vital role in shaping the economic landscape of a region.

Keynote: - Trends, Industrialization Sangli district

Study Area:

The Sangli District is one of the most Politically dominated district of Maharashtra state, It lies between the 16°45' N and 17°33' N latitude and of 73°41 'East and 75°41 'East longitude. The geographical area of the district is 8572 Sq km as per 2011 census. The district is bounded by Satara district on the North western side, Southern is boarded by Belgaum and Bijapur district of Karnataka State, At the Centers and East Kolhapur district and the Ratnagiri district touches western part of Sangli district. According to 2011 census the population was 2581835 and the literacy rate was 76.6 %. The district is divided in to Five Administrative sub division mainly Khanapur, Walwa, Miraj, Tasgaon, Palus. The Shirala and Walwa Taluka was included in Walwa Sub. Division The Miraj Subdivision includes Atpadi and Khanapur and Palus Subdivision Include Kadegaon and Palus.

In the Sangli district, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, Ashta, Uran Islampur, Jat, Tasgaon, Vita, Palus, Kavathe Mahankal, Kadegaon, Khanapur, Shirala are the urban centers and emerging new industries in this urban area of the districts.



Objectives

1. To Study the Trends of Industrialization in Sangli district.
2. To Study the Growth of Industries in Sangli district.

Data Base And Methodology

The present research work is based on secondary data the secondary data related to the trend of industrialization is obtained through District census handbook, Socio-economic abstract of Sangli district various published research papers as well as various government agencies, Map making based on obtained statistical data in GIS tool (Geographical Information System).

Industrialization In Sangli District :

As per the history of industrial development in the study region, industrialization started in 1910 with Kirloskar Brothers factory and after the independence of India, Indian government five year plans and co-operative movements helps in the growth of industries in the Sangli district. Here for the analysis of the trends in industrialization secondary data is used and last five decades are considered to calculate temporal development.

Trends In Industrialization In Sangli District (1971 - 2011)

Year	Industry	Changes
1971	148	--
1981	269	121
1991	492	223
2001	566	74
2011	786	217

Source: - Socio economic abstract of Sangli district 1981 to 2011

Table shows trends in industrialization in Sangli district during 1971 to 2011. As per the table in 1971 total 148 industries was present in the district which increased by 121 industries in 1981 and total 269 industries was operating. In 1991, 492 industries were in functioning and this was nearly doubled than previous decade i.e. 1981. There are total 566 industries are observed in 2001 and the lowest change is observed in the study period that is only 74 new industries are newly established during 1991 to 2001. In the last decade of the study period total 786 industries are located and during 2001 to 2011, 217 new industries are established in the study region. Overall in the Sangli district there was continuous development in the industrialization is observed. In the study period highest new industrial establishment is observed during 1981 to 1991 whereas during 1991 to 2001 lowest new industrial establishment is observed.

Growth Of Industries:

Industrial growth is the most fundamental process with which all other socio- economic factors are directly and indirectly associated. Industrial growth determines population density as well as distributional pattern and composition of population. Urbanization process is closely related to the

industrial growth. Therefore geographical study of growth in industries of the region has fundamental for understanding its vitality as well as for planning at the local and regional level.

Growth Of Industries In Sangli District (1971 - 2011)

Year	Industries	Growth Rate
1961-1971	148	----
1971-1981	269	81.75
1981-1991	492	82.89
1991-2001	566	15.04
2001-2011	783	38.33

Table shows the decadal growth of industries in Sangli district. In 1971 there are 148 industries are located in the Sangli district which was increased in 1981 and total 269 industries are in the study region with 81.75 per cent growth rate. As compare to earlier decade in 1991 the growth rate of industries is 82.89 per cent with 492 industries. In 2001 industries in the Sangli district was increased but the growth rate is decreased, in 2001 only 15.04 per cent industrial growth is observed. In 2001 new industrial establishments is very minimum as well as some old industries are closed due to changes in the co- operative rules and regulations. In the last decade of the study period total 783 industrial units are operational and the growth rate was 38.33 per cent which is more than double of 2001 and this is good sign of economic development in the Sangli district.

Overall in the Sangli district there was continuous decadal positive growth rate is observed in industrialization but after 1991 growth rate is decreases as compare to earlier decade's growth rate. The highest growth rate of industrialization was observed during 1981-1991 and the lowest growth rate was found during 1991 – 2001. After Independences due to co – operative movements high industrial growth is observed in the study region but after 1991 private industrial units are established in very less number therefore the growth was low as compare to growth in previous decades of study period in Sangli district.

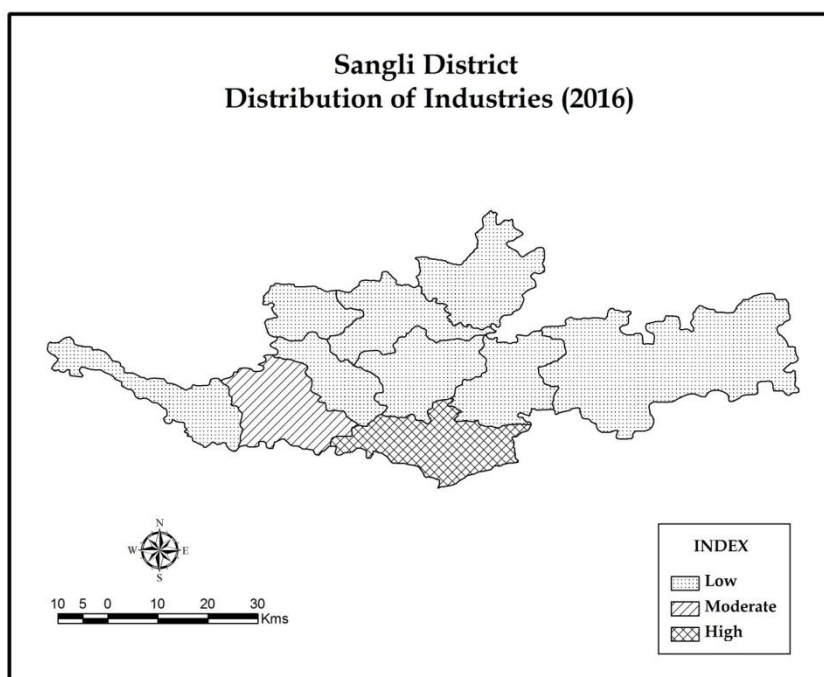
Tehsil Wise Distribution Of Industries In Sangli District (2016)

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Industries
1	Miraj	512
2	Walwa	158
3	Khanapur	23
4	Tasgaon	72
5	Shirala	19
6	Palus	68
7	Kadegaon	24
8	Atpadi	23
9	Kavathemahankal	17
10	Jat	18
	District	934

The Sangli district is administratively divided into 10 tehsils. In this 10 tehsils four tehsils has urban area where mainly industries are established and developed but in the study region due to

increases in agro based industries rural areas has some medium to small scale industries as well as majority sugar factories are located in the rural areas in this way all 10 tehsils has industries but there is big difference in distribution of industries is observed.

Miraj tehsil has highest number of industries with 512 industrial units in the Sangli district which is more than half of total industries in the study region. Because it has location of two industrial areas and large urban area. The Miraj tahsil is mainly famous for the textile industry. Walwa Tahsil has 158 industrial unit and rank second in the study region. Agro based industries are mainly developed in the walwa tahsil due to fertile plain region with highest area under sugarcane cultivation. Tasgaon and Palus tahsils has 72 and 68 industrial unit with third and fourth rank respectively. The dairy and Metallic Production industries are mainly developed in these tahsils. Kadegaon, Khanapur and Atpadi tahsils has new developed industrial areas which have more than 20 industries. Kadegaon and Khanapur tahsil mainly has textile units whereas Atpadi tahsil has agro based industries. Industries in Shirala tahsil is primarily forest based because it has highest area under forest in the study region. Kavathemahankal and Jat tahsil has 17 and 18 manufacturing industries basically sugar and allied industries are established in these tahsils.



Conclusion :

The history of industrialization of the district dates back to 1910, when the Kirloskar Brothers factory was established at Kirloskarwadi. This proved a landmark and a turning point in the history of the industrialization of the district. In total only 15 industries in the Sangli district in the year 1915, which included ginning and pressing, oil and engineering industries but now there are 934 industries

are located in the study region. Oil industry, Cotton Textile, Chemical Industry, Engineering Work, Sugar Industry, Printing and Publication, Bidi-making and Tobacco Processing, Gold -Silver Industry and Cotton weaving industries are observed in the Sangli district.

In the Sangli district, there was a continuous development of industrialization. In the study, time observed highest new industrial establishment was from 1981 to 1991 whereas from 1991 to 2001 lowest new industrial establishment.

In the Sangli district observed the proportion of industries is increase during the period of 1961 to 2001 but growth rate are decrease during period. Highest growth rate observed from 1981 to 1991 was 82.59 percent and the lowest growth rate was observed 1991 to 2001.

In Sangli district have total 10 tehsils namely Miraj, Walwa, Khanapur, Tasgaon, Shirala, Palus, Kadegaon, Atpadi, and Kavatemahakal. In the Sangli district observed total 934 industries in 2016, highest industry was located in Miraj tehsil because there is a railway junction in Miraj tehsil, the raw materials needed for industrial business are available there in large quantities, so industrial progress can be seen high in Miraj tehsil. As well as Miraj tehsil is an urbanized center in Sangli district and most of the working population is located in Miraj tehsil, therefore highest industries are located there. And lowest industries are located in Jat tehsil because Jat tehsil in Sangli district is a drought area, where the proportion of the rainfall is very low, therefore Jat tehsil is known as a drought-prone tehsil and also there is a lack of facilities required for industry, so the development of industries there is very less.

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