

CHAPTER-IV

ORGANISATION AND WORKING OF THE D.I.C., PUNE

4.1 INTRODUCTION :

As per the industrial policy 1977 of the Government of India, it is envisaged that more stress is required to be given on the S.S.I. in rural area. Which aims at providing all essential services and support, guidance to S.S.I. and tiny sector under one roof.

The main thrust of this programme is the development of such industrial unit in rural areas and small towns of the country as would create larger employment and raise income levels in rural industries while at the same time increasing the supply of consumable goods at cheap price.

The DIC is the off spring of the industrial policy 1977, which emphasises regional balance. The total number of approved DIC's New Stand at 397 which covers 410 districts. Four metropolitan cities namely Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta are outside the purview of the DIC Programme. Each district would have one district industrial centre.¹

4.2 OBJECTIVES OF DIC's :

The DIC was launched on 1st May, 1978 at National level by the Central Government. DIC has been set up and to fulfil

following objectives :

1. To provide all the Services and support to these industries.
2. To establish purposewise linkages with the official and voluntary organisation engaged in the promotion of small, tiny cottage and other industries.
3. To speed up the industrialisation in rural areas by developing SSI.
4. To develop such industries which can create large employment opportunities in rural and semi-rural areas.
5. To develop entrepreneurship in the district particularly in rural and backward areas.
6. To help for even distribution of income and wealth, decentralisation of industries by developing SSI in each district.

4.3. FUNCTIONS OF THE GENERAL MANAGER AND MANAGER OF DIC :

4.3.1 General Manager :

The General Manager has been assigned a key role as the King Pin in the frame of the DIC. Over all co-ordination and working procedure depends upon him. He has to display initiative,

tact and imagination, provide leadership and co-ordinate the work of functional Managers. Thus General Manager would bring in dynamism to spark off impulses to the growth of industries.

4.3.2 Credit Manager :

The credit Manager has an important role in the D.I.C. His role is to provide all guidance, assistance and support required by an S.S.I. to obtain the right type of institutional credit in right quantities and the right time from banks and financial institutions. It was also visualised that Credit Manager will be an experienced officer from the lead bank in the District. It will also be his function to ensure smooth flow of credit.

An important fact in the staffing pattern has been the obtaining of the credit Manager from the lead bank of the district. This has enabled specific linkages between the development of the D.I.C. and banking system in the district.

4.3.3 Economic Investigation Manager :

He surveys existing, traditional and modern industries in district, taps the sources of raw-material and human skill available, identifies product lines and prepares techno-economic feasibility studies, collects available data and offers investment advice to the small entrepreneurs.

4.3.4 Machinery & Equipment Manager assesses the requirements of the machinery and equipment needed by S.S.I. He ascertains their sources of supply in the country, maintains lists of prices and of suppliers, places orders on behalf of S.S.I.

4.3.5 Research Extension and Training Manager : He arranges for training courses for small entrepreneurs and liaison with S.I.S.I., the SIET Institute and other agencies. He also ascertains the problems faced by S.S.I. in the production lines and quality control methods.

4.3.6 Raw Material Manager : He provides the raw materials requirements of various S.S.I., their sources of supply and the prices at which they are available and arranges for their co-operative purchase.

4.3.7 Marketing and Sales Management Manager : He organises the surveys and market development programmes. He solves the problems related with selling of goods produced by S.S.I. and village Industries.

4.3.8 Cottage Industries Manager : The Manager (KVI) pays special attention to Khadi & Village Industries to liaison with the State Khadi Board and organise training programme for rural industries/artisans.²

Thus the DIC is to serve as a focal point for various role specially in the rural area.

4.4 DEFINITION OF DIC :

A District Industries Centre is an institution at the district level which assists all the services and facilities to small scale, tiny, village industries at one place. The District Industries Centre would provides all the facilities under one single roof at the district headquarter level.³

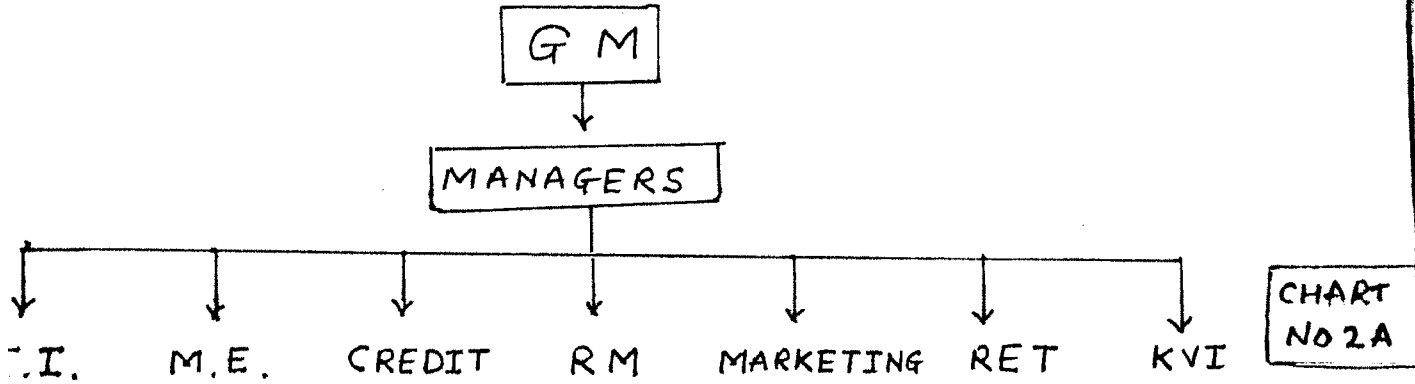
4.5 ORGANISATION OF DIC :

The administrative and organisational features of the D.I.C. should be clearly defined. The staffing pattern of D.I.C's consists of eight core functionaries, which include a General Manager, leading a team of 7 functional Managers dealing with (1) economic investigation, (2) research extension training, (3) Machinery equipment, (4) Raw materials, (5) Credit financial management, (6) Marketing, (7) Cottage industries. This may summarised in chart No.1-A.

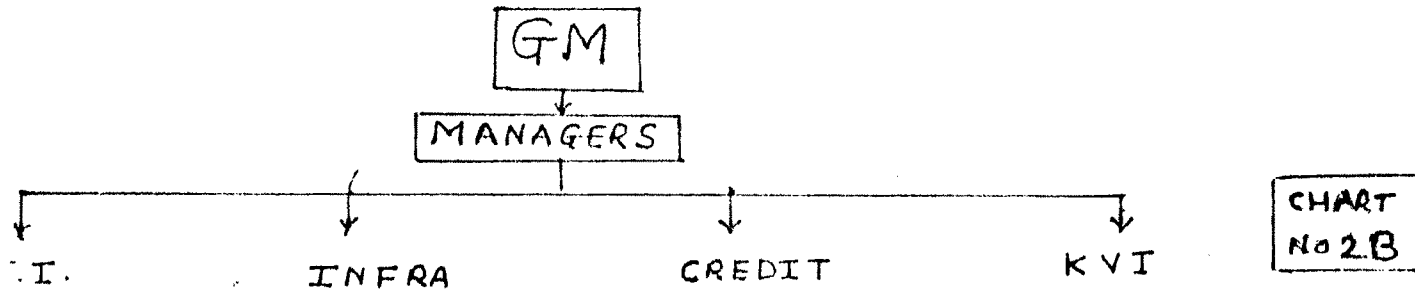
The organisational pattern of DIC is expected to deal with the entire spectrum of industrial activities in the district. This totalling of functions has been entrusted to a single official agency for the first time, as it is a focal point where package assistance is available to the entrepreneurs.

The DIC is headed by the General Manager who was expected to lead the team.

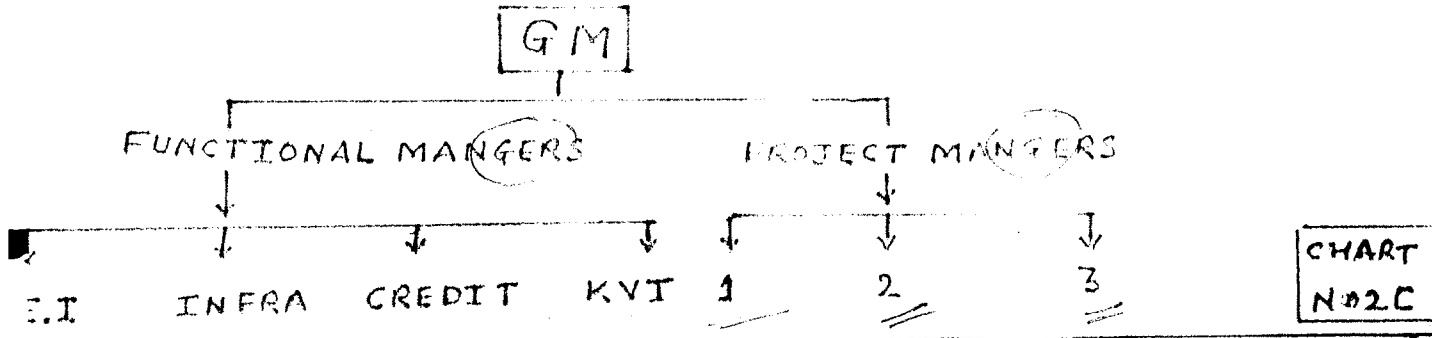
PROPOSED ORGANISATIONAL SET UP OF 1977



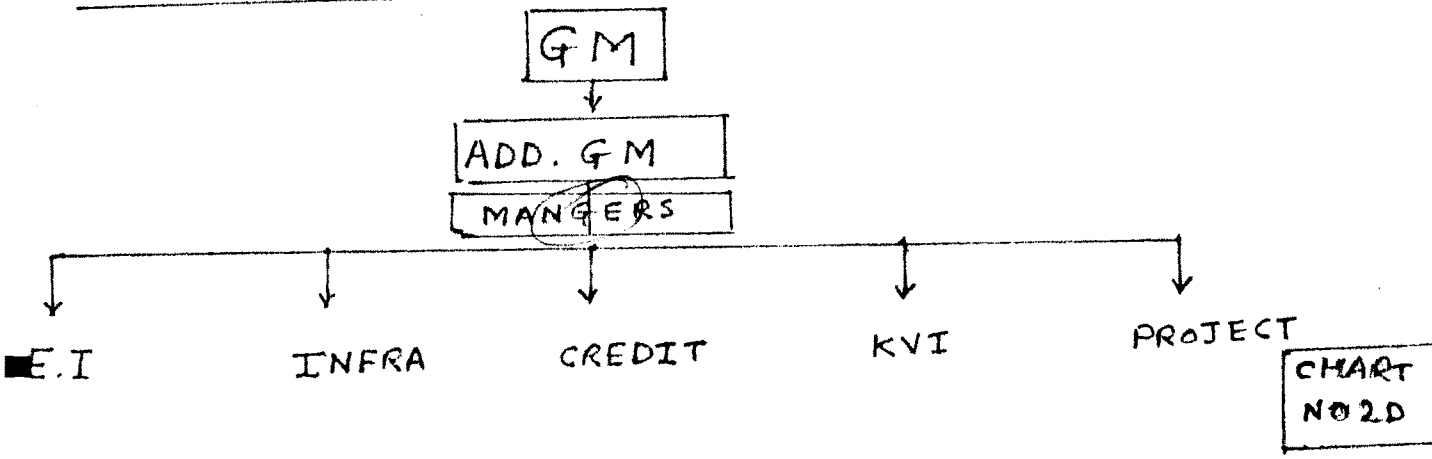
ORGANISATIONAL SET UP OF 1979



PROPOSED ORGANISATIONAL SET UP OF 1980



EXISTING ORGANISATIONAL SET UP OF DIC PUNE



This is an administrative matter. What is the economic point of it?

The staffing pattern suggested by the central Govt. has not been followed by many State Governments. They have appointed only three or four functional Managers as against seven.

The industrial policy statement of July 23, 1980 announced by the Central Govt. has envisaged seeking more effective alternatives to the present programme of D.I.C.

Accordingly, Minister of State for Industry did spend considerable time looking for alternatives but ultimately Govt. modified form of D.I.C.

Under the restructuring staffing pattern each D.I.C. will have one General Manager, four Functional Managers and three Project Managers for technical matters for specified fields like Electronics, Chemical, Leather, Food etc. as shown in Chart No.2.C. But now in Maharashtra each D.I.C. will have one General Manager, four Functional Managers and one Project Manager. The new staffing pattern of the D.I.C. in India and Maharashtra is given in the Chart No.2.D.

This implies that some of these Managers have to look after more than one discipline.

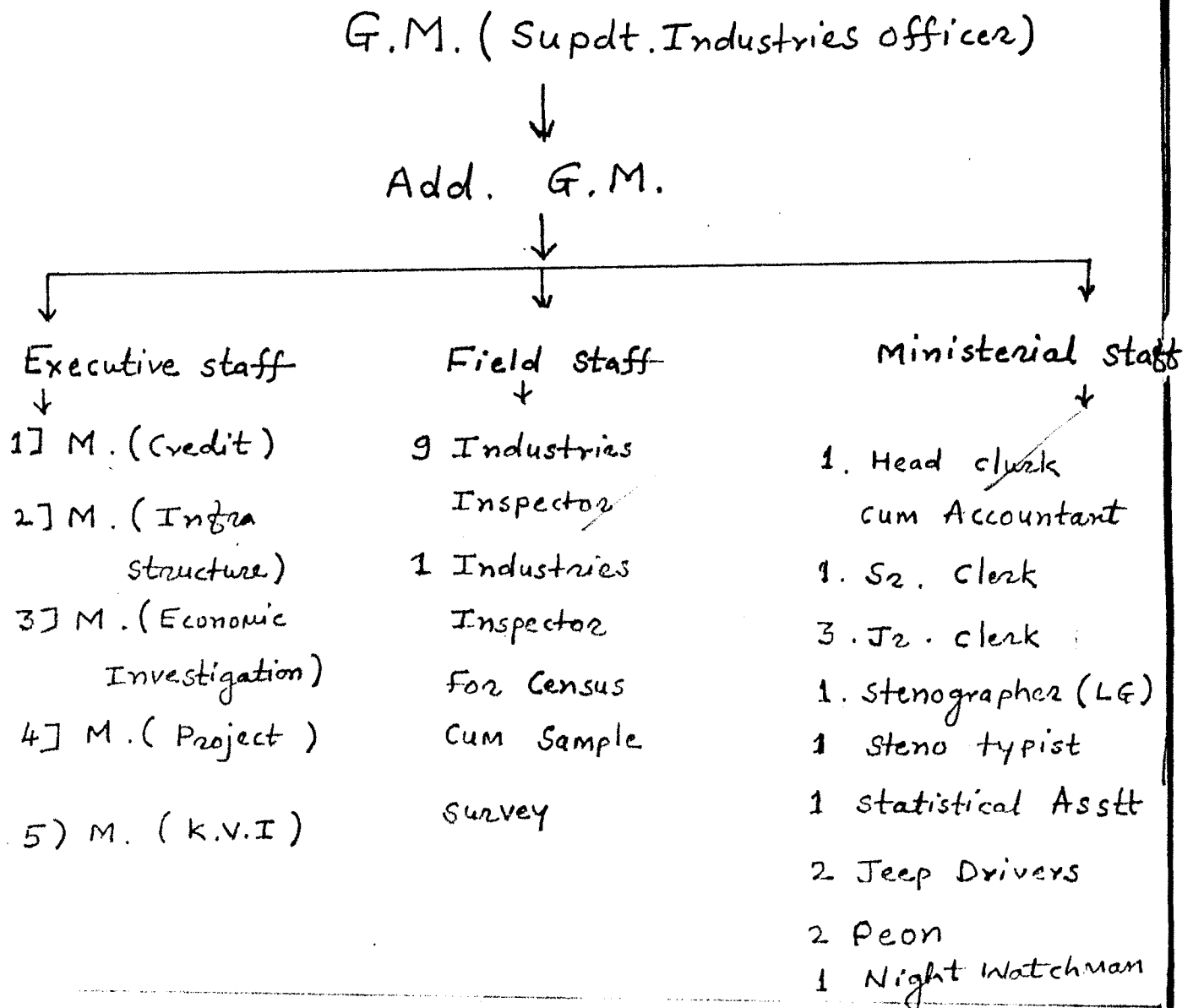
In Maharashtra State, all DIC's follow similar pattern the only exception is the post of Additional General Manager which is applicable only to Pune and Nagpur DIC's. General

Manager of Pune DIC has been designated as superintending Industrial Officer.⁴

- (1) General Manager : Head of the Office (Chief)
(Superintending Industrial Officer)
- (2) Add.General Manager : Add. Chief & Incharge of Pune Rural (Non PMR).
- (3) Economic Investigation Manager : S.S.I.Registration, telephone recommendation, DGTD Electronic Scheme approval.
- (4) Infra Manager : Recommendations of indogenous raw material, import cases, Power cases, N. SIC, HP Scheme & Marketing Registration, Export Promotion Council registrations, C. SPO. registrations.
- (5) Credit Manager : Seed Capital assistance to educated unemployed, SEEUY Scheme, Interest subsidy to rural industries, Margin Money Scheme, LIDCOM Scheme, Sick Units.
- (6) Project Manager : SIGMA Counter, handicraft development E.D.P., Project Profile, Publicity.
- (7) KVI Manager : Implementation Programme of KVIC.
To organise the rural training programme.
- (8) Industrial Inspector : Carrying out inspections/scrutiny of various cases submitted to the DIC.

Following chart summarised in briefly. The Pattern of D.I.C., Pune.

Organisational Chart Of D.I.C Pune



KVI Wing-

- ↓
- 1 Asstt District Village officer
 - 1 Auditor
 - 1 S2 Asstt
 - 2 J2 Asstt typist
 - 1 S2 Supervisor
 - 4 Supervisor
 - 2 Peons

CHART NO 3

*As this is general
at about 3/10*

at P. ...

4.6 LOCATION AND BUILDING OF DIC'S :

The DIC's are located in the district at headquarter place where all its functions are located. Small Scale Entrepreneur may have all his problems solved under one single window.

It has been housed in separate building with a floor space of around 500 Sq.Mtrs. On about 1/2 hectares of land. The land for the said purpose will be provided by the State Government free of cost.⁵

4.7 FUNDING PATTERN :

The original pattern (in 1978-79) of financial assistance was 100 percent grant to meet the cost of building, furniture, vehicles etc. However, it is limited to Rs.5 lakhs per D.I.C. A recurring grant for expenditure on establishment upto 75% of the actual expenditure by the Central Government and the balance of 25% by the State/Union Territory Government.

In 1979-80, however, on the basis decision taken by the National Development Council the share between State and Central for all components of the programme, both the non-recurring and the recurring expenditure on 50:50 basis.⁶

4.8 MONITORING THE PROGRAMMES OF DIC :

As a following measures for the effective and successful execution of the DIC Scheme, various committees have been

constituted for bringing necessary changes in various aspect of industrial development. The D.I.C. Programme is monitored at the district level, State level, regional level and the Central with a view to ensuring that each DIC works effectively.

4.8.1 High Power Committee at the National Levels :

This Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Central Minister of industries and consisting of representatives of Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure and Banking), the Secretary (Industry department), the Chairman IDBI, the Commissioner (Handloom and Handicrafts), the Chairman (KVIC) with the additional Secretary (Industry Department) as the convenor. This Committee could function as a reviewing authority for the D.I.C. Scheme.

4.8.2 State Level Committee :

In order to Monitor the activities, the State Government may constitute a State level co-ordination Committee with the Chief Minister or Minister of Industries as a Chairman and consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Industries Secretary, the Director of Industries, Secretaries in charge of Agriculture, Rural Development and Energy, the Development Commissioner in-charge of Panchayat Raj, Institutes and the Director of Small Industry Service Institute at the State level. This Committee may meet once in a six months to review the activities of DIC's and report to the Govt. of India on their progress.

Regional Committee may also be set-up for the purpose of co-ordinating DIC activities in various States and for the exchange of information between the States. In all five Regional Co-ordinating Committee may be set up one each for Eastern, Central, Western, Southern and Northern regions.

4.8.3 District Advisory Committee :

The implementation of the D.I.C. Scheme calls for co-operation among the local bodies, other State Govt. departments and non-official agencies in the District.

This Committee is headed by the District Collector, Officers of various Organisations like State Planning Commission, State Electricity Board, State Industrial Development Corporation, Town-Planning are its members. One M.P. and one M.L.A. Chairman of local industrial Association are also its members. This Committee deals with general policy matters for the industrialisation of the District. General Manager (D.I.C.) acts as its member Secretary. This Committee may meet once a month, in any case it must meet at least once in two months.

4.8.4 Zilha Udyog Mitra (ZUM) Committee :

This Committee is also presided over by the District Collector. General Manager (D.I.C.) acts as its member Secretary and consisting the representatives of nationalised Banks, lead Bank, MSSIDC, MIDC, MSFC, MSEB.

This Committee is supposed to work as clearing house for pending cases of entrepreneurs with various departments.

The Chairman of the Committee i.e. District Collector has been vested with adequate powers and the representative of all the concern department and hence on the spot solution to the problems posed by S.S.entrepreneurs can be sought.

4.8.5 Task Force Committee :

Task force Committee has been constituted for implementation for the Scheme for providing self employment to educated unemployment youth.

The General Manager of DIC will be its Chairman, Credit Manager of the DIC, a representative each from the lead bank and concerned Small Industries Service Institute and the District Employment Officer. This Committee will be responsible for (A) Motivating & Selecting the entrepreneurs, (B) identifying and preparing Scheme in trade service, establishment and cottage and small industries, (C) determining and avocation/ activities for each of the entrepreneurs and (D) recommending loans for the entrepreneurs, (E) getting speedy clearances, necessary from authorities concerned. This Committee may meet twice in month.

4.8.6 Monthly General Staff Meeting :

Over all performance is reviewed during this meeting called on every first Monday of the month.

4.8.7 Weekly Meeting :

Weekly meeting of Managers are called by the General Manager on every Monday for review of pendency. Manager in turn are discussing pendency with Industries Inspectors through weekly meeting at their level.

Monday & Tuesday have been reserved to listening to grievances by the Officers and their remedies.

4.9 LINKAGES WITH OTHERS ORGANISATION :

The DIC are expressed to develop close co-ordination among various institutions Central level such as D.C., S.S.I., K.V.I. Commission & Handicraft and Handloom Board are extensively involved in this programme.

On the other hand DIC's are also required with S.F.C., M.I.D.C., MSSIDC, Banks, WMDC & other developmental agencies. DIC also support to ensure effective linkages between S.S.I. and Large Scale units.

There should be a fuller integration of the DIC with the IRDP and TRESEM Programme.

The D.I.C. officials are represented on various Committees as indicated below which serves the purpose of the co-ordination with these organisations.

Committee	Organisation concerned
1. Governing Committee	: Dist Rural Development Authority.
2. District Planning & Development Council	: Planning Deptt.
3. Joint Plant Committee for ancillarisation	: Local Public Sector undertaking.
4. Self Employment Committee	: Employment Exchange
5. Loan Committee of SFC	: M.S.F.C.
6. Dist. consultative Committee.	: Lead Bank

In briefly we show Linkages with other Government agencies in Chart No. 4 and 5.

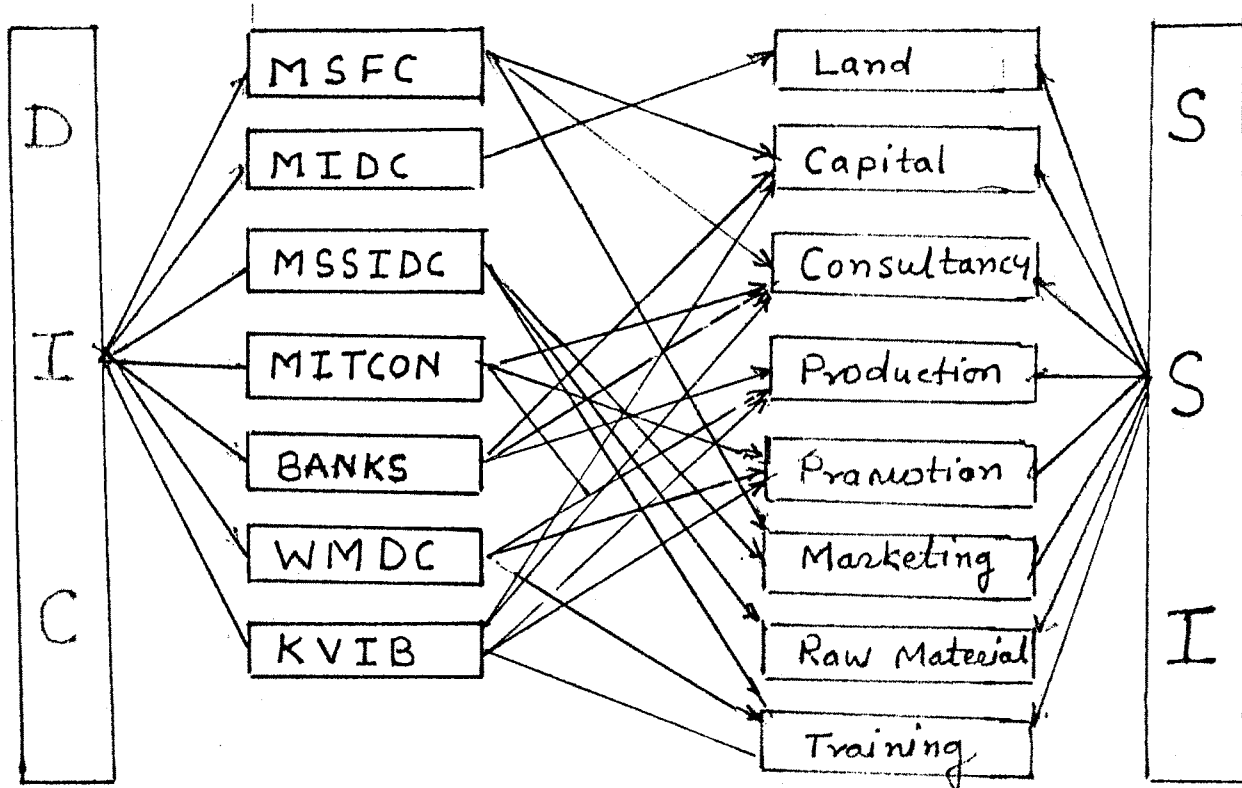
4.10 ROLE OF D.I.C.

ACTION PLAN :

An Action Plan of D.I.C. is a development plan for an area consisting of technically feasible and economically viable schemes. It should be drawn up on the basis of a strategy of development suitable for the particular area.

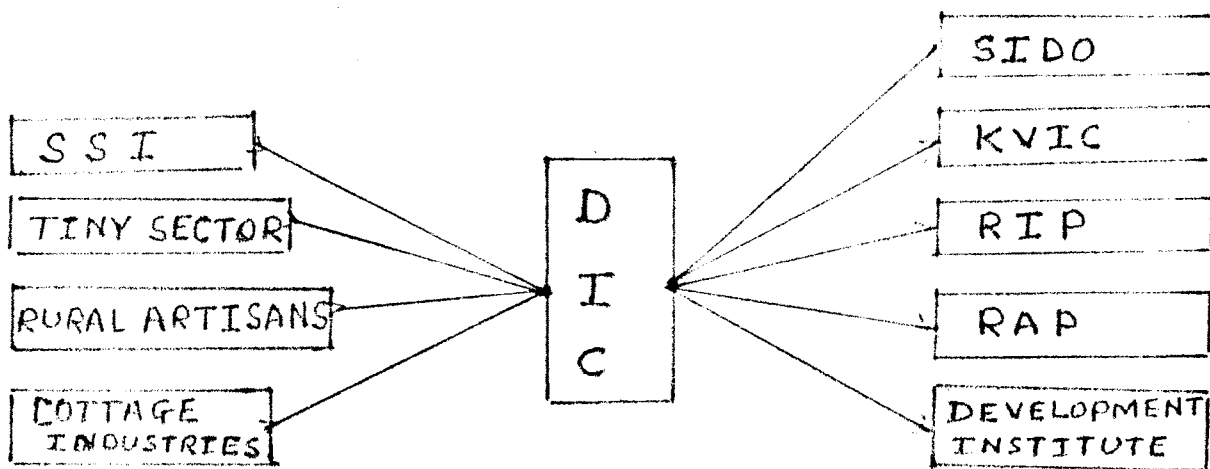
Action plan of D.I.C. is prepared for five year prepared keeping in mind the twin objective of rapid development of S.S.I. and generating employment opportunities in the district by exploiting the industrial potential available in the district.

CHART No. 4



LINKAGES

CHART No. 5



DIC AS A COORDINATING AGENCY

The action plan is not only endeavour to provide gainful occupation to the Rural population but also spread the sphears of the programme is enquire skill in a locally suitable industries.

To work out a programme of work for each of the functional activities such as survey, for identifying, potential for growth of industries to provide advice on investment opportunities, arrange for development and training of entrepreneurs ascertain and assess raw material and machinery requirements of the district and solved strategy of marketing outlets for the existing prospective industries and organise market survey and market development.

Action plan provide guide lines to different institutions, agencies and offices involved in industrialisation of the district inregard to potential available, infrastructural facilities and development of the resources towards industrialisation of the district.

Action plan also fix up the involvement of each institution and allot target for setting up new units achieving additional employment and creating investment generation with a view to ultimately increase the industrial production and productivity of the district.

This plan comprises the 5 main sectors viz. (A) S.S.I.

including tiny Sector, (B) Agrobased industries, (C) Ancillary industries, (D) K.V.I., (E) Community betterment plants. As a follow up of this sector compilation of possible project profiles for most of the industries identified in district.

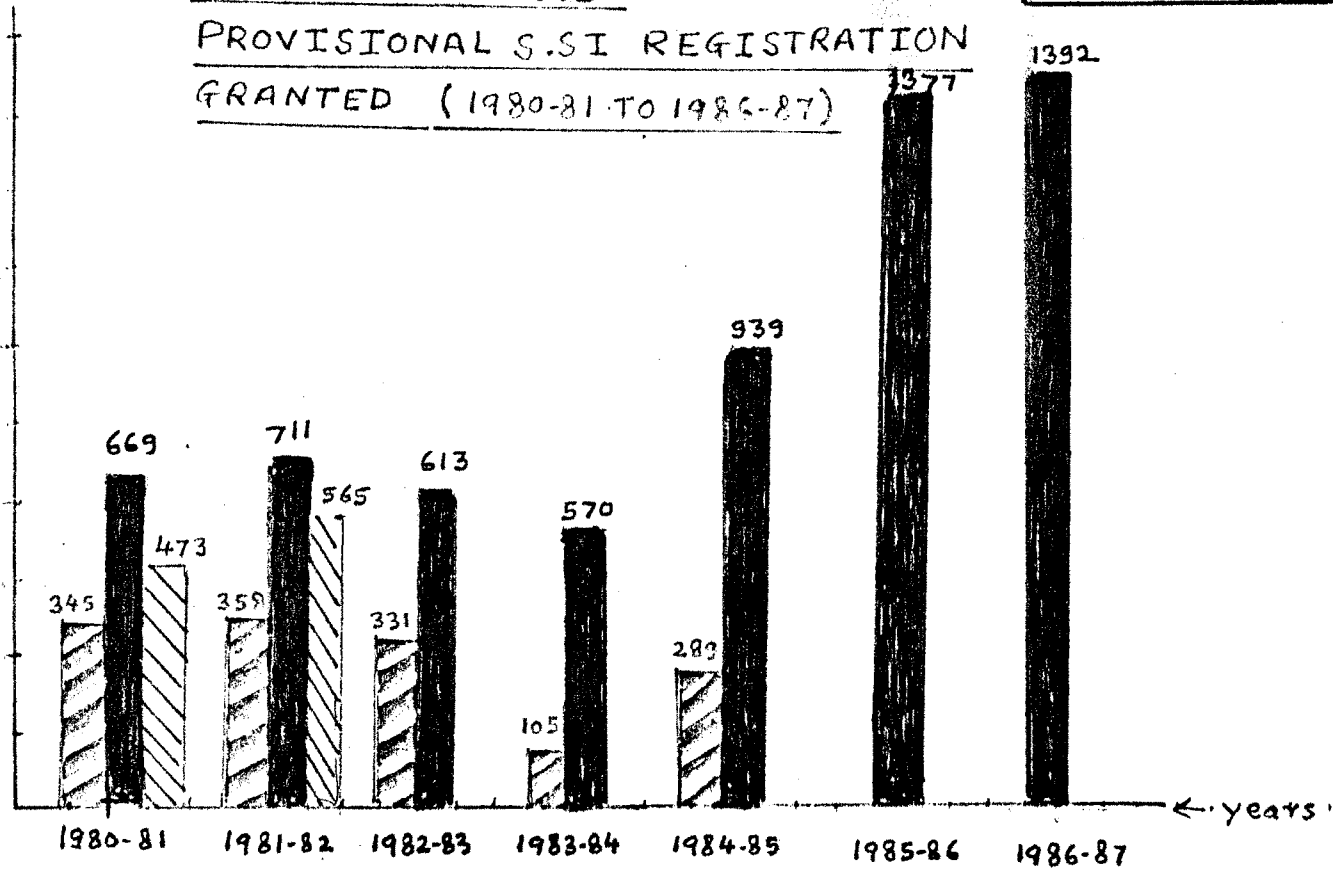
4.11 GRANT OF S.S.I. REGISTRATION :

S.S.I. Registration and Scheme Approval are given by the D.I.C. of the district with a view to make available various assistance offered by the Department to deserving and permissible S.S.I. Units. During the year under report some applications were received from the prospective and deserving entrepreneurs for approval of the scheme S.S.I. Registration, inclusion of items, renewal etc. Out of these applications some units were provisionally registered and some units permanently registered. In the first instance their schemes were examined looking into availability of raw materials indigenously and investment in plant and machinery.

Quasi provisional Registration is one of the assistance offered to the educated unemployed persons with a view to encourage them in taking up new manufacturing activities and to make institutional finance available to them. The growth of S.S.I. registration can be seen from the following chart No.6 and 7.

CHART NO 6

GROWTH OF S.S.I
PROVISIONAL S.S.I REGISTRATION
GRANTED (1980-81 TO 1986-87)

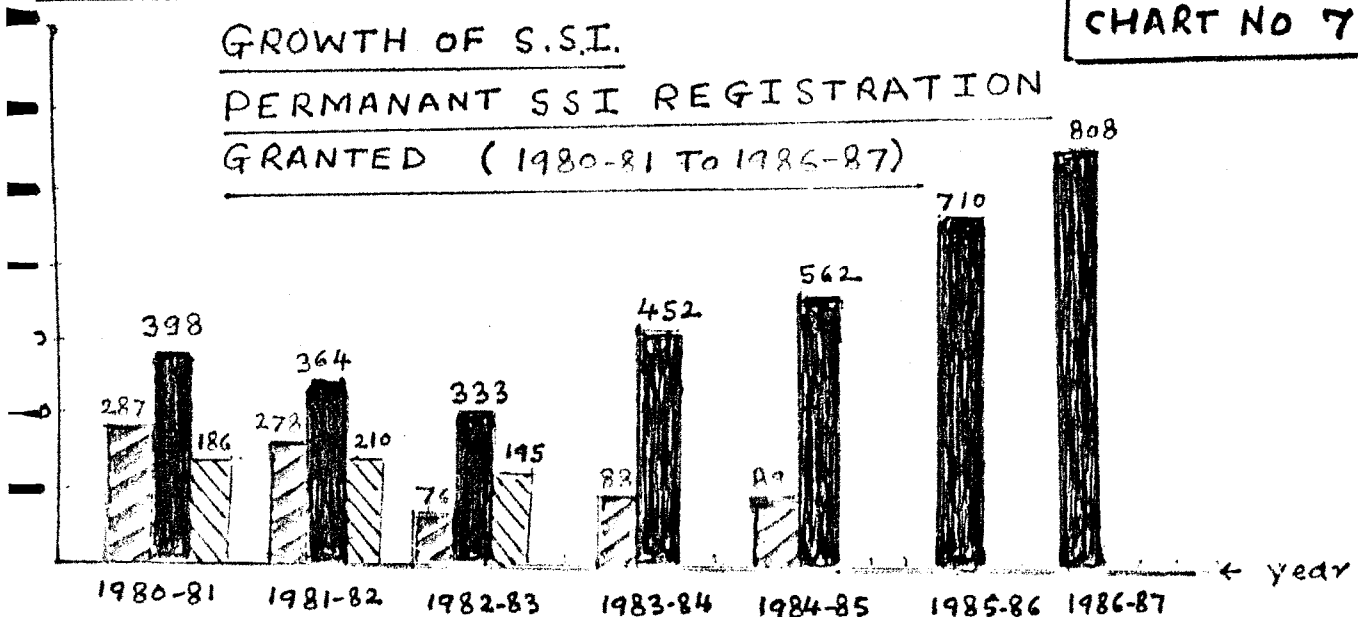


- FOR PUNE DIC
- ▨ AVERAGE PER DIC FOR MAHARASTRA STATE
- ▧ ALL INDIA AVERAGE PER DIC

NATIONAL / STATE LEVEL FIGURES ARE NOT AVAILABAL FOR ALL YEARS

CHART NO 7

GROWTH OF S.S.I.
PERMANANT SSI REGISTRATION
GRANTED (1980-81 TO 1986-87)



NATIONAL / STATE LEVEL FIGURERS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL YEARS

4.12 Educated Unemployeds/Self employment scheme :

The D.I.C. Programme with S.S.I. offer excellent opportunities for self-employment to enterprising young men.

There are various scheme for grant of assistance to educated unemployeds in starting their service type and manufacturing type units and trading activities.

Under D.I.C. the scheme of TRYSEM was launched for dispersal of industries and service by providing gainful employment youth from the families which are below poverty line.

TRYSEM is an acronym which stands for -

T = Training

R = Rural

Y = Youth

S = Self

EM = Employment

The scheme was started initially as a national scheme for training of Rural Youth for Self Employment in 1979. It is a component of I.R.D.P.

There was a vast back log of unemployment and under-employment in the rural areas and the problem was being steadily ascetrated due to the massive additions to the labour force. The education system was not geared towards vocations or gainful

employment. Economic compulsions forced students to dropout of school at various stages. The rural youth both men and women faced a dark future. At the same time, the country is rich in resources like land, water, minerals, forests, agricultural and horticulture produce and animals. It has a rich tradition of skills.

This programme undertaken by DRDA with effect from 1.4.1982.

4.13 Employment Promotion Programme for Educated Unemployed (EPP) :

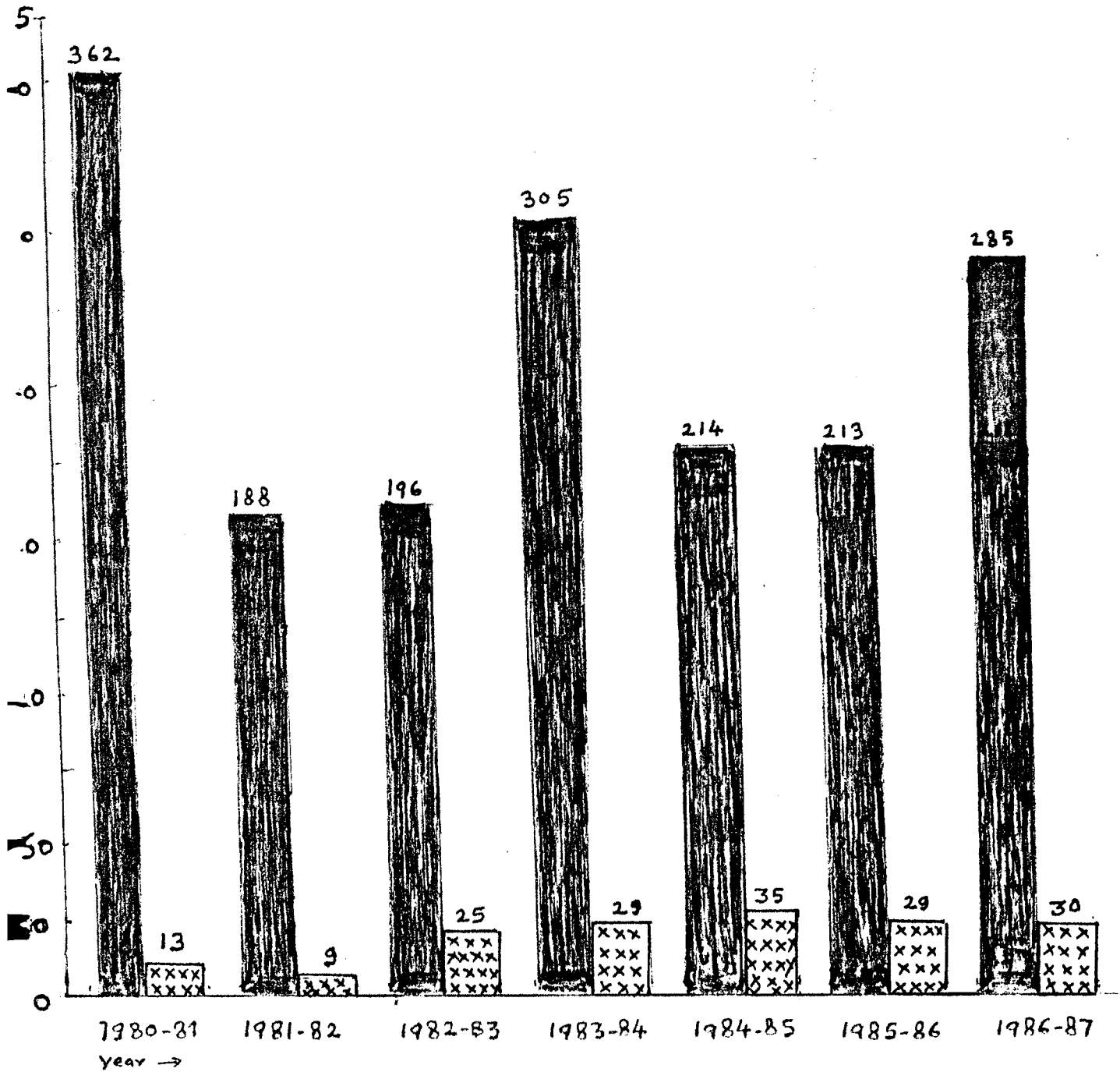
The main object of the E.P.P. scheme is to provide employment to educated unemployed in desired entrepreneurs for which they can get required loans from the financial institutions. Therefore, to create self employment opportunities for educated unemployed 'Employment Promotion Programme is sponsored by State Govt. through this D.I.C. in the District. In 1986-87, this D.I.C. identified 285 entrepreneurs of educated unemployed recommended to the W.M.D.C. for seed money assistance. W.M.D.C. (Pune) disbursed funds as seed money of Rs.52.56 lakhs in 1986-87. The details of the E.P.P. Programme is given in Chart No.3 and 9.

4.14 Self-Employment Schemes for Educated Unemployed Youths :

The Government of India has formulated in consultation with Reserve Bank of India a scheme for providing self-employment

PROGRESS MADE UNDER E.P.P.

NUMBER OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYEDS ASSISTED





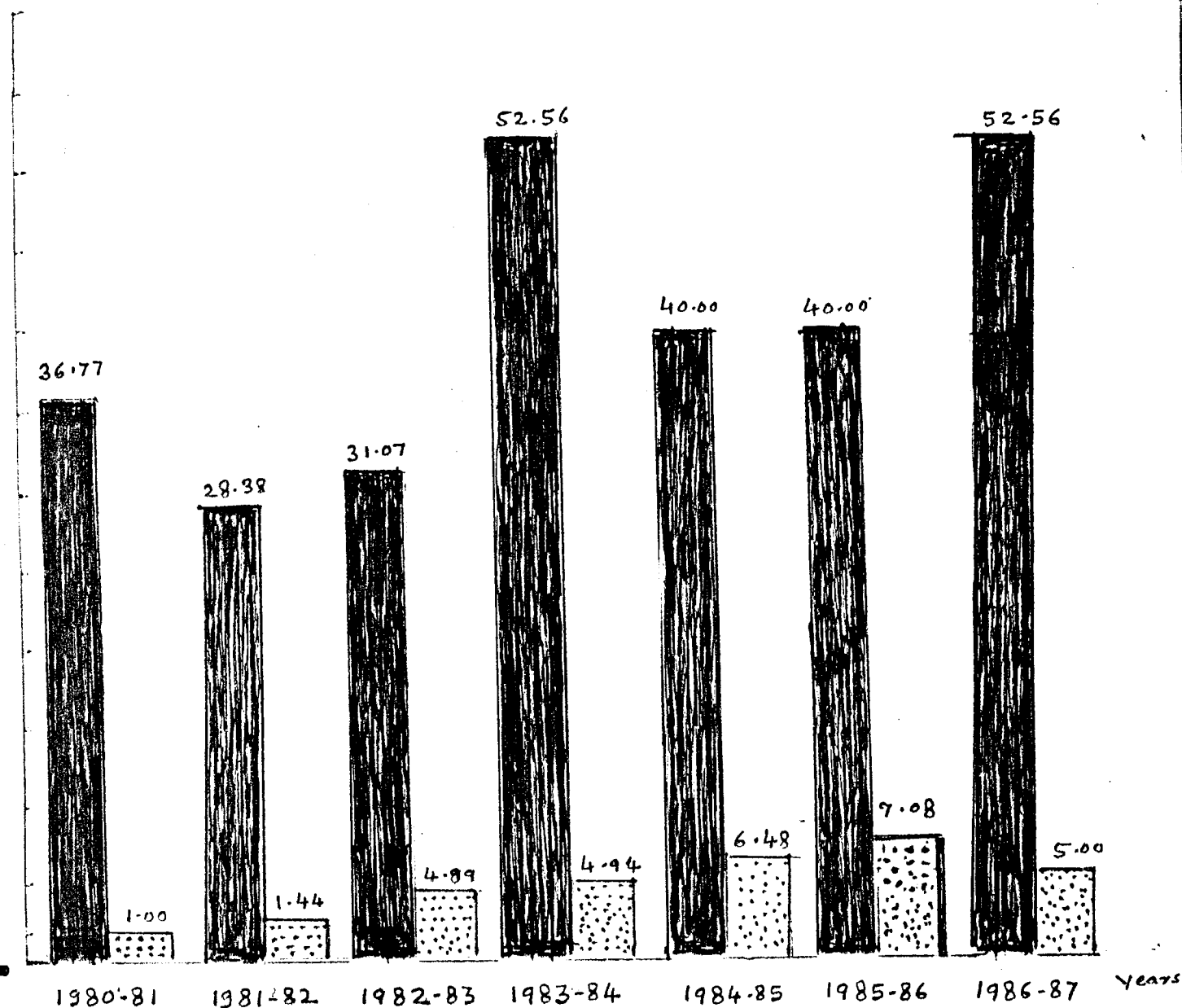
 NO OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYEDS
 SCHEDULED CASTE COMPONENT

CHART No 8

PROGRESS MADE UNDER

EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION PROGRAMME

AMOUNT OF SEED CAPITAL DISBURSED RS LAKHS



■ AMOUNT OF SEED CAPITAL DISBURSED (Rs Lakh)

▣ SCHEDULED CASTE COMPONENT

CHART NO 9

to educated unemployed youth who are metriculates and are within the age group of 18 to 35 years. The purpose of this scheme is to enable the target group to undertake self-employment ventures in industry, services and business. The scheme extends to all areas of the country except cities, with more than one million population as per 1981 census. It aims at providing self-employment to 2.5 lakhs educated unemployed youth by August 15th, 1984. The amount of finance to be made available by the banks under this scheme has been placed around Rs.325 crores which is about 1 percent of total bank credit at the end of June 1983. Advances granted under the scheme will form part of priority sector advances. For the implementation of the scheme District Industries Centre (DICs) would function as the nodal agency for motivating and selecting entrepreneurs beneficiaries and identifying and designing schemes in trade, service, establishments and cottage and small scale industries. The beneficiaries selection would be done by a team set up by DICs including representative of lead bank. An eligible entrepreneur will get a loan amount upto Rs.35,000/-. The repayment of loans should be within 3 to 7 years, with a moratorium of 6 to 18 months. The rate of interest charged will be 10 percent per annum for backward areas and 12 percent for other areas. Beneficiaries will also be eligible for capital subsidy to the tune of 25 percent of loan amount. The subsidy will be held in term deposit in the name of the borrower for a minimum period of

3 years before it is adjusted against the loan amount. The subsidy under the scheme is administered through the Reserve Bank. As on March 31, 1984, 13,65,606 applications were received, of which 2,40,604 applications have been sanctioned loans aggregating Rs.397 crores. The amount disbursed stood at Rs.149 crores. The amount of subsidy released to the banks upto the end of June 1984 was Rs.22.82 crores covering 53,888 beneficiaries. (Table No.4.1 gives details of the SEEU Scheme).

In view of tremendous unemployment in our country both schemes i.e. SEEU & EPP are most important. Both the scheme receive every year good response. The figures for Pune District alone given in Table No.4.2(A) and 4.2(B).

4.15 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE :

Finance is a basic requirement of SSI. Numerous agencies meet this need and Numerous Schemes implemented by the DIC with Central and State Govt. level.

(A) Central Govt. Schemes :

1. Self Employment Schemes for educated unemployed youth which was launched on 15.8.83. This scheme now has been further extended in Seventh Five Year Plan with a target of 2.5 lakh ventures per annum in country. This scheme gives loan upto Rs.35,000/- without guarantor/security.

TABLE No.4.1

SCHEME FOR SEEU (1983 - 84)

Sr. No.	Name of the Block	Total sanctioned		Disbursed (Rs. in lacs)		Total Units started No.
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1.	Ambegaon	99	20.15	75	11.14	75
2.	Baramati	150	36.59	128	18.55	128
3.	Bhor	22	3.23	21	2.53	20
4.	Daund	53	9.10	50	6.98	50
5.	Haveli	454	95.55	339	6.20	339
6.	Indapur	43	7.46	23	3.78	23
7.	Junnar	171	37.60	171	31.81	167
8.	Khed	162	35.59	135	27.08	134
9.	Maval	51	10.13	41	6.74	37
10.	Mulshi	28	4.86	28	4.05	28
11.	Purandhar	59	8.93	54	7.57	52
12.	Shirur	165	34.93	153	25.45	138
13.	Velhe	6	0.75	6	0.75	4
TOTAL :		1465	304.59	1224	206.73	1195

Source : Annual Action Plan - 1985 for Pune District, Bank of Maharashtra,
P.56.

TABLE 4.2(A)

Progress made under SEEUY

Year	No. of E.Us assisted	Amount of loan sanctioned Rs. in lakhs
1983-84	1465	305
1984-85	1231	264
1985-86	1116	265
1986-87	1114	150
Total :	4926	984

Source : DIC, Pune Annual Administrative Report,
1983-84 to 1986-87.

TABLE 4.2(B)

Progress made under EPP

Year	No. of EUs assisted	Amount of seed capital disbursed	Scheduled Caste component	
			No. of EUs	Amt. of Seed capital
1980-81	362	36.77	13	1.00
1981-82	188	28.38	9	1.44
1982-83	196	31.07	25	4.89
1983-84	305	52.56	29	4.94
1984-85	214	40.00	35	6.48
1985-86	213	40.00	29	7.08
1986-87	285	52.56	30	5.00
Total :	1763	281.34	170	30.83

Source : W.M.D.C. Annual Administrative Report
(1980-81 to 1986-87).

2. Margin Money to rural industries : 20% or 30% is given as margin money for the tiny sector industries in rural area by DIC.

3. Engineer Entrepreneur Interest subsidy : Difference between 7% and actual rate of interest is given as subsidy for first 3/5 years to degree/diploma holder Engineer Entrepreneurs.

(B) State Govt. Schemes :

1. Employment Promotion Programme : Seed capital assistance to educated unemployeds 75% loan is given through Banks. 10/15/20/22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of Project cost is given as seed capital depending upon the category of the entrepreneurs and the project cost.

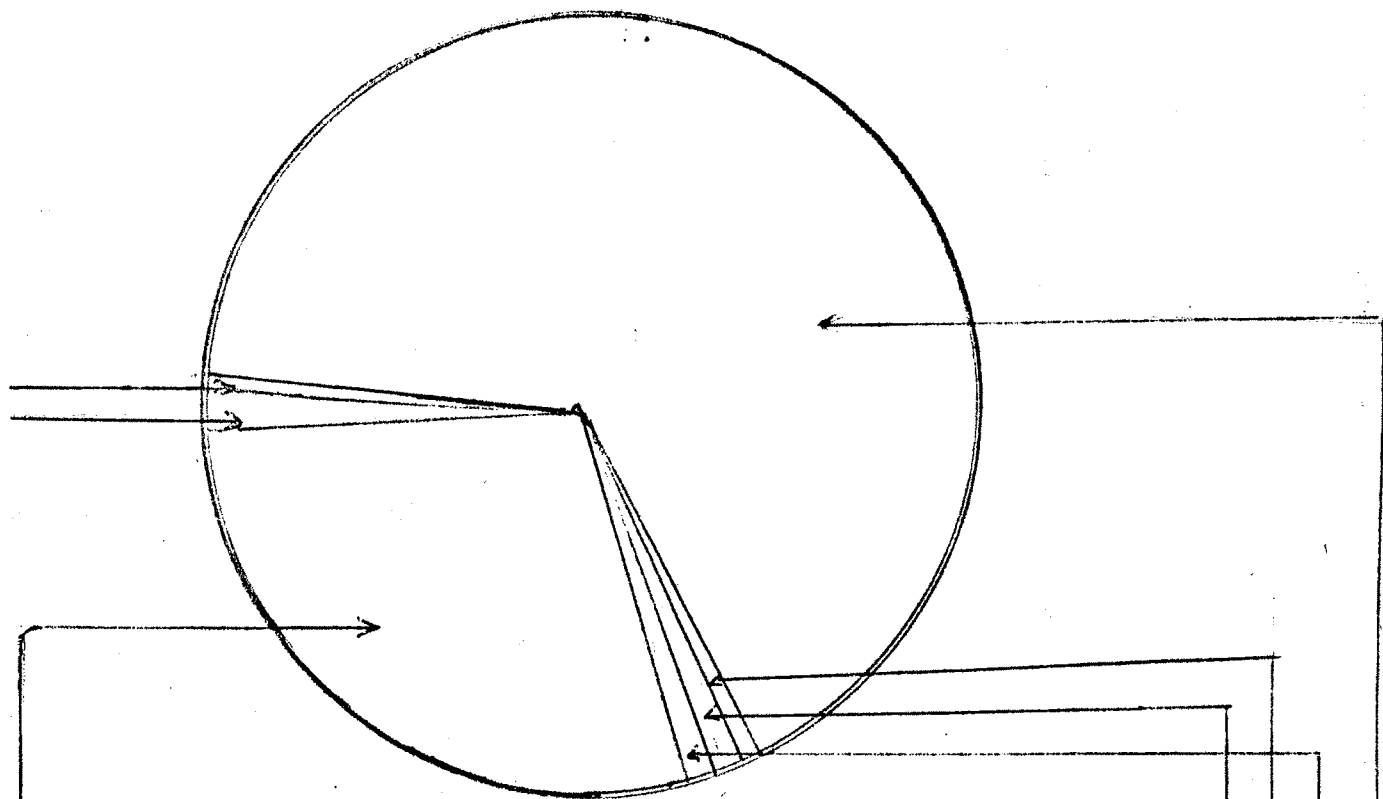
2. Interest subsidy to S.S.I. Units - Difference between 9% and actual rate of interest is given as subsidy for S.S.I. and certain services activities for advances upto Rs. 2 lakhs.

The reports and proposals so far prepared by the D.I.C. were sent to the following corporations and institutions.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1) Nationalised Banks, | 2) Lead Bank, |
| 3) M.S.F.C. | 4) W.M.D.C. |
| 5) The L.I.C. of India, | 6) N.S.I.C. |

D.I.C. Pune and above said institutions have given institution finance to the S.S.I. Scheme-wise assistance given by this D.I.C. is as summarized in Digram No.2. & Table No.4.2(C)

SCHEMEWISE ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY DIC PUNE (1986-87)



SY No	NAME OF THE SCHEME	Total DIC Funds	% to total funds
1	Seed Money Assistance to Edu Unemployed	52.56	25.0
2	Govt Matching Share Contribution to Industrial Estates	4.00	1.9
3	Interest subsidy to S.S.I units	.80	.4
4	Handicrafts scheme	.47	.2
5	E.D.P scheme	.45	.2
6	DIC Loan	1.70	.8
7	SEEVY	150.28	71.5
Total		210.26	100.0

SOURCE DIC, PUNE A.A REPORT 1986-87

DIAGRAM-2

TABLE 4.2 (C)

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY THE D.I.C., PUNE
(1979 to 1987)
(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.:	Name of the Scheme	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Seed Money Assistance to Edu.unemployed	40.54	36.77	28.38	31.07	52.56	40.00	40.00	52.56
2.	Govt. Maching share contribution to Industrial estate	3.17	0.99	2.50	2.30	3.49	4.10	5.77	4.00
3.	Interest subsidy to S.S.I. Units	0.49	0.12	0.22	0.25	0.16	0.80	0.55	0.80
4.	Handicrafts Scheme	-	-	-	0.36	0.40	0.50	0.56	0.47
5.	Stipend to Edu. Unemployed in E.D.P.	-	-	0.23	0.50	0.39	0.44	0.39	0.45
6.	D.I.C. Loan (Margin Money)	-	-	0.49	0.49	0.55	0.35	1.55	1.70
7.	SEFUY Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	304.59	264.9	150.28
Total :		44.2	37.88	31.82	34.94	57.55	351.13	313.72	210.26

Source : DIC, Pune, Annual Administration Reports (1979-80 to 1986-87).

4.16 Training Programme :

D.I.Cs implementing various scheme of assistance for promotion of S.S.I. in rural areas. The success of these schemes lies in the adequate availability of local entrepreneurship. The basic objective of entrepreneurial Development Programme (E.D.P.) is to identify potential entrepreneurs create the right type of motivation for attracting enterprises and provide basic training.

At present there are large number of agencies arranging entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDPs). They are as under (1) DICs, (2) MITCON, (3) MSFC, (4) MSSIDC, (5) SISI, (6) Banks, (7) Voluntary Organisations.

Duration of E.D.Ps also varies from agency to agency. Duration ranges from one week to 3 months.

In D.I.C. Poona has organised special EDPs for the candidates from backward class, minority class, for ladies. It was already organised one day motivation campaigns and five days camp for prospective entrepreneurs at Block level and prominent places.

The progress done by DIC is given in Table No.4.3.

In addition to above D.I.C., Pune also organise scheme called 'Training with Master Craftsman which is sponsored by

TABLE NO. 4.3

ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING

PROGRAMME BY THE DIC PUNE (1982 to 1987)

Year	Number of camps		No. of trainees		Funds	No. of trainees imparted with Master Craftsman	Funds		
	PMR	NON-PMR	Total	imported in EDP					
			S.C.	Non-S.C.					
1982-83	4	2	6	40	169	209	50,000	54	36,749
1983-84	2	4	6	35	112	147	39,000	30	40,000
1984-85	4	4	8	51	183	234	44,000	48	50,000
1985-86	6	2	8	31	195	226	39,000	58	56,000
1986-87	10	2	12	60	288	348	45,000	49	47,000
Total	26	14	40	217	947	1164	2,07,000	239	2,39,749

Source : D.I.C., Pune, Annual Administration Reports, 1982-83 to 1986-87.

State Government. This was organised for a period of 6 months and one year in different crafts such as cley modelling, embroidary and needle-work etc. in Poona District.

4.17 Technical Training :

Existing facilities of SISI & SIDI training centres at Pune need to be increased new trades with Self-employment potential should be introduced and sufficient capacity should be available.

KVIB itself or through KVIC may come-up with a proposal to establish a good training centre with hostel facility for artisan trades, activities like shoes making leather industry, cottage match, pottery and fruit processing should be convered under training scheme.

4.18 Infrastructural facilities :

Development of rural areas depends to a great extent upon the infrastructure facilities available in the areas concerned. The infrastructural facilities include transport, communication, industrial estate, energy, information system, finance and banking, human resources development etc.

Superintending Industrial Officer, Additional General Manager and Manager (infrastructure) of this D.I.C. had made special attention to the infrastructural gaps and problems

faced by the Small Entrepreneurs. If difficulty arise the concerned agencies were contacted to solve these difficulties.

Apart from these assistance this office has been assisted the Small Entrepreneurs in procuring the telephone connection, electric duty concession, power etc. Table No.4.2(B) gives details about infrastructural facilities by DIC.

A) Industrial Estate/M.I.D.C. :

At present there are various agencies developed industrial estates. They are (1) D.I.C., (2) W.M.D.C., (3) M.I.D.C., (4) Municipal Corporation, (5) Municipality.

There are so many ways of assisting the S.S.I. in developing infrastructure such as Development of Industrial Estate/area summarised as Table No.4.4.

4.19 Handicrafts :

Handicrafts occupy a pivotal place in the national economy. Every year All India Handicraft Week is celebrated from 8th December to the 15th December throughout in India. Accordingly as per the directives of the A.I.H.Board, New Delhi, the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th A.I.H. Week would be celebrated respectively December 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

Government and Semi-Governemnt department, Handicrafts artisans, The M.S.F.C., MSSIDC, WMDC etc. were the main parti-

TABLE 4.4

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES/AREA IN POONA DISTRICT
(1985-86)

Sr. No.:	Industrial Estate/ Area	Area (Hectares)	Total No. of Plots	No. of Built-up Sheds	No. of Units working	The annual Production (Crores)	Employment
1.	Parvati Pune	4.9	47	25	54	2.50	500
2.	Gultekadi (Pune)	2.5	37	37	37	0.20	1,500
3.	Ghorpade Peth (Pune)	N.A.	62	N.A.	37	0.25	275
4.	Satara Road, Pune-9 (Electronic-I Estate)	2.8	40	N.A.	42	3.00	350
5.	Baramati	10.00	98	22	20	N.A.	295
6.	Lonavala	8.00	56	39	47	10.00	1,000
7.	Bhor	14.00	82	N.A.	4	N.A.	20
8.	Pimpri-Chinchwad MIDC (Pune)	1224.12	1867	345	1042	721.78	32,451
9.	Chakan W.M.D.C.	N.A.	62	-	3	1.10	25



Source : D.I.C., Pune, W.M.D.C., Pune

M.I.D.C., Pune.

N.A. : Not Available.

participants in the exhibitions. In various exhibitions number of S.S.I. Units and handicrafts artisans had displayed their product in an attractive manner.

The large number of visitors visited to the Handicrafts exhibition and appreciated the handicrafts articles. The D.I.C. organised prize distribution programme and certificates and prizes were given to winner units.

On account of these exhibition handicrafts artisans got nice response from customers and other sectors. (Table No. 4.5).

4.20 Raw Material Assistance :

Raw materials is an important aspect of the working of the S.S.I. As per the policy of the Government the scarce and controlled raw material like iron and steel, pig iron, parfin wax, coal, coke, white paper etc. required by S.S.I. are allotted through MSSIDC. Therefore, MSSIDC connected by DIC for supply of scarce and controlled raw materials. Manager (Infra) Recommended concerned units to MSSIDC.

This office also assisted the industrial unit in procuring the supply of raw material from the indigenous as well as foreign markets.

The details of work done in this regard is given in Table No.4.6(A).

TABLE - 4.5

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ARRANGED BY DIC

Sr. No.	Name and Place of Exhibition	Duration	Artisans Units participated
1.	26th All India Handicrafts Week, Pune.	8.12.1980 to 15.12.1980	57 Craftsman
2.	27th All India Handicrafts Week, Pune.	8.12.1981 to 10.12.1981	43 ,,
3.	28th All India Handicrafts Week, Pune.	8.12.1982 to 15.12.1982	30 ,,
4.	29th All India Handicrafts Week, Pune.	15.12.1983 to 17.12.1983	51 ,,
5.	State level Handicrafts Week, Pune.	26.10.1985 to 4.11.1985	57 ,,

Source : DIC, Pune Annual Administration Report
1979-1980 to 1985-1986.

The details of assistance render for various raw material item is given as under :

TABLE NO.4.6 (A)

RAW MATERIAL ASSISTANCE BY DIC, PUNE

Sr. No.:	Particulars	No. of units assisted					Total
		:1981-82	:1982-83	:1983-84	:1984-85	:1986-87	
1.	Imported Raw Material	149	77	281	300	104	911
2.	Iron & Steel	157	57	55	50	73	392
3.	Cement, Parafix wax	737	517	131	11	49	1445
4.	Coal coke etc.	87	35	30	21	22	195
5.	Cement utilization purpose	112	259	153	73	75	672
6.	Pig Iron	6	19	4	2	-	31

Source : DIC, Pune, Administrative Report (1981-82 to 1986-87).

TABLE NO.4.6 (B)

MARKETING AND OTHER ASSISTANCE BY DIC, PUNE

Sr. No.:	Particulars	No. of units assisted					Total
		:1981-82	:1982-83	:1983-84	:1984-85	:1986-87	
1.	Export Promotion	10	17	5	13	19	64
2.	C.S.P.O.	15	34	29	16	20	114
3.	N.S.I.C.	13	17	9	15	9	63
4.	Spirit, Kerosene	164	96	107	127	51	545
5.	MSFC(Loan proposals)	7	11	6	32	N.A.	56
6.	Power Cases	55	53	57	54	35	254
7.	Telephone	105	355	178	524	N.A.	1162

N.A. : Not Available,

Source :(As above).

4.21 Marketing :

Marketing which is often referred to as distribution by businessmen serves as the bridge between Production & Consumption. The S.S.I. in the firstly, need information regarding markets at home and abroad for their products. Secondly, they need the assistance of a distribution agency for marketing their goods efficiently and at a reasonable cost. The role of D.I.C. in this matter is crucial. At present there are various agencies offer assistance to S.S.I. in this area, such as MSSIDC, NSIC.

The D.I.C. through MSSIDC helps S.S.I. by giving information regarding tenders issued and also in complying with the formalities. The MSSIDC acts as a link between large units which require components and spare parts and S.S.I. which supply them.

Apart from the raw material assistance D.I.C. office has also assisted the S.S.I. units in procuring the supply of plant and Machinery from the foreign market. This office has recommended 911 cases from 1981-82 to 1986-87 for imported goods.

As regard the marketing Registration for NSIC purpose 9 units has recommended in last year (1986-87).

Table 4.6(B) gives clear-cut performance in this regard.

4.22 Development of Khadi and Village Industries :

In Pune District rural industrialisation programme with immediate objective in view is implemented through development of Khadi and Village industries. In view of the policy of the Central Government the District Officer of the Khadi and Village Industries Board has become one of the important organs of the D.I.C. pattern. But unfortunately in Pune District KVI wing have no proper linkages to D.I.C. Pune. KVI wing of Pune district situated in another building and another part of the city.

Twenty four industries have been specifically allotted to the KVI. There are : Khadi (Cotton, Woolen and Silk) Ghani-Oil, Manufacturing of cane gur and Khandasari, cottage match, manufacture of the fire work and agarbatties, hand made paper, bee keeping, curing and tanning of hides and skins, cottage soap, collection of forests plants and fruits for medical purposes, bamboo and cane work, manufactures of gum resins and ancillary industries connected with small scale industries.

The Manager (KVI) of DIC Pune, looks into the proposals of various village industries. It has also tendered necessary assistance and guidance in getting financial assistance to Gobar Gas Plants.

In KVI wing, which is the important organs of the D.I.C. Pune introduced some scheme such as handicraft Scheme, industrial

exhibition, handicraft week. But at present these programme organised by Project Manager of D.I.C., Pune.

In last year (1986-87) under the scheme which is known 'Special Component Scheme' under this scheme fianance is made available from banks under 50% subsidy scheme. During the year 1986-87, 125 applicants had got sanction and subsidy of Rs.33,11,500 was given by the Khadi and Village industries.

4.23 Growth Centre Strategy :

This is more important strategy for rural economic growth.⁷ In order to ensure integrated development of rural areas, it is need to establish growth Centres and set up a few industries which have forward and backward linkages betwee n rural and urban economies through adequate infrastructure.

As a simplistic manner D.I.C. may select a Growth Centre with bank branch as growth centre. Techno-economic information for these centre should be collected. The following are Centres in Pune District where industrial growth is found to be increasing due to availability of informational facilities.

Name of the Growth Centre	Characteristics of the Centre
1. Chakan	WMDC has developed the Mini Industrial Estate.

Name of the Growth Centre	Characteristics of the Centre
2. Manchar	Availability of agriculture inputs, Marketing Centre.
3. Narayangaon	National Highway, Advanced Agril. Commercial Centre.
4. Junnar	Agriculture Products, availability of forest produce.
5. Rajgurunagar	Potato Research Centre and Important Marketing Centre.
6. Baramati	Industrial Estate, Sugar factory, Agril. Advanced Town.
7. Nira	Sugar complex, Railway junction, cheap land, Distillery.
8. Jejuri	Railway Station, Communication and other infrastructural facilities.
9. Saswad	Existence of industrial nucleus. State highway.
10. Bhor	Existence of large scale industries like textile and chemical and Industrial Estate.
11. Lonavala	Tourist Centre & Industrial Estate.
12. Talegaon Dabhade	Existence of industrial nucleus, Railway Station.

In D.I.C. Programme, Growth Centre is a powerful tool of economic development. In fact, the fifth Five Year Plan did mention specifically the growth centre. Strategy for integrated rural development which is held as a key to rural development and modernization.

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