Chapter VIII

Conclusion

Findings

Suggestions
Kanpur Dehat with 33 lakhs population is situated in the middle river is agriculturally dominated district. It is a backward district of the state. There are only 3 developed blocks where industrial areas & estates are available. These are Jaunpur, Sarvankhera & Rania in Akbarpur Tehsil. Besides above, some industrial development has also taken place in Bhognipur & Amraudha. Rest all the blocks come under zero industry category. The question is not merely development of the rural area but of the rural community to dispel ignorance and poverty & assist the process of creating self-reliant & self sustaining modern little community.

Although there is an abundance of water resources and good agricultural lands in Kanpur dehat, other natural endowment of the district by way of industrial raw materials, minerals etc are inadequate to support large scale industry.

The district Kanpur dehat suffers from essential infrastructure series like roads, power, telecommunication, security, water supply sewerage, drainage.

The ills of electricity sector are well known. The primary problem forced by the district is the shortage of electricity which results in decrease in production thereby leading to increase in cost of product. It negatively affects the development of the industries. However considering the large shortage of electricity, it is not quite possible for the industries to mobilize their resources and sustain their existence in the competitive market.

Against this background the constant efforts should be made by the state government to promote the development of the power sector by ensuring generation & supply and provide for reliable & high quality service to the industrial consumers.

The need for immediate improvement in performance criterion measure to increase generation capacity, promotion of mega projects, among many others be identified. The efforts should be made to achieve higher customer satisfaction through reduction of power deficit, attainment of
higher quality & efficiency in electricity services through increase competition & private participation.

It is recognized that within the power sector, resources have not be allocated optimally. In particular the transmission distribution system has been neglected. The important lesson to be learnt from this experience is to recognize the need for striking the right balance between investment in generation on the one hand, transmission & distribution on the other.

Piles of garbage and fouling of air and water resources are one of the most common sights in Kanpur Dehat. These are in fact, one of the consequence of the urbanization, coupled with increased industrialization that Kanpur dehat is witnessing. It goes beyond doubt that environment determination is a natural outcome of population growth, increase in agricultural practices, industrialization & mechanization. Though the industry contributes significantly to the national endeavor towards self reliance, all the subsequent activities have a degrading effect on planetary resources. Environmental problems are gaining significance because of lack of infrastructure. It would be presumptions to state that no work is being done to alleviate the problem of industrial discharge. The government should constitute a committee to review the functioning of the units discharging waste & to ascertain if they had installed effluent treatment plants (ETPs) to treat polluted water. The courts should force the shutdown or relocation of non complying industries.

We have also realized that merely installing the ETP is not enough to improve the quality of waste water discharge if the industries are not willing to operate these facilities to save on the operational cost for running the ETPs. Considering the limited resources of small scale units, these units cannot be expected to undertake required pollution allotment measures. It is not economic for these units to install individual ETPS & treat their waste individually. To tackle the present problem of reducing pollution load being discharged to water bodies by industries, we propose the concept of centralized waste treatment facility (CWTF) especially for smaller units.
Industrialization of the country has induced a traffic growth on many sections of highways and this growth trend is expected to continue. While the traffic on highways has been growing at a rapid force. It has not been possible for the government to provide matching funds due to competing demand from other priority sectors similar is the case in Kanpur dehat. There is number of deficiencies in the network. The highway is in need of capacity augmentation by way of widening grade separation construction of by passes bridges & expressways. The traffic movement on the highway is also hindered due to a large number of Rail-Road crossings where road traffic has to per force stop due to the fragment closures. This calls for urgent remedial measures to motivate the inflow of resources for the development, maintenance & management of the highway to improve their efficiency, productivity & quality of service to bring in competitiveness in providing highway services to load users.

The telecommunication sector in India has seen a rapid transformation over the past decade. The essential service like telecommunication must also be given due importance in Kanpur Dehat. Telephone connections must be provided to all working units. Fresh demands for telephone connection must be attended promptly. The district must be connected to the national telecom network on optical fiber cable & digital microwave system.

Kanpur dehat must also have efficient & speedy delivery of mail. The needs of the district are anticipated in the belief that infrastructure must precede development. Thus schools, colleges, training center hospitals, fire stations, post offices, law & order maintenance facilities & other civic amenities must be provided.

We know that improvement in human capital such as better education & health care are important contribution to infrastructure creation.

Therefore, sufficient number of degree colleges, higher secondary schools & primary school must be functioned.

General & special hospital facilities must be provided at the district level. At least one Employee State Insurance Corporation Hospital must be
functional. Nursing homes & dispensaries must be functional in almost every section. Although the district has police chowkis & thanes but the law & order situations are not well maintained therefore, strict vigilance must prevail to maintain law & order. Well equipped force & security infrastructure be provided, adequate number of police thanas, chowkis, check posts & mobile police contingents should be proposed in strategic location for ensuring a law & order atmosphere conducive to industrial growth. Fire station should be constructed & be operated.

Building a world class infrastructure in the district also requires that federal state political, institutional & policy diversity be addressed. Hence, again, there is a need for clarity of purpose & political leadership willing to spend its political capital when a nation decides to win a war, unity of purpose is essential and all efforts are bent to achieving that objective. Infrastructure needs a similar commitment.

Let us therefore ask, if there is unity of purpose, what are the steps that will work?

First, differentiation amongst different elements of infrastructure, prioritizing those projects that have the most far reaching fall out for the economy.

Second, sorting out those elements of infrastructure that can be developed immediately & primarily by private capital.

Third, those areas that require a major change in public attitudes must be approached head on by political leaders.

Industrialization in recent years has looked like a pipe dream for the powers that be. The state government organizations like UPSIDC, UPFC, UPSIC, UPKVIB efforts are to make the state industrially viable to provide all the services & support to industries at the district level.

UPSIDC highest priority is being accorded to the vital sector of infrastructure, which is, extremely important for industrialization. Although UPSIDC upgraded the infrastructure profile of the district and undertaken many projects to accelerate industrial growth. But still UPSIDC has to go a
long way and ensure that the following needs of the industry get priority—power, infrastructure, security.

The Corporation must seek to undertake infrastructure development projects in assisted sector. Identity the areas of infrastructure development where it would welcome participation of private sector. Provide telecom & add on services to industrial areas. Generation distribution of power in selected industrial areas. Promotion of common efferent treatment plants in selected industrial areas.

UPFC provides medium & long term financial assistance to the private corporate sector for new projects, as well as the expansion & modernization of on going operations but UPFC lacks on certain aspects in its operational activities. To improve the operational activities performance of the corporation certain steps must be initiated.

The corporation has been extending term loan for fixed asset to small scale entrepreneurs while working capital is provided by banks. The lack of coordination between the two has been one of the reasons for the sickness in SSI sector. Several steps must be taken in this direction to bring about the coordination between the two.

Recently the banks have been granted the permission so as to provide the units with term loan along with the working capital. The banks provide the term loan at the lower rate & interest in comparison to UPFC. This has call for completion between the two and decrease in utility of UPFC. Therefore efforts should be made by the government to lower the rate of interest of lending by the UPFC.

UPFC must make efforts to computerize the system & modernize its operations to facilitate the entire in house working & entrepreneurs to operate their accounts on internet.

UPSIC assist old & new entrepreneurs in the small scale sector by financial institutions or infra structural development corporation. The SSI contributes towards the growth of the Indian economy substantially & the aim of UPSIC is to promote these SSI, but it was in 1991 that the new
government initiated a fresh wave of reforms & the Indian economy was liberalized and the UPSIC had to face stiff competition.

UPSIC to ensure easy availability of the raw material like iron & steel items, brass scrap, marble stones etc purchased & stocked these items in its various depots. But over the time the manufacturers of these items had their own offices & depots spread over various cities across the states which lead to decline of prices of these items thereby reducing the utility of the corporation.

UPSIC under its hire purchase scheme provide for setting up of new enterprise or expansion & diversification of the existing one but many such units accounts receivable remained uncollected & the corporation was incurred with the heavy bad debts. To cope with this problem the corporation should ensure some form of debt recovery plan.

The utility of the UPSIC over the years has declined which calls for the diversification of the activities of the UPSIC so as to sustain its existence and sticks to its objective of promotion & development of small scale industries.

UPKVIB is entrusted with the responsibility of planning, promoting organizing & implementing programmes for the development of Khadi & other village industries in rural areas. But little has been done by the organization in Kanpur dehat. Therefore UPKVIB must be direct its efforts to promote Khadi & village industries in Kanpur dehat.

Kanpur dehat has very few Khadi village industries. UPKVIB must undertake measures to generate productive employment in the district in agriculture supplemented & complemented to some extent by horticulture, poultry, pisciculture & dairying & livestock breeding.

What is called for, in fact making these government agencies more responsive to the needs of the industry. These organizations must work on continues improvement projects & have good progress towards implementing them. Though these organizations have work to boost industries in U.P but there remain areas ranging from infrastructure & rural
development to liberalization and privatization- than need further reforms from the government & action in partnership with the private sector.

This study shows that these state government agencies provide an impetus to the industrial development in the state. Therefore, the government must take number of initiatives to help this organization to grow & provide for industrial advancement in the state.

To sum up, the government is facing with the daunting task of enhancing the State's economic growth levels, which would necessitate dramatic improvements in its policy framework, more accountable & effective public institutions & the financial muscle to invest in essential infrastructure & human resource development.

With these objectives in mind, the state needs to reflect the new set of priorities. A comprehensive & composite plan needs to be made that addresses economic issues with the active participation of all the stakeholders.