CHAPTER IV
EFFORTS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Introduction

General growth of industries is dependent upon several factors viz availability of various resources, transport network, workers, climate, market facilities, capital and power. Besides these factors, efforts made by either individual entrepreneurs or cooperative societies or industrial estates or Government prove significant for the growth of industries in any region.

Efforts of these four agencies i.e. individual entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, industrial estates and Government create preconditions and infrastructure which are seminal for industrialization.

These efforts, though basically essential, are not to be necessarily conductible for proper regional development. These efforts if done on good scientific bases then proper utilization of resources are possible. While planning a regain industrially, it is necessary to see whether the contemporary efforts put in by these agencies are competent to use the regional resources efficiently and optimally. The aim here is, therefore to examine the extent of the efforts put in by the individual entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, industrial estates and government.

4.2 Individual Efforts

Industrialization is one of the powerful and effective tool for raising the level of regional economy. It is regarded that the entrepreneurs are the prime movers in the process of regional growth. It is stated that unless the entrepreneurs organize the skill and the resources of a society efficiently its economic growth or industrial growth is bound to be slow.
4.3 Individual Entrepreneurs in the Ratnagiri District

Individual entrepreneurs’ efforts are very significant for the growth of industries in any region. Ratnagiri District has shortage of individual entrepreneurs. This shortage in the Ratnagiri District is mainly because of two reasons, firstly the absolute poverty of the ordinary people and secondly unwillingness of the rich people to assume the challenging role of entrepreneurs.

It is observed that throughout the Ratnagiri district is established by the migrant entrepreneurs while most of the village industries and local resource based industries are managed by the local people. However both migrants as well as local individual entrepreneurs have been playing significant role in the development of industries in the Ratnagiri District.

Due to the development of banking facilities along with Maharashtra State Finance Corporation and Development Corporation of Konkan Ltd. most of the individual entrepreneurs came forward and started their own industrial plants. Management, purchasing the raw materials technical guidance, marketing of the finished goods etc. is handled by respective individual entrepreneur.

Most of the individual entrepreneurs have a tendency to send their finished products, with the exception of consumer goods, to the Bombay market as well as neighboring markets like Belgaum, Kolhapur, Sangli, Pune etc. Entrepreneurs have fulfilled all the requirements regarding industries (including raw materials in the case of a few industries) by visiting Bombay. Due to this tendency the appendage to the Bombay based industries cropped up in the industrial estates of the Ratnagiri district irrespective of the concern about utility of the regional resources.

4.4 Industrial Estates

Industrial estates are considered as an effective tool to achieve industrialization of economically backward areas. The concept of
industrial estate and its objective vary from country to country and have been changing from time to time. However, the concept of industrial estates in India is different from that of in many other countries and it has developed especially in the last three decades. In the country it is exclusively concerned with small scale industries and comprises a group of industrial units well provided with the normal infrastructural requirements.

Basically, the programme of industrial estates is designed to stimulate the growth of small scale industries. With the development of this programme new objectives have also been added and now it is regarded as a tool for balanced industrial as well as regional development.

Today, the Ratnagiri district has certain problems of which a mention may be made of increasing out-migration from Ratnagiri district to Bombay and low standard of living in rural areas. It is expected that above mentioned problems can be solved by establishing industrial estates in selected rural, semi-urban and urban areas as the industrial estates give impetus for the rapid development and growth of small scale industrial units which provide relatively greater employment chances near place of residence thereby checking human migration from rural to urban areas.

It is in the industrial estates that small scale industries may offer prosperity and quick large increase in the supply of consumer goods as well as non-consumer goods required by the local people. It is also expected that the programme of industrial estates may even help in more equitable distribution of community’s wealth.

Theoretically, the role of industrial estates is appropriate one in a developing country like India where rural landscape dominates the economy. It is, therefore, basically important to be vigilant about the location of an industrial estate and the selection of industries for it.
However, many times these pre conditions remain to be confirmed. In the present setup of implementing machinery, the factor of politicization dominates the decision making about the location of industrial estates.

4.5 M.I.D.C’s Industrial Areas & Estates.

The introduction of MIDC’s industrial estates made a new phase in the industrial development of the Ratnagiri District. M.I.D.C has done a very good work in industrializing Ratnagiri District. Maharashtra Industrial Development Cooperation was established in Ratnagiri district in the year 1970. During the last four decades, the MIDC has developed 6 industrial areas in the Ratnagiri district. These areas include small, medium and large scale Industries. Maharashtra Industrial Development Cooperation, a statutory body, was set up with a view to promote and assist rapid and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries in the state of Maharashtra. It creates an infrastructural base for industrial growth by developing industrial areas coupled with suitable incentives for developing regions as to attract the industries to the industrial estates in the developing and under developed regions of the state and, thus achieve gradual decentralization of industries.

Water supply network is essential infrastructure to the industrial areas and estates. In order to provide water to the industrial units various water supply schemes are developed by the MIDC in the different MIDC’s industrial areas of the Ratnagiri district. Per day 24 million litters water supply scheme has already been commissioned. The present water consumption of the industrial area and other consumers is 7 MLD. Recently MIDC has increased the supply capacity of raw water from the river Kajali hence no water shortage is expected in the future.

The MIDC has also introduced a scheme to help technicians and the educated unemployed to start their own industry. Under this scheme built up sheds are allotted to technicians on time purchase basis. Up to
2010 the total numbers of sheds allotted by the MIDC in the industrial areas of the Ratnagiri district are shown in the following table.

**Table 4.1**

**Number of plots constructed and allotted by the MIDC in the industrial areas of Ratnagiri district**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the MIDC’s Area</th>
<th>Developed Plots</th>
<th>Allotted Plots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gane Khadpoli</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kherdi Chiplun</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lote Parshuram</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ratnagiri Mirjole, Zadgaon</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Deorukh (Mini Ind. Area) Sadavali</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dapoli (Valane) Mini Ind. Area</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source :- MIDC Office, Ratnagiri.

During the last two decades about seven areas of the Ratnagiri district have been taken up in hand by the MIDC for the development of industries. About six industrial areas have been functioning well while remaining one industrial area will be developed very soon.

The above statistics clearly show that MIDC industrial areas and estates have made considerable progress in the industrial development and they are playing a vital role in achieving their primary objective that is to establish industrial units away from the Greater Bombay especially in undeveloped areas like the Ratnagiri district. The establishment of MIDC industrial estates of Chiplun and Ratnagiri has proved to be head lamps for the creation of industrial environment in the Ratnagiri district which was in the last two decades far away from the industrial development in the state of Maharashtra.

Recently the cooperative industrial estate sponsored by the Directorate of Industries is accommodated in the MIDC’s industrial area
at Ganekhadpoli. This cooperative estate is benefited from the
development of infrastructure provided by the MIDC and, to that extent,
the development expenditure is saved.

4.6 Trend of Establishment of Industrial Estates

It is generally observed that the present industrial estates in the
Ratnagiri district are for bran achieving the objectives stated earlier. The
shortcomings are mainly due to the less attention paid to the selection of
sites and the types of industries. Quite a large number of estates do not
appear to be planned from the view point of availability of raw materials,
skilled workers, market, transport and other facilities.

MIDC’s main objective was to establish at least one industrial area
(estate) in each district of the State. Now it has given more attention to
establish industrial estate at tahsil level. For this purpose it provides all
the physical infrastructure to the needy small scale entrepreneurs. But, it
is to be mentioned here that the growth of industrial units and success of
industrial estates are primarily dependent upon the utility of resources of
that region. It is seen from the present distribution of industrial estates
and industrial areas in the Ratnagiri district that more attention is to
bepaid to the facility of transport and communication rather than
correlation between the industry and the available regional physical and
human resources while deciding the site and location of the industrial
estates and industrial areas.

At present some industrial areas and industrial estates have been
located at sites far away from the sources of raw materials required for
industries and also from market.

From the view point of transport facilities, Industrial estates can be
said to have very good location. It is generally seen that a large number of
the units in industrial estates and areas of the Ratnagiri district do not
utilize local raw materials in appreciable quantity and there are many
units that do not market their goods in the surrounding areas. This is a
more common phenomenon in the case of industrial estates and areas
which are located in the district. Consequently a few industrial estates
have not been able to exercise the desired influence on the neighboring
regions and almost have become isolated clusters of the small scale
industries.

Besides in most of the industrial estates and areas entrepreneurs
have not paid attention toward the selection of the right type of industries.
Inspite of the difficulties in getting controlled or impacted raw materials,
quite a large number of engineering and chemical industries are
dependent on such raw materials, have been established in the estates and
areas.

In brief, in the absence of same guiding principles and agencies
many of the industrial units of the industrial estates fail to provide the
requisite impetus to the regional economy.

4.7 Cooperative Industries

It is now 78 years since the cooperative movement was adopted in
India. Since the introduction of the planned economy, the cooperative
sector has come to play a positive role in the economic development of
the country. Now cooperative is recognized as an instrument in bringing
about socio-economic changes within democratic framework.

The importance of cooperative processing has been highlighted by
the planning commission as development of cooperative processing is
essential not only for increasing rural incomes and facilitating credit in
the production but also to building up cooperative rural economy. Where
cooperative processing units have been successfully established, they
have proved invaluable as instruments of development in several allied
fields.”
Next to agricultural credit cooperatives, an industrial cooperative is the largest single group in the cooperative movement of India. The agrarian economy is equally dependent on the industrial process for the balanced development of the state or region. The industrial cooperative is mainly suited to the condition of small artisans and small industries which requires limited investment.

4.8 Government plans and implementation

Government policy, plans and implementation can have an important effect on rate of growth and the geographical location of industries. The policy of the state Government in regard to the development of cottage and small scale industries has been liberal throughout the post second world war period and has found full support in the second five year plan. To implement this policy the Government has established a separate department known as the Department of Industries with a view to foster the growth of industries. The central Government as well as the state Government has created an institutional framework for the planned and smooth development of industries in different parts of the country. The state has reduced regional imbalance by promoting infrastructure, encouraging prospective entrepreneurs, providing finance and making available other timely assistance and incentives and help in the development of industrial activities.

In Maharashtra there was very high concentration of industries in the Greater Bombay keeping other parts industrially backward. The state Government became aware of this particularly after 1960. In order to solve this problem of regional imbalance the government has taken several important steps. The Government of Maharashtra announced the policy of dispersal of industries in 1962 and started its implementation very vigorously by setting up certain agencies like the MIDC, SICOM, MSFC, MSSIDC and regional development corporations. Besides,
Department of Geology was set up to hasten the work of systematic survey and exploration of mineral resources. The State Department of Industries prepared a list of possible industries which could be set up in the immediate future in different region.

The State will identify key thrust areas for according greater importance to sectors keeping in view their potential in contributing to the socio-economic development of the State. These sectors will be provided comprehensive support through specific policy initiatives. Following are the thrust areas, which would be offered priority status:

- Infrastructure - Power, Roads, Rail, Communication, Connectivity, Airports, Ports.
- Manufacturing - Agro - based Industries, Textiles, Auto & Auto components, Electronic products, Pharmaceuticals and Gems and Jewellery.
- Services - Sunrise Technology and Service Sectors including Information Technology, I.T. enabled services, Biotechnology, Nano technology, - Retail, Tourism and Entertainment

The State has entered into the next phase of economic reforms with emphasis on structural changes in addition to fiscal incentives for the promotion of industry and balanced regional growth. This has coincided with increasing global competition and rapid technological changes which pose new challenges for industry. The Industrial, Investment and Infrastructure Policy 2006 therefore aims at ensuring sustainable industrial growth through innovative initiatives for development of key potential sectors and further improving the conducive industrial climate in the State for providing the global competitive edge to industry in the state.

It is essential to take a brief account of the efforts taken by certain Government agencies for industrial development in Maharashtra.
i. Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC)

The Maharashtra State Finance Corporation which was reconstituted in 1962 mainly caters to the requirements of small and medium scale industries, for acquisition of fixed assets like land, buildings, machinery and equipment in Maharashtra and the union Territory of Goa. It grants financial assistance to public and private limited companies and cooperative societies upto Rs. 2.40 crore and to proprietary and to partnership firms upto Rs. 1.20 crore. In the specified 17 backward districts (including Ratnagiri district) in the state, the corporation operates the ‘Soft Loan scheme’ by availing refinance facilities at a concessional rate ranging between (13.50% and 18%) of interest from IDBI. The corporation also grants financial assistance for import of plant and machinery under the International Developments Association line of credit.

ii. State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. (SICOM)

The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. (SICOM) was set up by the State Government in 1966 with a view to promote industrial development in the under developed areas of the State. The corporation provides wide ranging facilities and concessions to the entrepreneurs intending to set up industrial units in the developing areas of the State. Some of these incentives are devised and implemented by SICOM while some others like the package scheme administered by it on behalf of the State Government on agency basis. It also disburses the central capital subsidy to the projects which are assisted by it and later gets it reimbursed from the Central Governments.

Besides, the corporations own schemes includes of project identification, project promotion, investments guidance, plant location, service and financial assistance by way of loan
SICOM has been a profit making organization and has played a prominent role in the Industrial Development in the State of Maharashtra. SICOM is the nodal agency for NRI investment and FDI in Maharashtra. SICOM is acting as an effective catalyst to encase the strengths of Maharashtra, such as industrial culture, comfortable power position, qualified human resources, excellent infrastructure, State Government's initiatives in attracting private investment in the infrastructure projects, good telecommunication network, five star category industrial parks with abundant water supply, excellent social infrastructure in the industrial locations, in attracting foreign investment as well as investment from the NRIs and Indian companies in Maharashtra.

SICOM’s business management officers provide guidance to entrepreneurs on the optimal location after taking into account their needs and the maximum availability of benefits. Sometimes entrepreneurs may need guidance in choosing right type of industry or projects. For this purpose SICOM has project Identification service. This division is managed by engineers from various disciplines who constantly identify new project possibilities.

In the past, term lending was the predominant activity for SICOM, with other services having a smaller share in terms of percentage of the total income. Over the last five years the product-mix has been diversified and SICOM now offers a range of services which include fund based as well as non-fund-based services. Fund based activities include providing financial assistance by way of long term loans, leasing, short and medium term loans, and bills discounting. The above activities are supplemented by fee based activities like corporate advisory services, mergers, amalgamations and restructuring. SICOM’s infrastructure advisory services include feasibility study, preparation of bid documents, loan syndication and assisting in identification of joint venture partners. Even
though SICOM has diversified its product range, industrial financing continues to be the focus area of operation for SICOM.

iii. Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC)

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) was established in 1962. The major activities of MSSIDC are the procurement and distribution of raw materials (Ferrous and non-ferrous metals, coke and coal and a few chemicals) to SSI units as per the recommendation of the Directorate of Industries. The corporation is also playing an important role in the marketing of products, sale of machinery on hire-purchase basis, provision of warehousing facilities for upcountry units etc. The state Government has directed that the units located in the developing and underdeveloped areas should be given a weightage in the distribution of raw materials. For this purpose corporation has established its own raw material depots at a few places in the states. Corporation is also helping in the distribution of raw materials and marketing of products of the small scale Industries through the agency of DIC’S of Ratnagiri.

During the last few years MSSIDC has done good works for the development of small scale units in the Ratnagiri district. MSSIDC is providing marketing & raw material supply assistance to Small Scale Industrial Units.

First time training program in coir processing was conducted at Guhagar, 25 Entrepreneurs formed a Co-operative Society and going to start a coir processing unit having investment about 42 lacks. The Green House program conducted at Dapoli. 22 participants by forming Co-Operative Society have taken initial effective steps to erect joint Green House.
iv. **Khadi and Village Industries Board**

To encourage khadi and village industries such as cereals, pulses, village leather, village pottery, brick manufacturing, dal processing, fiber, carpentry and blacksmith, lime industry, gobar gas in the district. Khadi and Village Industry Boards have been established by the government. This khadi and village Industries Boards give guidance and assistance to the rural people for setting up khadi and village Industries. Khadi and village industries come up have also prepared five year plan for the development of khadi and village Industries in the district. Gramodyog Vasahat is functioning at Chikali, Tal. Guhagar. Twenty two Plots were developed and allotted to the members, and 3 Units were functioning. Bamboo workers cluster is developed at Dapoli. Sales Tax benefits have been given to Mango, Cashewnut, Kath Processing Units registered with KVIB. (No. of Units – 211, Investment – Rs.250.42 lakh, Sanctioned Amount – Rs.221.89 lakh)

v. **District Industries Centres (DIC)**

One more attempt has been made by the Government for the development of small scale industries is DIC. District Industries centres (DIC) programme was launched by the Janata Government on 1st May 1978 to provide a local point for the promotion of small, tiny, village and cottage industries to provide all the services and support for the decentralized industries sectors under a single roof. The main thrust of this programme is on the development of such industrial units in rural areas and small towns of the country which would create larger employment opportunities in these areas. Such centres have already started functioning in the Ratnagiri district.

These DICs provide all the services and facilities to the entrepreneur at one place for setting up small and village industries. These centres also provide services and support required by small
entrepreneurs including identification of suitable scheme, preparation of
risibility report, arrangement for supply of Machinery and equipment,
provision of raw materials, credit facilities and input for marketing and
extension services. These DICs are also giving guidance to the Small entrep

erneur’s right from the selection of an item for manufacture, inputs
like credit, raw Materials, power, lands and building etc.

**Cluster approach for Development**

The State will adopt a new and innovative approach to cluster
development which will greatly improve manufacturing competitiveness.
This will be done through developing appropriate infrastructure based on
needs of specific industries, provision of optimum utilities and common
facilities, attracting the right kind of talent and segregating labour
intensive industries from highly automated units. The MIDC will give
special emphasis on cluster based development by reserving some areas
within its areas for specific industries and their ancillaries.

The MIDC will earmark a part of the land exclusively for SSI/MSI
units in and around big industrial projects. This will facilitate healthy and
positive linkage between small and big industrial projects helping
ancillarisation/graduation of the SSI units which will help in greater
development of the region. Clusters will be developed on the basis of
identified thrust areas and the available resources in the region.

**MANGO PROCESSING CLUSTER IN RATNAGIRI DISTRICT**

The Ministry of Small Scale Industries (SSI), Government of India
(GoI) has adopted the cluster approach as a key strategy for enhancing the
productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of small
enterprises (including small scale industries and small scale service and
business entities) and their collectives in the country. Among other
things, this approach also facilitates substantial economies of scale in
terms of deployment of available resources for effective implementation and more sustainable results in the medium to long term.

Government of India will be assisting in the form of Soft & Hard Intervention in the cluster development programme. The duly formed Special Purpose Vehicle will shoulder the responsibility of making necessary investment and implement the cluster in a time-bound manner.

Presently around 40 units working at small scale are located in Ratnagiri tahsil. Their present investment is around Rs.300.00 lakh and employment generation is around 1500 during peak season. After implementation of Cluster Programme, the number of industries in this field will increase considerably; say about 30 or more, with probable employment of 3000 persons. The present export of about Rs.400.00 lakh per year will increase to Rs.1000.00 to 1200.00 lakh per year. Thirty seven processors from Ratnagiri district and 4 mango growers have become member of the cluster project till now. SPV is trying hard to gather more members so as to take the benefit of the cluster project to all concerned.

Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra has undertaken a survey of all types of industries in the state to identify the potential cluster locations in the state. During the survey 20 clusters were identified by the state Government. Out of 20, MSMEDI decided to develop 03 clusters and remaining 17 clusters were accepted by Government of Maharashtra for development. Out of 20 recommended clusters, 19 clusters were approved by Government of India, one of which is Development of Mango Processing Cluster in Ratnagiri District.

Formation of a Special Purpose Vehicle for implementation of Mango Processing Cluster is in its final stage. Directors have been finalized & location is proposed at Village Nakhare, Tal. & Dist.
Ratnagiri. Suitable land has been identified & negotiations are on with the land owner.

MITCON, Pune has prepared Diagnostic Study Report of the cluster which is approved by Govt. of India with some changes. MITCON has also been awarded with the responsibility of preparing Draft Project Report.

The projected figures of Soft & Hard Intervention are Rs.10.00 lakh & Rs.856.50 lakh respectively. Soft Intervention includes expenditure on Awareness Lectures, Workshops, Visits & Study Tours, Market Study, Suppliers’ Meets etc. whereas expenditure on Hard Intervention includes setting up of Laboratory, Ripening Chamber & ASEPTIC Plant.

4.9 Scope for Small Scale Industries

1. Agro Based Industries
   Fruit Processing, Mango Chutney, Pickles, Mango Canning, Rice Mill, Cashew-Nuts, Scented Supari, Poultry Feed, Salted Mango, Chips, Broom Making

2. Mineral Based Industries
   Laterite Stone

3. Food & Allied Industries
   Farsan, Batata Wefers, Ice-cream, Masala, Bakery Products, Aerated Water, Coldrinks, Fish Processing

4. Hand Loom, Power Loom & Hosiery Products
   Readymade Garments

5. Paper Industry
   Plain Paper Boxes, File Covers
6. **Wood Based Industry**
   Wooden Electrical Fittings, Wooden Furniture/Doors/ Windows, Wooden Toys, Mango Boxes

7. **Rubber Industry**
   Tyre Remoulding & Retrading

8. **Plastic Industry**
   Optical Frames, Fish Nets, Plastic Chapples, Rain Coat Manufacturing, Plastic Sheets, Re-Processing of Plastic, House- hold articles

9. **Mechanical Industry**
   Tin Cans, Agricultural Appliances, Rolling Shutters, M.S. Fabrication

10. **Electrical & Electronics Products**
    Voltage Stabilizer, Electrical Light Fittings, Motor Rewinding

11. **Ceramic Products**
    Mosaic Tiles, Cement Blocks, R.C.C. Pipes, Cement Poles, Fiber Glass Products

12. **Chemical Products**
    Paint & Warnish, Zinc Oxid, Soap Manufacturing, Ink, Agarbatti, Dhoop, Phenyl, Dyes & Dye Intermediates, Bulk Drugs, Effluent Treatment Chemicals

13. **Information Technology Units**
    Data Processing, Computer Hardware Repairing, Soft Ware Development, Digital Photography, & Photo Processing, Cyber Café, Video Shooting & Video Conferencing, Cable Operating, Mobile Repairing

14. **Bio-Technological Units**
    Fertilizers, Tissue Culture, Prawns Farming
15. Others

Imitation Jewellery, Printing Press, Screen Printing, Dry Cleaning.

The present trend of distribution of industrial estates and industrial units is responsible for the failure of programmes to utilize the optimum regional, physical as well as human resources. Success of such a programme should be judged for, firstly to what extend industrial units of the industrial estates utilize the local resources and secondly whether industrial estates have achieved the objectives aimed at the time of establishment. From this viewpoint the programme of industrial estates and areas in the district has not achieved the desired results. In the programme of industrial estates attention should be paid to the establishment of small scale industries which can utilize local resources of the region and provide employment to a large number of local people.

It would be advisable in future that the MIDC should take into account the advantages of locality while selecting sites for industrial estates and areas. The existing estates and areas are situated far away from the sources of raw materials and markets. The State Government should extend financial assistance to these industrial estates and areas for the purchase of vehicles for transport of men and materials, so as to enable them to overcome barrier of remote locality of the present industrial estates and areas.

Government and the entrepreneurs should decide site and location of industrial estates and of industrial units in them respectively after careful surveys of mentioned vital factors like nearness to market, resources of raw material, supply of power, availability of local entrepreneurs, skilled workers, water supply, communication & transport facilities, demand of local market, government’s plan about the regional development, local commercial and technical talents, through studies of
advantages and disadvantages of particular locality as well as potentiality of industrial development of the district.

All the above mentioned locational factors should be considered while selecting a site for the location of industrial estate. Otherwise, industrial estate would remain only cluster of industrial sheds accommodating a few industries leading a head to mouth neither influencing nor being influenced by the surrounding districts and their economics.

4.10 Summary

Ratnagiri district have been made several efforts for industrial development by the Government, cooperative societies and individual entrepreneurs. There has been difference between paper plans and their implementation. Most of the resources of the Ratnagiri district are still unused. Different government agencies and industrial estates indicate very sound potential in the study region. So in many cases, local resources utilization and generation of job opportunity are missed. In spite of these efforts excluding Ratnagiri, Chiplun and Khed tahsils remaining tahsils are industrially backward because of the several reasons.

As a result of these efforts in recent years there has been expansion of industrial activity in the study region. This increase also marked a change in the industrial pattern of the study region with an addition of certain units producing heavy industrial products like cement, engineering, chemicals, food products etc.
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