

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

J.M. Von Thunen (1826) explained the location of agricultural activities in terms of cost of transport and the rent of land. He assumed capital and labour as insignificant.

Unlike Thunen Weber assumed uneven deposits of fuel and raw materials. He assumes labour locations, with labour immobiles and in unlimited supply at a given wage rate. He assumes perfect competition. In terms of least-transport-cost he considered "most suitable location for a given branch of industry." He omitted institutional factors like interest, insurance, taxes etc.... but these gaps must be closed for a complete understanding of plant location in capitalistic economy.

Tord Palander developed Weber's analysis of transport orientation and demonstrated that different sections of the market will be served by different least-transport-cost points. He took dynamic view of locations taking into account changes in factors influencing location through time".

Including Hoover these economists studied locations from the stand point of supply.

Christaller, Losch, Hermansen, studied 'Location'. from the stand point of maximum profit giving market. Sargent Florence considered location from the standpoint of occupational distribution of the population in particular region rather than relating industry and geographical areas.

His concepts of location quotient and co-efficient of localization have been used in deciding, locations.

In recent times 'Growth Pole' concept has become popular, but, it has been pointed out that this concept is not suitable in India, a new approach, 'cluster approach' has been introduced.

Dispersal of industries has been advocated with a view to achieve even development of local resources and stop migration.

1956 industrial policy aimed at ensuring, supply of power, water, transport facilities to regions lagging behind.

1977 industrial policy decided to restrict licensing and financial assistance to new industrial units within limits of cities having population of more than 5 lakhs as per 1971 census.

1980 industrial policy stressed the need to create new focal points of industrial growth with a view to overcome the problems of poverty and backwardness.

The first plan expressed the awareness of concentration of industries around existing industries around and in the vicinity of which, there are all requisite infrastructural facilities available. And because of this entrepreneurs are attracted to locate their units in such regions. However Govt., desired to initiate industrial development through locating steel plants in backward regions and through spreading electricity to every nook and corner, so that, the indispensable input may be available to start small industries

in distant backward areas.

In the second plan, attention was paid to disperse industries with a view to achieve balanced economic development, through, taking steps to promote greater mobility and migration from more to less densely populated areas for this Industrial Estates and Public sector locations were emphasized.

In the third plan, limitation on spread of large basic industries due to techno economic considerations have been realized. And stress on searching agro-based and ancillary industries have been given. Besides, licensing policy incentives etc were adopted as a strategy to achieve dispersal. But dispersal did not materialise.

In view of the growing number of non-farm population all over the country, dispersal can-not be postponed.

Thus all the plans realised the need of dispersal and expected village, cottage industries to lead to a more dispersed pattern of industrial employment.

The central investment subsidy schemes, the scheme of concessional finance, fiscal incentive, the location of public enterprise, licensing policy, the location of industrial estates etc have been some instruments used for achieving dispersal. All these facilities have been availed by industries in advanced states or those in the vicinity of advanced regions where all infrastructural facilities, Government benefits and skilled labour are available.

In Kolhapur District, industrial development has been concentrated in the triangular area of Karveer, Shirol, and Hatkanangale due to growth centres at Jaysingpur and Ichalkaranji and Kolhapur proper. These are densely populated areas and the non-farm population is growing every decade.

These areas have all the infrastructural facilities, and enjoyed royal patronage in earlier period. There is back-ground of entrepreneurs and skilled artisans. Due to various concessional facilities given and restraints placed by Maharashtra Government, and, introduction of DIC and WMDC etc dispersal attempts through MIDC, electrifications Roads, Bank offices in rural areas have been going on.

Except 12 Sugar factories cotton textiles and Engineering industry, there is diversified industrial structure in Kolhapur District. But the three talukas enjoy larger share in the diversification of industries. Similarly they have developed inter-industry linkages in respect of sugar, engineering industry etc. There are industries like engineering and cotton textiles which import inputs from outside and export to outside markets,. But it is surprising that some talukas like Ajara, Chandgad, Gagan bavada, Bhudergad, Panhala, Radhanagari etc. which abound in mineral, forest, resources, but, could not utilize them through small/ cottage industries.

It can be said that the reasons for industrial pulls

towards urban areas might be due to selection of 'District' as a centre for planning. It is high time, that, 'Taluka' should be accepted as a step towards dispersal of industries in rural areas. There is no scope for locating large scale industries in mountaneous areas like Chandgad, Bhudargad etc., in the given condition, where electrification can not be extended due to natural difficulties. Dispersal through large-scale industries is not possible everywhere.

It is strongly suggested that dispersal of industries through small/cottage agro-based industries can be profitably undertaken in important villages in different talukas, which are economically viable. The spread of industrial technical institutions, electricity will provide ground for future clusters industrial dispersals.