

## GROWTH AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF WINE INDUSTRY IN SANGLI DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

*In the present paper an attempt is made to study the spatio-temporal aspects of growth of wine industry in Sangli district. Wine making is one of the well known and ancient fruit processing activities. All over the world wine is produced and consumed. Grape wine making is gradually picking up in Sangli district since last ten years. At present, there are 17 wineries in district and the production capacity is over 208 million gallons of wine per year. Sangli districts accounting the largest share wine production in the state. The study has observed that wineries are mostly concentrated in Palus, Tasgaon and Miraj tahsil where climatic condition is suitable and agricultural development is more than other tahsils of the district. Besides the efforts made by innovative farmers in the region, favorable climatic condition, Government comprehensive 'Wine Policy', efficient and reliable marketing organizations are also some of the other contributing factors responsible for widespread and development wine industry of the region. For present investigation primary and secondary data is obtained from field work and department of Excise Sangli district, Socio-economic review and district statistical abstract of the Sangli district followed by observation.*

**Key Words:** Wine, Wine production, capacity and concentration etc.

### INTRODUCTION

Wine is an alcoholic beverage made from fermented grapes (Johnson, 1989). Wine making is one of the most well known and ancient fruit processing activities. Wine is the first important product of the grapevine (Shanmugavelue, 1989, Naveen, B. S. (2009). All over the world wine is produced and consumed. Sangli is the major quality grape growing area in Maharashtra (India) and off late many farmers are cultivating grapes of wine variety (Gaikwad (2005, 2007): Gade & Gaikwad, 2014). Grape wine making is gradually picking up in Sangli district since last ten years. In 2001 Government of Maharashtra announced a comprehensive 'Wine Policy'. After that three wineries were started in Sangli district i.e. Sahyadri, NC Fine and Jaina respectively in 2003. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has established two wine parks in Maharashtra, one is at Palus near Miraj and the second is at Vinchur near Nashik (Sanjay Pagare, 2014). At present, there are 17 wineries in district and the production capacity is over 208 million gallons of wine per year. Sangli region is second largest wine producer region in the Maharashtra, after Nashik district, accounting the largest share of wine production in the state. Wineries are mostly concentrated in Palus, Tasgaon and Miraj tahsil where climatic condition is suitable and agricultural development is more than the other tahsils of the district. The main aim of the present paper is study to the spatio-temporal aspects of growth of wine industry in Sangli district, with including parameter i.e tahsilwise distribution of wine production, Capacity in Liter and concentration of wineries the Sangli District of Maharashtra. The growth of wine industry has manifold effects on socio-

economic conditions of the district. This attempt has been made to 2013-14 area under grapevine cultivation in Sangli district.

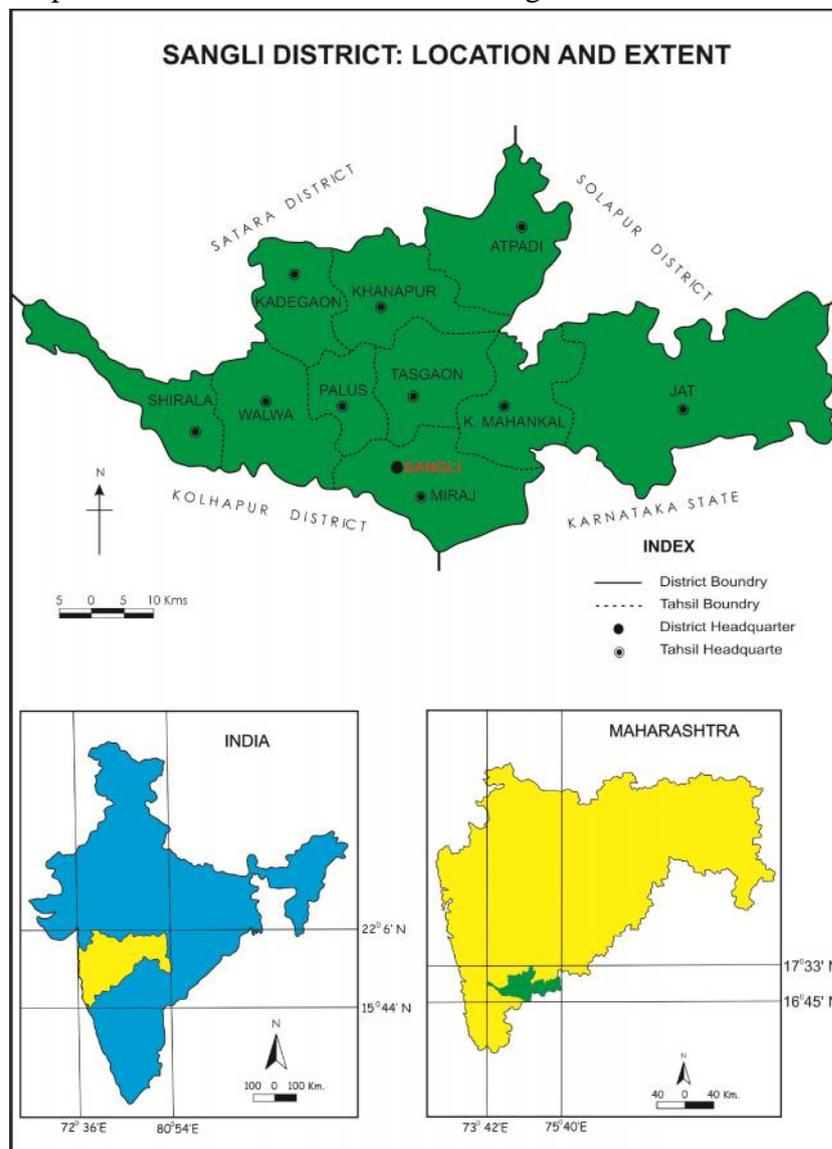
### STUDY AREA

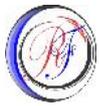
The Sangli district is situated in western part of Maharashtra. This district consist ten tahsils covering 731 villages. The total area extend is of 8572 sq. km. extending from 16° 45' to 17° 33' north latitudes and 73° 42' to 75° 40' east longitudes. It is bounded by Solapur and Satara districts in the North, Bijapur district in the east, Belgaum district in the south and the Ratnagiri district to the West {Fig1.1}. The climate of the district is generally dry. In general the rainfall was decreases from west to east from 4000 to 500 mm. From central part eastward the region faces severe drought conditions. The average annual rainfall of the district is 618.66 mm, the temperature ranges from 14.80° C to 38.4.

### OBJECTIVES

The present study was undertaken with the following objectives

1. To study the growth of wine industry in Sangli district
2. To study the spatial distribution of wineries in Sangli District



**DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:**

Present study is based on primary and the secondary data. The primary data has been collected through sample survey and personal interview throughout the study region from 2012 to 2013. Secondary data obtained from Socio-economic Abstract of the Sangli district, District Census handbook, Gazetteers, Agricultural office and Excise Department Sangli district etc. Statistical tools like percentage, average have been used in the study.

**WINE PRODUCTION AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION WINERIES IN SANGLI DISTRICT**

The Sangli district has recently entered into wine industry and has achieved some success in producing classic vintage categories. Wine producers in Sangli make distinctive, classic wines using imported rootstocks. The fertile soil of the Sahyadri hills region, and the long sunny days and dry climate contribute for an excellent product. The government of Maharashtra has set up a specialized state of the art wine park in 142 acre at Palus, 30 km from Sangli city, which produces one of the best quality grapes in the world. Krishna Valley Wine Park has an International Quality Wine Institute which has been set up in association with the Bharati Vidyapeeth, a leading university of India. The institute carries out research in wine manufacturing. Krishna Valley Wine Park of Sangli has been recognized as an Agri Export Processing Zone by the Indian government. At present there are 17 wine industries in the Sangli district, the majority concentrated in the Palus, Tasgaon and Miraj tahsils.

**Table No.1 Tahsil wise Distribution of Wineries in Sangli District**

Sr. No	Tahsil	No. of wineries	% of location	Capacity in Liter	% of Capacity
1	Walwa	01	5.88	30000	1.44
2	Kadegaon	01	5.88	90000	4.32
3	Tasgaon	05	29.41	895000	43.02
4	Palus	06	35.29	645000	31.00
5	Miraj	04	23.52	420000	20.28
Total		17	100 %	2080000	100 %

**Source:** Excise Department, Sangli, 2013.

Table.1 reveals that the spatial distribution of the number of wineries and annual production capacity in the 2012-13 in the district. Although the largest number of wineries is concentrated in the Palus, Tasgaon and Miraj tahsil have more than 90 per cent of district grape cultivation (fig.2). Beside its wine production, capacity was 94.3 per cent of district. While almost 88.22 percent of all wineries are located in Palus, Tasgaon and miraj tahsil, they crush about 90 per cent wine of district, followed by Kadegaon (4.32 per cent) and Walwa tahsil (1.44 per cent) wine production capacity of the region.

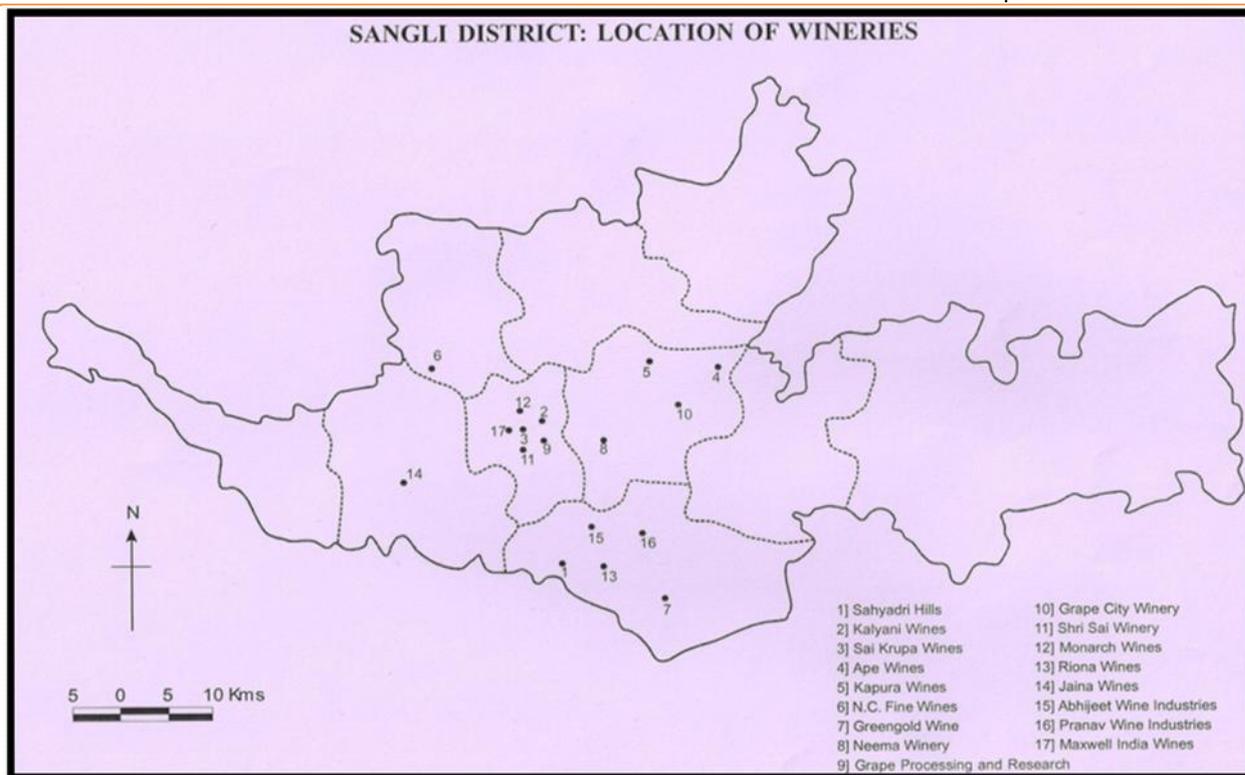


Fig. 2.

### WINE PRODUCTION IN SANGLI DISTRICT

Wine production in Sangli district has over 17 wineries that production capacity over 208 million gallons of wine per year. Sangli district is second largest wine producer region in the Maharashtra, after Nashik district. Wine production in Sangli district has tripled over the past decades (Fig.6.9).

**Table No 2: Wine Production in Sangli District 2003-04 to 2012-13**

Year	Wine production (Liter)	Growth rate (%)
2003-04	100000	00
2004-05	197150	97.12
2005-06	234000	18.69
2006-07	225650	-3.56
2007-08	399500	77.04
2008-09	589850	47.64
2009-10	641000	8.67
2010-11	178500	-72
2011-12	189100	5.93
2012-13	38760	-79.50

Source: Excise Department, Sangli, 2013.

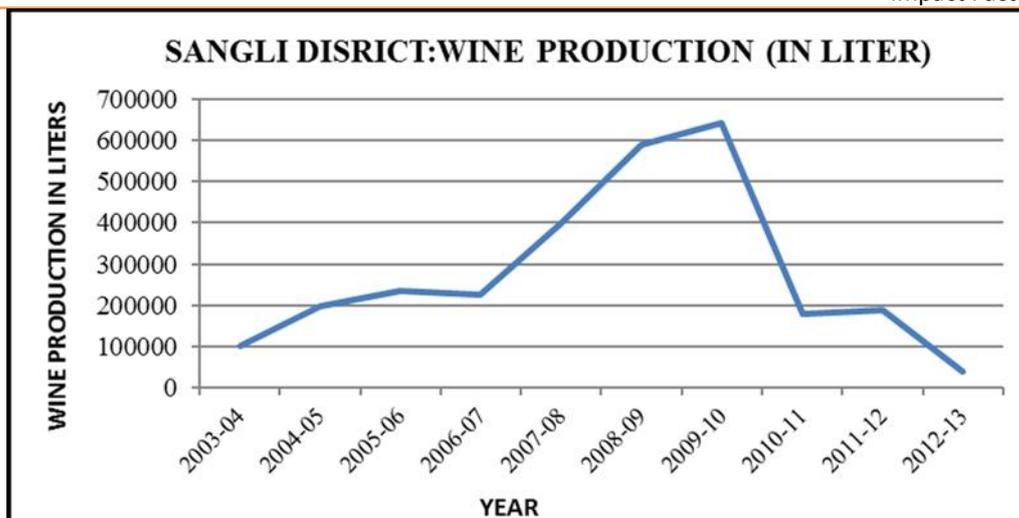


Fig. 3.

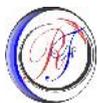
Table No 2 shows that wine production in Sangli district from 2003-04 to 2012-13. By referring the above table it is observed by the researchers that the production of wine in 2003 was 100000 lakhs liters, they are continuously increase up to 641000 in 2009-10, it is increased with 8.67 per cent growth rate than previous year 2008-09. After 2009-10, wine production of Sangli district decreased continuously, due to insufficient market, increased production cost, Government policy. In 2012-13 wine production of Sangli district 38760 liter it's decreased 79.50 per cent than 2011-12. Some wineries that did not crush last year are expected to begin partial crushing in 2012 while others will be able to undertake marketing operations. The coefficient of variation is 71.76 which indicate high fluctuation in the wine production.

### CONCLUSION

On the basis of study we can conclude that the growth of the wine industry in Sangli district is largely controlled by the physio - economic conditions prevailing in the district. Regional disparity in the proportion of grape area to total cropped area is mainly related to the climatic condition and availability of consistent supply of water. Grape cultivation mainly concentrated in the central eastern part of the district. Wineries are mostly concentrated in Palus, Tasgaon and Miraj tahsil where climatic condition is suitable and agricultural development is more than other tahsils of the district. Wine production of Sangli district is continuously increase from 2003 to 2009-10 but after that, wine production of decreased continuously, due to insufficient market, increased production cost and unfavorable Government policy. There is a need to formulate a suitable strategy and strengthening of infrastructure facilities.

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