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A STUDY OF SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT AREA  
IN RAICHUR CITY OF KARNATAKA STATE



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**ABSTRACT:**

Small scale industries assume key part in rebuilding and in change of an economy with a nearly higher labour capital proportion and a shorter incubation period. They work moderately in littler markets to be financial. Little scale commercial enterprises include lower venture and extraordinarily suit the economies of less developed contries (LDCs) who are capital insufficient and work bounteous. They offer a system for guaranteeing more evenhanded appropriation of national wage

what's more, encourage on powerful activation of assets of capital and aptitude which may some way or another remain unutilized. Little scale commercial ventures animate development of enterprise and advance a diffused example of possession and area and improvement of country/urban regions. They make utilization of more incompetent Works constrain and have direct effect on neediness lightening. Little scale commercial enterprises have the spread impact on residential business sector since they purchase a greater amount of household inputs and indigenous crude materials and local innovation to a vast degree.

**KEYWORDS**

*Research Design, Industry and Employment, Economic*

## INTRODUCTION :

Karnataka is one amongst the industrially developed States in the Country. The State has all potential to stand out on the fore front and has been focusing on development of industries, trade and service sectors. The State Government understands that the challenges poised due to global economic recession have to be addressed to promote economic growth of the State. A stimulus to boost economic activities needs to be given to sustain the current pace of overall development. Further, the State is endowed with rich natural resources across the State and such resources need to be optimally utilized for the benefit of local people.

Value addition to resources is one of the ways of optimizing the wealth available locally. This will also help ensure uniform spread of industries and economic activities throughout the State and will accelerate the pace of development especially in the districts of North Karnataka. Through these measures, the Government would be able to readdress the serious issue of regional imbalances in development.

The State Government realizes the limitation of agriculture sector to generate large scale employment to the local youths. About 56% of the State's workforce is estimated to contribute 19.13% of the GSDP. It is the agreed fact that, the manufacturing sector has high potential to create maximum employment that too, to all sections and levels of job aspirants.

In order to provide enabling environment for investors, the State government has already enacted Karnataka Industries (Facilitation) Act, 2002. Due to the progressive measures and pro-active mind set of the Government, today, Karnataka has been recognized as one of the preferred investment destinations both for domestic and overseas investors.

The State Government has introduced Industrial Policy 2006-11 with an aim to increase the growth of GDP, strengthen manufacturing industries, increase share of exports from Karnataka, to generate additional employment of at least 10 lakh persons in the manufacturing and service sectors, reduce regional imbalance and ultimately aim at overall socio-economic development of the State.

In the meantime, the Government of India enacted Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and requested all the States to provide required support and encouragement to make MSMEs more competitive. In order to make the State more attractive and investor friendly, there was a need to focus more on inclusive industrial development, comprehensive HRD Programmes, special attention towards development of sector specific zones, classification of talks according to Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, attractive package of incentives and concessions, encouragement for existing industries to take up expansion, modernization and diversification etc. The State also understands the need to provide stimulus measures for industries to combat the prevailing financial crisis. Keeping these points in view, the State intends to formulate a new Industrial Policy with a determination to provide level playing field to all investors.

## Objectives of the Study:

The examination study has the accompanying as the significant goals

- To discover and recognize the administration patterns of the chose little scale mechanical units in the territories secured by the study.
- To study the auxiliary measurements of the units regarding their generation execution amid the most recent 5 years and to distinguish their creation issues, identified with their data elements like crude materials, force and transportation and so on.

- To find out the budgetary needs and the wellsprings of funds of the chose SSI units and to distinguish their major monetary issues.
- To examine and distinguish the advertising issues of the chose SSI units.
- To study the issues of faculty administration and to distinguish the issue of work administration relations in the SSI units decided for the study.
- To determine the system for estimating of the items by the SSI units in the chose territories.
- To survey the future prospects for the SSI units in the light of the issues confronted by them and to contemplate the special arrangements took after by the administration and different.

### Hypothesis:

The following hypothesis was assumed by the resources.

1. Production problems of the SSI units mainly relate to inadequate availability of inputs like raw materials and power.
2. Marketing is the major problems of the SSI units causing sickness and closure.
3. Financial problem is more severe regarding the working capital requirements.

### Methodology:

This is a micro study of the working of the small scale industrial units in Raichur city.

A total number of units in the above study area have been selected for intensive study by the researcher. The main thrust of the study is on the problems and future prospects of the selected small scale industrial units set up in the three industrial estates. Of the total number of the units the following broad categories of these units are covered by the study.

Nature of Industry	No of units
1 Engineering	25
2 Plastic	10
3 Food based	10
4 Chemical	5
Total	50

The thesis is readied on the premise of the information and data gathered from both essential and auxiliary sources. Essential information was gathered from the example units by method for meeting plans straightforwardly regulated to the respondents. Optional information was gathered from distinctive sources such as the Govt. branch of measurements, Industry, DIC and KSSIDC and so on. Reference works distributed by authority and non official sources, research papers, distributed and unpublished Ph.D proposal, approach declarations by the State and Central governments, Five Year Plan reports of the Planning Commission and so forth were counseled in acquiring essential information. Individual talk about, tons were held with government authorities and others joined with the organization of little scale mechanical units.

### Limitations of the Study:

The research study has the following limitations:

1. The study is confined to Raichur city area only.

2. The study covers only small scale industrial units.
3. The units are selected from those set up in the study area only.
4. The data is collected for the last 5 year period only.
5. The researcher had to cope up with the inadequate data maintained by the SSI units and had to adjust with the inconvenient attitude of the respondents in supplying the information.

#### A profile of research sample area:

##### A. Origin

The region gets its name from its home office town Raichur. It comes in Karnataka State. It is, as does a large portion of the locale in the state. In spite of the fact that a large number of the towns circuitous despite everything it call the spot by the prior structure the name, which is Raichur. It has come to be for the most part composed and professed in Kannada as Raichur.

It has spreaded in the middle of two waterways i.e. Krishna and Tungabhadra. Along these lines, it is famously known as "Krishna TungeyaraMangaladaAngalaveRayachooru" in Kannada dialect and it is additionally called as 'Do Aab' in Urdu dialect.

Downpour the connection of list is put in these engraving and different records of endeavors of Vishnuvardhana, it turns out to be clear that the spot alluded to above as Raiachavoor of Raichanoor in Raichur of present days. Racha being gotten from Raja i.e. "Lord" and "Oor" which means a spot or town Raichavoor (Racha+Oor) implies in Kannada ruler's place. It is demonstrating that, it had as of now turned into a vital town in Kannada nation. The present name Raichur is said to have area been gotten from the Rayachur.

##### B. Location:

Raichur district is one of the thirty districts in the state of Karnataka. This district is situated in north part of the Karnataka state. Bellary district on south. Bijapur and Dharwar on the west and Karnool on east (Karnool comes under Andhra Pradesh). The district occupies.

##### C. Gazatter of Raichur District:

Generally it was a piece of a moderately under the created Hyderabad state with Zendal economy. Region comprises of talukas as Raichur, Devadurga, Manvi, Sindhanur and Lingasagur. Raichur is the one of the mechanical in reverse region in Karnataka. National interstate No. 13 goes through the locale base camp. Raichur is 400kms far from Hyderabad, the capital of Andhra Pradesh.

The locale is having populace of 13.51 lakhs according to 2001 statistics and anticipated populace is 17.13 lakhs in 2009 according to Karnataka at look 2008-09'. There are 5 Talukas in the area, 37 Hoblies, 808 Villages and 8 City towns. The economy of the area is dominantly horticultural based with moderate development in modern part. Raichur is biggest focus to imperative urban areas like Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras and Bombay. The rule dialects talked in the locale are Kannada, Urdu and Telugu.

##### D. The Physical and Geographical Feature:

Raichur region lies between 15-10 and 16-50 north scope and 75.20 and 77.40 east longitude and in the middle of two waterways viz., the Krishna and Tungabhadra. The general extent of the region is from North West towards south east, its normal tallness over the principle ocean level being just 131ft.

The locale as a rule has a dry atmosphere for the significant part of the year and an exceptionally hot summer temperature in the months of April-May comes to up to 42° C.

**i) Soil:**

The transcendent soils of Raichur District bend dark cotton and red soil. Some part of the locale is an infertile and uncultivable area. There is no thick woods in the locale. The western part of the region is a plane and almost no of vegetation and couple of hillocks are found here and there. The fields of western position contain great dark alluvial soil.

**ii) Rainfall:**

Precipitation is less in the area. Typical precipitation is 621 mm. where as genuine precipitation is 517 mm. in 2007-08. Precipitation among 5 talukas is most astounding in Devadurga (639.5 mm.) slightest in Sindhanur (345.0 mm) amid 2008-2009. The yearly normal typical precipitation is 621.0 mm.

**iii) Rivers:**

The two imperative streams in the region are the Krishna and Tungabhadra, Which streams the whole northern and southern limits of the area of the region. It enters Raichur locale toward the north of Uppinhal in Lingasugurtaluk and streams for a separation of around 104 miles in the area. The waterway Krishna is to north of Kadlur in Raichurtaluk. Around 15 noteworthy and 21 minor streams and Nalas stream into the waterway.

The stream Tungabhadra is additionally a lasting waterway, somewhere down in specific spots. The waterway enters the region close Kasalapur town of the south, western top of Koppal. The Tungabhadra countless and soon serving as tributaries. The stream streams for a separation of 130 miles along locale touching the talukas of Sindhanur, Manvi and Raichur and leaves the area toward the southeast of Talamari town in Raichurtaluk.

**iv) Forest:**

The Forest are of the locale accounts 18,167 hectors and shape 2. 17% of the aggregate topographical range of this region, which is underneath the normal as, endorsed under the national woods approach of 30, 62,477 hectors. Here timberland is normal blended of dry deciduous sort comprising of open scours wildernesses.

**v) Climate**

The locale all in all has a dry atmosphere for the significant part of the year and extremely hot summer in certain talukas, in view of unverifiable and insufficient precipitation.

**E. Administrative set up:**

The district has 5 talukas, which has been divided into two subdivisions for administrative convenience. They are as follows:

**i) Raichur Sub-division:**

- a. Raichur.
- b. Manvi.
- c. Devadurga.



## ii) Lingasugur Sub-division:

- a. Lingasugur.
- b. Sindhanur

## F. District economy:

The economy of Raichur District is prevalently, farming base with dominant part of the dirt being ripe and suitable for development of wide assortment of harvests. The aggregate topographical territory is 8.35.843 hectares, out of it cultivable area is 5,67,975 hectares. Horticulture commitment is generally around 55% of region salary.

The locale is one of the mechanical in reverse regions in Karnataka. Mechanical improvement is moderate in the area because of absence of business quality among the general population and non-presence of extensive commercial ventures under open and additionally private segment in the locale is likewise one of the purpose behind modern backwardness of the region. Absences of capital and specialized know how are likewise another purposes behind modern backwardness of the locale.

## G. Resources analysis:

The assets accessible in the locale are of equivalent significance in distinguishing the mechanical open doors in the region. As a port of the investigation of this sort, it is fundamental to dissect of the kind of value and the amount of assets accessible and their present level of use and the degree for the further misuse.

of these assets in the bigger enthusiasm of the general public through setting up of little scale in commercial enterprises.

## H. Human Resources:

Raichur district has population of 13.52 lakhs as per 2001 census, consisting of 6.83 lakhs males and 6.69 females. Rural populations account for 10.20 lakhs and urban populations account for 3.32 lakhs. The population of the district forms 13.28 lakhs of the 449.77 lakhs of the state populations.

The percentage of the education is very low in the district. The literacy percentage of male is 46.75 % and 21.70% female as per 2001 census. The total literacy is 34% in the district.

Table – H.1  
Workers Population

Talukas	Workers Population	Total Population
Raichur	1,35,316	13.91
Manvi	1,22,551	12.68
Sindhanur	1,24,340	12.75

Source: D.I.C Office, Raichur, District

Major of the work forces are from agriculture operations (including cultivation) workers engaged in industries and allied activities are very less, which indicates the low level of industrialization in the district. There are 7,69,600 Non-workers as per 2001 census indicating larger proportion of unemployed and under employed persons in the district.



## I. MATERIAL RESOURCES:

### i) Agriculture:

The generally economic development of any area depends mostly on the potential of agricultural resources. Agricultural resources have played a predominant role in the economic development of Raichur district and will continue to be the key sector in the development of the district in the future as well. It will have to be supplemented by other sectors of the district economy for the overall and integrated development.

Table I.1  
Land utilization pattern in Raichur District (Hectares)

Sl. No	Classifications	Area in Hectors	Total Area (%)
1	Geographical	835843	100
2	Forest	18167	2.17
3	Barren and Uncultivable Land	20084	2.40
4	Non-agriculture's	20557	2.46
5	Cultivable waste	10711	1.28
6	Permanent Pastures	19816	2.37
7	Trees and Groves	13680	1.64
8	Current fallow land	109905	13.15
9	Other fallow land	47382	5.67
10	Net area sown	575541	68.86

Source: Raichur district at a Glance 2007-08

Out of 1.46 lakh hectares of net area irrigated in the district, 1.22 lakh hectares is irrigated by canals, 2615 hectares by tanks, 15177 hectares by wells, 6176 hectares by other sources as per the annual season and crop reports of 2007-08. However, there is a report that some irrigation potential by these sources and need to be tapped to the fullest extent for possible increase in agricultural production by removing the hurdles and bottlenecks in this regard.

## J. INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:

Satisfactory and productive infrastructural facilities are essential for formative arranging and particularly for advancement of commercial enterprises in the area. Framework covers wide range of facilities, for example, transport and correspondence framework, vitality, water and monetary establishment composed and managed markets, specialized information, instructive foundations created.

### i) Irrigation

It has been rightly watched, "Water is the heart of the Indian Economy". It is water, which supports or deadens the monetary movement of this nation. Nothing aside from air is more fundamental for the life of plant, creature or person as opposed to water. Tragically, the best downside of Raichur area has been absence of sufficient water supply. At present 1,48,365 hectares of area has as

of now been watered in the locale. The Tungabhadra left bank channel has inundated around 1,27,206 hectare of area. Amid 1999, the administration has embraced the lasting repairs of the channel at the expense of Rs. 25 crores with the protest of staying away from wastage of water streams and supply of water to every agriculturist till to the end of left-bank waterway. There is an arrangement to give watering system office to 1-lakh hectares of area by the Krishna Right Bank Canal. The work of MaskiNaala is in completing stage and in the meantime Rampur YethaNirawariYojana is in beginning stage. At the point when every one of these arrangements are finished, doubtlessly, the area will be getting watering system close around 10-12 lakh hectares of area.

The land in many parts of the district is fertile and with adequate water supply can be profitable utilized for agriculture.

Table J.1  
Irrigation by sources in Raichur District (2006-07)

Sl. No	Irrigation Source	Hectors
1	Tungabhadra Canal	122277
2	Wells	15177
3	Tanks	2615
4	Bore wells	265
5	Open wells	15177
6	Other sources	5911

Source: Agriculture Department Office, Raichur

Industrial plots and ready built industrial sheds, availability of technical consultancy service services, common facility workshop etc., are plus points. It is the adequate infrastructure and its efficiency, which influences to a long extent the growth rate of industry vis-a-vis general development in the area. Raichur district has most of these facilities with some limitations and shortcomings. The review of the existing infrastructural facilities for industries in Raichur District has been made.

## ii) TRANSPORTATION:

### a. Road Transport:

The Raichur locale is having an aggregate street length of 3,790 kms. The region headquarter Raichur is joined with all engine capable streets to all the talukas neighboring regions and it is likewise associated with Hyderabad city street for transport of crude materials and its completed merchandise to Hyderabad market. The system of street transport in the area is as the state roadway 505 kms. Significant areas streets 638 kms. Town streets 1,877 kms, other area streets 57 kms, watering system offices streets 593 kms and city streets 120 kms. The pakka street is 1,913 kms. There are 40,978 vehicles enrolled in Raichur locale according to March 2007.

### b. Railway

The aggregate length of railroad in the Raichur area can be separated into Broad-gage and Meter gage. The aggregate length of railroad line in expansive gage is 51 kms. The trains associated with Mumbai, Madras, Bombay-Delhi lines are passing route in this wide gage line just. There are 7 railroads stations in the region. The normal railroad length of the locale per 1000 sq. km. topographical region is just 7.6 kms against 15.38 kms of the state. A large portion of the critical spots are not joined by rail.

Following, Raichur development focus is coming up close Raichur. There is a need to multiplying lines to adapt to mechanical and exchange improvement in the area.

### iii) COMMUNICATION FACILITIES:

There are 291 post workplaces, 177 phone workplaces, 54 phone trades and 11,877 phones being used in the region as toward the end of the March 2001. From this however it creates the impression that area has genuinely created in admiration of the post and broadcasts offices, the effectiveness of the comprehensive administrations of P&T are not exceptionally acceptable and needs significant upgrades.

For encouraging quick developments of industry and trade in the region, there is a prompt requirement for giving better and effective P&T administrations to all talukas other critical focuses in the region.

### iv) POWER:

Before 1956 the Raichur City had its power just through the era. Be that as it may, today close around 40% of the state power the locale just fulfills request. In Shaktinagar, the Thermal Power Plant has begun sb units for creating power 210 m.w each. Amid 1998-99 1050 m.w. of power has produced in the Shaktinagar Thermal Plant. The proposition for 7 unit is before the legislature. On the off chance that the legislature acknowledged the proposition and finished

the seventh unit, doubtlessly it will deliver 1,470 m.w. power from this Thermal Plant. Today every single town has the power in this region. Era of extra power from RTPS has expected noteworthiness of Raichur mechanical Growth Center is coming up. It is closest to the Thermal Plant.

Raichur is a division. In it Raichur, Devadurga, Lingasugur and Sindhanur and Manvitalukas are coming. In spite of the fact that the interest for power is expanding, there is no issue in getting control supply to SSI units in the region.

### v) WATER:

The locale is genuinely blessed with water assets. The two critical waterways in the region are Krishna and the Tungabhadra, which frame the whole northern and southern limits of the area separately. These two streams were aided in acquiring rural improvement the region. Raichur development focus is near Krishna Rivers accordingly as there will be no water issue for the commercial ventures that surface in and around the development focus d additionally in principle town focal point of the region. Raichur is confronting by water issue despite the fact that there are two streams. As of late in the wake of knowing this issue, the administration has arranged an arrangement at the expense of Rs. 27 crores to supply water to Raichur City through Krishna Rivers to take care of water issue for all time.

To whole up: Small-Scale Industries all around assumes a crucial part in the financial advancement. Especially, for a creating nation like India, the development of Small Scale commercial ventures is an incredible criticalness.

### CONCLUSION:

To study the issues of faculty administration and to distinguish the issue of work administration relations in the SSI units decided for the study. This is a micro study of the working of the small scale

industrial units in Raichur city.

The streams for a separation of 130 miles along locale touching the talukas of Sindhanur, Manvi and Raichur and leaves the area toward the southeast of Talamari town in Raichurtaluk.

Mechanical improvement is moderate in the area because of absence of business quality among the general population and non-presence of extensive commercial ventures under open and additionally private segment in the locale is likewise one of the purpose behind modern backwardness of the region.

Out of 1.46 lakh hectares of net area irrigated in the district, 1.22 lakh hectares is irrigated by canals, 2615 hectares by tanks, 15177 hectares by wells, 6176 hectares by other sources as per the annual season and crop reports of 2007-08. However, there is a report that some irrigation potential by these sources and need to be tapped to the fullest excellent for possible increase in agricultural production by removing the hurdles and bottlenecks in this regard.

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