



ROLE OF MIDC IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PUNE DISTRICT

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I. Introduction

The industry as a concept is related to manufacturing activities. The economic growth of the country depends upon industrial growth. The standard of living of the people depends upon economic growth. Industrialization brings about the employment opportunities. This has brought in the concept of industrial growth. The Government at central and state level of our country is largely engaged in promotion of Industrialization such a promotion of Industrialization is brought up through the establishment of specialized institution such as Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. Other such institutions are also having the various roles to play in bringing up economic growth through the industrial growth. At the central level the Government has introduced newer schemes such as make in India, start up India. This has resulted in entrepreneurl development in Indian context. The Industrialization has caused some special effects such as migration from rural to urban areas, urban to metropolitan movement, and change in pattern of employment or occupation. Thus the growth of the economy depends upon multiple availability of the economic activities, accordingly in industrial growth of the country in general and Maharashtra state in special the M.I.D.C. has played a significant role. The M.I.D.C. Provide facilities for the Industrial

development. This has also generated the industrial estates at Taluka level and these industrial estates are many a time related to the need base development.

II. Profile of M.I.D.C.

The board of industrial development was constituted on 1st October 1960. After enacting Maharashtra industrial act, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) was established on 1st August 1962. This corporation is constituted for development of industrial estates. The infrastructure was made available for the purpose of industrial development. The growth of industrial and service sector has lifted the socio-economic status of Maharashtra. Till this date 66273.82 hectares of land is been developed by MIDC up to 60000 industrial plots are developed & more than 50000 are allotted to the entrepreneurs. The industrial estates which are reserved for specific purposes are developed in Maharashtra, such as Biotechnology Park, textile parks, chemical zones, food parks, leather parks, electronic zone etc are developed at various places such as Nasik, Solapur, Kurkumbh, Aurangabad & various places in Maharashtra. The investment in these industrial estates has been to the tune of Rs.10 Lakh crores till 2015 and projected to be Rs.50 lakh corers till 2020. This has generated approximately 20 lakh employment to the skilled, semiskilled & unskilled labors of the total industrial proposal all over the country more than 25% are proposals from Maharashtra itself, Hence Maharashtra stands at the top order in industrial growth of the country. All over Maharashtra till date, Maharashtra has developed more than 300 industrial areas at urban and semi-urban areas. The industrial areas are classified as major industrial areas and the mini industrial area.

III. Effects of Industrial growth on socio-economic aspects of the society

- a) The young educated youth in the age group of 26 to 45 are engaged in earning activities so the earning population is increased and not only that this has also brought up the standard of living of the people.
- b) The industrialization requires specially educated, trained & skilled staff accordingly the percentage of educated youth has been increased in the industrial sectors. The schools/colleges/training centers are developed at the industrial sector in order to generate skilled labors both white and blue collar. The industrialization has made the growth of urban areas and developed better industrial environment.
- c) There is a consistent migration from rural to semi-urban/urban sectors. This migration is to generate and gain employment. The excess pressure on agriculture /farm is released and this excess pressure is being employed at the industrial sector in order to

gain additional income source. The family income is thus multiplied which has made the perception income also increased considerably.

- d) The demographic composition of family has also been changed due to industrial growth. The working population in the age of 25 to 45 is more in India. This is termed as the population dividend for India. The earning capacity is also hence increased. The literate population & skilled labor percentage in total population is now considerably high. So the growth of industrialization has been responsible for the growth in education, skills, technical know-how and several other aspects which are closely related to industrialisation.

IV. MIDC and its role in industrialization.

- a) By implementing various government schemes through MIDC the socio-economic conditions of the people has been improved. The facilities such as guidance to farmers & the industrial facilities has brought up to the standards which has increased productivity.
- b) The villages nearby industrial areas are now converted into the semi-urban areas. These areas are now developed to the large extent. The CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) activities conducted by the industrial units are increasing educational, social, training facilities in villages (Rural areas). This has caused the rural development in India. The growth of the economy is largely related to change in the pattern of education and earning.
- c) The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is sometimes facing problems like lack of water, electricity, transportation & communication means. The government has to take proper steps into these aspects for their proper growth. The government hence is extending the cooperation through providing water and electricity at cheaper rate at the same time some tax concessions are offered for the industrial sector.
- d) The basic requirements like transportation and communication along with banking and insurance facilities must be rapidly developed for industrial growth. Accordingly MIDC should be supported by the government schemes in infrastructure development; marketing is the key area for the growth of industrial sectors in the state. The marketing both national and the international level requires quality product. This requires more concentration on the research and development of the industrial output.

V. Growth and sustainability

Sustainability is a practice of maintaining processes of productivity indefinitely, natural and human made by the use of resources of equal or greater value. The sustainability largely is related to the consistent growth and the long term suriety of the employment for the growth of the economy. The government is trying to implement its programme for longterm development through various specialized organization Make in India, smart cities, startup programmes has initiated and insured longterm and the sustainable development.

VI. Poverty eradication prime objective of sustainable development

The government of india at state and the central level is planning to provide the base for poverty eradication. The human life index, health awareness, education, growth of industrialisation and service sector will help in poverty eradication from the Indian economy. The urbanization has transferred the jobs from rural to urban sectors. Rising the population in urban areas have created various problems such as growth of slums, electrification, development of social unrest.

Conclusion

- a) MIDC has played vital role in industrial fulfillment of the state.
- b) The consistent growth of industrial sector has made the economic development more significant and relevant in terms of economic growth.
- c) The growth of the industrial & service sector has its own relevance to economic growth of India.
- d) The specialized institutions have certain limitations as growth of industrial & service sector.
- e) The growth of the industries through the MIDC has generated the employment opportunity.

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