CHAPTER - IX

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION
9.1 FINDINGS:

Kolar district, despite its proximity to Bangalore which is today one of the major industrial centers in the country has remained industrially backward. Lack of entrepreneurship has been on the main factors responsible for the slow rate of industrial development. There is also lack of awareness among the people of the district regarding the various incentives and concessions available for setting up industries. There is therefore, need for educating the people regarding the scope for establish a number of agro-based small industries being less capital incentives will not only make limited demands on the available resources but also provide employment opportunities to a large number of people.

The industrial policy, 1990 aims at the revival of large and medium industries which in the last decade had not initiated new ventures, but the policies need to emphasis, the small scale industries to encourage dispersal. The aim of the state policy is to work on giant projects public and private. This is essential as 1990 policy aims at "Strong support from medium and large scale industries belong with the achievements of small scale industries, failing which, there is bound to be a dearth of vibrant-buyer-seller links". (Deccan Herald 1990).
The newly set up district industries center, Kolar under the programme of the Government of India for achieving decentralised and balanced industrial development has a major role to play in achieving rapid industrial development in the district. It provides under one roof all the services required for the setting up of industries such as entrepreneurial guidance, seed money registration certificate, raw materials etc. It is for the people of the district to make full use of the facilities made available by the district industries. Kolar district into industrial era.

The Agro-based units have not been given due recognition especially for credit assistance and marketing power, inadequate raw materials, scarcity of skilled labour force, lack of facilities for effective waste utilisation and problems hinder their future prospects. In keeping with the recent change in the economic policy it is imperative that adequate attention is diverted to be increased in improved processing technology, recycling of agro-wastes and bank financing towards better research and development in processing and waste utilisation techniques. Given the proper development initiatives, agro-processing industry would become the leading rural development component and facilitate the required linkages with organised industry besides being effective export-oriented. If attention is laid on secondary and tertiary processing and their value addition, their proposed cuts in industrial trade is bound to improve sustainable.
9.2 SUGGESTION FOR ALLEVIATING THE PROBLEM:

The findings of the study call for certain policy measures or suggestion. The Government, the mill authorities and trade unions may undertake initiative as none can evade its respective responsibility.

1. Enterpreneurial development programme should be arranged in all taluk headquarters of the district to promote entrepreneurship among the people.

2. Demonstration of mobile vans of small Industrial services, Bangalore, may be arranged to give practical demonstrations to the artisans of the district.

3. Seminars may be organised in all the taluk headquarters to discuss the problems faced by the District Industries Center and Financial Institutions.

4. Intensive campaigns may be organised to educate the prospective entrepreneurs regarding the scope for setting of industries in the district.

5. Transport facilities are essential for the development of industries. Nearly 50% of the roads in Kolar district are unsurfaced. There is need for surfacing all the roads connecting Kolar with other taluk headquarters in the district.

6. Kolar district do not have engineering college for increasing population. The need for engineering colleges is being felt by the people of the district. Engineering colleges
should set up either at all district headquarters of Kolar and KGF to provide technical personnel required for setting of industries.

1. Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation should consider in setting up industrial estates at all the growth centers in the district to provide sheds to entrepreneurs.

8. The investigation reveals that Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Srinivaspur and Malur are poorly served by banking facilities. Few more branches should be set up to provide necessary financial assistance to entrepreneurs.

9. Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) may develop Industrial areas at Kolar and other growth centers for providing developed land to prospective entrepreneurs.

10. There is also need for establishing cashew shell oil extracting unit, as Srinivaspur produces export quality cashew for processing itissent to the neighbouring areas like Bangalore, Hyderabad and Tamil Nadu. Other cashew growing taluks are Mulbagal, Chintamani and Kolar.

11. The district also has abundant Neem trees but, there is no proper utilisation of neem trees the extraction of neem oil, soaps and detergent and also for the manufacture of power pesticides.

12. Crysanthem, Tube rose, Jasmine, Marigold etc. are the popular flowers grown in the district, these can be used properly if measures are taken properly either to extract rose water,
13. The district also produces considerable amount of coconut. The existing trees are widely scattered. There is no organised efforts to collect the pith. The pith that is produced is being consumed partly by the farmers and rural house holds to make ropes and the remaining is used for fuel. If effort are made to set up collection centers, a few coir manufacturing units if not large or medium but small scale units could come up in the district.

14. Co-operative societies should be organised for silk reeling to finance reelers and to modernise their reeling establishments. Silk produced in the district especially in Sidalghatta is the best variety. Although there are already a number of silk twisting units, there is still need for few more silk reeling and twisting units. There is scope for setting up industries to meet the requirements of sericulturists like bamboo thattis etc. There are only three medium scale units, two in Chickballapur and one in Kolar taluk. Kolar district has very bright future in sericulture silk industry if few more large and medium scale unit are established in the taluks like Kolar, Mulbagal, Gouribidanur, Chickballapur and Sidalghatta.

15. There is also need for setting up few more major industries in the public sector to give impetus for the development of small and ancillary industries.
16. Last but not least, is that, is stated earlier Kolar district a drought prone area, where tanks and wells are the chief sources of irrigation. By adopting new techniques of surface irrigation like sprinkler irrigation and Drip irrigation combined with water management can go a long way in maximising production which in turn helps to establish a number of agro-based industries in the district.

These are the various suggestions for alleviating the various problems of labour, raw materials, electricity etc., which lead to the future industrial development of the study area.

9.3 CONCLUSION:

Though Kolar district has been declared as an industrially backward district, but in this context it is felt that there is an immediate need to launch a district wide intensive campaign and industrial seminars, programmes to guide the people for discovering their dormant skills. and apprising them the industrial potentialities of the district by providing incentive concessions for specified period will prove wrong to conclude that Kolar district will remain backward for ever. Intensive Industrial extension work will definitely stem the tides of skepticism swaying over the district.