



Industrialization and Gaps in Industrial Production- A Case Study

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Abstract

Industrial Development is essence of industrial production. If country wants more industrial production it requires more industries in every part of nation. By taking the case of Chandgad Taluka the researcher proposes to make an in depth inquiry to understand the existing status of industrial production and industrialization. The main object of the study is to find out the industrial production gaps in Chandgad taluka.

Key Words- Industrial Development, Industrialization, production, Gaps, Micro level Study

1. Introduction

Industrial Development is primarily an economic phenomena but its socio-cultural context is also important. By taking the case of Chandgad Taluka the researcher proposes to understand the existing status of industrialization and the progress so far made. The researcher also proposes to undertake analysis of industrial production and industrialization in the above taluka.

The process of development is multifaceted. Its economic, social, cultural and educational aspects are required to be taken in to account. The economic development provides the basic foundation of further social, cultural and educational development. This is true both at macro and micro level development. The studies so far undertaken put more emphasis on macro level. Very few attempt have been made to undertake the study at micro level development. The present study measure production gaps of Industries at micro level, i.e. at taluka level. For this purpose the single taluka namely Chandgad Taluka is taken for the study.

2. Review of Literature

Naik R N (2009) in his research entitled `Industrial Development Pace, Pattern and Gaps- A Case Study of Chandgad Taluka` studied the Micro, Small and Medium industries and found how the resources, infrastructure, support impact on the industrial development in taluka. It was a micro level study and covered only Chandgad taluka.

3. Statement of the Problem

The present study is entitled as **Industrialization and Gaps in Industrial Production- A Case Study**. This is basically a case study in which industrial production gap is studied.

4. Objectives of the Study

Researcher has the following objectives for study.

1. To study the industrialization in Chandgad taluka.
2. To understand the gap between industrialization and industrial production in Chandgad taluka.

5. Scope of the study

The study is conducted to know the industrial production gap in Chandgad taluka (Chandgad taluka is located in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra state). The study only focuses on the industrial production with considering the selected industries in the taluka. To study the industrial production gaps researcher only covered the industrial production status in study area. Total 110 industries in the taluka are studied. To make micro study the industries are classified in five circles of chandgad taluka. These circles are Chandgad (12), Date(17) Here(10), Turkewadi(60), and Kowad(11)

6. Sampling technique and Sample Design

Convenient sampling method is used to study the industrialization, industrial production and its gaps.

To make more convenient the study, industries are classified in to Micro, Small, Medium and Large industries according to the criteria laid by the MSME Government of India. It is summarized in the below table.

Samples

Industry	Total	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
Cashew	16	6	8	2	0
dairies	3	0	1	2	0
Oil and Rice	15	8	7	0	0
Poultry	23	22	1	0	0
Sugar	2	0	0	0	2
Textile	7	2	5	0	0
Engineering	28	24	4	0	0
Foundry and Metal	6	0	0	4	2
Other	10	0	5	5	0
Total	110	62	31	13	4
%In Total Industries	100	56.36	28.18	11.81	3.64

Further these industries are classified in five circles of chandgad taluka. Namely Chandgad (12), Date(17) Here(10), Turkewadi(60), and Kowad(11)

7. Sources of data

Both the primary and secondary data is used for the study. Industries annual report, minutes are used as source of secondary data. Where as the primary data is collected by the researcher by conducting interview, personal visit and own observations. Separate questionnaire is used to collect the data from respondents. The interview with the owner and general manager helps a lot to understand the pattern of industries in the taluka.

8. Data analysis and Interpretation

8.1 Gaps in Industrial Production

Under this title researcher has studied the production gap in industries of Chandgad taluka. It is observed that all industries differ from the standard capacity to utilize full capacity that results in underutilization of and actual production capacity. The study helps to understand what is standard capacity of each industry and how they used in it. i.e. gap of production.

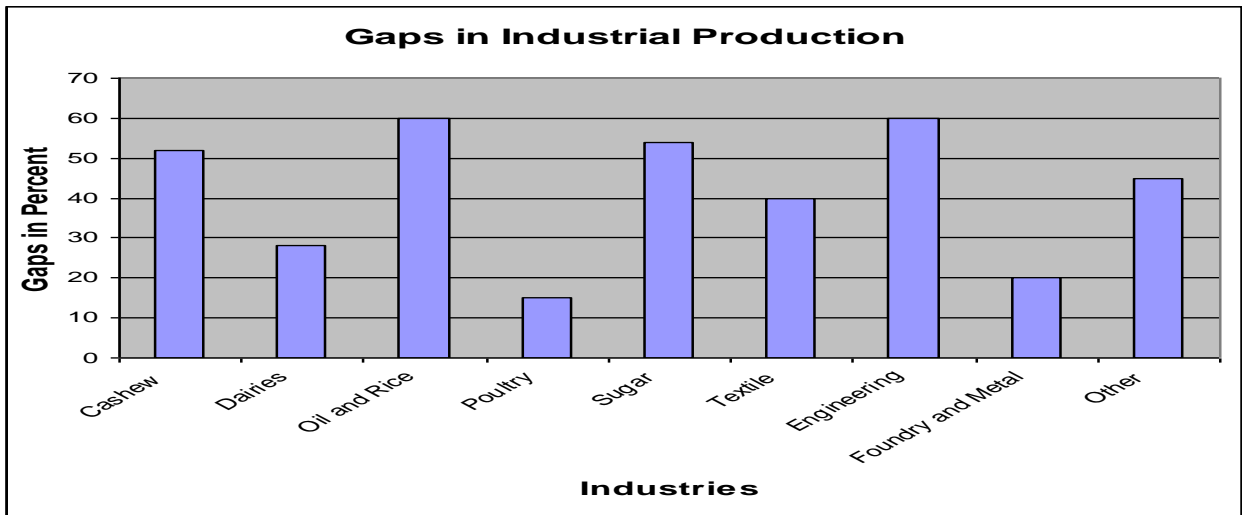
In this table all industrial production has taken in rupees because the weight of measuring the production different in each categories researcher thinks the measuring the production in rupees made simple to understand the production. The standard production and actual production considered for the year 2015.

Table 8.1 Gaps in Industrial Production

Type of Industry	Standard Capacity of Production (In Lakh rupees)	Percentage	Actual Produced	Percentage	Gaps in Production	Percentage
Cashew	4040.83	100	1942	48.06	2098.83	51.94
Dairies	36990.28	100	26633	72.00	10357.28	28.00
Oil and Rice	347.13	100	138.85	40.00	208.28	60.00
Poultry	162.41	100	138.05	85.00	24.36	15.00
Sugar	215306.1	100	99040.79	46.00	116265.3	54.00
Textile	988.97	100	593.38	60.00	395.59	40.00
Engineering	1542	100	616.8	40.00	925.2	60.00
Foundry and Metal	13745.26	100	10996.21	80.00	2749.05	20.00
Other	2359.51	100	1297.73	55.00	1061.78	45.00
Total	275482.5	100	141396.8	51.33	134085.7	48.67

Source : Source : Compilation of field data

Graph 8.1



The data in table 1 shows the gaps in industrial production of selected nine categories of industries. It is observed that the total standard capacity of all industries is (Rs. 275482.5 lakh) 100% in which the industries of Chandgad taluka were made actual production of 51.33% (Rs.141396.8 lakh) i.e. there is unutilized capacity of 48.67% (Rs.134085.7 lakh). It represents the all industries are not working in full capacity there is about 50% production need to produce.

Industry wise analysis shows that the poultries are working with 15% gaps in production. Which is lowest gap in total production among all industries of the taluka, followed by foundry and metal industries 20%, dairies 28%, textile 40%, other 45%, cashew 51.94%, sugar 54%, engineering 60% and oil and rice mills 60% respectively. It indicates the poultries are utilizing their actual capacity closer to its standard capacity. The industries like engineering, oil and rice mills, sugar cane and cashew industries are suffering large gap in production. The standard capacity of these industry and its actual production is much differ more than 50% gap is found in these industries. The discussion and the available information from these industries indicates that these industries were facing the problem of increasing competition in the taluka. Where as cashew industry is suffering with having of less working capital, less availability of raw material and the marketing facilities. Sugar industry has loosed its confident among the shareholder and farmers, farmer used to sale their sugar care to the nearer sugar factories at the same time another sugar factory in private sector was established in the taluka which as also creates competition and which results in decreasing the actual production of the cooperative factories other industry mostly of saw mills are suffering with the problem of shortage of raw material, stone crushers are suffering with less demand.

9. Finding and Conclusion

After analyzing the above table and growth it is found that most of the industries are working with large gap in actual production, the industries like oil and rice mills, engineering, sugar industries are facing the problem of increasing competition and the cashew industry is facing the problem of less working capital and less demand, textile industry and stone crusher industry are also facing the problem of less demand, only poultries and foundry and metal industries are seems have less gap in standard and actual production, it indicates they are trying to minimize the gap of production.

References

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