CHAPTER 6
FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

The common characteristic found in both - Khadi and Village Industries is that they are labor intensive in nature. In the wake of industrialization, and the mechanization of almost all processes, Khadi and Village industries are suited like no other to a labor surplus country like India. Another advantage of Khadi and Village Industries is that they require little or no capital to set up, thereby making them an economically viable option for the rural poor. This is an important point with reference to India in view of its stark income, regional and rural/urban inequalities.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body formed by the Government of India, under the Act of Parliament, 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956'. It is an apex organization under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Govt. of India), with regard to khadi and village industries within India, which seeks to - "plan, promote, facilitate, organise and assist in the establishment and development of khadi and village industries in the rural areas in coordination with other agencies engaged in rural development wherever necessary." The program of the commission relates to the developments of, firstly, traditional khadi and, secondly, khadi from Ambar charkha yarn. The activities of the commissions so far as traditional khadi concerned fall under to major heads namely, grants and loans. Schemes in titled to grants include schemes relating to (i) production and sales, (ii) development, and (iii) training.

The production and sales scheme includes items like (i) rebate on retail sales of khadi; (ii) subsidy on weaving on self-sufficiency schemes; (iii) subsidy on increased production and sales; (iv) honorarium to workers to workers engaged in sales of khadi (v) aid to imperia; (vi) opening of new sales depots.
The development schemes include (i) rebate on sales of implements; (ii) honorarium for promotion of hand spinning; (iii) grants for establishing godowans in the intensive area blocks; (iv) the khadi hundi scheme; (v) spinning classes in jail; (vi) grants for rehabilitation of viewers; (vii) awards at spinning competitions; (viii) artistic khadi; (ix) provision of peripatetic parties; (x) organizations of exhibitions.

The Commission has three main objectives which guide its functioning. These are – The Social Objective - Providing employment in rural areas, The Economic Objective - Providing salable articles, and The Wider Objective - Creating self-reliance amongst people and building up a strong rural community spirit. The commission seeks to achieve these objectives by implementing and monitoring various schemes and programs.

The main objectives of the present study are as: To study the progress of khadi and village industries. To examine the role of khadi and village industries in employment generation in rural area. To study the various economics activities of board in the study area. To examine the socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries. To study the problems of khadi and village industries in the study area.

For present study purpose, all talukas of Solapur District is selected as study area. The names of these talukas are North Solapur, Barshi, Akkalkot, South Solapur, Mohol, Mangalvedha, Pandharpur, Sangola, Malshiras, Karmala, Madha. Almost every taluka is having the activities of Khadi and Village industries board. Total 150 respondents from eleven taluka of Solapur District is selected as beneficiaries of Khadi and Village industries scheme for analysis by adopting purpose sampling technique. The present study aims to examine the progress made by the Khadi Village Industries in Solapur District. In this direction the period, from 2000-01 to 2009-10 is selected for analysis.

6.2 Major Findings of the Study:

Major findings are derived from the secondary and primary source of data. For this purpose, secondary source of data of khadi and village industries during 2000-01 to 2009-10 is analyzed on one hand and
with help of structured interview schedule primary data has been collected. Total 150 respondents from eleven taluka of Solapur District is selected as beneficiaries of Khadi and Village industries scheme for analysis by adopting purpose sampling technique. The present study aims to examine the progress made by the Khadi Village Industries in Solapur District. The major findings of the present study are summarized as follow.

In case of Working Units, Registered Society has not recorded in Raigad, Dhule, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Latur, Akola, Buldhana, Wardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli districts. Maximum no. Of Registered soc. Are observed in Nanded with 4 Registered Industry and it is followed by Mumbai, Solapur, Nagpur with 3 working unit. Also in Than, Sindhudurg, Jalgon, Yeotmal with 2 working units. In Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Pune, Kolhaur, Amravati, Bhandara, with one unit. Total working unit in Registered industry are 27 during the year of 2000-01.

In case of part time Employment highest no of employees are recorded in Kolhapur district with 13294 employees and it is followed by Amednagar, Nashik, Nagpur, with 11341, 9071 and 7973 employees respectively. On the other hand in case of low no of employees, lowest no of employees and recorded in Mumbai district with 178 employees. And it is followed by latur, Sangli, and Buldhana with 290, 480 and 1138 employees respectively. Total 118426 no of employees are registered during the year of 2000-01.

In case of Finance, under Registered Society has Beed District has been financed with highest unit i.e. 180 and it is followed by Nanded, Nagpur, Thane with 108, 89, 70 units respectively. On the other hand in, dhule, solapur, Kolhapur, jalna, hingoli, osmanabad, washim, Amravati, gondiya, gadchiroli district has not recorded any financed unit. Total 720 units were financed under registered society during the year 2009-10.

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Under Cooperative society, in solapur district maximum number of units were financed i.e. 166, and it is followed by parbhani,
sindhudurg, beed, Amravati with the number of 124, 124, 88, 84 units respectively. On the other hand in Nanded, Osmanabad, Buldhana, Gondiya. No units were Financed. Total 1520 units were financed under Co-operative Society during the year 2009-10.

In case of individual units financed in Kolhapur district maximum number of individual units were financed i.e. 22368 and it is followed by Ahmednagar, Nashik, and Ratnagiri with 20959, 17212, 15417 units respectively. On the other hand Mumbai district hasn’t got any single finance unit. In terms of low financed units Hingoli, Gadchiroli and Akola, these districts got lowest financed units with 4672, 6104 and 6247 units respectively. The total 370204 units are noticed under registered society, co-operative society and individual unit during the year 2009-10.

In case of Working Units, Registered Society has not recorded in the Khadi and Service industry. Mineral based industry, Polymer and Chemical industry, Engineering and Non-Conventional energy units have registered only one unit by each type of industry. The Forest industry has recorded two units, and Agro Based industry has registered four units. The total Village industries (sale depot) have noticed 21 units under the registered society during the year 2000-01.

The individual units have performing better than registered and co-operative society type of khadi and village industries in working units. Among the individual units, forest industry has highest in number with 63764 units followed by engineering and non-conventional energy, polymer and chemical and mineral industry have registered large units with 48707, 47585, 29782 units respectively. On the other hand textile and service industry have registered less units compare to above mentioned industrial units with 9804, 6896, units respectively. Grand total of individual units is, the total khadi and village industries have registered 2,31341 units under the individual units during the year 2000-01.

In case of Working Units, Registered Society has not recorded in the Khadi and Service industry. Forest based industry, Mineral based
industry, Engineering and Non-Conventional energy, Polymer and Chemical industry, Agro based industry and textile units have registered 1,2,3,8,9,13 respectively. The total Village industries (sale depot) have noticed 3 units under the registered society during the year 2001-02.

In case of Sales cost, the lower cost of sales have registered by the other industries 404.81, and it is followed by textile industry, khadi industry i.e. Rs.4435.49 and Rs.4577.22 respectively. On the other hand, in terms of highest cost of sales has noticed by the Engineering and Non-Conventional energy i.e. 360143.64. It is followed by mineral based industry, Polymer and chemical based industry, and Forest based industry i.e. Rs. 35138, 32775.03, 19121.44 respectively. The total sales cost of overall Khadi and Village industries have registered of Rs. 148522.75 during the year 2001-02.

In part time employment, large amount of part time male employees are observed in the Engineering and Non-Conventional energy, with 26479 employee, followed by the Mineral based industry with 17028, and Polymer and Chemical based industry, forest based industry i.e. 12838 and 11392 employee respectively. On the other hand, less amount part time male employees are observed in khadi industry with 1461 employee an it is followed by textile industry i.e.1491 employees. Total number of male employee in part time with the no. of 89997 employees during the year of 2001-02.

In case of financed units, Financed units are divided in 3 parts i) Registered society ii) Co-op society iii) Individual society. In case of Registered Society, Maximum no of financed units are recorded in Agro Based industry with 219 units. And it is followed by Polymer and Chemical based industry and Engineering Non-conventional Energy with 212 and 97 units respectively. On the other hand lowest no of working units are recorded in Service industry with 12 unit and it is followed by Textile industry, Gramodyog sales depot, and Khadi
industry with 16, 17 and 19 units respectively. Total 720 no of units are recorded during the year of 2009-10.

Among the financed units, the role of co-operative society is significant. In case of Co-operative society Maximum no of units are considered in Agro based industry with 449 financed units and it is followed by Mineral based Industry, Polymer and Chemical and Forest based industry with 350, 207 and 168 units respectively. On the other hand minimum no of working units are considered in Khadi industry with 23 working unit and it is followed by Textile industry, Gramodyog sales depot, Service industry with 35, 60 and 89 no of units respectively. Total 1520 no of units are financed under co-operative society during the year 2009-10.

In case of Overall total of working units included Registered Societies, Co-Operative Society, and Individual units, highest no of working units are observed in Forest based industry with 67373 no of working units. And it is followed by Engineering and Non-conventional energy, Polymer and chemical based industry, Mineral Based industry with the 52492, 45703, 34603 no of working units respectively. On the other hand minimum no of working units are observed in Gramodyog sales depot with 0 and it is followed by Khadi industry, Textile, Agro based industry with 5471, 20057, 20897 no of working units respectively. Total 274316 no of working units are recorded under every industry during the year of 2009-10.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 56 (37.3 %) respondents are completed the secondary education, followed by 36 (24 %) respondents have completed higher secondary education, 31 (21.7 %) respondents have completed Graduation level education and 7 (4.7 %) have completed Post-Graduation. But, among the total respondents, 12.7 per cent respondents completed only their primary education. Khadi and Village Industrial Board has promote to people who are literate for their development with the help of government scheme.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 38(25.3%) respondent have From the Year of 2010. 33(22.0%) respondents have
from the year of 2009. 15(10.0%) respondents have from the year of 2005. 8(5.3%) respondent have from the year of 2002, 2003 and 2006. 4(2.7%) respondent have from the year of 2001.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents. 15(10.0%) respondents have mediator for purchasing raw material and 85(56.7%) respondent have not mediator for purchasing.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents. 103(68.7%) respondent have taken adequate loans or advance available for business. 47(31.3%) respondent have not taken adequate loans or advance available for business.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents. 149(99.3%) respondent have taken government subsidy for their business. 1(0.7%) respondent have taken government subsidy for their business.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents. 108(72%) respondents are using Local Market place or products of the respondents. 40(26.7%) respondent are using National and Wholesale market for their products. And remaining 2(1.3%) respondents are using both methods for their products.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents. 99(66%) respondents are having marketing by direct sales. 47(31.3%) respondents are having marketing through Agent/Societies. 4(2.7%) respondents are using both methods for their marketing products.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents. 45(30%) respondents have 2 no of male employees. 34(22.7%) respondents have 1 no of male employees. 25(22.7%) respondents have 3 no of male employees. 19(12.7%) respondents have 4 no of male employees. Each 1(.7%) respondents have 8, 15, 17, 20 no of male employees.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents. 37(24.7%) respondent have 2 female employee. 18(12.0%) respondent have only 1 female employee. 7(4.7%) respondent have 3 and 4 female employees. But 1(.7%) respondent have 7 and 15 female employees.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents. 32(21.3%) respondents have 2 total employees. 32(21.3%) respondents have 2
total employees, 26(17.3%) respondents have 4 total employees. 23(15.3%) respondents have 1 total employees. 20(13.3%) respondents have 3 total employees, 15(10.0%) respondents have 5 total employees.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 121(80.7%) respondents have 1 family labour. 17(11.3%) respondents have only 2 family labor. 1(.7%) respondent have 4 family labour.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 1(0.7%) respondents are working 5 hours in a day. 4(2.7%) respondents are working 6 hours in a day. 4(2.7%) respondents are working 7 hours in a day. 95(63.3%) respondents are working 8 hours in a day. 11(7.3%) respondents are working 9 hours in a day. 26(17.3%) respondents are working 10 hours in a day. 9(6%) respondents are working 12 hours in a day.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 46(30.7%) respondents have Rs350 per day wage. 46(30.7%) respondents are having Rs300 per day wage. 20(13.3%) respondents are having Rs0 per day. 15(10.0%) respondents are having Rs250 per day wage. Each 1(0.7%) respondents are having Rs150, Rs180, Rs900, Rs2500, Rs3500, Rs4500, Rs10000 per day/month.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 86(57.3%) respondents have Rs0 per day wage. 31(20.7%) respondents are having Rs250 per day wage. 15(10.0%) respondents are having Rs300 per day. 15(10.0%) respondents are having Rs250 per day wage. Each 1(0.7%) respondents are having Rs150, Rs180, Rs900, Rs2500, Rs3500, Rs4500, Rs10000 per day/month. It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 11(7.3%) respondents have Minimum Wage Policy. 138 (92.0%) respondents don’t get the minimum wage.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 3(2.0%) respondents have getting Social Security. 147(98.0%) respondents have not getting Social Security.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 3(2.0%) respondents are doing marketing of production and remaining 147(98%) respondents are not doing marketing of production.
It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 105(70%) respondents have role of board in overall growth of units. 45(30%) respondents have role of board in overall growth of unit.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 72(48%) respondents have got inadequate finance and 78(52%) respondent have got adequate finance.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 6(4%) respondents have got limited installed capital. And remaining 144(96%) have got sufficient installed capital.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 3(2%) respondents have lack of information. 147(98%) respondents are well informed.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 72(48%) respondents are having problem of subsidy. 77(51.3%) respondents are not having problem of subsidy.

It is observed that from the total 150 respondents, 72(48%) respondents have got inadequate finance and 78(52%) respondent have got adequate finance.

6.2 Suggestions:

Khadi and Village industries in the Solapur district are facing various problem related to their units and workers. Therefore following suggestions are given for the improvement of the industrial units in the district.

Government shall provide the Social Security to the workers with help of various government programs.

Board shall help to the units for marketing of production produced by the unit by providing proper information. Give incentive by the board to unit for overall growth of units.

Board should help and guide to units for access adequate finance for their units.
Financial institution shall help by providing the financial arrangement for extension of installed capacity of the unit.

Government shall provide the input subsidy to the unit to reduce their cost of production and it will help to sale their goods in the reasonable price in the market.

Board should encourage the establishment of cooperative societies in the villages of Solapur district where still they have not exits. Board should run training centers and to train people from the various Taluka of Solapur district with the necessary knowledge for starting or carrying on Khadi or village industries.

Board should arrange for the supply of raw materials, tools and implements and for the finished products of such industries. For the better future of the unit, board arrange for publicity of products of such industries with the help of opening stores, and exhibitions.

Village industries will help to the poor people and artisans from the rural area. Therefore, board should give financial and technical guidance to the individual artisans and supply the raw materials and marketing of the products to the artisans

In brief, if board help to khadi and village industries for their overall development by providing various facilities, it will create employment opportunities to maximum persons at minimum economic investment and ensure economic balance in the rural area.