CHAPTER – VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

“For too many people in the world today open-newsroom as a threat, increasing poverty and unemployment resulting from globalization has devastated the population of the third world.”

Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan

6.1 Introduction:

The study is highlighted on ‘liberalization, privatization and globalization and its impact on industrial development of Maharashtra state from 2004 to 2013’.

It also deals with the impact of liberalization globalization, privatization and development of industries as well as socio-economic development of employees. This chapter deals with presentation of the study, major conclusions drawn by the researcher and important suggestions made by the researcher with implications of the study.

Impact of liberalization, privatization and globalization on industries of Maharashtra state was prime research study. Development is depending on proper implementation of act, rules and regulation etc. lot of policies, rules and regulation, therefore various strategies. Some industries are becoming sick, some industries are becoming strong, some industries are becoming closed and some industries are converting from one scale to another scale. Therefore, employees and their socio-economic development were affecting before and after 1991. All these are happening till date. There are no any sufficient evidences that prove it is happening due to LPG or government conservative policies. After starting LPG
policy of 1991, it did not give remarkable performance. No any evidences availed about LPG. So, the law of nature is says that, ‘natural growth is depended on Nature’. Conservative policies towards industries are supplementary helps. Indigenous people and its socio-economic development and as well as development of country were given priority by the Indian government policies. The policy of LPG is not giving scope to domestic industries. It reduces the marketing share of domestic companies in self-country and gives lot of opportunities to huge multinational companies. Liberalization privatization and globalization has brought the entry of large multinational and transnational corporations, foreign investment in this sector. This resulted in competition, technological upgradation and market expansion. In the face of the competition, domestic Industries are gradually losing market share and thus selling their business to the new contestant MNCs, there will be burden of multinational companies on Indian industries due to LPG.

6.2 Summary of the study:

The first chapter deals with the various concepts of liberalization, privatization and its status in Indian economy. The aim and objectives are discussed in the chapter. Liberalization, privatization and globalization are having positive and negative approaches that are deeply studied. Industrial policy of government, public sector policy of 1956, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP ACT) etc. are explained elaborately. Stages of industries in India and its status have been put, all aspect of liberalization privatization and globalization are studied. It also focused on the objectives of the study, hypothesis tested, research methodology used, sampling design, tools and techniques, scope and limitation of the study and overall presentation of the study.

The second chapter is relating to review of literature. The review has been taken for books, journals, research papers, report or statement published by the government. Review of literature has given proper guideline to the research. Due
to this, research got proper direction and outline. It was not possible to give justice to the research study in the absence of review of literature.

The third chapter is the subject matter of the profile of industries in Maharashtra state. It gives the details about Geographical Area of The Maharashtra State, GDP of Maharashtra State, Population of Maharashtra as per 2011 census; Private Enterprises of Social Groups based on caste category, Industrial zones, and Industrial background Of Maharashtra State, Industry Segments, Overall industrial progress and development etc. Progress of Maharashtra state has elaborated with the help of number of industries, number of employees and industrial investment. The chapter has provided over all status and direction of industrial regions and cleared that lot of imbalances are getting in terms of investment, number of industries and number of employees. There is not proper share in industrial sector of social group of people i. e. SC, ST, and OBC.

Fourth chapter highlighted on the emerging trends in liberalization, privatization, globalization and its impact on industries in Maharashtra. This research study thoroughly explored that globalization in India is not recent economic phenomenon as it is usually considered; rather it is an ancient one in respect of free trade and free movement of goods and wealth among nations. International status, direction and destination of India as well as Maharashtra state is not sufficient strong in terms of trade, foreign currency, export import, GDP external debts etc. some countries are getting loss due to the policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization. The chapter tried to make proper destination of India and Maharashtra state at global level.

Fifth chapter focused on data collection and its critical analysis. Primary and secondary data were used. Primary data was collected with the help of questionnaire, for this, table are created and analyzed in short. In term of secondary data, books, journal, article, government report etc. were used and
analyzed. All data were used for the research purpose. The main objectives of
the research study have been given importance by the fifth chapter. Primary
date with questionnaires proved helpful to get proper result. Industries and its
employees were main focus. Therefore report of MIDC, report of directorate
of industry, report of ministry of industries etc. all has given setup according
to predetermine objectives.

Last sixth chapter focused the overall summery, major conclusions,
general observation, suggestions and important implications. Last chapter was
depending on primary and secondary data. That is why the chapter got help to
make summary, conclusion, suggestion and implication.

### 6.3 Major conclusions:

Following are the major conclusions drawn by the researches.

1. G. D. P. of Maharashtra was 166,310 Crore in 1980. In 1990 the GDP was
   %. In 2000 the GDP decreased by -24.03%, in 2005 the GDP increased by 30.81%. in the year 2011 the GDP decreased by 20.65 %. The rate of GDP
   from 1980 to 2011 is not remarkable. (Refer table No. 3.1)

2. MSM Enterprises of social groups based on cast category is not equal.
   Social group of ST is in worthless position compare to SC and OBC. In
terms of ownership of micro, small, medium and large industries are
unequal. ST and SC is not having sufficient number of micro, small and
medium industries. But more than 60% MSM industries are taken by other
category (upper class). (Refer table No. 3.6)

3. Category wise number of Employers is not equal: 100% large scale
   industries are belonging to employers, which did not come under the
category of SC, ST and OBC, Up to 2013. There is no single unit of large
scale industries belong to category of SC, ST and OBC category. (Refer table No. 3.7)

4. From 2006 to 07 to 2013-14, there were 1,86,509 number of micro, small and medium industries in Maharashtra state. 2006 - 07 year is made a base year. 5.49% Micro small medium industries were in exist in 2007 to 08. Next year in 2008 to 2009, there were 6.26% micro small industries. Percentage is increased only by 1% each year up to 2012-2013. But in 2013-14, the percentage rate of micro, small and medium industries increased by 2%. Numbers of micro small and medium industries are compared with industrial region. In terms of employment, Puna industrial region is largest region among the all industrial region. It is having 41.14% industries and other side, Amravati industrial region is having very small number of micro small and medium industries i.e. 4-09%. Kokan region has 20.88% MSM industries; Nasik region has 11.76% MSM industries. Nagpur and Aurangabad region are having 9.55% are 6.55% micro small medium industries respectively. (Refer table No. 3.28)

5. There is lot of disparity in terms of investment. Kokan industrial region has been given more priority. 43.44 % investment has been made in Kokan region. Amravati industrial region has been kept back foot in investment. Only 2.56% investment has been made in this region. Pune industrial region has good percentage of investment. 6.88% and 8.52% investment has been done in Nagpur and Aurangabad region respectively. Nasik region is having 11.66% investment. (Refer table No. 3.29)

6. Here comparative study has been made. Amravati region is having very small number of employees compare to other industrial region. It is having only 3.60% number of employees. Pune industrial region provide 35% employment. Kokan industrial region has created 32.16% employment. Nagpur region created 12.32% employment. Nasik and Aurangabad region have created 10.88% and 6.04% employment respectively during the
period responding. It shows unequal portion of number of employees. Aurangabad and Amravati region has given poor performance in terms of employment. It doesn’t denote suitable progress of Maharashtra state. (Refer table No. 3.30)

7. Liberalization privatization and globalization policy do not increase share of export at global level. 4.5% export share was being done in year 1938. After independence, percentage of export of India at the global level was reduced and come down up to 2.2% in 1950. From the year 1950, the percentage of export of India was reducing year by year. 0.1% share in world export was done. After adopted policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization 0.05% share in export was made in 1991. Next year 1992, 0.42% share in world export was made. 0.13% in the year 1994, and 0.05% share was made in the year 2008-09. (Refer table No. 4.1)

8. There is lot of differences between export and import that too negative: Year wise export and import business is not in good position. Every year negative balances are coming. In the year 2001-02, there were 44,703 American dollar export and 56,227 American dollar. Import business was more than export business i. e. 11524 American dollars. Negative balances are continuously occurring year by year. There are no any positive balances during the period. in 2009-10, negative balance was 1,96,905 American dollar. The performance of export and import business is not in good position. Import business should decrease that shows the strong position of India. But here is not reduction in import. (Refer table No. 4.2)

9. Amount of deficit has been increased in large scale after 1991. Export business was 28 Billion dollar and import 19 Billion dollar. Deficit in same year 1991 was 09 Billion dollar. After one decade in 2011, there was 381 Billion dollar and 250 Billion dollar import export business respectively, and deficit has been increased up to 131Billion dollar. Deficit was
increased fifteen times during the period in the era of liberalization, privatization and globalization. (Refer table No. 4.3)

10. Continuously devaluation of Indian rupees is becoming. The policy of 1991 of LPG does not give good performance in terms of comparison with dollar. From 1947 to 2013 it is very long period. From 1947 to 1990 it has 43 years periods. During this period, seven times devaluation of Indian rupees was made. From 1991 to 2013 it has 43 years periods, and in this duration the Indian rupees has been devalued 19 times. ₹ 1 equal to $1 was made in 1947. ₹ 17 equal to $1 was made in 1990 and ₹ 63 equal to $1 was made in 2013. It means Indian rupees are not in strong position in the world of liberalization, privatization and globalization. (Refer table No. 4.4)

11. Yearly GDP arte of Maharashtra is not progressive. In case of comparatively study, India and Maharashtra are not having so much difference in terms of growth rate. In terms of gross domestic product of Maharashtra state, is not having good performance in age of global world. (Refer table No. 4.9)

12. All social groups of people do not get equal per head income. Average ₹ 113 is earned by one person of India per day. Indian society has been divided caste and sub caste. Very few upper class people have lot of resources to earn money. But large scale of majority of people does not have sufficient sources to earn money. So it is difficult to find out that, how much income of casts and sub castes will be in ₹ 113. (Refer table No. 4.12)

13. Two hundred and eighty numbers of families are taken from employees of industries. In Maharashtra state, from selected 280 families, there are 179(64%) employees live in nuclear families and 101(36%) numbers of employees live in joint families. Therefore, 178 (64%) employees have
below two children and 102 (36%) employees have more than two children. (Refer table No. 5.2)

14. Large number of employees of industries gets little salary. Ninety three number of employees that get below ₹ 5,000 per month salary, second group of employees are of 105 number of employees that get more than ₹ 5,001 per month salary and below ₹ 10,000 per month salary, third group of employees are of 73 number of employees that get more than ₹ 10,000 per month salary and get less than ₹ 50,000, and fourth of employees are of 09 number of employees that get more than ₹ 50,000 per month salary. 193 employees out of 280 employees are not permanent and only 82 employees have got permanent job. (Refer table No. 5.3)

15. Facilities are not provided: 90% employees cannot give computer facilities to their children, 87% employees cannot provide private tuition classes to their children and there are not residential facilities to any employees. In respect of private classes, 13% employees provide private classes to their children and 87% employees did not provide private class to their children. In terms of residential facility, there is no any employers provide residential facility to their employees (Refer table No. 5.4)

16. More than 50 percent employees of industries live in rental house of rupees 4000 per month: 59% employees do not have self-house, they are living in rental houses. 41% employees have their own house. 86% employees live with their family in house which built up area is from 400 to 600 sq. ft. And 14% employees live in more than 600 to 1000 sq. ft. area of house. They gave rent of rupees 4,000 per month. In terms of toilet facility, 69% employees have toilet facility and 87 employees do not have toilet facility.(Refer table No. 5.5)

17. An employee not able to save money: An employee of industry lives their life with insufficient salary. This employee lives in let out house of ₹ 4,000
monthly. He can’t save amount monthly vice versa he gets loss in per month. So he prefers to live job. (Refer table No. 5.6)

18. An employee of industry lives their own house. His monthly income and expenditure is little bit sufficient. His yearly saving is 34,596 (2883X12). To live with little amount, is acrobatic activity which is done by the employee. Industry does not provide salary for leave period, due to this monthly payment is reduced. All these are happening in large scale in the era of liberalization, privatization and globalization. (Refer table No. 5.7)

19. The employees’ participation in Union is not remarkable: In term of small industries, 20% employees have attached to organization and 34% employees have not attached to any organization. In medium industries, there are 14% employees who are attached with union and 21% employees did not concern with any union. 10% employees of large industries are members of union and 5% employees of large industries are not concerned with any union of employee.(Refer table No. 5.8)

20. Employers are not in fever to union: employers give 0% motivation to make a union of employees. 54% leaders made member of union. 20% employees made member themselves. And 25% employees are aloof from any organization.(Refer table No. 5.9)

21. Life security scheme is not available to all employees: Provident fund and pension scheme are not for all employees. These facilities are only permanent employees, but it is not being given to all permanent employees. 97% employees remote from these schemes. Pension scheme are totally discarded from industries. (Refer table No. 5.11)

22. Employers do not give payment in leave period: All employees get casual and medical leaves but they do not get payment in the period of leave. It means all sample employees do not get motivation, safety by industries in the process of globalization. (Refer table No. 5013)
23. All machineries are not being used by SML Units: Six industrial zones are in Maharashtra state. 90% units are established before 1991 and 10% industries are established after 1991. All these SML units are not using there all machineries. The percentages of using machineries are 55% to 78%. It means 22% to 45% machineries are closed. It is symptoms of sickness. (Refer table no. 5.14)

24. Some problems are being faced by industries: 77% industries are not facing problem of transportation. 23% industries are facing problem of transportation. 39% industries are having a problem of finance, and 61% industries are not having financial problems. 51% industries facing problems of marketing, and 49% industries do not face marketing problems. In terms of the effect of liberalization, privatization and globalization, there are only 23 industries which have positive attitude toward liberalization, privatization and globalization and 127 industries are having negative attitude toward liberalization, privatization and globalization. (Refer table No. 5.15)

25. Import export business of industrial units not remarkable: Overall total no. of 150 units which have been selected, from that, 7% units make import and 10% units make export business. 10% industries are involved in export and import business. 67% industrial units are not fully involved in import and export business. (Refer table No. 5.16)

26. All approved units are not run: Total Mega and large industrial Approved projects are 18,880 and 438 respectively. Its employment capacity was 33, 55,956 and 3, 77,000 respectively. But out of their projects only 124 Mega and 8453 large industries started production. Remaining projects could not be run. Due to these, total employments were not given.(Refer table No. 5.18)

27. MSME could not provide all employments: MSME approved project of Maharashtra is 2, 71,784 and its employments capacity was 27,70,660. But
they could started only 2,16,476 projects in Maharashtra upto 2013. Some project could not run. Due to this total employment was not given. Some of MSMEs are not running smoothly. (Refer table No. 5.19)

28. Large industries are having good position in the era of Liberalization privatization and globalization. 80% large industries are in strong and 20% industries are locked. due to locked units, large number of employees are given up their jobs. (Refer table No. 6.27)

29. Lot of workers has become jobless from 2004 to 2013: Small, Medium & Large Scale Industries are Closed Down and Workers are affected in Maharashtra state during the ten year period from 2004 to 2013. 64,625 number of small scale industries are closed down and 3,12,405 workers are given up their jobs during the period of 10 years. In the same period, 4,328 medium and large industries are closed down and 4,91,532 number of workers are affected. No. of closed industries and no. of affected employees of small medium and large units have increased year by year in the era of globalization privatization and liberalization. (Refer table No. 5.35)

30. The numbers of sick industries in small industries is very serious: It clearly shows that industrial sick of SSI units are worse, accounting for an average of 98 % small scale industries are in the total sickness. (Refer table No. 5.36)

31. There are variation between GDP and monthly per capita income of region: GDP rate of Aurangabad is 7.9 % and it’s per month income is Rs. 5547. GDP rate of Nasik is 12.3% and it’s per month income is Rs. 6,695. GDP rate of Kokan is 13.8% and it’s per month income is Rs. 12,840. GDP Rate of Pune is 10.9% and it’s per capita income is Rs. 9,228. The GDP Rate of Amravati is 16.8% and it’s per capita income is Rs. 5,570. The GDP rate of Nagpur is 14.7% and it’s per capita income is Rs. 7,354. (refer table No. 5.38)
6.4 General Observations:

1. The policy of Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization is introduced by WTO. The policies are mandatory and compulsory to country member of WTO. India is one of member of WTO. International transection is being done rapidly with help of Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization. India and it’s all states has come under the impression of WTO.

2. International trades were going on through British India before independence. There was all control of British India and no any scope to Indian people. After independence, India made first industrial policy in 1947 which called Industrial Policy Resolution 1947. Then after so many policies were adopted in overall India.

3. Liberalization privatization and globalization has both factors positive and negative. Domestic industries were very far from this LPG at the time of implementing it in 1991. Some awareness has come about the strategy of LPG.

4. Liberalization, privatization and globalization and its impact on industries of Maharashtra state do not have remarkable point. The policy of LPG limited the public sector industries and promoted the privatized sector. Socio economic development of employees or human being of Maharashtra state does not get to see along with LPG. Objectives of WTO are not being achieved.

5. Gross domestic product of Maharashtra state increased and decreased in the period of 1980 to 20011. In term of percentage of GDP, it becomes clear that GDP increased in the year 1995 by 2.65 %. In 2000 the GDP decreased by -
24.03%, in 2005 the GDP increased by 30.81%. in the year 2011 the GDP decreased by 20.65%. The rate of GDP from 1980 to 2011 is not remarkable.

6. There are not getting documentary evidences for finding impact of LPG on industries. Respondent gave their opinion with the help of questionnaires. 85% respondents has given negative remark and 15% respondents have given positive remark. It means there are not good effect of liberalization privatization and globalization.

7. Large, medium and small industries created lot of employment. Employment is a major problem of Maharashtra state. These industries provided employment and gave some rehabilitation to the state. But it cannot say that, it is happened due to policy of LPG. MSME no. of industries has been increased from 1991 to 2013 December. But here do not see result of LPG policy because policy of LPG creates lot of opportunities to multinational companies. All these credit should be given to Indian law, Acts, rule and regulation, government policies towards industries which are not affected by WTOs rules and regulation.

8. Small units do not have bright future in liberalization privatization and globalization. They are facing their problem since independence. Small scale industries from the year of 1991 which is base year of policy of liberalization privatization and globalization could not be decreased number of sick industries in Maharashtra state. There is no positive result. More than 95% small scale industries have become sick units in per year. We do not feel any bright scope to small scale industries in the era of liberalization, privatization and globalization. The sector-wise incidence of sickness in small scale sector has been rising more rapidly as compared to other two sectors, namely medium and large scale.

9. Sickness of industries are not only come from after establishment of industries but sickness is hidden in poor planning of project, sickness can be hidden in inception of industries, sickness can be created by internal factor,
sickness can be made by external factor. Mostly internal factors are main causes behind the sickness of small scale industries, and most of employers of small scale industries accepted the cause of sickness.

10. There is not any development position or progress reports which present the good statistical figure with the help of LPG policy. There is not also strong evidence of sickness relating to LPG, due to which we can say that it developed or not developed by the policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization. The recent dimensions of industrial sickness especially during 1991 to 2004 in Maharashtra state reveal that there has been a significant increasing trend in the number of sick units and financial involvement as outstanding; but the number of sick industrial units has increased year by year.

11. The GDP rate has been shown high in some industrial zones and in the same zones, per capita income of employees has been shown less. There are lot of disparities among industrial sectors in terms of GDP, Per capita income, area of industrial sector, population of zones, geographical area, literacy rate etc. all these are remaining unequal and it is growing up after adopted liberalization privatization and globalization policy towards industries.

12. There is no option to sick units for come out from sick. Therefore Socio economic statuses of employees in industries are not being maintained in the LPG era. Large industries are trying to take benefit of LPG. Domestic industries are facing competition of marketing. Maharashtra state has lot of small industries. It is becoming transfer into sick units. Due to which there will be increased lot of imbalances in industrial region and also socio economic status in the era of LPG.

13. Indian government policies, Acts, law, rule and regulations are best for sustainable development: Act of government of India such as company act, partnership act, consumer act etc. are implemented to socio economic development. Equality before law is principle. Development of standard of living of people and some development of states are increasing with the help
of law and act which was implemented before 1991. More than 20 years has passed, till date not specific development has occurred in the state of Maharashtra with the help of Policy of legalization, privatization and globalization.

14. Policy is becoming harmful: Globalization is beneficial not harmful but Indian Industrial policy and its system has been controlled by industrialist. They have become strong against in Indian politics. All economic decisions are being taken in fever of industrialist. So the policy of LPG is becoming harmful.

15. Policy of globalization, privatization and liberalization is going on till date. That too some industries are becoming Sick units in the era of LPG. It gives information of not sustainable development in Maharashtra state.

16. Varna system is becoming strong: Shudras (SC-ST-OBC) had not rights to take education, to give education, to not make trading, to collect wealth, etc. They cannot be an industrialist before independence. Lot of rights has been given to these people by Indian constitution but all these rights are being sacked from these SC, ST, and OBC people. So these policies are making strong to only upper class of India.

17. Sabotage of government of India’s rules and regulation, Acts etc.: New economic policy of 1991 has its own rule and regulation, Acts and objectives. World trade organization and international monetary fund promoted this policy. So it should adopted as it is, is a mandatory to member. It disturbs domestic laws, Acts, policies and rule and regulation.
6.5 Suggestions:

1. **Government should take over Medium and large scale Industries:** Medium industries and large scale industries and its functioning should be under the control of government in the view of society’ development. Assets and liabilities of micro and small industries grow up as well as it’s physically and profitability become vast, then all criteria to become Medium size industries is fulfilled by the micro and small industries. such as industries should come under the government.

2. **To establish separate ministry for SC, ST and OBC:** table number 3.6 and 3.7(conclusion no. 2 and 3) shows MSM enterprises of social groups based on caste category is not equal and there is zero percent share of the people of SC, ST and OBC in large scale industries. The population of this social group of people is 85% and all these are endogenous people of India. So, by establishing separate ministry we can make justice with them.

3. **To remove industrial regional imbalances:** table number 3.28 shows lot of imbalances of micro, small and medium industries in terms of number of industries. Permission of establish of industries should be controlled by the ministry of SC ST and OBC, therefore basic facilities should be provided to entrepreneur to establish industries in backward areas.

4. **To be certain level of liberalization, privatization and globalization:** conclusion of table number 4.1 has shown that 33% shares of export at global level were being made by India before east India company. 0.05% export share was made by the India in 2008-09. Export share was decreasing continuously. It is all due to new economic LPG policy. So it
should be limited up to certain level of economy. The policy of liberalization privatization and globalization in 1991 is working efficiently at present. Lot of government sectors are being converted into privatize sector. Lot of large industries and medium industries are taking lot of benefit. All these benefit are being taken by employers itself alone, all income goes in hands of employers. It is centralize of assets of the country. So certain level of privatization should be adopted and implemented by the government for better development. Small industries and rural industries are privatized industries; it is good for the society.

5. **To implement constitution of India as it is:** table no. 4.3 and 4.4 (conclusion no. 9 and 10) has explained that there are lot of deficit between export and import and lot of devaluation of Indian rupees respectively. It does not provide sustainable development. Due to this Constitution of India are having directive principles for sustainable development of economy. The socialism principle is given into preamble of constitution of India. It can be implemented for better development of society. The principle of privatization is in favor of capitalist class. Very small group of people are getting lot of benefit through privatization. It is becoming centralization of assets of country. That is why, to be 100% implementation of constitution of India is a way of decentralization of assets of the country.

6. **To Increase public sector:** table number 4.12 cleared the average per day; per head income is Rs. 113. There is no sufficient salary and facilities to employees 87% employees cannot give private classes to their children according to table no. 5.3 and 5.4. There can be specific reason of privatization behind all these. So the public sector which is reliable sector. It is depend on government. Public sector has faith of people, people gets benefit from all policies of this sector. Here money transfers from public to public. There is no such type of money transfer in private sector. In private
sector very small group of people earn lot of income alone. There should not 100% privatization in large and medium industries. 70% share of government and 30 share of capital class should be there. Otherwise 100% share of government to be there is not bad.

7. **To upgrade technology and improve the quality of products:** 90% small, medium and large scale industries were formed before new economic policy of 1991, and 10% industries were formed after 1991 according table number 5.14. The small scale industries, medium scale industries and large scale industries of Maharashtra state will have to increase their strength. Upgradation of technology is must. Therefore importance must be given to the “Cost Management”. The cost and profit analysis is necessary for industries to minimize the cost and to avoid unnecessary expenditure.

8. **To develop basic infrastructure:** 77% industries are facing problem of transportation, 39% industries are having problem of finance therefore marketing problem is there as per table number 5.15. The development is relay on basic infrastructure, and the development of basic infrastructure is largely dependent on power, transport and communication facilities, and so top priority has been given to these in the state plans. Some industrial regions are provided infrastructures but most of the industrial regions do not have provided such infrastructures. Maharashtra state is facing such types of problem at present. Implementation of basic infrastructure is a prime requirement.

9. **To detect sickness at the primary level:** According table number 5.35 lot of small, medium and large industries has closed down and 4,91,532 workers have been removed from their job. It is all due to sick industries. In order to detect sickness at the primary stage and early finalization of rehabilitation programme, maximum efforts must be made to cut procedural delays by Government institute, Directorate of industries and
concern banks. It may establish effective communication system and complete thrust between them. And other side, the SML units and its subsidiary units may adopt management information system the help of consultancy organizations and services of professionals like C.A.’s, I. C. W. A.’s M. Com., M. B. A.’s etc. to detect the warning signal of sickness at the initial stage.

10. **Detective institution and its emergency action:** sickness can be hidden in one of the stage of sickness; every sick unit want sudden help in primary stage of sick, and some institutions work on detect sicknesses but sudden action is not being taken. So emergency action fund should be generated under the sickness industrial service institute.

11. **Fund generating to problem solving:** SML industries have problems such as marketing, advertising of product, using all types of media. It is very difficult to expose its technology and product at national and international level. so, there should be marketing development fund and government should have control on it.

12. **Management Information System (MIS):** The role of effective communication and the right information are important tools for development of ‘Micro and small industries, medium industries large industries’ SML units should setup separately its own website and it is to be connected with the world network. It can get facilities of visual search information about new product of various countries.

13. **To build up confidence:** Our central government, state government, financial organization must have to increase confidence in the minds of industrialist group of people, and should support them in all respects e.g. offering package of incentives, advance and loans at lowest possible interest rate, providing information of international market, etc. all should be done without any delay.
14. **Rehabilitation of employees**: for the rehabilitation of employees losing their jobs due to closure of a unit, the Maharashtra government should establish a joint labour rehabilitation fund and create re-training facilities for employees losing their job and may get employment in other units.

15. **Globalization should be beneficial not harmful**: The government of India must try to make such economic policies with regard to Indian Industry's and its traditional background. In the period of Samrat Ashok, there was the system of globalization but it was given power to indigenous products and people. But in Indian global system, we don’t see such Globalization. By implicating constitution of India and its directive principle, LPG should beneficial not harmful. To give specific scope to traditional products in global area will be glorification of ancient trade of India.

16. **Nationalization**: All the manufacturer companies and service companies which are directly or indirectly connected with security of the country and welfare of the people of the country should not be privatized at all and whatever are privatized and newly opened by the private sector should be nationalized. For this, should take example from nasalization of bank.
6.6 Important Implications:

1. Foreign multinational companies attack on domestic companies. Huge multinational companies are entering in India to capture the market with the help of globalization. It will provide lot of burden and tension to the domestic companies. This is happening at present. Due to which, number of sickness industries and locked industries are increasing. So specific limitation should be there. *Badi machali choti machli ko nigal leti hai*. It means big fish like shark fish eat to little fish.

2. Globalization and liberalization policies disturb the domestic rules and regulation. Rules and regulations are made according to their culture, custom an human behavior.

3. Beneficial effects of LPG: The benefits of the effects of LPG in the Indian Industry are that many foreign companies set up industries in India, especially in the pharmaceutical, BPO, petroleum, manufacturing, and chemical sectors and this helped to provide employment to many people in the country. This helped reduce the level of unemployment and poverty in the country. Also the benefit of the Effects of Globalization on Indian Industry are that the foreign companies brought in highly advanced technology with them and this helped to make the Indian Industry more technologically advanced.

4. Harmful effects of LPG: The various negative Effects of Globalization on Indian Industry are that it increased competition in the Indian market between the foreign companies and domestic companies. With the foreign goods being better than the Indian goods, the consumer preferred to buy...
the foreign goods. This reduced the amount of profit of the Indian Industry companies. This happened mainly in the pharmaceutical, manufacturing, chemical, and steel industries. The negative Effects of Globalization on Indian Industry are that with the coming of technology the number of labour required decreased and this resulted in many people being removed from their jobs. This happened mainly in the pharmaceutical, chemical, manufacturing, and cement industries. The effects of globalization on Indian Industry have proved to be positive as well as negative.

5. Balance of positive and negative approaches: India has adopted socialism in preamble of Constitution of India. Indian people accepted it with enthusiasm. All positive and negative aspects had been discussed at the time of making constitution by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and their team. Privatization is motivated by large profits, there will be centralization of assets and wealth of country. There will not be reservation in private sector. It creates the inequality among the society.

6. Privatization policy makes ineffective to public sector: privatization policy is making ineffective to public sectors which are given prime and basic fundamental way to improve sustainable development by the Indian constitution.

7. Maharashtra state is becoming state of Industries: So many resolutions have been implemented. Along with resolutions, industrial segments are created. Industrial zones help to remove imbalances of industries. But research study did not get balance among the industrial sector of Maharashtra state.

8. World trade organization controls the developing countries: WTO and its member made a common rule for all members, and rule should be implemented by members of WTO. To follow the rule is mandatory to the members of WTO, and India is a member of WTO. There is no need some products, technologies and foreign trade to Indian economy, that too India
will have to import the foreign products and technologies, it may be essential or not.

9. Before and after 1991: Lot of industries have shutdown, lot of industries have become sick, and lot of industries are becoming sick in the era of liberalization, privatization and globalization. It was happening before 1991. The policy of LPG is working from 1991 to till date, but developments as well as sustainable developments towards industries in Maharashtra state do not occur. But some industrial sectors are becoming strong. In India, lot of rules and regulation, laws, acts are implemented for sustainable development. Constitution of India, Company Act, Industrial policies, Industrial rules and regulation, Indian government policies towards industries etc. were implemented. It helped to industries. Sustainable development is a long way process. Sudden development along with LPG in India is not possible.

10. There is no sustainable development: There are lot of disparity among the industrial zones, especially in terms of no. of industries, no. of employees and investment in plant and machineries in the state of Maharashtra. Geographical area of industries, industrial zone wise population and infrastructural facilities are not same. Backward area is not being preferred to established industries. Backward zones are remaining backward and developing industrial zones are becoming developed. Some districts are totally avoided from establish industries.

11. Cast based system: Socio- economic system of India as well as Maharashtra is totally different from developed countries. Indian people are divided into so many castes and sub castes which are indigenous people. The political power, economical power, administrate power, media power etc. are integrated towards very few group of people in India. Whatever benefit of LPG are getting only to such few people. In the area of LPG, there will not be any scope to SC, ST, and OBC categories.
12. Backward industrial zones remain backward: The strategies of liberalization, privatization, and globalization in 1991 are not providing any salutation to develop industries in backward industrial zones. World trade organization and its LPG strategy do not have any provisions for imbalances of industries. If it is having a provision then, why is it not being implemented in backward area in Maharashtra state?

13. All resources of self-development of Shudras were sacked up to 1950. After implementing some part of constitution of India, Shudra was getting rights to education, to do business and profession, to earn and save money and wealth, to established industries etc. Lot of benefit of Varna system has been taken by upper three Varna and they have earned lot of wealth, money, lot of purchases of land etc. they became strong and dominant. All resources which were getting from Constitution of India to the Shudras (SC, St and OBC) are being reduced by this new economic policy of 1991 and upper three Varna are becoming rich and strong and other side fourth Varna e. i. SC, ST, OBC are becoming poor and poor.