

## INTRODUCTION

Generalisations rarely reveal the realities. India is said to be a backward/developing country consisting of advanced states like Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamilnadu or Guharat. But in these states also we find backward districts e.g. in the state of Maharashtra nearly thirteen states are backward, similarly in an advanced district there might be backward talukas. Such type of imbalances/dualisms do persist everywhere. The problems of backward regions have been the important issues before the policy makers of the countries. The problems however of backward regions in industrially advanced countries might be different from the problems of backward regions in economically depressed and moreover an agricultural country, their solutions also will be different.

An attempt will be made to highlight the need for dispersal of industries, the theories of location development have been briefly reviewed and the suitability of them has been pointed out. The policies announced, the strategies adopted the programmes implemented have been discussed. An appraisal of the performance has been made. The study has been undertaken to find out the possibilities of dispersal of industries in Kolhapur District Need for industrial. So far such study has not been undertaken by anyone, though, industrial dispersal in Maharashtra has been studied by Dr. Godbole M.D.

NEED FOR INDUSTRIAL DISPERSAL:

The need for industrial dispersal is emphasized from various aspects mentioned as under :

ECONOMIC ASPECT :

1) It may remove interstate disparities in income and employment.

2) If backward regions are economically developed, the incomes of the recipient population will create a longer and extensive market for the goods produced in the larger industries located in Urban areas. In the absence of purchasing power in the hands of population in backward regions the manufactured goods will suffer on account of deficient effective demand.

3) It avoids concentration of economic power of wealth in the few centres and the associated evils are overcome.

4) Industrial dispersal implies utilization of local resources viz agriculture, forestry, mineral<sup>y</sup> etc and also local skill<sup>o</sup> man-power.

5) Industrial Dispersal, if appropriately achieved (taking into account the tradition, income resources of that economy) will stop migration. Men will find jobs in their own regions, instead of migrating to other areas in search of jobs which are uncertain and troublesome, they will get alternative jobs in their own areas.

6) Industrial dispersal will overcome the consequences associated with i) Urban blights 2) stranded areas 3) backward economies.

7) It will help to maintain the clean/unpolluted environment quality of the regions.

8) Industrial dispersal must integrate the /strategies of developing backward regions with those of other.

9) The industries would be varied and balanced locally in order to secure a varied and balanced life in different regions of the country.

10) It ensures conservation of limited and resources and optimal distribution of industrial activity i.e. it utilizes efficiently the available resources.

11) It ensures equitable distribution of employment opportunities, if, industrial development is undertaken in a backward region.

SOCIAL OBJECTIVE:

12) It helps in attaining social objectives like avoidance of emigration of labour, prevention of depressed areas, and, concentration of economic power in few centres, and this avoid total cost to society of the waste of time resulting from traffic congestion and the damage to public health and loss of efficiency caused by over-crowding, smoke and noise into crores of rs. per year.

### HOW TO ATTAIN DISPERSAL OF INDUSTRIES?

1) Prof-S. Florence has suggested that industries <sup>av</sup> having high co-efficient of localisation have a tendency for concentration in particular areas. Industries with medium/low co-efficient of localisation can be started anywhere. They are suitable for dispersal.

2) Small and medium scale industries can play important role in dispersal of industries.

3) The modern road transport can be <sup>u</sup> utilised to <sup>e</sup> accelerate the pace of balanced industrial development on a regional basis. So road transport should be extended for and wide.

4) A research study in the locational trend of Indian industries indicate that textile, soap, match and cement industries have shown marked dispersion along with their growth during ( 1918-39 ), Leather, Paper, glass and chemical industries also have a tendency towards dispersion alongwith their expansion. Sugar <sup>a</sup> industry due to irrigation facilities show<sup>s</sup> dispersion.

It is against this background that attempt has been made to find out the possibilities and extent of industrial dispersal in Kolhapur District.

### CHAPTER SCHEME:

The work has been divided into the following chapters.

The first chapter briefly reviews the theories of location.

The second chapter deals with a brief review of industrial dispersal policies in India.

The Third Chapter deals with evaluation of policy and programmes for industrial dispersal.

The fourth chapter deals with industrial profile of Kolhapur District.

The fifth chapter deals with Natural Resources in Kolhapur District and possibilities of dispersal in rural areas.

The Sixth Chapter gives summary, conclusions and recommendations.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The author has made use of Secondary Data available from concerned Reports and various relevant books.