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Role of District Industrial Centre in the Development of Small Scale Industries in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract:

Industrial sector is a pressing need of developing countries like India. Because of scarcity of capital, underutilization of natural resources, population explosion, underdeveloped infrastructural facilities, low level of technology, political instability, excessive dependence on agriculture, excessive dependence on imports and social attitude the growth is very slow. An effective development policy is to be farmed to attempt to increase the use of labour, relative to capital to the extent that it is economically efficient. Industrial development is possible by providing adequate infrastructure and other facilities. It may also be necessary to have well conceived programme of industrial development appropriate to situations. Since independence, India has started massive planned programme of fast industrialization. The country's industrial plans Play emphasis on the development of important heavy industries and of those in the small scale industrial sector.

Keywords: *Industrialization, Infrastructure, District Industrial Centre, Underdeveloped, Modernization, Capital, Employment, Decentralized, Entrepreneurs and Social attitude*

1. Introduction

Industrial development has played a crucial role in the process of economic development of all countries of the world, including India. Industrialization of developing countries and its role in economic transformation is essential in order to attain economic and social growth. They play an important role in employment creation, resource utilization and income generation and help promote changes in a gradual and phased manner. They have been given an important place in the framework of Indian planning since the beginning, both for economic and ideological reasons. The reasons are obvious. Rapid industrial development contributes to the process of accelerated economic growth and welfare. Indian economy is one of the thresholds of change today, consequent upon the economic reforms initiated in 1991. The reforms in different spheres of economic activity have led to changes in various ways. It is the production of industrial goods that helps and sustains the momentum of growth in a developing economy.

2. Small Scale Industries (SSI)

The definition of Small Scale Industry may vary from country to country, year to year, from period to period and from time to time and according to the level of economic development prevailing in a country. Sometimes it is defined in terms of number of workers employed and on the use of electric power and also in terms of investment made. Generally the definition of small-scale industries (SSI) is largely in terms of fixed capital investment.

An SSI in India is currently defined in terms of which investment in fixed assets such as plant and machinery which, does not exceed Rs. 5crores. In general, small scale industries are located in urban areas and produce goods employing hired labour and using mechanized equipments. SSI is considered an important factor in realizing the objectives of economic growth and equity in the distribution of income and wealth. Hence, on account of its capacity to generate employment opportunities in addition to its favorable impact on equitable distribution of income and wealth, governments in India have been supporting the Small Scale Industries. The preferential policies of the Governments in India include financial assistance from commercial banks, development financial institutions, tax exemption, reservation of items for Small Scale Industries, preferences in the purchase of products by Government agencies, preferential access to materials and provision of infrastructural facilities.

Prof. K.T. Sash was the first Indian economist, who realizing the importance of Small scale industries in India, tried to give a workable definition to these industries. He defined, "A small scale or cottage industry may be defined as an enterprise or series of operations carried on by a workman skilled in the craft on his responsibility, the finished product of which, he markets himself". He works in his home with his own tools and materials and provides his own labour or at most the labour of such members of his family, as are able to assist. These workers work mostly by hand labour and personal skill, with little or no aid from modern power driven machinery, and in accordance with traditional technique. Such supplementary energy as is provided by animal power may add to the economy and efficiency of the industry. He works, finally, for a market in the immediate neighborhood that is to say in response to known demand with reference to quality as well as quantity. In contrast Jawaharlal Nehru seemed to be

clearer in his mind when he maintained separate entities of cottage and small scale industries. He was of the view that a small industry was the middle sector and it would overlap both the cottage and the large industries. The basic policy support of SSI sector had its roots in the Industrial Policy Resolution 1977, laid emphasis on reservation of items. The reservation economically viable and technologically feasible products to be exclusively manufactured by small scale industry began with a list of 47 items which was gradually extended to too many products. At Present, 812 items are in the reserved list.

Though this sector has shown substantial progress, its major problems like inadequate credit flow from banks and financial institutions, inadequate infrastructure facilities, low quality standards of products, use of technology, plant and machinery and equipments and inefficient managerial techniques, are still inhibiting the sector. In addition to these, this sector has to face challenges of competition from the opening up of economy to globalization, need for increasing exports and to meet World Trade Organization commitments. The policy support provided so far has acted as a catalyst in promoting this sector. However, the planning commission felt an urgent need to review the policy measures so as to make this sector more growth oriented and enable it to withstand the pressure from global competition. India's vision of emerging as an economic power in the 21st century can be realized through the promotion and development of the small and medium enterprises.

3. Recent Trends and New Small Scale Industrial Policy

The specific role of small industries was underlined by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948, which stated that cottage, and small-scale industries are particularly suited for the better utilization of local resources and for the achievement of local self-sufficiency in respect of certain types of essential goods. After the formulation of the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission with Professor D.G.Karve as Chairman appointed a Committee. The Committee recommended that any development Programme for small industries should be decentralized, should aim at gradual improvement in techniques without reducing job opportunities, should assure marketing through co-operatives, and aim at providing promotional support rather than enforce protection or reservation.

A Small Scale Industries Board was constituted in 1954 and a number of helping schemes such as supply of machinery on hire purchase, liberal and wider grants under State Aid, and price preference in government purchase were initiated to provide support to the small-scale sector. The government announced its Second Industrial Policy in 1956, which replaced the industrial policy resolution of 1948. This industrial policy statement explicitly made it clear that, the small scale industries provide immediate large scale employment, offer a method of ensuring a more equitable distribution of national income and facilitate an effective mobilization of resources of capital and skill which might otherwise remain unutilized. The state followed a policy of supporting small-scale industries by restricting the volume of production in the large-scale sector, by differential taxation, or by direct subsidies. While such measures continue to be taken wherever necessary, the aim of the state policy is to ensure that, the decentralized sector acquires sufficient vitality to be self-supporting and its development integrates with that of large-scale industries. The state therefore, concentrates on measures designed to improve the competitive strength of the small-scale producer. The Janata Government gave a fitting place to the small-scale sector through the New Industrial Policy 1977. "This policy puts it thus: The emphasis has so far been on large industries, neglecting cottage industries totally and giving small industries the minimum importance. It is the firm policy of this Government to change this approach. The main thrust of the new industrial policy will be on effective promotion of cottage and small industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. To bring about this change the industrial policy statement suggested six specific measures "and they are:

- It is the policy of the government that whatever can be produced by small, cottage industries must only be so produced. The number of products reserved for the small sector has been increased from 180 to 504.
- Special attention will be given to units in the tiny Sector namely those with investment in machinery and equipment up to one-lakh rupees and situated in towns and in villages with a population of less than 50,000. Special legislation will be introduced to give due recognition and adequate protection to the self-employed in cottage and household industries. The focal point of development for small scale and cottage industries will be taken away from big cities and state capitals to the district headquarters. In each district, there will be one agency to deal with all the requirements of small and village industries. This will be called District Industries Centre.
- Special arrangement for the marketing of products of the small sector will be made by providing services such as product standardization, quality control, marketing surveys; etc. Technical change will be encouraged in the traditional sector.
- When the Congress Government recaptured power at the Centre in 1980, a New Industrial policy was announced in July 1980 based on the proposition that, industrialization is the sine-qua-non of economic progress. The salient features of the policy are mentioned here under,
 - To increase capital investment in tiny sector from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2 lakh
 - To increase capital investment in the small sector to Rs.25 lakh; and
 - To increase capital investment in ancillary units to Rs.35 lakh.

4. Prospects of Industrial Development: Thrust Areas in Kurnool District

Kurnool district is one of the industrial backward districts of Andhra Pradesh. The economy of the district is predominately agriculture based and about 70 per cent of its population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. In some parts of the district agriculture is well developed due to availability of good irrigation facilities and the remaining parts of the district depend on non agriculture activities. Besides this there are considerable rich horticulture crops in the district. Almost all these crops are produced in surplus quantities and these could be profitably utilized for industrial purposes. The Kurnool district is also endowed with the rich live stock resources and this constitutes one of the important resources of the district. The sheep rearing is an important

occupation of the people of dry land areas of the district. There is good scope to tap this resource for industrial purposes in the district. It is noticed that agriculture, forest and live stock resources facilitate growth of variety of industries, which are suggested as follows.

- **Agro Based Industries**

This group includes the units engaged in flour mills, modern rice mills, oil mills, cold storage, fruit processing, groundnut decorticator, cattle feed/poultry feed mixing plant, fuel, briquettes from rice husk activated carbon from husk and turmeric polishing.

- **Chemical Based Industries**

Laboratory chemicals, industrial alcohol, polythene bags manufacturing, rigid PVC pipes, molded plastic products, writing inks, chicory soaps and other chemical units are grouped under this category.

- **Engineering Based Industries**

Fabrication works, steel furniture, fabrication of decorticators, general engineering works, gates and grills, iron making, nails and bolts, making aluminum vessels, steel rerolling, rewinding and making pad locks are included in this category.

- **Food Based Industries**

This group includes the units engaged in mango puli making, fruit canning, bread factory, biscuits factory.

- **Forest Based Industries**

Wooden furniture, saw mills, corrugated cardboards, paper boards, beedi manufacturing are considered under forest industry.

- **Mineral Based Industries**

Kurnool district is endowed with rich mineral resources and therefore, there are good scope for setting up sand lime bricks, hydrated lime, burnt lime, asbestos, pipes and fittings, asbestos brake lines, RCC spun pipes and asbestoses roofing sheets.

- **Textile Based Industries**

There is an ever increasing demand in Hosiery products in the district. The readymade garments are very popular even in remote areas due to their acceptance by all sections of the people and their attractive design; readymade garments are the best suitable industry for women entrepreneurs.

- **Miscellaneous Industries**

Making shoe tags, leather foot wear, the service motor vehicles, tire retreading and all those that not included in the above groups are brought under this category.

5. Role of District Industries Centre in the Development of Enterprises in Kurnool District

The District Industries Centre (DIC) at Kurnool came into existence with effect from 1978. The main aims of this centre are to ameliorate and mitigate the difficulties faced by the tiny and small scale industries and helping industries in getting all infrastructural facilities under one roof, thus cutting across procedural delay involved in setting up new industries. The DIC is the main catalyst that stimulates the rapid growth of rural industries and creating awareness in the rural entrepreneurs. It also helps entrepreneurs in the rural areas to start industries, besides rendering active assistance and provides the service support required by them under one roof. The DIC has, therefore, been thought of as an administrative device which is meant to provide a frame work for implementing new policy measures. With a view to establishing rapport with various agencies and organizations, including financial institutions the starting pattern has been improved at all levels. The diversified activities being undertaken by the DIC are,

- Economic investigation,
- Providing raw materials,
- Helping procure machinery and equipment,
- Providing training to artisans and the self employed,
- Providing credit facilities and
- Helping to market the products.

The DIC prepares an action plan from time to time for the development of cottage, tiny and small scale industries in the district. The DIC has established close link with all the developmental and promotional agencies, specialized institutions and others state level financial organizations, so that the facilities existing in these organizations are made available to the entrepreneurs. The DIC also plays an active role in the growth of industrial co-operatives, setting up of artisan complexes, Training Rural Youth and Self Employed (TRYSEM), developing ancillary industries in the district. The DIC also provides information services, research facilities, technical and managerial consultancy services to the entrepreneurs.

Objectives of District Industries Centre:

The important objectives of DICs are as follow:

- Accelerate the overall efforts for industrialization of the district.
- Rural industrialization and development of rural industries and handicrafts.
- Attainment of economic equality in various regions of the district.
- Providing the benefit of the government schemes to the new entrepreneurs.
- Centralization of procedures required to start a new industrial unit and minimization- of the efforts and time required to obtain various permissions, licenses, registrations, subsidies etc

6. Functions of District Industries Centre

The DICs are funded by the State concerned and the Centre jointly. The Government has provided substantial assistance to the DICs which can be spent by DICs on construction of an office building, expenditure on, fixtures, equipment, vehicles and other recurring expenses. With this basis facility, DICs in the district level undertakes various promotional measures with a view to bring all out development of SSI in the district. It starts from exploration of potential entrepreneurs to marketing the products produced by the SSIs. The DICs provide and arrange a package of assistance and facilities for credit guidance, raw materials, training, marketing etc. including the necessary help to unemployed educated young entrepreneurs in general. Thus it may be said that DIC extends promotional, technical, physical, financial, marketing and all other type of services, required for growth and development of SSI. The important functions of DIC are discussed as follow:

- **Identification of entrepreneurs:**
DICs develop new entrepreneurs by conducting entrepreneurial motivation programmes throughout the district particularly under PMRY scheme.
- **Provisional registration:**
Entrepreneurs can get provisional registration with DICs which enable them to take all necessary steps to bring the unit into existence. The entrepreneur can get assistance from term lending institutions only after getting provisional registration. The provisional registration is awarded for two years initially and can be renewed every year but only for two times.
- **Permanent registration:**
When the entrepreneur completes all formalities required to commence the production like selection of site, power connection, installing machinery etc he can apply to DIC for permanent registration. It is only after getting the permanent registration that the entrepreneur can apply for supply of raw materials on concessional rates. Permanent registration is essential to avail all types of benefits extended by the government from time to time.
- **Clearances from various departments:**
DIC takes the initiative to get clearances from various departments which is essential to start a unit. It even takes follow up measures to get speedy power connection.
- **Assistance to Village Artisans and Handicrafts:**
In spite of inherent talent and ability village artisans are not better up because they lack financial strength to strive in the competitive market. DIC in support with different lead banks and nationalized banks extends financial support to those artisans.
- **Incentives and subsidies:**
DIC helps SSI units and rural artisans to subsidies granted by government under various schemes. This boost up the moral as well as the financial capacity of the units to take further developmental activities. The different types of subsidies are power subsidy, interest subsidy for engineers and subsidy under IRDP etc. from various institutions.
- **Interest free sales tax loan:**
SIDCO provides interest free sales tax loan up to a maximum limit of 8% of the total fixed assets for SSI units set up in rural areas. But the sanction order for the same is to be issued by DIC. The DIC recommends the case of SSI units to National Small Industries Corporation Limited for registration for Government purchase programme.
- **Assistance of import and export:**
Government is providing various types of incentives for import and export of specific goods and services. These benefits can avail by any importer or exporter provided the same is routed through the concerned DIC. Export and import license is also issued to the importer or exporter only on the basis of recommendation of DIC.
- **Fairs and Exhibitions:**
The DICs inspires and facilities the SSI units to participate in various fairs and exhibitions which are organized by the Government of India and other organizations to give publicity to industrial products. DICs provide free space to SSIs for the display of their products and attitudes financial assistance for the purpose.
- **Training programmes:**
DIC organizes training programs to rural entrepreneurs and also assists other institutions or organization imparting training to train the small entrepreneurs.
- **Self-employment for unemployed educated youth:**
The DICs have launched a scheme to assist the educated unemployed youth by providing them facilities for self employment. The youth should be in the age group of 18 to 35 years with minimum qualification of Metric or Middle with I.T.I. in engineering or Technical Trade. Technocrats and women are given preference.

7. Need for the Study

The development of any area can never be a smooth process and particularly the small industries have to face numerous problems within the changed environment. These problems vary from region to region depending upon the stage and level of economic development. Hence, this study is being under taken and designed to analyze the District Industrial Centre functioning of small scale industries, growth pattern, location aspects, structure of manpower, capital and other problems of small scale industries in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

8. Objectives

The present study is "Role of District Industries Centre in the Development of Small Industries in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh" has the following objectives:

- To analyze the growth of small scale Industrial sector in India.
- To analyze the District Industries Centre functioning.
- To examine the growth pattern of sample small scale industries in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.
- To examine the various problems of sample small scale industries in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and
- To suggest feasible measures to promote successful small scale industries in of Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

9. Methodology

The present study is based on the primary data and secondary data. The primary data covering all the aspects of small scale industries in accordance with the objectives of the study are collected through interview with the sample small scale industries and managers of the sample small scale industries. The various aspects of data collected from the selected small scale industries of small scale industries, growth pattern, structure of manpower, capital, aims and ambitions, promotional measures taken up by the Government and the factors hindering their growth and the factors influencing their performance, problems in area of grounding, production, and other problems of small scale industries in Kurnool district. The secondary data are collected from the relevant publications of Government of India like Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries, New Delhi, Commissioner, of Industries Government of Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad, District Industries Centre Kurnool, Chief Planning Officer, Kurnool.

10. Hypothesis

The following hypothesis are formulated to test the validity of the study,

- The small scale industries in Kurnool district are confined mostly to the economically and socially developed communities.
- There is no significant difference between the capital and employment among the different categories of the products of small scale industries.

11. Sample Design

The methodology explains that purposive random sampling method is employed for the selection of small scale industries. From each category 50 per cent of the sample small scale industries have been selected at random. Thus the study covers a total sample of 940 small scale industries covering all the 8 categories. The category wise distribution of sample small scale industries is shown in Table 1.

| Sl. No | Category | No. of Units | Per cent | No. of Sample Units |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------|----------|---------------------|
| 1. | Agro Based Industries | 180 | 50 | 90 |
| 2. | Mineral Based Industries | 468 | 50 | 234 |
| 3. | Engineering Based Industries | 250 | 50 | 125 |
| 4. | Food Based Industries | 211 | 50 | 105 |
| 5. | Chemical Based Industries | 124 | 50 | 62 |
| 6. | Textile Based Industries | 96 | 50 | 48 |
| 7. | Forest Based Industries | 89 | 50 | 44 |
| 8. | Miscellaneous | 464 | 50 | 232 |
| | Total | 1882 | 50 | 940 |

Table 1

Source: G.M District Industries Centre, Kurnool

12. Limitations

The primary data are obtained by survey method. The present study is on small scale industries in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. The study covers the small scale industries, growth pattern, and structure of manpower, capital and other problems of small scale industries in Kurnool district. The present study is carried out at a micro - level confined to Kurnool district of the state of Andhra Pradesh. As such the conclusions drawn are area-specific. The study refers to the period from 2010-11 to 2012-13. As the sample small scale industries practice of maintaining accounts and they had to recollect the information from memory, the data, collected could only be an approximation to actual facts. The conclusion that emerges from the study cannot be generalized as a whole.

13. Distribution of Sample Small Scale Industries by Size of Capital

Capital is very important role in the small scale industries. Capital is required for the setting up an industry, for its running, and also time of its expansion of units. The availability of capital at cheap rates of interests, and the Government is might influence the banks and

other financial agencies to financial assistance for small scale industries of industrial estates. Total capital included the fixed capital and working capital. The Distribution of sample small scale industries by size of capital is presented in Table 2.

| Sl. No | Category | No. of Sample Units | Capital Investment (Rs.in Lakhs) | | |
|--------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1. | Agro Based Industries | 90 | 953 | 963 | 1150 |
| 2. | Mineral Based Industries | 234 | 2018 | 2341 | 2601 |
| 3. | Engineering Based Industries | 125 | 1524 | 2021 | 2321 |
| 4. | Food Based Industries | 105 | 1406 | 1302 | 1434 |
| 5. | Chemical Based Industries | 62 | 3152 | 3135 | 3192 |
| 6. | Textile Based Industries | 48 | 723 | 786 | 890 |
| 7. | Forest Based Industries | 44 | 692 | 764 | 881 |
| 8. | Miscellaneous | 232 | 2057 | 2092 | 2092 |
| | Total | 940 | 12525 | 13404 | 14561 |

Table 2: Distribution of sample small scale industries by size of capital Investment

Source: G.M. District Industries Centre, Kurnool

From the Table 2 show that the capital investment of industries from 2010-11 to 2012-13. Chemical Based Industries are the highest Capital investment Rs. 3152 (lakhs) in the year of 2010-11. lowest capital investment Rs.692 (lakhs) in Forest Based Industries. Capital investment is rapidly increased from the year 2010-11 to 2012-13. Sample small scale industries Capital investment in 2010-11 Rs.12525 (lakhs). In 2011-12 Sample small scale industries Capital investment is Rs.13404 (lakhs). and 2012-13 Sample small scale industries Capital investment is Rs.14561 (lakhs).

14. Structure of Man Power in the Sample Small Scale Industries

Man power plays a very crucial role in the industrial development. Many small scale industries depend on the workers. The Kurnool district industries are the labor intensive and hence axiomatically are employment oriented. The details of manpower employed in different sample small scale industries are given in Table 3.

| Sl. No | Category | No. of Sample Units | Employees | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
| | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1. | Agro Based Industries | 90 | 520 | 254 | 520 | 260 | 591 | 301 |
| 2. | Mineral Based Industries | 234 | 725 | 490 | 765 | 510 | 900 | 672 |
| 3. | Engineering Based Industries | 125 | 326 | 156 | 326 | 156 | 430 | 156 |
| 4. | Food Based Industries | 105 | 329 | 211 | 301 | 218 | 360 | 230 |
| 5. | Chemical Based Industries | 62 | 438 | 184 | 461 | 184 | 490 | 198 |
| 6. | Textile Based Industries | 48 | 206 | 95 | 260 | 130 | 381 | 190 |
| 7. | Forest Based Industries | 44 | 89 | 58 | 109 | 90 | 125 | 94 |
| 8. | Miscellaneous | 232 | 457 | 286 | 457 | 312 | 476 | 392 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Total | 940 | 3090 | 1734 | 3199 | 1860 | 3753 | 2233 |
|--|-------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Table 3: Structure of Man power in the sample small scale Industries
Source: G.M District Industries Centre, Kurnool

Table 3 reveals that the Sample small scale industries in 2010-11 total male Employees are working 3090 and total female Employees are working 1734. In the year 2011-12 total male Employees are working 3199 and total female Employees are working 1860. And 2012-13 total male Employees are working 3753 and total female Employees are working 2233.

15. Problems

The constraints for the SSIs in Kurnool for export competitive include product reservations, regulatory hassles-both at the entry and exit stages, insufficient finance at affordable terms, inflexible labour markets and infrastructure related problems - like high power tariff, and insufficient export infrastructure. The following were identified as the general problems.

- Lack of entrepreneurial, managerial and marketing skills.
- Lack of accessibility to investment.
- Lack of government incentives for internationalization of SMEs.
- Lack of accessibility to information and knowledge.
- Competition of indigenous SMEs in foreign markets Difficulties accessing financial resources/Lack of capital.
- Non-conformity of standardization, lack of quality awareness and lack of mutual recognition schemes.
- Inadequate behaviors of multinational companies against domestic SMEs/Lack of government supply-supporting programmes.
- Product and service range and usage differences.
- Risks in selling abroad.
- Language barriers and cultural differences.
- Complexity of trade documentation including packaging and labeling.
- Inadequate intellectual property protection.

16. Suggestions

On the basis of analysis made in the previous chapters and its recapitulation, a few suggestions may be put forward for smooth and accelerated growth of small scale industries in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

- The solve the problems of the entrepreneurs; the Government should formulate an integrated approach.
- The setting up of raw material servicing centre at Kurnool will help to solve the raw material problems to some extent.
- The financial institutions should build up proper rapport with the entrepreneur and develop a sympathetic approach towards their problems. The entrepreneur in turn gains confidence in his discussions with the banks.
- The small scale industrial units are also facing problem of inadequate and costly transportation which obstruct their efficient operation. Attempt should be made to provide easy, cheap and adequate transportation facilities to small scale industrial units. They may also be given transportation subsidy.
- The most of the sample small scale industries felt that infrastructure and technical assistance are significant facilitating factors. Hence, due attention must be paid to these factors to help entrepreneurs.
- The level of success of the units may be enquired by District Industries Centre periodically and deficiencies may be identified and training may be arranged for rectifying the defects and removing the deficiencies in the organization/management.
- The Government should set up a special institution or agency in order to eliminate middlemen and to ensure the supply of good quality of raw materials at reasonable prices. It has to procure and distribute both local and non local raw materials as and when required.
- Under modernization programme technical guidance should be given to introduce modern production methods improve the quality of goods.
- There is a dire need to strengthen training and development programmes. Apathy towards training programmes should be overcome by proper identification of prospective industries and by providing needed training inputs in an effective manner.

17. Conclusion

To District industries centre should make efforts to give various supports and assistance to the entrepreneurs. The government should take necessary steps to increase the subsidies to the backward area and power tariff and power holiday should be reduced. To encourage and recognize the entrepreneurs the best

Entrepreneur award should be instituted at District level. And training from DIC should be given to the entrepreneurs by well-trained staff. So that they can complex with multinational corporations through improvement in Technology and quality.

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