

CHAPTER : 6

CONCLUSIONS, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the introductory chapter, the significance of Small Scale Industrial Units in the developing economics in respect of job opportunities, dispersal, diffusion has been pointed out. The difficulties in the way of small units have been mentioned.

This chapter discusses the methodology adopted. Industrial development depends on the availability of the

infrastructural facilities, natural resources. In this chapter industrial profile of Kolhapur District has been presented.

It is found that there is a need to achieve dispersal of industries away from Kolhapur city. The Industrial Development of city is seen in the triangular area of Udyamnagar, Shirol and Gokulshirgaon.

In Second chapter, the objective of promotion of the Small Scale Sector, the types of concessions and facilities provided has been explained, and views on these provisions have been presented. The types of industrial estates and their progress have been described.

It has been suggested that industrial estates should be co-ordinated with the broader development programmes. (2) they should be planned as focal points of industrial growth in an area, rather than as a cluster of group of production units. (3) Location should be on the basis of techno-economic consideration (4) greater efforts should be made in backward/rural areas to stimulate local entrepreneurs. (5) The entrepreneurs should be helped in selection of product and markets (6) local leaders, and ~~entreprene~~ enterprise should be involved in the development of areas.

In Chapter three a brief review of industrial disper-

sal policies has been taken. In 1977 it was decided to licensing and financial assistance to new industrial units within certain limits of large metropolitan cities having a population of more than one million and urban areas with a population of more than five lakhs as per 1971 census. In 1980, dispersal policy aimed at overcoming poverty and backwardness. With this view in mind investment was to be made in such areas to utilise local resources. In all the five year plans, this consideration is seen. In Maharashtra Locational policy of 1965, 1968, 1976 considered these aspects and package scheme of incentives, classification of areas have been suggested. It has been pointed out that the backward areas have failed to develop. It may be suggested that more attention should be given to development of infrastructural facilities.

In Chapter four, an attempt to study the origin of M.I.D.C., objectives of M.I.D.C. has been made. M.I.D.C. arose out of the need to avoid congestion, social costs resulting from concentrated metropolitan areas of Bombay-Thane Pune and develop backward regions, thus ultimately attaining balanced industrial development.

M.I.D.C. came into existence after the BID ceased to function. M.I.D.C. was to work as an instrument for balanced development and as an anti-pollutant measure. It was expected that M.I.D.C. would encourage industries using local

raw material , human resources, and primary agro- products

A brief description of Bombay MIDC has been given MIDC provides roads, water and electricity etc. Its progress in these respects has been given. The important activities of MIDC have been discussed, upto 1987 M.I.D.C. has distributed 16,400 plots, and provided 3,15,000 jobs. The number of plots developed was 54% in 1987 over 6% in 1962; and land in possession was 22001 (hect) in 1987 over 2474 (hect in 1962.

In Chapter five, a detailed study of MIDC in Kolhapur has been made. Prior to MIDC in Udyamnagar number of small engineering units were located. In 1941, Kolhapur Municipality allocated an area measuring 42 acres at one end of the city to locate a cluster of small industrial units spread over in the town. Prior to this period there was prevalence of Household Industry in Kolhapur. The entrepreneurs were busy in iron works, mechanical workshops, motor repairing workshops. During 1942-47, plots at Udyamnagar were allotted and subsidies were given to producers of oil engines. During the fifties production of spares and components, needed for oil engines, automobiles, scooters, agricultural implements was undertaken.

In 1969, there were 350 units engaged in light engineering industry with Rs. 2.5 crores of investment and employed 3,500 persons. In 1974, investment were Rs. 15 crores and there were 600 units. The units shifted from 'C' ward to 'E' Ward in Kolhapur. In sixties foundries and forging

shops were set up. Establishment of sugar industries in Kolhapur District created a demand for fabrication of sugar mill machinery, production of multi-furrow, bar point, disc-ploughs, tillers etc. were fabricated.

In seventies, light engineering industry came to be decentralised upto taluka level. Components used as original equipment for tractors, automobiles, photophone equipment, marine engines came to be produced at Kolhapur. In the eighties technically qualified persons having theoretical background emerged in the M.I.D.C. areas, at Shirolī and at Gokul shirgaon. The entrepreneurs entered into resource based demand based and skill based industries. The technological contents of production increased and application of modern techniques of production and management began with increase in technological contents, sophisticated automatic and costing machines were installed, demanding huge investment. Thus within six decades (1920 to 1987) a process of transformation from traditional to sophisticated products, techniques, locations, organisation is seen.

Industrial estates were established to get internal and external economics to the small industrial units in the form of M.I.D.C. In Kolhapur 'Shirolī' industrial area was set-up in 1971 and 'Gokul shirgaon' industrial area in 1982. Both these areas are equipped with infrastructural facilities to a larger or smaller extent. In 1987 Shirolī industrial area

gave jobs to 5832 persons and Gokul shirgaon to 1363 persons. A sample survey of industrial units who are the members of SMAK and GOSHIMA was undertaken to study the impact in respect of organisation, product diversification, capital investment, workers employed, market areas.

It is found that 56.66% units in Shirolī and 52.17% in Gokul shirgaon were partnerships. A recent trend towards qualified personnel is seen. Both these associations have made provisions to impart group training, blue print reading etc. The workers will be benefited. A recent trend towards diversification of products is seen. New products such as cement, tiles, utensils, rubber, milk, milk products, rice, chemicals, tires etc. are produced. Thus the units have created linkages with resources around the regions.

Majority of units are in the Small Scale Sector. The products are exported to states like Karnatak, Tamil nadu, Gujarat, etc. In respect of turnover, Gokul shirgaon is ahead of Shirolī. In respect of finances, financial institutions have played major role followed by nationalised banks. It can be followed/suggested that regional officer of MSFC should be empowered to sanction loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs, joint scrutiny by technical and financial experts should be undertaken. Delays should be avoided, there should be co-ordination between MSFC, WMDC and DIC. The procedure of getting financial assistance should be improved and simplified. Besides these suggestions, industrial units experience

common difficulties e.g. it has been said, ' MIDC has not provided all the facilities at their door. The young entrepreneurs have to face difficulties. Shirolī industrial area is included in 'C' zone and Gokulshirgaon in 'B' zone. It has been said that the MIDC's should be included in 'D' that the Zone for the first ten years, so that all facilities should be available to Small Entrepreneurs.

It will have to be said that M.I.D.C. has started a process towards diversification, linkages with surrounding regions. A process of transformation from traditional technique, product, location is seen.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE FILLED IN BY INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN M.I.D.C.
SHIROLI, AND GOKUL SHIRGAON

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name and Date of Establishment2. Area of plot and Annual Rent.3. Type of Organisation4. Educational qualification of the owner.5. Type of Production6. Availability of Finance7. (a) Name of the Institution<li style="padding-left: 2em;">(b) Nature of Finance<li style="padding-left: 2em;">(c) Repayment of Loans<li style="padding-left: 2em;">(d) Capital invested<li style="padding-left: 2em;">(e) Availability of raw material.8. Market<li style="padding-left: 2em;">(a) Areas<li style="padding-left: 2em;">(b) Difficulties9. Labour employment in the Unit<li style="padding-left: 2em;">(a) Skilled<li style="padding-left: 2em;">(b) Un-skilled | |
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contd....

(Questionnaire contd...)

10. Turnover

- (a) Goods sold
- (b) Goods Unsold
- (c) Reasons

11. General Facilities available.

- (a) Power supply
- (b) Water supply
- (c) Transport

12. General difficulties

