

Small Scale Industries in India

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Abstract

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. Small scale industrial environment in India suffers from a number of difficulties and constrains, which increases working risks, and resulting in uncertain business circumstance. These conditions lead the researcher to put his efforts to study such manufacturing systems in order to help investors within research environment to plan and design their businesses in a proper ways, to decrease risks, accommodate uncertain conditions, and increase success opportunities. Frameworks and approaches have been developed that guide people in making decisions about manufacturing system. This paper reviews all such study of small scale industries.

Keywords - small scale industries

1) Introduction

Transportation Study to achieve a set of strategic objectives involves making a series of complex decisions over time. Making these decisions in a way that supports a firm's high-level objective requires an understanding of how detailed design issues affect the interactions among various components of a manufacturing system; those components may vary from industrial environment to another. This paper presents a framework for quantities study and analysis of various parameters and problems faced by small scale industries in national capital region, India. This framework can be used as an approach to aid inverters, engineers and managers in the design, implementation, and operation of manufacturing systems. In practice, designing the details of manufacturing systems (equipment design and specification, layout, manual and automatic work content, material and information flow, etc.) in a way that is supportive of a firm's business strategy has proven to be a difficult challenge. Because manufacturing systems are complex entities involving many interacting elements, it can be difficult to understand the impact of detailed, low-level deficiencies and change the performance of a manufacturing system as a whole. Shingo (1998) discusses the problem of optimizing individual operations as opposed to the overall process [1]. Hopp and Spearman (1996) describe the same problem, calling it a reductionist approach where the focus is on breaking a complex system into its more simple

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Role of Small and Medium Scale Industries in Employment Generation in Aurangabad District

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Abstract

India lives in villages and rural economy is the heart of National Economy. In India near about 68.80 (provisional data of 2011 census) people lives in villages and their life is fully depends upon agriculture sector. Living standard of these people is comparatively low with urban people. Employment is generated only by agriculture and allied activities in rural area. Considering these circumstances Small Scale Industrial sector plays an important role in Indian economy in terms of employment generation. Main advantage of this small scale industrial sector is that, it is labour intensive and not capital intensive and India has rich human resources. In the present situation of financial crises and employment problem is re-emphasizing the need of the development of self employment and development. The small scale industry gives opportunities to the less educated people and local human resources of the society. Small and medium industries are treated as engine of the growth for the developing countries like India. As per the available statistics (fourth census of MSME sector) this sector employees an estimated 59.7 million persons spread over 26.1 million enterprises and the labour intensity in this sector is almost 4 times higher than the large scale enterprises. Taking in to consideration the importance of small and medium industrial sector in employment generation a study has been taken in this area with special reference of Aurangabad District of Marathwada Region in Maharashtra State.

Keyword: Human resources, Development, Rural Economy, SMEs

1) Introduction

Rural human population is facing the greatest challenges of day today life. People of India wanted sustainable and balance development forever. Despite of good progress over the past few generation billions of people in acute poverty and suffer with grossly inadequate resources- education, health services, infrastructure, land and credit facility etc.



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Maharashtra's Agriculture sector development in Post LPG period.

(LPG: Liberalization, Privatisation,
Globalization Period)

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Introduction:

Due to innovation and technological development, it is possible to motivate integration of economies around the world. Many economic theories from Adam Smith's to Neoclassical economists' or Modern economists' give importance to 'Specialisation', 'Division of labour', 'Investment in Physical Capital', 'Development of Infrastructure' 'Quality and Standardisation' 'Transfer of Technology' etc for Economic development. According to modern economic theory, changes in business environments, technological development, good governance, stabilities in macroeconomic conditions increase the possibilities of "Economic Growth". In this process of economic growth, Liberalisation (L), Privatisation (P), Globalisation (G) i.e. (LPG) Policy of WTO play a vital role. Especially the factors such as movement of labour (Human resources), capital resources, services, know-how, technology, national and cultural resources across borders lead to increase global integration and growth. It is possible to supply resources of goods and services up to each microeconomic part of world.

Economic planning means securing a better balance between demand and supply by conscious and thoughtful control either of production or distribution or of both. Economic planning is the making of all major economic decisions by conscious decisions of comprehensive survey of the economic system as a whole. In 1950-51, India's national income was Rs 16,731 crore (at 1970-71 prices). Since then it has risen to Rs 257,813 crore (at current prices) in 1987-88. The first Five-year plan which began in 1951 had fixed a modest target of 11 percent increase in net national income. The economy actually recorded 18.4 percent increases. During the Second Plan period (1956-61) the rise in net national income was 21.4 percent. The Third Plan (1961-66) contemplated a 30 percent increase in the national income but the target was not achieved and national income rose only by 11.7 percent. During the Forth Plan period (1969-74) the net national income rose by 18.0 percent. The Fifth Plan (1974-79) recorded an increase of 5.4 percent per annum in the national income. The national income increased at rate 5.2 percent per annum during the sixth plan period (1980-81). The seventh plan (1985-90) achieved the target of 5 percent in the net national income per annum. Eighth Plan had a growth rate of 5.6 per cent per annum during this period. Rise in per capita income is considered a better index of growth. In 1950-51, India's per capita income was only Rs 466.00(at 1970-71 prices). Since then over a period of 40 years it increased to Rs 6248 in 1992-93.

Eighth Five year plan (1992-97) targeted growth rate in the agricultural sector of 4.6% per annum could not be achieved. The actual growth was put at 3.5%. The industrial growth rate for the plan was put at 7.2% as against the targeted rate of 7.6%. during the fourth year plan the actual industrial growth rate was 11.7%. Eighth Five year plan aimed to achieve a growth rate of 5.6% per annum during the entire plan. But actual growth rate has been estimated at 5.9%. Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) targets an accelerated annual growth rate of 7 percent



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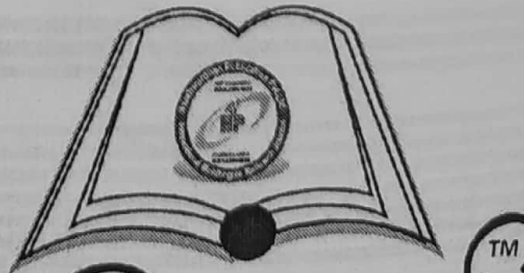
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A study of women Empowerment through SHG Bank linkage programme in India



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Introduction -

Financial assistance have been recognized as effective strategy for the empowerment of women in rural as well as urban area, Bringing women together from all spheres of life to fight for their rights or a cause since the overall empowerment of women is crucially dependent on economic empowerment women through these SHGs work on a range of issues such as health, nutrition, agriculture, forestry, besides income generation activities and seeking financial support.

The empowerment of women also considered as an active process women empowerment of India enabling women to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life. It is also true that the women need special Attention to ensure their development and participation in the decision making process at home in community and governance against the patriarchal system prevalent in the society.¹

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Microfinance through SHG's As an Instrument for Women Empowerment

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In India out of total population the share of women population is 48 percent, but their work participation rate is less than half that of men. The percentage of population below poverty line is 25.70 percent in rural area. Thus the Indian economy is faced with problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and increasing population pressure and this imposes greater economic burden and leads to reduce per capita income. Self Help Group (SHG) are playing major role in rural India today. The self help group is widely practiced for rural development, poverty alleviation and empowerment and involvement of women in microfinance is one of the most important measures of women empowerment.

This paper is mainly focus on the concept of microfinance through SHG Bank Linkage Programme for women empowerment and performance of SHG bank linkage Programme.

[Key Words: *Microfinance, Women Empowerment,*

Introduction

Indian economy is considered as an agricultural economy. India is ranking second largest populated country in the world. The Indian Population in February, 2017 is 1.34 billion, out of total 72 percent people live in rural area. The share of women population is 48 percent in total. As per population census of year 2011, the literacy rate of women is only 65.46 percent whereas the men's literacy is 82.14 percent. Women literacy and education is prerequisite not only for their equality and empowerment but also for the development of the nation. According to reserve bank of India annual report 2012, 'the percentage of below poverty line is 25.70 percent in rural area and 13.70 percent in urban area of country. Thus the Indian economy is faced with problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and increasing population pressure and this imposes greater economic burden and leads to reduce per capita income.

The role of women in the development of nation is very important, therefore the women need special attention to ensure their development and participation in the decision making process at home, in community and governance. Credit is playing a key role in sustaining the development of the