INTRODUCTION

It is assumed that small scale industrial units
face number of difficulties in respect of finance, infra-
structural facilities competition, absence of guidance,
knowledge of market changes etc. If these difficulties
are overcome and necessary facilities are made available,
the small scale units will be able to improve their perf-
ormance and contribute to the objectives for which they

have been encouraged since the first five year plans. Many
research studies have been done on small scale industries
in India from different aspects. The present topic   viz,
Working and Impact of M.I.D.C., A Case study of Kolhapur,
tries to 'Study the role of M.I.D.C. is playing in develo-
ping industrial units in Kolhapur in the State of Maharas-
-htra.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has
developed two industrial areas at Shiroli and Gokulshirgaon.
The Industrial area popularly called as industrial estate
is one of the most important infrastructural facilities whi-
ch provides all the facilities required to start one indus-
trial unit. These facilities include, roads, water, elect-
ricity, transportation, common facilities, developed plots
of land. These facilities are made available at concessio-
nal rates of prices.

These developed areas save social overhead costs and
give all advantages associated with external economics.
Once the units are located in the built-up shades,   they
develop back-ward and forward linkages within the area or
around the area, thus creating spread effects over a larger
and distant areas.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.   To study the origin of M.I.D.C. and provisions made
made available and review its progress.

2. To assess the development of industrial units in Shiroli and in Gokul-Shirgaon.

3. To suggest measures for improving their competence.

HYPOTHESIS :

The infrastructural facilities create larger scope for expansion, of the firm, diversification of products and new firms may come up. They contribute to the development of industrial units which in turn create job opportunities. This hypothesis is tested in the light of study of industrial units in M.I.D.C. at Shiroli and Gokul-Shirgaon in Kolhapur.

SOME CONCEPTS

Small Scale Units

Industrial Estate

SMALL SCALE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY [1]

Eugene staley's definition of small scale industry. Little or no specialisation of management. The Manager - Proprietor must concern himself, personally or with the help of a few assistants, with production purchasing, marketing, finance, personnel and every other aspects of the business.

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[1] Report on Hyderabad Conference : Social research on Small Industry in India-Unesco Research Centre on Social and economic development in Southern Asia, 1962, Quoted by Bhanushali S.G. in his Entrepreneurship. P - 10-11.

2. Close personal contact with those involved in the business. The Manager-proprietor has familiarity with his workers, customers, suppliers and creditors.

3. Lack of access to capital through an organized securities market.

4. No dominant position in a major product market.

5. Close integration with the local community by virtue of local ownership and management, raw material sources or presence of market.

The light engineering industry is defined in the British Industrial Relations Handbook as " establishment engaged in the manufacture, assembly or repair of goods or articles of iron, steel, non-ferious metals and plastics by use of machine tools and including foundries, forges and repair establishments ".

THE AGRO-INDUSTRIES :

1. Industrial units which use raw materials supplied by farm sector, and

2. Which produce the inputs used for the development of farm produce and allied activities.

METHODOLOGY

Use of openended questionnaire has been made. There
are nearly 290 industrial units registered in the list of
SMAK. These industrial units are classified in sixteen
groups. From GOSHIMA, a list of 90 industrial units was
received. Selection of 30 units from SMAK and 23 units from
GOSHIMA was made to give fair representation to all the gro-
ups in these industrial area. The random sample is nearly
16% in SMAK area, and 33.33% fromGOSHIMA. The reason for
this is that there are number of newer industrial units

having different types of organisations. All these newer
units were represented. In all 53 units were surveyed, 30
units from SMAK and 23 units from GOSHIMA. The questionna-
ire was canvassed and completed personally by visiting the
units. Discussions with respondents were undertaken.

Besides the data collected through the questionnaire,
use of reports, official records, house bulletins' books,
journals, unpublished works were used. Interviews   with
some industrialists, SMAK and GOSHIMA members and attenda-
nce at their meetings helped us in getting valuable infor-
mation which could not be collected from anywhere.

REVIEW OF EARLIER LITERATURE :

The topic for research is " Working of M.I.D.C. : A
Case Study of Kolhapur. A number of books have been writt-
en on industrial estates by persons like Kalyani Bharati,
Sanghavi, Somsekhar, Godbole etc. These books have studied
the working of industrial estates in their respective reg-
ions. Some books dealt with this topic as an instrument to
attain dispersal of industries.

The present work is quite different. It studies MIDC
as one of the infrastructural facilities which promote the
small industrial units by overcoming the basic difficulties.
On the availability of these facilities, the development of
industrial units located in M.I.D.C. areas in Kolhapur have
been analysed.