

## **CHAPTER - 3**

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

The industrially advanced states like Maharashtra, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are under the problem of industrial sickness. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (M.I.D.C.) is taking various programmes to develop the industrial sector of the state. On recommendation of the Small Scale Industries Board in 1955, the Government of India adopted the programme of setting up Industrial estates in different states of country. *“The main objectives of the programme were to achieve regional balance in the growth of small industries, through dispersal of industries from industrially congested areas to industrially crowded areas and to encourage the development of small towns and large villages through industrial agglomeration to promote the growth of ancillary*

*industries in public and private sectors by providing well planned accommodation with provision of water, electricity, transport, banks, canteens, approach roads etc.” [1]*

The Islampur M.I.D.C. has acquired a vast area just to the north of Islampur Municipal limits. The town Islampur is a Tahsil Centre. The town is located at a distance of 40 kms to the west of Sangli town on Sangli-Peth state highway assumes as a high accessible activity centre. the M.I.D.C. Islampur was established in 1968 along with the sugar factory and this agro-based industry was the first industrial activity in Islampur M.I.D.C.

At present, there are 100 small-scale units in Islampur M.I.D.C. scattered in six zones namely A,B,C,D,E, & F. The units are mainly grouped in cement pipes and allied production and tiles, fabrication, chemicals, job work, grain processing, glass rubber and plastic production, textile and cloth, electrical, paints, paper boxes and paper material. Islampur M.I.D.C. is the area of study under the present research work.

### **3.2 SELECTION OF SAMPLE**

A sociological study of industrial sick units in Islampur M.I.D.C. is the title of research work and the cases which were selected for present study on the basis of list collected by the researcher from section office M.I.D.C. Islampur (Sakharale). The list showed that, there were 100 units in Islampur M.I.D.C. and for the present investigation selection of forty (40) units was made. All the 20 sick units out of 100 were selected for the study alongwith these 20 non-sick units which were contineously viable since their establishment were selected under the study. The study mainly focuses on sickness in industrial units. So we have made comparative study between sick and non-sick units.

The selected sample of 40 units includes 20 sick and 20 non-sick units. The sick unit is the one which is non-viable after its establishment. The sick units were also selected on the basis of the units which were partly viable. The District Industrial Centre or other

governmental agencies were unable to provide the list of sick units as none of the sick units have informed to government departments.

### **3.3 COLLECTION OF DATA**

The collection of data by preparing interview schedule including structured and non-structured questions was done by the researcher. The schedule was divided into two sections, the section-I for entrepreneurs of sick units about their factory information, individual information and reasons and causes behind the sickness. The section-II was also prepared with questions like how the entrepreneurs of non-sick units manage their unit, worker's position, factory information, production capacity etc.

The interview schedule was prepared after taking into consideration the main objectives of the study like causes behind the sickness, to suggest remedies on sickness and human aspect and other aspects of sickness.

The data collection was done through interview schedule by asking questions personally to entrepreneurs of selected units. The

entrepreneurs were personally contacted in their unit or the unit holders whose units were locked were contacted in their residence. The information regarding with sickness of units was collected from District Industrial Centre as a secondary data.

The collection of data were done during the period of 10th Nov. 1994 to 30th Nov. 1994.

It was observed that, the non-viable units were used for domestic purposes, and such unit holders avoided to give information about their unit. But at the same time some sick unit holders welcomed this type of investigation, as this kind of inquiry was not done by government agencies. Majority of the units which were partly viable have not their own office cabin, the unit holder and factory workers work together.

The non-sick units were having good performance as compared to sick units, they had their own office cabin also. These unit holders were busy in their daily activities, they also gave some suggestions regarding Islampur M.I.D.C. Some unit holders were interested to develop their unit but they have no skill in that connection.

## REFERENCES

1. **Panda R.K. and Meher R.K. : Industrial Sickness - A study of small-scale industries - P. 42.**