3.1 Introduction:

Nanded is one of the important district head quarter in the state of Maharashtra which is situated between $18^015'0''$ North latitude and $77^07'0''$ to $78^015'0''$ East longitude. The geographical area of Nanded district is covering 10332 Sq. Kms. Nanded district is surrounded by some part of vidarbha as Yavatmal District in on the West and Parbhani, Latur and Osmanabad districts are on the South of the District. The Bidar district of the state of Karnataka is situated on the south of the Nanded District which is one of the important pilgrimages to Sikh devotees who use to visit Nanded. On the East of the State there are Nizambabad and Alidabad district of Telangana State. Before independence Marathwada Region was under the rule of Hyderabad’s Nizam and not under the British Rule and hence Nanded was also under his rule. India became independent from british Rule on 15th August 1947 and thereafter Government wants Nizam to be part of independent India. But he wants to join Pakistan. Thereafter then Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took initiative and initiate subsequently, through Operation Polo, a “police action” on September 17, 1948, the Indian army occupied Hyderabad to India. Marathwada was then the part of Hyderabad State. As in Marathwada there was majority Marathi Speaking population hence it was transferred from State of Hyderabad to the State of Bombay on November 1, 1956. Bombay state was divided in two states on the basis of languages spoken into Maharashtra and Gujarat states. On May 1, 1960, Marathwada becoming a part of the State of Maharashtra.
Nanded district is well connected by Rail and Road. As days passes by Nanded is now connected by Air too. The district was popularly known for cotton growing and processing during Nizam era and after few years of independence too. But currently Nanded district is not able to develop as Industrial hub. Industrial Infrastructure like Industrial Estates, Banking Facilities, Supporting Organizations like DICs, MSSIDC, KVIB etc. are present in the District. However, this District is considered as one of the backward district of Maharashtra.

3.2 Topography:-

Nanded District mainly consists of plain areas with small hills and granite boulders. The land is mainly utilized for agricultural purpose. The Agricultural area is 1033114 hectares and the forest area is 91748 hectares. There are ten small rivers with Godavari, Manjra, Manyad, and Penganga being the main rivers. The overall climate is dry and temperature in summer goes upto 40 degree and above. The average rainfall is around 450 mm.

3.3 Availability of Minerals:-

Although the district of Nanded is not bestowed with rich mineral resources, the deposits of lime-stone and granite are noteworthy. Deposits of intertrepan lime-stone are found in KinwatTaluka, while Granite is found in large quantities in Biloli and Degloortalukas. The estimated deposit of Granite in the district is about 4.70 lakh cubic-meter.
3.4 Forest:-

The total area under forest in the district is about 91748 hectares which is about 8.30% of the district’s geographical area. The major forest area in the district is in Kinwattaluka (i.e.) about 57,800 hectares Main forest produces are Timber & firewood Bamboo. Grass, Tendu leaves, Gum &Khenir Wood (used for manufacturing Kola) is minor produces.

3.5 Land Utilization:-

Out of the total geographical area of 10.39 lac hectares, 0.86 hectare consist of percent area, (i.e.) about 8.30%, 0.48 lac hectares consist of forest multiple land, cultivable but barren land is about 0.80 lac hectares. Fodder land is 0.77 lac hectares and agricultural land under cultivation is 0.78 lac hectares. Irrigated agriculture land is only 0.47 lac hectare.

3.6 Demography:-

Recently Government of India released Census 2011 official data which revealed that the population of Nanded district in the year 2011 was 33, 61,292. According to 1991 and 2001 Censusthe population of the district was 23, 30,374 and 28, 76,259 respectively. In the year 2011 Urban and Rural Population of the district was 9, 13,898 and 24, 47,394 respectively. Rural Population is 72.81% and urban population is 27.19% of the total population of the district. 2011 census covered 1603 villages and 17 towns. The decadal population growth in the state of Maharashtra was 15.99 and in the Nanded district it is 16.86% as compared to the year 2001. Density of Population (Persons per sq.
Kms.) in the state of Maharashtra is 365 and in the Nanded district is 319. The Taluka of Nanded in the most densely populated while Kinwat with a population of 117 per Sq. Km. has the least density of population. The sex ratio in the state of Maharashtra is 929 and in the Nanded district is 943. The literacy ratio in the state of Maharashtra is 82.34% and in the Nanded district is 75.45%. Male literacy rate 84.27% in the district is and female literacy rate is 66.15%.

3.7 Infrastructural Facilities:-

Infrastructure is the elementary physical and organizational arrangements and facilities like buildings, roads, rails, airports and ports, communication facilities, availability of electricity, educational facilities etc. which are needed for the operation of a society or enterprises.

The total road length in the district is 7670 kms. Major district roads are about 1647 kms and 853 kms is of other district roads. The length of village roads is about 3891 kms. About 2338kms of road length in the district is tarred. 4397 kms are stone, metal roads and 945 kms of road length in the district is made of other materials. The road length per 100 sq.km is 73.03 km, which is above the State figure of 62.08 kms per 100 sq.km.

Major goods and Passenger Transportation from and to the city is done by road. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation caters mainly to the passenger traffic need of the district. The MSRTC operates bus services to most cities of Maharashtra and also
to the neighboring States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. As on 31.3.97, out of the 1515 of inhabited villages all weather roads are available only in 1116 villages.

There is a railway operating before independence in the Nanded district. The railways during Nizam regime was meter gage which was converted in broad gage during nineties. Nanded is well connected through railways to the major cities in India such as Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai, Amritsar etc. Recently government decided to undertake doubling of lines on one of the busiest route of Mudkhed – Nanded – Parbhani. There are many surveys are undertaken for new lines such as Nanded – Bidar, Nanded – Wardha etc. The total Rail length in the district is 208 kms.

The total network in the district is fairly developed. There are about 459 Post Offices and 27 Telegraph Offices in the District. In addition there are about 51 Sub-Post Offices. In the rural area, 5 new branch post offices were opened in the current financial year. All the gram panchayats in the district has telephone link. As at the end of March 1998 about 22806 telephones have been installed in the district.

There is a well equipped airport with night landing facility in Nanded. It is at the outskirts of Nanded city. It was developed in the year 2011 under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNRUM) Plan. Currently there is no daily flights are taking off.

The district has achieved 100% electrification with the electrification of all villages and towns in the district. During the year 2007-08 about 499311 thousand KWSPH of electricity was conserved in the district. Maximum consumption was in
agricultural sector - 61.36, followed by Industrial 17.69% and household 15.32% sector. The industries in Nanded do not face any shortage of electric power.

The district has 3 major irrigation projects. They are (a) Purna Project - covering an area of 20,000 hectares, (b) Manor Project - covering an area of 23,310 hectares, and (c) Vishnupuri Project - covering an area of 28,340 hectares.

Although the district of Nanded is not bestowed with rich mineral resources, the deposits of lime-stone and granite are noteworthy. Deposits of intertrepan lime-stone are found in KinwatTaluka, while Granite is found in large quantities in Biloli and Degloortalukas. The estimated deposit of Granite in the district is about 4.70 lakh cubic-meter.

3.8 Existing Industrial Infrastructure:-

There is a need to develop industrial infrastructure to initiate setting up of new industries in any region. Industrial infrastructure needs land in good locality, facilities of banking and finance, communication network, developed market, educational facilities, skilled labour supply etc. Good Industrial Infrastructure attracts entrepreneurs in the region.
The above data reveals that there is ample scope of industrialization in the district. The industrialization is concentrated only in the Nanded city but in other area there is very less industrialization is seen.

The following table gives the details of different industrial estates and industries covered in those industrial estates in detail.

**DETAILS OF M.I.D.C. INDSTRIAL AREA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Villages name</th>
<th>Area (in Hectors)</th>
<th>No.of industries</th>
<th>No.of industries covered</th>
<th>Small Scale Industries functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>271.89</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Degloor</td>
<td>71.56</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kandhar</td>
<td>11.39</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>645.81</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This Indl. Estate is not concerned with the MIDC.
TABLE – 3.2
DETAILS OF CO-OP. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the Industrial Estate</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Ares</th>
<th>No. of Units</th>
<th>No. of industries covered</th>
<th>Small Scale Industries functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>44.52</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dharmabad</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vishwvakarma Co. op. Indl. Est.</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>14.52</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROPOSED INDL. ESTATES:

1. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Gramin Co. op. Indl. Estate, Barad, Nanded
2. Priyadarshani Co. op. Indl. Estate, Bhokar, Nanded
3. Dadhad Co. op. Indl. Estate, Dabhad, Nanded

3.9 Small Scale Industries:

Geographical Location:

The process of emergence of SSI & MSI in Nanded District is spontaneous and not induced. A few pioneering entrepreneurs started SSI & MSI. As their enterprises grew in volume and operation others also followed. Though there are no apparent reasons for the growth near Aurangabad. The SSI & MSI is grown in Nanded district. Following factors played an important role in fostering the growth of the cluster in Nanded;
**Availability of inputs material:** SSI & MSI is available abundantly.

**Skilled manpower:** Skilled technicians and workers are also easily available in this cluster.

**Climate:** For SSI & MSI, the climate of Nanded is suitable for Manufacture of production as sunlight is essential for drying.

**Entrepreneurship:** Nanded district is well known for its entrepreneurs. People are very entrepreneurial in nature. If they get slightest business opportunity they will not mind to jump on it. The demonstration effort and the entrepreneurial and risk taking attitude of local people also paved the way for the growth of this cluster.

**Core Cluster Actors:**

This is an Agro based Industry. Since last 10-12 years mechanization started in roasting process, so no. of units started producing SSI & MSI.

- **Category 1** - Producers those give raw material for processing.
- **Category 2** - Merchants and Traders through them raw material is procured.
- **Category 3** - Dealers, Traders, Exporters and Marketing Agents to sell the finished product.
- **Category 4** - Suppliers of machinery & tools. Repair service providers, Packaging material suppliers.
- **Category 5** - Institutions having indirect relationship with the cluster: The Govt. departments which have direct/indirect stake in the cluster but certainly can play a significant role for the overall growth of the cluster are –
• District Industries Centre (DIC)
• Small Industries Service Institute (SISI)
• National Small Industries Corp. Ltd. (NSIC)
• Marathawada Agricultural University (MAU)

The role of DIC is to maintain linkages with local associations and chamber of commerce. The relationship between DIC is on higher side. But it has very weak/no relationship with SISI, NSIC, SIDBI, CFTRI and other R & D Institutions. It became clear from the diagnostic study that not only inter linkage among stake holding institutions needs to be strength but also the relationship between individual enterprises and associations/chamber of commerce needs to be improved. A win-win situation has to be created where all the cluster actors and stakeholders work in unison.
### TABLE – 3.3
**CATEGORY OF INDUSTRIES (PERMANENT & PROVISIONAL) WITH EMPLOYMENT, INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTION CAPACITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR.No.</th>
<th>Category of Industry</th>
<th>Unit Registered</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Prod. Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agro based</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>5289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Forest based</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>1697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mineral</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1085</td>
<td>3213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Food &amp; Beverages</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>2951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>3152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Plastics</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>2102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Metal &amp;Engg.</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>3093</td>
<td>2852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Electric</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Electronic</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Non-Metal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>1791</td>
<td>2892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1462</td>
<td>5522</td>
<td>10233</td>
<td>26470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.10 Large and Medium Scale Industries:-**

Out of the 35 Large & Medium Scale Industries who were issued only 5 units have been reported as functioning. The IEMs have been obtained mainly for projects like
manufacture of Sugar, Section Acid, Industrial Alcohol, Fertilizers, Galvanized Steel Sheets. These details of large and medium scale units are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name &amp; Address of the unit</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Investment (Lakhs Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M/s. Kohinoor Feed &amp; Fats MIDC, Nanded</td>
<td>Edible Oil &amp; Oil products</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M/s. Comet Steels Ltd., MIDC, Nanded</td>
<td>Cold Rolled Steel Sheet</td>
<td>5602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M/s. Sipta Coated Steel Ltd., MIDC, Nanded</td>
<td>Cold Rolled Coated Steel</td>
<td>6120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M/s. Godavari Manar Sahakari Sakar Karkhana Ltd.</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M/s. Venkateshwara Indl. Ltd</td>
<td>Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 450 units in the Nanded district which are registered under the Factories Act. Out of these 450 units it is found that 76 units are reported to be closed. These units are reported to generate employment to above 14500 employees in the district. The turnover of these units for the year 1999-2000 was above 86500 crore. As per the Factories Act Registration during 2007 about 109 industries, Saw Mills, 105 Oil Mills, 95 Cotton Mills & 94 Sugar Mills.

3.11 Khadi & Village Industries:

"Cottage and small-scale industries have a very important role in the National Economy, offering as they do scope for individual, village or co-operative enterprises and means for the rehabilitation of displaced persons."
The policy stated that the emphasis in promotional efforts was to be foremost on tiny units and small-scale units. A new set of incentives was evolved; these were to be provided in a graded manner depending upon the extent of backwardness of the region where the unit was located.

Small-Scale Industries Board The Board was set-up in November 1954, charged with the responsibility of advising the Government of India with regard to overall planning and co-ordination of the programmed of the development of small-scale industries in the country. It consisted of Central and State Government officials, preventatives of Government, financing bodies, the Federation of Small-Scale Industries Associations and a number of non-officials representing trade, industry and other interests. The Board considered policy matters such as the revision of the definition of the small-scale industries for purposes of assistance like the supply of credit and raw-materials and formulated guidelines for further growth of the small-industrial Jean. Meetings of the Board were to be held by rotation in different States, usually once every six months to help members to acquire firsthand knowledge of developments in every State besides drawing their attention to particular problems of local industries. However, the Board did not meet regularly: its thirty-fourth meeting was held after four years and thirty-fifth after "C and half years. Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries M order to carry out various programs and policies of the, government of India for the development of small-scale industries organisation at the national level with the Development, Small-Scale Industries at its head was set-up in 1954 f the then Ministry of
Commerce and Industry. It was to be still coordinating and executive agency to maintain liaison with Ate Governments and different organisations.

3.12 New Industrial Opportunities:-

Promotion of Khadi and Village Industries the Khadi and Village Industries Commission presently has 22 village industries with in its purview but the promotional work in this area has been hazard, and the progress has been slow. There is an acute need to take initiative to develop these industries by preparing detail strategic plans. There is a need to adopt modern production and management techniques for steady and healthy growth of these industries. There are many initiatives taken for growth of leather and soap industries in rural India through social participation of villagers. There is a need to increase number of items which are under the purview of the Commission. There is a need to make organizational structure of the Commission to be revamped and to make it more effective. A break-through in the spinning and weaving of polyester fiber mixed with cotton is in sight, and this is expected to go a long way in developing a large market for polyester Khadi and improving the productivity and earnings of Khadi spinners and weavers. The Khadi and Village Industries Act have been amended to permit the implementation of a large-scale programme for the manufacture of Khadi. The Government would provide maximum financial and marketing support needed for the promotion of the khadiprogramme. Along with khadi, the clothing needs of the masses would be progressively met by the development of the handloom sector, which provides
employment to a large number of people. To affect this, the Government will not permit any expansion in the weaving capacity in the organized mill and power loom sectors. It will give priority to the handloom sector in the allocation of yarn spun in the organized sector. Further, in order to provide a market for handloom products, it would be ensured that the organized mill sector does not provide unfair competition to the handloom sector. The Government will enforce the existing reservation of certain items of textiles for the handloom sector and further expand it to other items. The use of technology in the manufacturing and processing sector has increased all over the world and India is not the exception. There is a need to select appropriate technology by considering the socio-economic conditions of the entrepreneur as well as the country. Hence it should be the part of the Government Policy to adopt those technologies which are useful for the future of the country. There is a need to take initiative for making arrangements which ensures effective and co-ordinated approach for developing small and simple machines which will help in increasing productivity. It will further be the Government's endeavor to fully integrate such appropriate techniques of production with the broader programme of all-round rural development.

The role of Medium-scale industry in the economy is well appreciated all over the world especially in the economic development of developing countries. It helps to support small-scale and village industries as well as in strengthening the agricultural sector. In India medium scale industries helps in
a. Basic industries which are essential for providing infrastructure facilities as well as for the development of small and village industries, such as steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, refineries:

b. Capital goods industries required for meeting the machinery requirement of basic industries and small-scale industries;

c. High technology industries requiring large-scale production and which are (related to agriculture and small-scale industrial development such as fertilizers, pesticides and petro-chemicals; and

d. Other industries which are outside the list of items reserved for the development of the economy—machine tools, organic and inorganic chemicals.

The Government's policy is that the future development of industries in India must, as far as possible, be based on indigenous technology. Full scope will be given to the development of indigenous technology, which would sub serve, the objective of efficient production of increasing quantities of the goods which society urgently needs. The Government also recognizes the necessity of continued inflow of technology in sophisticated and high priority areas where Indian skills and technology are not adequately developed. In such areas, the Government's preference would be for outright purchase of the best available technology and then adapting it to the country's needs.

The provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act will be strictly enforced as far as the existing foreign companies are concerned. After the dilution of equity, companies with direct non-resident investment not exceeding 40 per cent will be treated
on par with Indian companies, except in cases specifically notified, and their future expansion will be guided by the same principles as those applicable to Indian companies. Foreign investment and acquisition of foreign technology necessary for India's industrial development will be allowed only on such terms as are determined by the government of India to be in the national interest. In areas in which foreign technological know-how is not needed, existing collaborations will not be renewed. The Government will issue a revised illustrative list of industries, for which no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary if indigenous technology has fully developed in this field. For all approved foreign investments, there will be complete freedom for remittance of profits, royalties, dividends, as well as remittance of capital, subject to rules and regulations. While, as a rule, the majority interest in ownership and effective control will be in Indian hands, the Government will make exceptions in highly export-oriented cases, and may even consider the advisability of permitting a fully-owned foreign company to operate in India Indian Joint Ventures Abroad The Government's policy is that, at the present stage of the country's industrial development, the contribution of the Indian entrepreneur to joint ventures abroad will be mainly in the form of machinery and equipment, structural, technical know-how and management expertise If such investment is found necessary, the Government will be willing to consider such investment up to a maximum limit to be prescribed for this purpose. Location of Industries No licenses will be issued to new industrial units within certain limits of large metropolitan cities having a population of more than 1 million and urban areas with a population of more than five lakhs as per the 1971 census. Further, State Governments and financial institutions will
be requested to deny support to such new industries in these areas as do not require an
industrial license. The Government of India would also consider providing assistance to
large existing industries which want to shift from congested metropolitan cities to
approved locations in backward areas.

**Industrial Policy Resolution, 1980:** The Industrial Policy Statement made by the
Minister on 23rd July 1980 primarily seeks to harmonize the growth in the small-scale
sector with that in the large and medium sectors. The emphasis in the new policy is on
fostering the complementarity between the large and small sectors so that the dichotomies
(which are more apparent than real) between the two sectors do not distort the economic
pattern. In the words of the latest policy statement: "It will be Government's endeavor to
reverse the trends of the last three years towards creating artificial divisions between the
small and the large industry under the misconception that these interests are essentially
conflicting." The broad socio-economic objectives of the new policy have been set out as
follows—

i) Optimum utilization of installed capacity;

ii) Maximizing production and achieving higher productivity;

iii) Higher employment generation;

iv) Correction of regional imbalances through a preferential development of
industrially backward areas;

v) Strengthening of the agricultural base by according a preferential treatment to
agro-based industries, and promoting optimum inter-sectorial relationship;

vi) Faster promotion of export-oriented and import substitution industries;
vii) Promoting economic federalism with an equitable spread of investment and the dispersal of returns amongst widely spread small but growing units in rural as well as urban areas.

viii) Consumer protection against high prices and bad quality.

An important element of the new policy is the raising of the investment limits of the tiny and small-scale sectors. These limits have been redefined in terms of investment in plant and machinery and have been fixed at Rs. 2 lakhs for tiny instead of Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 20 lakhs for the small-scale sector instead of Rs. 10 lakhs, and Rs. 25 lakhs instead of Rs. 15 lakhs for ancillaries. This step is essentially a pragmatic one and takes into account the significant price rise that has occurred in the last five years following the fixation of the investment limits for the small-scale sector. However, this decision would bring into the fold of the small-scale sector a number of technology-oriented units whose growth will have to be backed by a suitable system of incentives. The new industrial policy spells out some of these incentives which are proposed to be provided so that the small-scale sector may grow in a significant measure and contribute to the national economy.

Financial Support to Small Units One of the major constraints on the growth of the decentralized sector has been the difficulty of finance which has been experienced particularly by industrial entrepreneurs in small, 'cottage and rural sectors. Although there is an adequate network of institutional finance, it is nevertheless essential to co-ordinate the flow of capital, both short-term and long-term. The Government should evolve a system of co-ordination to ensure the flow of credit to the growing units in the decentralized sector at
the right time and on appropriate terms. It should strengthen the existing arrangements and make such changes as may be necessary to facilitate the availability of credit to the growing units in the small-scale sector. Buffer Stocks for Critical Inputs In order to assist in the growth of small-scale industries, it has been proposed to introduce a scheme for the building up of buffer stocks of essential raw materials which are often difficult to obtain. For this purpose, the existing set-up of the Small Industries Development Corporations in the States and the National Small Industries Corporation at the Centre will also be utilized. The special needs of the States which rely heavily on a few essential raw materials will receive priority. Marketing Support and Reservation of Items for Small Industries Policies related to marketing support of the decentralized sectors and the reservation of items for small-scale industries shall continue to be in force in the interests of the growth of small industries. Village Industries Government is determined to promote such a form of industrialization in the country as would generate economic viability in the villages. The promotion of suitable industries in rural areas will be accelerated to generate higher employment and higher per capita income for the villagers without disturbing the ecological balance, Handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and other village industries will receive greater attention to achieve a faster rate of growth in the villages. District Industries Centers The Government has reviewed the scheme of District Industries Centers which has not produced benefits commensurate with the expenditure incurs on them. It therefore proposes to initiate more effective alternatives. The policy statement of 1980 makes it clear that the existing support programme for marketing as well as for the reservation of items in the small-scale sector will continue. These form an
important underpinning of the small industry development programme. It is, therefore, proposed that the existing policies will continue to operate to strengthen the small-scale sector. The basic thrust of the new policy is to ensure a continued growth of the small-scale sector without, at the same time, inhibiting the growth of other sectors. In this context, automatic growth for a large number of industries in the medium and large sector has been ensured so that they can grow without hindrance.

A special emphasis has been laid on the establishment of "nucleus plants" in backward districts around which a programme be developed. To quote from the statement: "The proposed nucleus plants in industrially backward districts would generate a network of small-scale units, or the existing network of small-scale units in an area would acquire a faster growth by the coming-up of a nucleus plant in the area .. In between the nucleus large plants and the satellite ancillaries, the Government would permit a system of linkages for an integrated industrial development" It is obvious from the foregoing paragraphs that the basic objective of the new policy statement is to ensure a balanced growth of the economy so that the large, medium, small and cottage industry sectors may each have its own growth curve to follow. A course has been programmed for the growth of the small-scale sector in the eighties in the Sixty Man period (1980-1985). The new policy targets set for the Sixth Plan--via,, production of the value of more than Rs. 35,000 crores, employment of 11 million persons and with promotion of exports totaling nearly Rs. 2,000 crores—should not be undo)), difficult to attain. The small sector may now look forward to a steady and balanced growth within the framework of the new policy statement of the Government.
3.13 DemandBased Industries

There are huge opportunities for setting up new industrial units in the district. On the basis of demand following opportunities are available:

1. Granite Cutting and Polishing:-

   In the district there are two talukas where there are good amount of granite quarries in Biloli and Degloortaluka. It is estimated that there is about 70 lakh cubic meters granite available. There is good scope to establish granite cutting and polishing units in these areas. This can generate good employment.

2. Hotel Industries:-

   Nanded district is known as DakshinKashi for Sikh religion. It is a place where the famous Gurudwara established in the memory of 10th Guru of Sikh religion Guru GobindSingji. The gurudwara popularly known as SachkhandHujursaheeb. Nanded is also popular for the temples of LordDuttatraya and Renukadevi at Mahur. There is lot of visitors in the city for the purpose of pilgrimage as well as for business. This creates greater opportunity for development of hotel industry. Nanded has been declared as a Holy City by the Government of Maharashtra and an amount of Rs. 25 Crores was sanctioned for overall development of the city. Declaration of holy city helps the hotel industry in tax holiday for 5 years. Nanded is well connected with various parts of the country through rail, road as well as by air. In such a background, there exist scope for developing the Tourism Oriented industrial activities like Hotel Industry in places like Nanded, Mahur and Malegaon.
3.14 Agriculture & Allied Activities:-

Jawar, Cotton, Pulses, Sugarcane & Brass are the main crops of the district. Agriculture Development of ZillaParishad in promoting cultivation of high yielding
Following schemes are implemented in the district with the help of training and visit:

a. Intensive Cotton Development Programme aims at increasing the yield per hectare of cotton by improved agricultural practices like supply of quality seed increase the area under integrated irrigation projects, organize demonstration for adoption of plant protection measures and clean packing etc. 50% Subsidy in plant protection measures and 25-50% subsidy or adoption of sprinkler's irrigation too have been provided to the farmers.

b. National Oilseed Production Programme is certainly sponsored Scheme where Centre's share is 75%. The strategies adopted are increasing the area under summer groundnut, distribution of seed, minikits on nominal rates, subsidy for high yielding verity seed, subsidy for groundnut seed treatment, Sprinkler's irrigation, plant protection, use of Gypsum and by organizing ;oilseed crops demonstrate important oil seed crops are groundnut, sunflower, saffron.

c. Special Component plan for SC/SNB farmers is mainly meant for the SC/SNB farmer to adopt better agriculture practices like use of high breed seeds, fertilizers pesticides, better implements etc. The necessary inputs are supplied to them at subsidized prices. The largest for 98-99 under this plan is 250 beneficiaries.
The following table helps to give overview of large and small scale units in the district:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Industry</th>
<th>Large-Scale</th>
<th>Small Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of units</td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cotton textile</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cotton ginning and pressing</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Vegetable oil</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Automobile, repairing and workshops</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Decorticating and sawmilling</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Unclassified</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Saw milling</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>