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The Status & Performance of Registered Small Enterprises; A Study in Karnataka

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ABSTRACT

The Small scale industries have provided opportunities for self employment to educated young men and experienced technicians from the middle level of society and contributed full to the growth of industrial entrepreneurship in our country. The economic reforms have opened up immense opportunities for the industrial sector, both domestic and foreign, to benefit from the process of liberalization and globalization. India is a country possessing various advantages which in turn helps industrialists both small and big to reap the success of every enterprise.

Keywords : Small enterprises in Karnataka, Registered small units, employment, output, investment, exports etc.

INTRODUCTION

Karnataka is one of the most prosperous states of India owing to its amenities in varied fields. The state has recorded tremendous success in the fields like education, literature, agriculture, industry and tourism. Asia's Silicon Valley i.e. Bangalore is its capital. The thriving software industry of this city demands a separate position on the IT map of the globe. Karnataka is therefore sometimes called "The land of science and technology".

Karnataka has been a pioneer in industry. For several years now, the State has been consistently pursuing progressive industrial policies to meet the changing needs of the State's economy and Industry. Over the last 100 years, the State has had the distinction of building a strong and vibrant industrial base, which combines the intrinsic strengths of large industrial public sector undertakings, large and medium privately owned industries and a **very wide and dispersed small-scale sector**.

Karnataka being one among the **Top five Industrialized States** in the country, has achieved substantially in promoting hi-tech industries in key sectors like Electronics, Telecommunication, Information Technology, Precision Engineering, Automobiles etc., Karnataka presents a scenario characterized by a **potent combination of factors** - so vital to the resounding success of every enterprise.

Thus, **Karnataka** has always been at the forefront of industrial growth in India. With its inherent capabilities coupled with its enterprising citizens, Karnataka provides the ideal choice for investment opportunities. The growth of Small Scale Industries in our country since independence is rightly regarded as one of the most significant features of planned economic development.

RE-VIEW OF LITERATURE;

The foundations of empirical analysis have been constructed on comprehensive re-view and relevant literature in the area of the study. They would help in deriving intellectual and practical solutions to the problems through the application of scientific methods and understanding of the work done so far. As a social scientist it is very important to be more familiar with and aware of the work done in the related areas to get the right approach of the issues and these are some of the re-view's which throws light on different angles of small scale industries at different levels

Paranjape H.K (1988) in his study, writes about small indus-

tries and liberalization which throws light on different angles such as delicensing, location, registration, regularization, broad banding, liberalization in small doses etc., and the article further continues with the Dutt committee, which was able to make thorough study of the manner which industrial licensing and other related instruments had operated, made a number of recommendations for a thorough overhaul of the approach to industrial policy.

Phansalkar S.J (1996) his study includes the role of entrepreneurs in the nineties and also highlights the New Economic Policy and Small Industries. It includes different elements of the economic policy adopted by the Government of India since 1991 which vitally affect the small industry. It points the way to transformations required in old firms of small industry, towards new and more promising forms that are in keeping with the needs of nations moving from a traditional to a modern economy. The work highlights on how an entrepreneur manages his finance, major blunders to be faced, how one gets it right and succeeds.

Chairman Abid Hussain's report (1997) report presents a comprehensive of the economics of small scale industries in general terms, followed by a detailed look at the Indian case which includes the basic theoretical case for policy interventions to promote the development of Small Enterprises in the context of the working of factor markets in developing countries.

Mathew.J.Manimala in Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) (2002) Research survey is made on different variables on Small Industries such as production, employment, exports, sickness, financial assistance, government policies, services provided to Small Scale Industrial sector, technology up gradation, assistance to SSI exports, programmes on pollution control and waste minimization etc.,

M.R Narayan (2004) in his pioneer work "**Linking formal and informal Small Scale Enterprises: Implications of Indian Experience for Developing Countries**" analyses the essential similarities and differences in the official concepts, definitions and latest database in India's formal and informal sectors with special reference to manufacturing small-scale enterprises. Available evidence support remarkable contribution of the informal sector to India's national income, employment generation and creation of assets which enhances competitiveness of SSE under the deservation policy (under the regime of national economic reforms) and removal of quantitative restrictions (under WTO regime) The conclusions and

implications of this paper serve as basis for comparison of relevant experience with other developing countries.

T.A Bhavani, (2005) in her article "*Small Scale Units in the Era of Globalization-Problems and Prospects*" this paper focuses on the on-going changes in the business environment and the analysis of their implications for the SSI's. Specially, it looks for the possibility ways of improving the competitive strength and commercial viability of SSI's in the changing context while liberalization is exposing these units increasingly to market competition; globalization is intensifying the market competition. The only way for these units to withstand competition is to improve the productivity and quality, and to reduce the costs given higher qualities. These means substantial improvements in the various dimensions of technology, organization information, etc.

Government promises support to small industries (2007)

"Minister promises annual round-table conference with small industrialists stating that the State Government assured small industries that henceforth 25 per cent of the land set apart for industrial development would be allotted to small-scale industries in Bangalore. Briefing press persons after the meeting, Minister for Small Industries **Shivananda Naik** said that the Government was also scouting for land adjoining Bangalore for the development of small industries".

Abdul Kalam (2007) calls for increasing small scale sector exports speaking

at the formal launch of the website of the Karnataka Small Scale Industries Association (KASSIA), Dr. Kalam said, "Small-scale industries contribute to an export of over \$ 20 billion a year. A drive is required to increase exports from this sector to at least \$ 40 billion within the next five years." Exports from the small-scale sector must be given a boost, said the former President A.P.J Abdul Kalam.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY;

- To analyze the development of small enterprises in Karnataka.
- To examine the impact of Small Enterprises on Economic development,
- To study the growth pattern of registered small enterprises in Karnataka.
- To analyze the distribution pattern of Small units on the basis of Investment, employment, Investment, working and closed units, output and exports in Karnataka.

METHODOLOGY:

The major thrust of the study on Small Scale Industries is to understand the economic structure and organization. The principal source of data for the present study is based on the secondary data.

The **secondary data** particularly in small industrial sector is reporting poor and non-reliable. The important sources of data are text books, working papers, reports like SIDBI Annual reports, World Development Reports, RBI Reports, Karnataka Development Reports, DIC Survey Report, All India Census Reports, etc., and journals like Southern Economist, Yojana, Kuruksheetra, Kaigarika Varthe, Laghu Udyog Samachar, International Journal of Small Enterprises and visited various offices like Small Industrial Service Institute (SISI), KSSIDC, KASSIA, AWAKE, FKCCI, DIC's of Bangalore Rural District, Kolar and Bellary. Valuable information was gathered with regard to the concerned districts. The data thus acquired was very much useful and significant in analyzing the set objectives.

Statistical techniques used:

The Statistical Techniques like Multiple Regression, Time Series Analysis, and Co-relation Analysis are used to fit the equation to the relevant data in order to analyze and examine the extent of the influence of concentration and growth of investment, output, employment, technology and exports of the Small industries.

The collected data is edited, classified, tabulated and coded. The responses are classified into meaningful categories to bring out essential pattern. The study also includes various graphs, pie charts, bar charts etc, which provides clear cut information of the concerned concepts with regard to the small units.

The history of **industrial statistics** in India dates back to pre-independence era. There are several sources of statistics on SSI sector. This sector comprises registered SSI units as well as unregistered SSI units at any given point of time. The Unregistered SSI sector comprises all those units which are eligible to be registered, but are not registered because the registration is voluntary. The registration records are utilized to prepare the frame of industrial units. The frame, therefore, consists of only those units, which are registered with the DICs. The frame gives the distribution of registered SSI units at State/ District level at different points of time. The other sources of Statistics on registered SSI sector apart from the frame are: Censuses, Sample surveys, Adhoc surveys etc.

The main purpose for conducting Census of registered SSI units has been to update the frame (by identifying closed and non-existent units) and to collect other information, which is important for policy formulation and for future surveys. The Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) has till date conducted three censuses of registered SSI units. The First Census was conducted in 1973-74; the reference year for this Census was calendar year 1972. The Second Census was conducted during 1989-91; the reference year for this Census was 1987-88. The Third all-India Census was conducted during 2002-03; the reference year for this Census was 2001-02.

In the Table 1 we can notice the number of small scale units registered in Karnataka from the year 1980-2007. The TABLE 1 reveals the rise and fall fluctuations with regard to the number of units established which is the cause and effect of government policies and programmes with regard to the small industrial development in the Karnataka State. The status and performance of registered small scale industries in Karnataka have been indicated in the succeeding tables;

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN KARNATAKA:

The Table 1 and Figure 1 represents the number of small scale units registered, amount of Investment Invested and number of Employment employed in SSI's in Karnataka from the year 1980-2007.

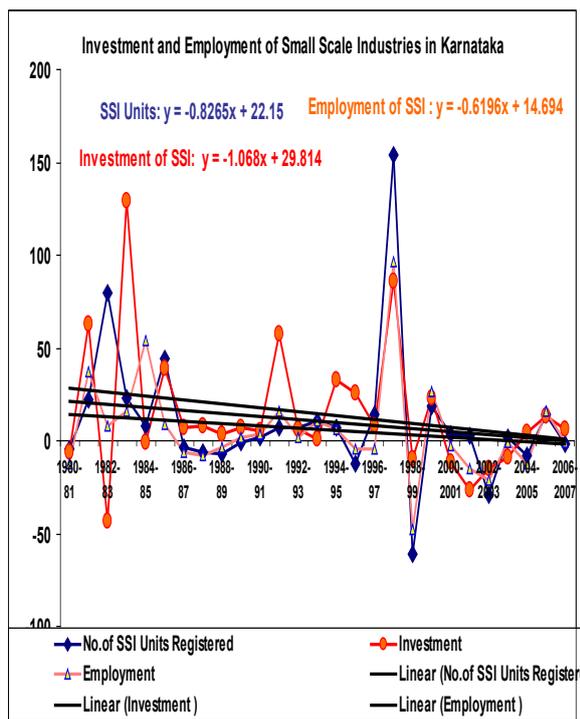
Table-1

Year	No; of Reg.d SSI Units	Investment (In Lakhs)	Employment (In No's)
1980-81	2776	3042	21357
1981-82	3396	4954	29214
1982-83	6096	2794	31420
1983-84	7479	6397	36314
1984-85	8073	6324	55849
1985-86	11634	8787	60796
1986-87	11179	9409	56888
1987-88	10530	10165	52498
1988-89	9811	10533	50448
1989-90	9700	11247	51521
1990-91	9884	11843	53568
1991-92	10588	18623	61903
1992-93	11368	19773	62835
1993-94	12614	19891	69563
1994-95	13503	26463	73999
1995-96	11856	33160	70903
1996-97	13529	35811	67631
1997-98	34402	66451	132978

1998-99	13422	59752	69579
1999-00	15938	73706	88279
2000-01	16554	65158	85792
2001-02	16964	47883	73195
2002-03	12029	40836	57371
2003-04	12220	37054	56790
2004-05	11238	38541	49998
2005-06	12780	43647	58133
2006-07	12580	46542	57517

Government of Karnataka, DIC (District Industries Centre), Kanija Bhavan, Bangalore.

Figure 1



REGISTERED SSI UNITS IN KARNATAKA;

In the Table- 2 we can notice the number of small scale units registered in Karnataka from the year 1980-2007. The Table reveals the rise and fall fluctuations in the number of units established which is in turn the cause and effect of government policies and programmes with regard to the small industrial development in the Karnataka. The Table 2 and its continuation tables represents the district wise data with regard to registered units from 1980-2007.

TABLE -2

Year	No. of SSI Units Registered	Growth Rate
1980-81	2776	----
1981-82	3396	22.3
1982-83	6096	99.9
1983-84	7479	22.6
1984-85	8073	7.9
1985-86	11634	44.1
1986-87	11179	-3.10
1987-88	10530	-5.8
1988-89	9811	-6.82
1989-90	9700	-1.13
1990-91	9884	1.89

1991-92	10588	7.12
1992-93	11368	7.36
1993-94	12614	10.96
1994-95	13503	7.04
1995-96	11856	-12.1
1996-97	13529	14.1
1997-98	34402	154.2
1998-99	13422	-60.9
1999-00	15938	18.7
2000-01	16554	3.86
2001-02	16964	2.47
2002-03	12029	-29.0
2003-04	12220	1.58
2004-05	11238	-8.03
2005-06	12780	13.72
2006-07	12580	-1.56

Government of Karnataka, DIC (District Industries Centre), Kanija Bhavan, Bangalore.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING AND CLOSED UNITS IN RURAL AND URBAN IN THE REGISTERED SSI SECTOR IN KARNATAKA.

In the table - 3 the highest working units in Rural is accounted in the District of Raichur that is, 91.66 Percent and the least is found in the district of Bangalore-Urban that is, 61.44 Percent. The highest working units in Urban is accounted in the District of Dharwad that is, 96.89 Percent and the least is found in the district of Kodagu that is, 41.49 Percent respectively.

The highest closed units in Rural are accounted in the District of Bangalore-Urban that is, 38.56 Percent and the least is found in the district of Dharwad that is, 2.23 Percent. The highest closed units in Urban is accounted in the District of Kodagu that is, 58.51 Percent and the least is found in the district of Dharwad that is, 3.11 Percent respectively.

The following Table - 3 presents a clear picture of the district wise distribution of working and closed units in rural and urban in the registered small scale sector in Karnataka.

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING AND CLOSED UNITS IN RURAL AND URBAN IN THE REGISTERED SSI SECTOR IN KARNATAKA.

TABLE - 3

SL. No;	District	Rural		Urban	
		% of working units	% of closed units	% of working units	% of closed units
1	Bangalore - Urban	61.44	38.56	53.54	46.46
2	Bangalore - Rural	80.20	19.80	80.94	19.06
3	Belgaum	81.95	18.05	71.91	28.09
4	Bellary	75.62	24.38	58.16	41.84
5	Bidar	64.87	35.13	50.82	49.18
6	Bijapur	81.84	18.16	67.34	32.66
7	Chick-magalur	71.42	28.58	66.39	33.61
8	Chitradurga	86.24	13.76	85.10	14.90
9	Dakshina Kannada	68.86	31.14	63.80	36.20
10	Dharwad	97.77	2.23	96.89	3.11
11	Gulbarga	74.03	25.97	66.44	33.56

12	Hassan	76.09	23.91	68.91	31.09
13	Kodagu	61.50	38.50	41.49	58.51
14	Kolar	81.53	18.47	73.96	26.04
15	Mandya	63.70	36.30	58.00	42.00
16	Mysore	81.59	18.41	61.10	38.90
17	Raichur	91.66	8.34	84.02	15.98
18	Shimoga	84.04	15.96	79.27	20.73
19	Tumkur	76.20	23.80	69.90	30.10
20	Uttara Kan- nada	68.49	31.51	63.40	36.60
21	Bagalkot	79.38	20.62	78.35	21.65
22	Chamarajna- gar	82.47	17.53	70.57	29.43
23	Davanagere	66.95	33.05	52.40	47.60
24	Gadag	78.54	21.46	71.59	28.41
25	Haveri	80.76	19.24	70.26	29.74
26	Koppal	81.29	18.71	68.64	31.36
27	Udupi	62.93	37.07	63.83	36.17
	Karnataka	77.11	22.89	64.72	35.28

Source: Report on The Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries in Karnataka, DIC, Kanija Bhavan, Bangalore

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING AND CLOSED UNITS IN RURAL AND URBAN IN THE REGISTERED SSI SECTOR IN KARNATAKA.

The Table-4 represents the sectoral distribution of registered small scale industries in Urban and Rural sectors in India. The table reveals that the percentage distribution of working small units is 64.72 percent in urban sector and 77.11 percent in rural sector. The closed small units is 35.28 percent in urban sector and 22.89 percent in rural sector.

Table-4

	URBAN	RURAL
Working Units	64.72	77.11
Closed Units	35.28	22.89
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

TOP FIVE DISTRICTS IN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING UNITS (RURAL) IN KARNATAKA.

Table-5

Sl. No;	District	% of Working Units
1	Dharwad	97.77
2	Raichur	91.66
3	Chitradurga	86.24
4	Shimoga	84.04
5	Chamarajnar	82.47

TOP FIVE DISTRICTS IN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CLOSED UNITS (RURAL) IN KARNATAKA.

Table-6

SL. No;	DISTRICT	% OF CLOSED UNITS
1	Bangalore Urban	38.56
2	Kodagu	38.50
3	Udupi	37.07

4	Mandya	36.30
5	Bidar	35.13

TOP FIVE DISTRICTS IN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING UNITS (URBAN)

Table-7

Sl. No;	District	% of Working Units
1	Dharwad	96.89
2	Chitradurga	85.10
3	Bangalore Rural	80.94
4	Shimoga	79.27
5	Bagalkote	78.35

TOP FIVE DISTRICTS IN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CLOSED UNITS (URBAN)

Table-8

Sl.No;	District	% of Closed Units
1	Kodagu	58.51
2	Bidar	49.18
3	Davanagere	47.60
4	Bangalore Urban	46.46
5	Mandya	42.00

In the TABLES 4,5,6,7 and 8 we can observe that the working of small scale units in Rural sector is more than the Urban sector and the closed units is more in Urban sector than the Rural sector in Karnataka.

GROSS OUTPUT;

The Districts of Bangalore (U) (47.21), Dakshina Kannada (6.18 percent), Mysore (5.18 percent), Udupi (4.42 percent), Chitadurga (4.13 percent) and Belgaum (3.60 percent) together had a share of 70.72 percent in the total gross output in the SSI sector. The district wise percentage of gross output in SSI sector is given in the following table;

TABLE - 9

SL.NO;	Name of the District	% Gross Output
1	Bangalore - Urban	47.21
2	Bangalore - Rural	3.83
3	Belgaum	3.60
4	Bellary	2.49
5	Bidar	0.41
6	Bijapur	0.80
7	Chickmagalur	0.57
8	Chitradurga	4.13
9	Dakshina Kannada	6.18
10	Dharwad	3.25
11	Gulbarga	1.89
12	Hassan	0.59
13	Kodagu	0.27
14	Kolar	2.04
15	Mandya	0.80
16	Mysore	5.18
17	Raichur	1.99
18	Shimoga	1.90
19	Tumkur	2.10
20	Uttara Kannada	0.31
21	Bagalkot	1.94
22	Chamarajnar	0.29
23	Davanagere	2.21
24	Gadag	0.54

25	Haveri	0.36
26	Koppal	0.71
27	Udupi	4.42
	KARNATAKA	100.00

(As per The Third All India Census of SSI's in Karnataka 2001-2002)

percent of the gross output. The registered SSI sector accounted for 98.32 percent of the total exports with only 15.00 percent of the exporting units in the SSI sector is given in the following table;

The Districts of Bangalore (U),Mysore, Dakshina Kannada and Bangalore (R) accounted for about 85% of the total exports in the SSI sector.

EXPORTS IN SSI SECTOR IN KARNATAKA;

There were 3059 exporting units accounting for exports to the tune of Rs.54, 008 lakhs. The value of exports was only 4.45

District-wise distribution of value of exports in the ssi sector in karnataka; are given in the following table;

TABLE -10

Sl.No;	Name of the District	Value of Exports (Rs. In Lakhs)			Percentage to Total
		Regd	Un-Regd	Total	
1	Bangalore - Urban	28,440.66	318.91	28,759.56	53.25
2	Bangalore - Rural	4,946.22	--	4,946.22	9.16
3	Belgaum	783.21	40.43	823.65	1.53
4	Bellary	116.06	71.41	187.47	0.35
5	Bidar	0.02	--	0.02	0.00
6	Bijapur	201.98	67.87	269.85	0.50
7	Chickmagalur	---	---	---	0.00
8	Chitradurga	21.00	---	21.00	0.04
9	Dakshina Kannada	5,496.42	1.41	5,497.83	10.18
10	Dharwad	666.31	52.83	719.15	1.33
11	Gulbarga	0.11	167.39	167.50	0.31
12	Hassan	300.96	1.94	302.89	0.56
13	Kodagu	202.94	--	202.94	0.38
14	Kolar	767.16	0.00	767.16	1.42
15	Mandya	1.00	7.26	8.26	0.02
16	Mysore	6,661.41	---	6,661.41	12.33
17	Raichur	653.70	---	653.70	1.21
18	Shimoga	57.92	11.51	69.43	0.13
19	Tumkur	4.33	20.60	24.93	0.05
20	Uttara Kannada	57.46	139.36	196.82	0.36
21	Bagalkot	--	4.69	4.69	0.01
22	Chamarajnar	23.25	0.13	23.38	0.04
23	Davanagere	1,439.99	---	21.00	0.04
24	Gadag	1.83	---	1.83	0.00
25	Haveri	1.1.05	---	101.05	0.19
26	Koppal	1.41	---	1.41	0.00
	TOTAL	53,102,28	905,75	54,008,03	100.00

(As per The Third All India Census of SSI's in Karnataka 2001-2002)

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY;

- Registered SSI units in the State witnessed 9700 units in 1989 and which increased to 34,402 in 1997-98 in the post liberalization era and in the year 2006-07 the units have been decreased to 12,580.
- Urban Registered working units accounted for 64.72percent and closed units accounted for 35.28percent. Rural Registered working units accounted for 77.11percent and closed units accounted for 22.89percent.
- The top five districts in terms of registered SSI units are Bangalore- Urban, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Dakshina Kannada and Dharwad.
- The top five districts in terms of working SSI units (Rural) are Dharwad, Raichur, Chitradurga, Shimoga and Chamarajnar.
- The top five districts in terms of closed SSI units (Rural) are Bangalore Urban Kodagu, Udupi, Mandya, and Bidar.
- The top five districts in terms of working SSI units (Urban) are Dharwad, Chitradurga, Bangalore Rural, Shimoga and Bagalkote.
- The top five districts in terms of Closed SSI units (Urban) Kodagu, Bidar, Davanagere, Bangalore Urban and Mandya.
- Investment in the Registered SSI units in the State witnessed 11,247 lakhs in 1989-90 and which decreased to 6645 in 1997-98 in the post liberalization era and in the year 2006-07 the investment was 46,542 lakhs. There is continuous decline in investment due to the decrease in the number of units is inturn because of the strong competition which has to be faced by SSI units.
- The six districts of Bangalore (U)-38.08percent, Dakshina Kannada-6.30percent, Mysore- 5.34percent, Belgaum- 5.15percent, Bangalore (R)- 4.19percent, and Dharwad - 4.15percent together had a share of 63.21percent in the total fixed investment in the SSI sector.
- The six districts Bangalore (U)-35.55percent, Belgaum- 6.00percent, Dakshina Kannada - 5.92percent, Kolar- 4.49percent, Dharwad- 4.02percent, and Tumkur4.02percent together had a share of 60.00percent in the total original value of investment in plant & machinery in the SSI sector.

11. Employment in the Registered SSI units in the State witnessed 51521 lakhs in 1989-90 and which increased to 132978 in 1997-98 in the post liberalization era and in the year 2006-07 the employment was 57517 lakhs. There is a decline in employment due to the decrease in the number of units is in turn because of the strong competition which has to be faced by SSI units.
12. The Districts of Bangalore (U), Mysore, Dakshina Karnataka and Bangalore (R) accounted for about 85percent of the total exports in the SSI sector.

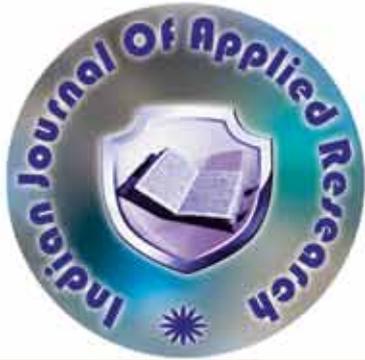
In the Industrial base Small Industries plays a very important role not only in a developing economy like India but also oc-

cupies very prominent place even in a developed nations like U.K, U.S.A, Russia, Germany, etc., Since this sector provides opportunities to utilize **the abundant manpower and un-exploited resources. Small scale industries are small in term, but play a gigantic role in the economy.**

Hence the Karnataka State has witnessed a major changes with regard to number of units, employment, output, exports, policies, packages, Acts, sectoral allocation etc., for the upliftment of small scale sector which is making them to grow stronger and reap better benefits and inturn helping the economy to grow at a faster rate.

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