PART IV. FUTURE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

CHAPTER XVII

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF THE DISTRICT
The study of the industrial development in the district reveals that the district-area can be divided into three major regions, such as developed centres, growth centres and the industrially backward regions. It would be more clear from the study of distribution of registered factories in the district.

Table 1. Taluka-wise distribution of registered factories in the district as on 31-12-1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>No. of registered factories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nasik</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Malegaon</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Baglan</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Niphad</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Yeola</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Nandgaon</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Chandor</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dindori</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Sinnar</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kalwan</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Igatpuri</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Peint</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Surgana</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>303</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Factory Inspector's Office, Nasik.
*This number is excluding bidi factories.

It is clear from the above table that Nasik taluka alone accounted for 36 per cent of the total factories in the district, and Nasik and Malegaon talukas together for
59 per cent. Another 41 per cent of the factories are located in 9 talukas in the district. Two talukas, namely Peint and Surgana, are without such industrial activity.

What requires to be noted is that in the district, there are certain areas which are industrially backward. In case of industrially developed talukas there are only two centres wherein more than 85 per cent of such factories have been concentrated. These centres are Nasik and Malegaon. Due to the development of the Nasik Industrial Area and the Co-operative Industrial Estate at Nasik, many small, medium and large-scale industries have been developed at Nasik making it an important 'industrial town' in the district. Malegaon is the second industrially developed centre in the district having more than 20,000 powerlooms, a number of ginning and pressing factories, oil mills etc. This is also due to the availability and development of infrastructure facilities at Nasik and Malegaon.

Developing regions include Niphad, Baglan and Yeola talukas. In these talukas there are some growth centres like Lasalgaon, Manmad, Nandgaon, Yeola, Satana and Pimplagao Basawant. These centres possess most of the required facilities and overheads for industrial development such as banking facilities, markets, power and water supply, agricultural resources and some prospective entrepreneurs who are inclined towards industrial activity.

Thirdly, there are industrially backward regions in the
district. There are the hilly tracts in the western part of the district. Peint, Surgana, Lindori, Igatpuri and Kalwan talukas are inhabited by backward classes of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. These talukas have quite an inadequate network of transport and communications and lack miserably in respect of other essential wherewithals of industrial and economic development. No infra-structure facilities have been developed in these talukas. Again, most of these talukas have been occupied by forests. Naturally, they have remained almost in a stage of stagnation.

Therefore, it would be no exaggeration to say that except a few 'islands of growth', the rest of the district is industrially backward. The concentration of industrial activity at Nasik and Malegaon is to a large extent responsible for some position of the district in the sphere of industrial development in the State. This uneven industrial growth has adversely affected income distribution and the relative standards of the people in different parts of the district. It must be said that even though there are a number of factors that have held up the progress of different talukas in the district, insufficiency of the important wherewithals of development is the root cause of their present position. It is observed that in Peint and Surgana talukas not a single village has been electrified. Similarly, roads are not developed; banking facilities
are not provided, and no such incentives are offered for the economic and industrial development.

It is true that in the initial stages of industrial development, a few towns or cities, because of their advantageous position, attract a large number of industries. But after some time, it leads to the wide disparities in the levels of development in different regions. Therefore, even development of different parts of any region should be our objective. Naturally, it is necessary to develop certain overheads in underdeveloped centres or areas to make them sufficiently attractive to attract industrial activities.

Viewed from the industrialisation of the whole district, it is absolutely necessary to prepare a Master Plan for the next ten or twenty years. Such a Plan for the whole district would enable the Government, local entrepreneurs and others to understand the potentiality of development of the district. At present, the Nasik Regional Planning Board is preparing such a Master Plan for four talukas of the district. On the same lines, the Department of Industries of the State of Maharashtra should prepare such Master Plans for different developing district in the State to have rapid and even development of resource-based and other industries in different parts of the State.

Without impairing the basic concept of correcting regional imbalances, we must adopt the practical strategy
of concentrating on the 'growth centres' for industrial development. Purposeful identification of these 'growth centres' would go a long way in bringing about rapid and required development in any region. After selecting these growth centres, the State Government should take steps to strengthen the essential economic overheads and other facilities at these centres to bring them in line with other developed centres. The State Government may prepare an annual programme of such development. In this respect it can be said that Satana, Manmad, Lasalgaon, Yeola, Sinnar, Fimpalgaon Basawant and Mhandgaon are some of the potential growth centres in the district, where some infra-structure is being developed. Most of these centres have substantial agricultural resources, the proper exploitation and utilization would open new vistas of employment for the rural population in the district. Now our aim in the development of industries in the district should be to have maximum utilization of the available natural resources.

For this purpose the development of agro-industries in the co-operative sector should be encouraged. For this, the District Industries Officer and the Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad should work in close cooperation. Most of these growth centres are not under the Zilla Parishad, Nasik. This co-operation would lead to rapid industrial growth.
feasibility of the schemes proposed to be implemented through the aid and financial assistance offered by the Zilla Parishad.

Again, to attract new entrepreneurs to these underdeveloped areas in the State, more and more incentives must be offered by the State. Only through this effort, the spirit of entrepreneurship can be properly harnessed for the even and rapid growth of industries in the district. SICOM should now concentrate on certain growth centres where such incentives may encourage local entrepreneurs to undertake industrial ventures. The growth of industrial activity will naturally provide useful employment to a large number at these growth centres. Unexploited raw materials would be properly extracted.

Then, in Poinit and Surgana taluAKs the development of modern industries is difficult for want of power supply and many other facilities. Therefore, it may be suggested that with the help of the Khadi and Village Industries Board some appropriate schemes of cottage and village be implemented in these taluAKs. Some tribal crafts may also be encouraged by this agency. In order to bring about the development of these cottage and village industries, it may be suggested that Zilla Parishad, Nasik, should develop the needed machinery for giving training to these illiterate persons from scheduled castes and tribes by opening a few 'Training Centres' at Surgana, Poinit, Harsul and Barhe.

Under the State Aid to Industries Rules, required financial help may be given for setting up these cottage and village
industries.

In addition to this, some Collection Centres to collect medicinal plants and herbs may be located in these hilly and forest regions to provide subsidiary occupation to a number of illiterate persons. These Centres would definitely help the development of the Ayurvedic Medicine Industry at Nasik.

In brief, for these talukas concerted efforts are necessary to give training to start cottage industries, to provide financial and other assistance and to provide employment opportunities.

The disparities in the levels of industrial development in these three regions exhibit altogether different problems and needs. Naturally, solutions to these problems should also be different in nature and intensity. For a developed region solution lies in the efforts for solving different problems being faced by the existing small, medium and large-scale industries as regards the supply of raw materials, finance, skilled personnel, cheap housing etc. This would also facilitate the further growth of many new units. But for the development of growth centres our efforts should be to develop essential overheads for the proper growth of industries and to find out, develop and encourage the potential and prospective entrepreneurial skills at these centres. In brief, the development of infrastructure facilities by the State would go a long way in
attracting new units at different growth centres. In this respect, the district is very rich in agricultural resources which can be better exploited by bringing agriculturists under co-operative fold to undertake industrial activities such as agro-processing etc. Lastly, for industrially backward regions, that are at a disadvantageous position for want of many overheads, it would be very difficult to develop 'modern' industries. Therefore, efforts should be made to encourage different cottage and village industries as well as certain tribal crafts through the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Zilla Parishad, Nasik.

For all this there must be absolute co-ordination and co-operation between the different departments and organisations of the State Government. It is a common experience that in so many cases development work suffers for want of co-ordination. Thus, before making such efforts for the rapid industrialisation in the district, the State should establish such co-ordination between various departments and try to ensure that the necessary benefits are offered promptly.

Prospects for new industries

Although much development has taken place at Nasik and Malegaon, there is still ample scope for the development of different industries in different parts of the district. In this respect, the future development of industries could broadly be studied under two categories, viz.
(i) Resource-based industries, and
(ii) Demand-based industries.

Resource-based industries may be based on the agricultural resources, forest resources, mineral resources and animal husbandry. Nasik district is very rich in agricultural and forest resources, but very poor in mineral resources. Therefore, no mineral based industries can be developed in the district except lime work.

Agro-based Industries

Development of agro-industries has assumed a great importance in the economic development of any region. With the district being a predominantly agricultural one, our developmental efforts should be directed towards establishment of agro-industries of different types. Again, with the growth of agricultural output, particularly of cash crops, substantial expansion in the agro-processing industries would be possible in the district.

Among agro-based industries, the following industries have very good scope in the district.

1. Onion-dehydration Industry

Nasik district is the biggest onion growing region in the country. About twenty five per cent of the country's onion production is done in the district. The total annual production in the district comes to 3.75 to 4.00 lakh tons. The total area under 'Kharip' and 'Rabi' onion cultivation was more than 38000 acres in 1969-70. Niphad, Nasik, Sinnar,
Chandor, Malegaon, Baglan, Yeola and Dindori are the leading talukas in onion cultivation. Niphad taluka ranks first in the district.

However, a number of problems are faced by the agriculturists. First, there is no guarantee about prices for their product. Prices vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 60 per quintal depending upon the season. Secondly, there are no good storing arrangements in the district. Thirdly, the demand for onions from foreign countries also fluctuates from season to season. Lastly, due to the shortage of railway wagons transportation of onions becomes difficult causing heavy losses to agriculturists.

Therefore, to exercise effective check on prices, to protect them from deterioration and losses, to have 'fair' returns to the agriculturists etc., some arrangements were very necessary. In this direction some developments have taken place in the district. One large-scale onion-dehydration factory is working at Nasik and one more unit, in the co-operative sector, is coming-up at Pimpalgaon Basawant. But even then there is a wide scope for the development of a few more such units in the district. The existing units would require about 50,000 tons of onion every year. Then from the remaining 3.5 lakh tons we can safely deduct 15% for the local consumption, means another 50,000 tons of onions. Still 3 lakh tons of onions have to be sent out of the district facing different problems.

Therefore, at least four new units may be started at
Lasalgaon, Chandor, Malegaon and Nasik, being the important onion growing and marketing centres in the district. About 1.6 lakh tons of onion is sold only at Lasalgaon. This shows the suitability of this centre for one unit. Three units at Lasalgaon, Chandor and Malegaon may be started in the co-operative sector by the agriculturists themselves and the fourth unit at Nasik in the private sector, with the help of some financial institution like SICOM.

A unit of 1 ton capacity of dehydrated onion per day would require about Rs. 30 lakhs in plant, machinery, land, buildings and as working capital, providing employment to more than 12000 persons in the rural areas of the district.

By dehydration of onion its weight is reduced to 10 per cent by which transportation costs can be saved. Instead of exporting onions proper, export of dehydrated onions can be undertaken. Naturally, processing cost will be spent in the district only. The problems of the shortage of wagons and fluctuating prices to agriculturists would be solved very effectively and this raw material would be commercially exploited by these units.

With the development of urbanisation in our country 'instant food' will be demanded on a very large scale. Our Defence requirements of dehydrated onions are every increasing and there is a great demand for dehydrated onions in different foreign countries too. Thus, these units will have very bright prospects.
2. **Solvent Extraction Industry**

The solvent extraction of oil cakes and cotton-seed to recover oil or residual oil and obtain practically oil-free cake is an important feature of the soil industry. It seems that this industry has developed fast in the State as there are 22 plants with a capacity of 4.5 lakh tons of oil-cake in the State. However, there is no such unit in the district. There are in all five such units, one in Dhulia and the remaining four in Jalgaon district.

There are 38 oil mills in the district, mainly engaged in the production of groundnut oil. These mills are located at Nasik, Satana, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Lasalgaon. Naturally, oil-cake is available in large quantity in the district. About 12000 tons of oil-cake per year may be available in the district, according to modest estimate.

This permits the establishment of one Solvent Extraction Plant with a capacity of 50 tons per day at Malegaon. Malegaon being the central place for Satana, Nandgaon and Lasalgaon, the collection of oil-cakes would be easy. The total capital investment may be of Rs. 20 lakhs, and it may provide employment to more than 50 persons. In addition to this, one unit for cotton-seed crushing may also be located at Malegaon. It should have delinting facility also. To run to its full capacity, the unit will

require about 10000 tons of cottonseed a year, which may
be easily supplied by the district and also from the adjoin­
ing Dhulia district. Its total capital investment may be
of Rs. 20 lakhs, providing employment to more than 60 persons.

3. Surgical Cotton

Surgical cotton is used by the hospitals for medical
purposes. About 3,45 lakh kgs of cotton was used as surgical
cotton during 1968-69.\(^2\) With the increase in the medical
facilities in the country, the demand for it is bound to
increase. It is rightly estimated that by the end of 1972
the demand for surgical cotton may go up to 4.3 lakh kgs.

On the basis of the demand in this part of the State,
there appears to be a wide scope for one unit in the dis­
trict. The number of medical practitioners in the district
is increasing very fast during the last few years. Secondly,
the medical facilities provided by the Zilla Parishad, Nasik
are also on the increase. Naturally, the demand is bound
to increase. Today the requirements are met mostly from
Bombay.

Therefore, the unit with a capacity of 500 kgs per day
may be established at Manmad which is a railway junction
and well connected with cotton growing tracts of the district.
Low staple cotton, cotton waste and linters could be profit­
ably used for the manufacture of surgical cotton. The total
capital investment may be to the tune of Rs. 6 lakhs, providing

\(^2\) Ibid., p. 115.
employment to about 60 persons. This unit may also undertake the manufacture of surgical dressings and bandages.

4. Chilli Powder Manufacturing Unit

Chillies are grown in abundance in Niphad, Baglan and Nasik talukas because of the availability of irrigation facilities. The soil as well as climate are also suitable for this crop. About 3100 hectares of land was under chilli cultivation during 1969-70, in which 3000 tons of chilli was grown. The total sale of chillies during that year in three important regulated markets, viz. Lasalgaon, Satana and Nasik, was of 1179 tons valued at Rs. 23 lakhs. Chillies after drying are sent to different parts of the State, mainly to Bombay market. At present, there is no chilli powder manufacturing unit in the district. Now considering the increasing demand for chilli powder from the general public, hotels and food industries, there seem to be good scope for manufacturing quality chilli powder in the district. This unit may be located at Lasalgaon as it is the main marketing centre for chillis as well as the central place in chilli growing area. This unit would encourage agriculturists to undertake chilli cultivation on a large scale. The unit with a capacity to produce 0.5 ton chilli powder per day would require about Rs. 50000 as fixed and Rs. 15 lakhs as working capital and would provide employment to 20-25 persons, particularly women workers.

5. Rice Bran Oil

Western part of the district is the principal rice
producing area. Total area under rice cultivation was more than 35,000 hectares in 1969-70. Igatpuri, Nasik, Dindori, Peint, Surgana and Kalwan are the principal rice growing talukas. Igatpuri ranks first with more than 14,000 hectares area under this crop. Most of the handpounding and rice milling units are located at Ghoti in Igatpuri taluka. Therefore, a small unit for the production of rice bran oil would be feasible at Ghoti as the collection of bran would be very easy. A small plant processing about 2 tons of bran per day may require Rs. 4 lakhs towards fixed investment.

The rice bran goes rancid on storage and hence, cannot be stocked for a longer period to feed the plant all the year round. Therefore, this should be a composite unit producing rice bran oil and other oils like Mohuwa oil or Karanji oil (Pongania Glabra Oil). These oilseeds are available in large quantities in Baglan, Malegaon, Surgana, Igatpuri, Kalwan, Peint, Nasik and Dindori talukas. The only thing is that a systematic collection agency is lacking which will be provided by starting this unit.

6. Canning Factories

Fruits and vegetables cultivation is fast increasing in the district. The total area under fruits and vegetables cultivation has gone up to 23,400 hectares in 1969-70 from only 9400 hectares in 1966-67. Nasik district accounts for 60 per cent of the grapes production in Maharashtra and it
has become the 'kitchen-garden' of Bombay because fresh vegetables are supplied to Bombay market from the district in huge quantities. Dindori, Pimpalgaon Basawant, Ozar, Sinnar, Nasik Road and Nasik are the important collection and distribution centres for vegetables. About 80 per cent of the fruits and vegetables are sent to the Bombay market.

At present, there is one co-operative fruits canning factory at Pimpalgaon Basawant, specialised in the processing of grapes, mangos etc.

The area under tomato cultivation in the district was more than 12000 hectares in 1969-70 producing more than 10,000 tons of tomato. Dindori, Sinnar and Nasik are the principal tomato growing talukas. This shows that there is a wide scope for starting at least two tomato processing units at Dindori and Sinnar respectively. The capacity of these units should be of 2 tons of tomato per day in the beginning. Each unit would require capital investment of Rs. 3 lakhs and may provide employment to more than 15 workers.

In addition, one green vegetables processing unit may be started at Nasik. Cabbage and other vegetables may be dehydrated or processed in this plant. Along with this, the unit may have grapes canning plant. Taking into consideration the limited success of the existing unit it may be suggested that this unit may be started in the private
sector at Nasik. Its total capital investment may be more than Rs. 4 lakhs and may provide employment to 25 persons.

Now it is observed that due to the demand for fresh fruits and vegetables, everything is rushed to the market every day and only one-half or two-thirds of it is actually sold. The rest is wasted. Naturally by starting a few processing plants, proper care of such surplus may be taken and waste of fruits and vegetables may be reduced in the interest of the agriculturists.

7. Other Industries

In addition to one co-operative spinning mill, that is fast coming up at Satana, one more Co-operative Spinning Mill may be started at Malegaon as there is ample scope for development. These two mills together can meet the requirements of about 40 per cent of the powerlooms in the district and may provide employment to over 1200 persons in the eastern part of the district.

Then, a few agricultural implements manufacturing units may be started at Satana, Manmad, Lasalgaon and Sinnar because with the improved farming methods and irrigation facilities there may be wide scope for these units to grow.

Forest-based Industries

The western part of the district is mostly occupied by forests. Like agriculture, forests yield numerous products which provide the basis for certain new industries. There are possibilities for the establishment of the
following wood-based industries in the district:

1. **Wood-seasoning Unit**

Wood seasoning is essential for obtaining good quality timber used for manufacturing quality and durable goods. Today, wood seasoning is largely carried out by exposing wood to sun and air so as to make it dry. This process is time consuming and does not make wood fully dry. Therefore, the wood-seasoning plant is necessary.

There is plentiful supply of good quality timber in Nasik district. As per the information given by the Forest Department the quantity of timber available in the district during 1969-70 was 10.91 lakh c.ms. valued at Rs. 39 lakhs.

Besides, there are more than 80 saw mills in the district of which about 40 saw mills are at Nasik and Nasik Road.

Further there is a good demand for seasoned wood and joinery items from the manufacturing and building construction works. This demand is bound to increase with the rapid spurt in these activities in the district in the near future.

In view of the excellent demand prospects for this industry and the availability of wood in abundance in the region, there is wide scope for starting a small wood-seasoning plant in the district. This unit with a capacity of 250 c.ms. per day may require Rs. 4 lakhs as fixed and
Rs. 2 lakhs as working capital, providing employment to about 20 persons. This unit may be very conveniently located at Nasik Road.

2. **Packing cases Making Units**

With the development of different industries and increased cultivation of grapes and vegetables in the district during the last few years, the demand for wooden packing cases has also gone up. This demand is expected to rise in future. Today, some saw mills at Pimpalgaon Basawant, Ozar and Nasik prepare such packing cases, but the supply is inadequate. Particularly, in grapes season acute shortage is felt by the agriculturists and dealers.

Therefore, four such units undertaking manufacturing of wooden packing cases only may be started at Nasik, Ozar and Pimpalgaon Basawant. Each unit would require about Rs. 1.5 lakhs as fixed capital and may provide employment to more than 10 persons. All these units have very good future to develop.

3. **Straw and Chip Boards**

Straw boards are manufactured from paddy straw, ground-nut shells, grass etc. Chip boards are manufactured from small particles and pieces of wood, chips, flakes etc. agglomerated by the use of organic binders together with heat pressure.

Such a unit can be started in the district as there are three saw mills, about 90 saw mills and furniture-making
units and many rice milling and handpounding units. Grass is also available in abundant quantity in the district.

One unit with a capacity of 5 tons of board per day will require about Rs. 15 lakhs as capital investment and may provide employment to about 40 persons. This unit should be located at Nasik.

**Demand-based Industries**

Taking into consideration the position of the existing industries and the demand for different products, there appears to be good scope for some demand-based industries in the district. Thus, following industries should be developed -

1. **Paper-processing Units**

Development in the fields of trade, commerce, industry and education affects the demand for exercise books, bound books, registers and account books. Exercise and bound books are used mainly by the school and college going students, while registers and account books are used by business and industrial concerns, different societies and institutions.

During the last five years rapid development has taken place in the field of higher education in the district, which can be seen from Table 2.

The number of school and college going students has gone upto 4.10 lakhs in 1970-71 as against 3.60 lakhs in 1966-67. This has increased the demand for such products
Table 2. Development of Higher Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of High Schools</th>
<th>No. of Colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1968-69</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>15*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>205*</td>
<td>20*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* Field Survey.

by manifold. In addition, the number of business houses, industrial organisations, co-operative societies and other institutions has also gone up very rapidly during this period creating more and more demand for these products. The consumption of these products during 1969-70 was to the tune of Rs. 18.5 lakhs in the district. The dealers contacted are of the opinion that there will be a constant rise of about 10-15 per cent in this demand with the development of educational facilities and other business activities.

Today, there are only two small scale units in the district. Naturally, bulk of the supply comes from Bombay. In view of the excellent demand prospects, there is a wide scope for increasing the production of the existing units as well as for starting at least two such units at Manmad.
and Malegaon to cover the eastern part of the district.
Their total investment may exceed Rs. 3 lakhs and employment potential of 30 workers.

2. Aluminium Utensils

Aluminium utensils are favoured by the lower and middle income groups because of their cheapness. In view of the soaring prices of copper, brass and stainless steel utensils, there is bound to be an increasing demand for these aluminium utensils.

The entire supply of aluminium utensils in the district comes from Bombay, where almost all the organised aluminium utensils manufacturing units are located. The yearly turnover in these utensils is estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs.

There are about 18 small scale utensils manufacturing units in the State, producing about 3000 tons of utensils a year. Taking into consideration the present demand for about 4000 tons of aluminium utensils in the State, there is ample scope for the development of this industry.

As there is no such unit in the district, there is a wide scope for starting two such units at Malegaon and Nasik. One such unit has already been registered in Yeola taluka in this year. Each unit will have to invest Rs. 1.50 lakhs to undertake production of about 3 tons per month. These units may provide employment to about 30 persons.

3. Builders’ Hardware

The term builders’ hardware includes a large number of
items such as hinges, aldrops, tower bolts, pad bolts, hooks and eyes, door handles, window stays etc.

This industry is essentially 'market oriented' in nature and the demand for builders' hardware is a derived demand and is directly dependent upon the construction activity and replacement requirements in the region. Two main dealers at Nasik have said that the demand for this is increasing very fast with the expanding construction activity in the district. In 1963, the demand for these items was to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs, but now it can be safely estimated at about Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs a year due to the spurt in construction activity. But unfortunately most of the requirements in the district are met by supplies from Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta as there is no such unit in the district.

In view of the increasing demand for aluminium hardware in the district, two units can be started at Nasik and Nasik Road as these are the main consuming and distributing centres in the district. The skilled personnel and other facilities are available.

4. Steel Furniture

Steel furniture is fast replacing the wooden furniture particularly in semi-urban and urban areas. The demand for steel furniture is increasing steadily. This can be seen from the rapidly increasing number of dealers in steel furniture. In 1961, there were only 2 dealers at Nasik
as against 15 at present. The average annual turnover of each dealer is more than Rs. 60,000. At other centres also the demand has gone up. It can be safely estimated that today the annual demand for steel furniture is more than Rs. 15 lakhs, which may increase with urbanisation and development in the standard of living of the people.

Considering the expected demand for steel furniture in the district, there is an ample scope for starting three units at Malegaon, Nasik and Nasik Road. The total capital investment of these units may exceed Rs. 10 lakhs and employment to 75 persons.

5. Fly-Ash Plant

280 MW Ekalahara Thermal Power Station has started generation activity in August 1970. For the generation of electricity it uses coal. It requires about 3200 m.tons of coal per day. Naturally, more than 500 m.tons of fly-ash is made available at the site. How to dispose of this ash is the main problem before the plant.

Production of bricks and foamed sheets has been successful in Poland and the same techniques can be successfully adopted in our country too. For this purpose the technical know-how can be imported from Poland.

One plant manufacturing bricks and foamed sheets from fly-ash may be set up near the Power Station because outward transportation of bricks and sheets will be very easy as empty wagons would be available for this plant. Water will be available in required quantity.
Naturally, cheap bricks will be available boosting the housing construction activity.

This plant will require capital investment of about Rs. 10 lakhs and may provide employment to 75 persons. Efforts should be made to have foreign collaboration agreement with some firm in Poland to develop this unique plant in the district.

6. Other Industries

Many other demand-based industries such as Mixed-Fertilizers unit, (2), balanced cattle-feed mixture (1), poultry-feed unit, cement-pipes manufacturing unit (2) and some repairing workshops may be started in the district on the basis of existing and potential demand for these products. These units may provide employment to more than 350 persons at the growth centres in the district.

Although there are possibilities of starting a number of resource-based industries as suggested here, it may be stated that mere availability of resources is not sufficient for the development of industries. What is important is that economic overheads must be made available for the industrial development in any developing region. Therefore, the state should develop quickly all the overheads such as power, communications etc., particularly in developing regions like Nasik district.

Some leading Coming-up Industries

Since 1962-63 the industrial development in the district
has gathered momentum and the district has attracted many 'prestige' plants in the Nasik Industrial Area. However, some large-scale agro-based and other industries are coming up at other centres in the district. Here, it has been decided to bring home the highlights of these prestige coming up industrial units and their impact on the industrial economy of the region in future.

1. **Shalimar Wire and Industries Ltd.**

Shalimar wires and Industries Limited, an old Public Limited Company of Calcutta, has located this unit in the Nasik Industrial Area under its expansion programme. This company has Rs. 1 crore as its authorised capital and it runs one paper machine wire factory at Calcutta. That unit requires wire rods for the manufacture of paper machine wire. These wire rods are imported in our country. Therefore, to replace import of the final raw material, the Company has planned to undertake the production of wire rods in the country. Thus, this is the first unit of its kind in our country for this product.

The company has acquired one plot of six acres in the Nasik Industrial Area and started construction and erection work. It has entered into a Technical Collaboration Agreement with Heinrich Stamm and Co. of Western Germany and has imported most of the machinery from W. Germany and Sweden.

The total capital investment of this unit is estimated
at Rs. 80 lakhs and installed production capacity at 150 tons of wire rods a year.

The unit has got a loan of Rs. 22 lakhs from I.C.I.C.I. in foreign currency and of Rs. 15 lakhs from I.F.C. in rupee currency to purchase imported as well as indigenous machinery.

At the initial stage the unit will provide employment to 100 workers and then to about 175 workers when it attains final stage. As required skilled personnel is not available at Nasik, the unit will bring about 50% of the labour force from outside. This may create housing problem.

The unit will take up 'trial' production in December 1971 and 'actual' production in March 1972.

2. **Aristo Plast (P) Ltd.**

This is another 'prestige' plant of this region which will manufacture luggage items like brief cases, suit cases, plastic boxes etc. of bigger size (26-27 inches). This will be the first unit of its kind.

The unit, located in the Industrial Area, is 'export-oriented' as 85 per cent of its production will be exported to the European countries.

The total capital investment of this unit will be to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs as working capital. Its installed capacity will be 3000 luggages per month valued at Rs. 1.75 lakhs; means annual production may be of Rs. 20 lakhs.

For the production of these unbreakable luggages the
unit will have to import Poly Propylene from the U.K. and Japan. Aluminium channels, foam rubber, linings, metal locks etc. will be purchased indigenously. Thus, the unit may lead to the development of ancillary industries at Nasik.

In the beginning the unit will provide employment to 125 workers, but this number may go up to 400. The unit is expected to go into actual production in January 1972.

3. Supersonic Plastics (P) Ltd.

This Company has acquired one plot of 2 acres to establish P.V.C. foot-wear manufacturing unit in the Industrial Area at Nasik.

The total investment is estimated at Rs. 25 lakhs; Rs. 20 lakhs in fixed assets and about Rs. 5 lakhs as working capital. The main feature is that the machinery worth Rs. 9 lakhs has been designed and manufactured by its parent concern Blow Plast (P) Ltd., Bombay.

The unit will produce 24000 pairs per day, valued at Rs. 1.5 lakhs. It may provide employment to about 500 persons.

The unit is likely to go into actual production in April 1972.

4. Lamp-caps Filament Ltd.

One large-scale unit producing 'filament wire' has been located in the Nasik Industrial Area.

The Company has entered into a foreign collaboration
agreement with one British firm. This is financial-cum-
technical collaboration.

The total capital investment is estimated at about
Rs. 75 lakhs, and its yearly production target has been
fixed at Rs. 15 crores meters of filament wire. It is
rightly said that this unit alone will supply and satisfy
fully the requirements of all electric bulbs manufacturing
industries in the country in the Fourth Plan period. Natur­
ally, it will substitute import of this wire. After satisfy­
ing the internal requirements, the Company has plans to
export this product to some countries.

The unit may employ 150 workers and start actual
production in May 1972.

5. Carbide Tips and Tools Manufacturers Ltd.

The Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd., Bombay, have shifted
this unit from Bombay to the Nasik Industrial Area under
its expansion programme.

The total capital investment and the annual installed
capacity have been estimated at Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs.60
lakhs respectively. The unit will be using indigenously
available carbide powder for the manufacture of these tips
and tools. The unit may employ more than 125 workers, and
may undertake actual production in February 1972.

The Company has a plan to start one carbide powder
manufacturing unit at Nasik, provided permission is given
by the State Government. They are even ready to make
special arrangements for 'affluent' to avoid pollution of water at Nasik.

6. **Asian Electronics Ltd.**

This Company has its plant in the Thana Industrial Area. Under its expansion programme the second unit has been located in the Nasik Industrial Area.

Asian Electronics Ltd. which has Yugoslav technical collaboration, is already exporting its products. Now the items proposed to be manufactured at Nasik are electronic components, which may even find good foreign market. The unit will manufacture such electronic components as carbon film resistors, plastic film styroflex, ceramic capacitors, potentiometers, ceramic trimmers and wire round resistors.

The unit is expected to invest more than Rs. 1 crore in this factory. SICOM has sanctioned a long-term loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for this development.

The unit is likely to go into actual production before May 1972 and employ about 100 workers.

The unit is likely to be benefited from the H.A.L., Nasik Division, where its products could have a good demand.

7. **Cosmos India Rubber Works (P) Ltd.**

This is the first unit of its kind in the Nasik Industrial Area which will manufacture cycle tyres. Its capital investment will be to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs, and the installed capacity is to produce 20000 cycle tyres per shift per day providing employment to about 150 workers.

The factory shed is almost ready and the unit is likely
to go into production in January 1972.

8. **Indian Valve Company (P) Ltd.**

A small scale unit having a capital investment plan of Rs. 7 lakhs will produce 'pipe valves' at Nasik, and may provide employment to more than 50 workers.

It is expected to start production activity in December 1971.

9. **Consolidated Pneumatics (P) Ltd.**

This 'Heavy Compressors' manufacturing unit in the Industrial Area at Nasik will have capital investment of Rs. 45 lakhs and will employ 200 workers initially.

The factory building is fast coming-up and the unit is expected to commence production work in March 1972.

10. **Victor Gasket (P) Ltd.**

This proposed 'gasket' manufacturing unit in the Nasik Industrial Area will invest Rs. 54 lakhs in capital assets and will employ 200 workers.

The building is under construction and the actual production activity may start in May 1972.

11. **Haldyn Glass Works (P) Ltd.**

This unit, located in the Nasik Industrial Area, will manufacture glass-containers or flasks to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs a year. These Flasks have a very good export potential.

Estimated to cost Rs. 85 lakhs, the unit will employ 250 workers initially, and will go into production in March 1972.
12. **Jg Vacuum Flasks (P) Ltd.**

Jg is a big name in Indian glass industry. This company's previous factory exports its products to West Germany, Australia and the U.S.S.R.

Its new big plant in Nasik Industrial Area has been devoted exclusively for the manufacture of 'glass refills' required for thermos flasks. This product will also be exported by the Company.

Its total capital investment will be more than Rs. 60 lakhs, employing more than 250 persons initially. This investment and employment may go up to Rs. 1 crores and 500 respectively within 2 years from the starting of production activity. SICOM has brought this unit to Nasik by sanctioning a long-term loan of Rs. 23 lakhs in addition to the Sales Tax loan. The unit may go into production by the end of 1972.

13. **Greaves Cotton Ltd.**

Greaves Cotton Ltd. is a big name in our country which, under its expansion programme, will locate its 'Rock Roller Bits' manufacturing unit at Nasik. This will be the first unit of its kind in this part of the State.

This project will cost Rs. 38 lakhs and will provide employment to 150 persons.

The unit is expected to go into production by the end of June 1972.

14. **Hindustan Fasteners (P) Ltd.**

A prestigious unit of the region, Hindustan Fasteners
(P) Ltd. will produce special fastening nuts and bolts by investing about Rs. 60 lakhs in plant, machinery, equipment, land and buildings.

The unit is expected to employ about 300 workers.

The factory building is on the way of completion and it is expected to take up production activity in February 1972.

15. CEAT

CEAT is an international name in the tyre manufacturing industry. This company has located its factory at Nasik under its expansion programme.

The capital investment in this plant will be more than Rs. 40 lakhs, producing about 30,000 cycle tyres per shift per day and employing 500 workers initially.

The unit has a plan to start production activity by June 1972.

16. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.

This Company has decided to locate its two factories in the Nasik Industrial Area. One unit having capital investment of Rs. 67 lakhs will be specialised in Electronics, whereas the second unit having capital investment of Rs. 10 crores will manufacture jeeps.

The electronics unit will produce multipin connectors, moulded track potentiometers and metalised film capacitors for the first time in our country.

These two units together will employ 1700 workers at Nasik.

The factory buildings are under construction and the
units are expected to go into production by April 1972.

17. The Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd.

The Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd., Bombay, established in 1937 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1.25 crores, has located its cutting tools manufacturing unit in the Industrial Area at Nasik.

The unit has invested Rs. 60 lakhs in fixed assets and about Rs. 50 lakhs in working capital and has started its actual production, as per schedule, in November 1971.

The cutting tools manufactured by the Bombay unit have earned international reputation. The same tools will also be manufactured by this unit. Its installed capacity is to produce tools worth Rs. 80 lakhs a year. These tools are used in automobile, engineering, aeronautics, heavy engineering and other industries all over the world.

To start with the unit has employed about 100 workers but this number may be doubled by the end of 1972.

18. Kirloskar Tractors Ltd.

Kirloskar Tractors Limited, registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 1.5 crores, entered into technical collaboration agreement with Klockner Humboldt Deutz AG, West Germany to start manufacturing of tractors in India. This company has selected the location at Mahalara near Nasik Road to locate this unit.

Under its development programme, the company has located 'Assembly Plant' in the Nasik Industrial Area. For the first two years tractor parts will be imported from
West Germany and assembly work will be done at Nasik. The unit will assemble about 500 tractors a year, valued at about Rs. 2 crores.

The main plant will be located at Ekhhara, where actual manufacturing activity will start under the Collaboration Agreement. For the first two years, 50 per cent of the raw material will be imported and then the tractors will be manufactured with the help of indigenous raw materials. The licensed capacity of this unit is 10,000 tractors a year.

The total capital investment in these two units is planned at about Rs. 9.11 crores and employment opportunities to 150 and 2000 workers will be provided in the assembly plant and the main factory respectively.

The assembly plant will start functioning in February 1972 and the main factory is expected to undertake actual production in March 1974.

This industry would provide ample opportunities for the development of ancillary industries such as casting, machining, automobile components and implement manufacturing, job works units, etc. at Nasik and Nasik Road.

19. **Co-operative Dairy Project**

This project costing Rs. 2.3 crores has been sponsored by the Niphad Co-operative Sugar Factory, Pimpalas. Under this scheme, the project will purchase one lakh buffaloes to be distributed amongst 30,000 families in the jurisdiction of the factory.
One big size milk processing plant will be set up near the factory site.

By the setting up of this milk processing plant and completion of the dairy scheme the employment opportunities to about 500 persons will be provided particularly in Niphad taluka. This scheme will bring prosperity to those families which will be brought under it and will also provide direct employment to a number of doctors, insimunetors and others.

The scheme may be implemented in all its stages by the end of 1973.

20. Industrial Alcohol Plant

This Co-operative Alcohol Factory has been licenced by the Central Government for the district. This would be the biggest alcohol plant in Maharashtra, as its production capacity is planned to produce 10,000 gallons of industrial alcohol per day.

Its capital investment has been estimated at Rs. 1 crore and employment potential of 300 persons.

The Girna Co-operative Sugar Factory, Dabhadi, the Kopargaon Co-operative Sugar Factory, Kopargaon, the Sanjivani Co-operative Sugar Factory, Kopargaon and the Niphad Co-operative Sugar Factory, Pimpalas will be the main shareholders of this project. These four co-operative sugar factories are expected to supply about 40,000 tons of molasses a year for the manufacture of industrial alcohol.
This plant may be located near Vinchoor in Niphad taluka which is the central place for these factories. The plant is expected to come up by the end of 1973.

21. Co-operative Sugar Factories

Four newly proposed co-operative sugar factories have been registered with the Registrar, the Department of Co-operation. These factories will be located in Nasik, Chandor, Dindori and Niphad talukas.

The first factory in Nasik taluka will have an area of operation comprising of 130 villages from Nasik and Sinnar talukas, the second one will cover 90 villages in Chandor and Malegaon talukas, the third - 110 villages in Dindori and Kalwan talukas and the fourth factory will operate in the area already covered by the existing Niphad Sugar Factory. With the development in the provision of irrigation facilities these factories have very bright prospects.

Investment

The total capital of these four units is estimated at Rs. 5 crores with a crushing capacity of 4,000 m. tons of sugarcane per year. These four factories together will provide direct employment to more than 2500 persons in the district.

In brief, the four sugar factories will change the whole agricultural economy of the district and generate prosperity in the rural parts.

22. Nasik Dist. Cooperative Onion Dehydration Factory

One more onion dehydration factory is fast coming up
in the co-operative sector at Pimpalgaon Basawant, on the Bombay-Agra Road. This Co-operative Society was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 15 lakhs. Upto June 1971, the Society collected Rs. 3.50 lakhs from about 1700 individual members and 70 societies from the district and received a matching share contribution from the State Government.

The total capital investment is estimated at Rs. 60 lakhs. The Unit has got industrial licence for 100 tons of onion per day, but to start with it has decided to dehydrate only 30 tons of onions per day, manufacturing about three tons of dehydrated onions. Naturally, in the first one or two years the unit will require 10,000 tons of onion a year. But after attaining its licenced capacity it may require 30,000 tons of onions a year.

The Society has entered into collaboration agreement with the Bulgerian Government for the supply of require machinery and technical know-how. The machinery worth Rs. 10 lakhs has already been supplied by the Techno-Export Company of Bulgeria. The terms and conditions of the agreement are favourable for the development of the unit, as the cost of machinery is payable in nine instalments, with 3 percent interest. Half the amount of each instalment is to be paid in kind by exporting dehydrated onion of the value. This indicates that in the first 9-10 years the market is guaranteed.

The National Co-operative Development Co-operation,
Delhi, has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 15.60 lakhs to this Society for the development of this unit.

This unit will provide employment to more than 400 persons. The unit may go into actual production in April 1972.

23. Nasik District Co-operative Spinning Mill

Eastern part of the district is known for cotton cultivation. Naturally, the cotton cultivators from this part decided to start one Co-operative Spinning Mill in the district. In January 1966, the Nasik District Co-operative Spinning Mill Limited, Satara (Taluka Baglan) was registered with the Department of Co-operation. Then, the Central Government gave the licence to start this Mill in the co-operative sector.

It was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore. Upto this time, the Society has collected about Rs. 29 lakhs from its members as under:

Table 3. Membership and Capital Collection of the Co-operative Spinning Mill, Satara (Rs. lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>No. of individual members</th>
<th>Amount of capital Rs.</th>
<th>No. of society members capital Rs.</th>
<th>Total Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Baglan</td>
<td>2757</td>
<td>5.77</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>9.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Malegaon</td>
<td>1295</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>4.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kalwan</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nandgaon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. State Govt.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 4673 22.11 271 36 28.97
The Society has to collect Rs. 18 lakhs from its members as its 20 per cent share in the total capital investment. Until now it has collected Rs. 15.97 lakhs from its members. By March 1972 this target could be achieved. Then, the society will get Rs. 36 lakhs from the State Government and Rs. 54 lakhs from the I.F.C. Thus, its total investment would be of Rs. 1.08 crores. Its installed capacity will be of 1200 spindles and it may provide direct employment to about 600 persons and to many more indirectly.

The construction and erection work is nearing the completion and the unit may start 'trial' production in June 1972. The mill will help both cotton cultivation and the powerloom industry in the district.

24. Other units

Many other small, medium and large-scale units such as lemon-grass oil manufacturing unit (Yeola), Khandaari unit (Manmad), electrical accessories unit (Manmad), plastic gunny bags manufacturing unit (Malegaon), Rathi Rubber Udyog (Nasik), Air Compressors manufacturing unit, Silicate soda unit, plastic batteries unit (Nasik) etc. are fast coming up in the small scale sector in the district. Then Gabriels India Ltd., Caprihans (India) Pvt. Ltd., Blow Plast (P) Ltd., Gestetner Duplicators (P) Ltd., Geoffrey Manners and Co., Ltd., etc. have acquired plots in the Industrial Area to start their medium and large-scale industries of different types.
This industrialisation of the district is bound to change the face of the district altogether. It is as though finding a fresh life and then start throbbing with fresh vitality. The living conditions of the people will soon change, increased employment opportunities will come as a big boom to the people who have so far deprived of their due share in the development programme of the State. Increasing and large-scale investment will help the expansion of production and the wide market is likely to encourage still more investments.

Conclusion

Thus, the district has a bright future as regards industrial development provided efforts are made to solve the problems faced by the existing industries, to develop local entrepreneurs' class, to provide basic facilities at different growth centres and to encourage and develop the network of resource-based and demand-based small, medium and large-scale industries in different parts of the district. Within the next few years, the district will not only get economic prosperity, but it will also contribute substantially in improving the economic conditions of the State and the nation at large.