
MODULE 5: MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

- Definition;
- Characteristics;
- Need and rationale;
- Objectives;
- Scope; role of SSI in Economic Development.
- Advantages of SSI Steps to start an SSI - Government policy towards SSI;
- Different Policies of S.S.I.; Government Support for S.S.I. during 5 year plans,
- Impact of Liberalization,
- Privatization,
- Globalization on S.S.I.,
- Effect of WTO/GATT Supporting Agencies of Government for S.S.I
- Meaning; Nature of Support; Objectives; Functions; Types of Help; Ancillary Industry and Tiny Industry (Definition only).

Definition:

- An **industrial undertaking** in which **investment** in fixed assets in plant and machinery, whether held in ownership or on lease in fixed assets in plant and machinery whether held ownership terms or on lease or by hire purchase, **does not exceed Rs.100 lakh** is treated as a small-scale industry.

Characteristics of Small Scale Industries

(1) A small scale industry is generally a one man show even in cases where the small units are run by a partnership firm or a company; the activities are mainly carried out by one of the partners or directors.

(2) In SSIs the owner himself is a manager also and these units are managed in a personalized fashion. the owner has not only the first hand knowledge of the ongoing business of the firm but also takes effective participation in all matters of business decision taking

(3) The SSIs have smaller gestation period as compared to larger SSIs that is the period after which the return of investment starts.

(4) Scope of SSI is generally localized catering the needs of local and regional demands. (5) SSIs can be located anywhere use indigenous resources subject to the availability of these resources like raw material labor etc.

(6) SSIs are fairly labor intensive with comparatively smaller capital investment as small as 600-700 rupees for an artisan and his family to begin with than the larger units.

(7) The development of the small scale industries in rural areas promotes balanced regional development due to the decentralization and utilization local resources and also prevents influx of job seekers from cities and urbanization.

(8) The small scale industries are more susceptible to change, highly reactive and receptive to socio-economic conditions.

Rationale of small scale industries

- The rationale of small scale industry established which is based on the industrial policy resolution (IPR) of 1956 formulated by the government which states “they provide immediate large scale employment, offer a method of ensuring a more equitable distribution of the national income and facilitate an effective mobilization of unutilized resources of capital and skill”
- can be broadly classified into four categories as arguments
 - (1) **Employment argument**
 - (2) **Equality argument**
 - (3) **Decentralization**
 - (4) **Latent resources argument**

1) Employment argument: Arguments:

(i) That they have a potential to create immediate large scale employment opportunities, which use more of labor per unit than investment

(ii) That the employment-generating capacity of small sector is eight times than that of large sector as they are labor intensive

Thus the employment argument becomes an output argument

(ii) Equality argument: Arguments:

i) That they ensure a more equitable distribution of the national income and wealth due to the widespread nature of the SSIs as compared to large scale units, more labour intensive than large units, their decentralization and dispersal to rural and backward areas and provide more employment opportunities to the unemployed

3) Decentralization argument: Arguments:

(i) That it emphasizes the necessity of regional dispersal of industries to promote balanced regional development in the country

(ii) That it helps to tap local resources such as, materials, idle savings, local talents by starting small enterprises in a group of villages thereby improving the standard of living in the backward villages. One Example is the economy of Punjab which has more number of SSIs as compared to Maharashtra.

4. Latent resource argument: Arguments: That the small enterprises are capable of mopping up latent and unutilized resources like hoarded wealth and ideal entrepreneurial ability.

Objectives:

- (i) To generate immediate and large scale employment opportunities with relatively low investment
- (ii) To eradicate unemployment problem in our country
- (iii) To encourage the dispersal of industries all over country covering small towns, villages and economically lagging regions.
- (iv) To bring backward areas to main stream of national development
- (v) To promote regional development of the whole country
- (vi) To ensure more equitable distribution of national income.
- (vii) To encourage effective mobilisation of untapped resources. (viii) To improve the level of people in the country

Scope:

- 1) Manufacturing activities
- 2) servicing/repairing activities
- 3) Retailing activities
- 4) Infrastructural activities like transportation, communication and other public utilities.
- Financial activities
- 5) whole-sale activities
- 6) Construction activities

Government policy towards small scale industries to strengthen the scope for small industrial development in the country

- 1) Announced the reservation policy for small scale industry development in the country in 1947 which included 47 items for exclusive manufacture in SSI sector
- 2) By 1983 the reserve list included 836 items for exclusive production in SSIs.
- 3) The main objectives being to insulate the small sector from unequal completion of large industrial establishments. Important industries reserved for exclusive development in the small sector are: Food and allied industries, Textile products; leather and leather products including footwear; rubber products: plastic products :chemical and chemical products: glass and ceramics: mechanical engineering transport equipment: metal cabinets all types: pressure stove: electrical appliances: electronic equipments and components: boats and truck body buildings: auto parts components mathematical and survey instruments; sports goods; stationary items, clocks and watches etc.

Government policy for small scale enterprises:**IPR 1948**

- 1) Accepted for the first time the importance of small scale industries in the overall economic development of the country.
- 2) Realized that small scale industries are particularly suited for utilization of local resources and for creation of employment opportunities
- 3) Passed a resolution that the central government in cooperation with state governments should solve the problems of SSI like raw materials, capital, skilled labor, marketing etc to protect SSIs

IPR 1956

- 1) Industries development and regulation act was passed in 1951 to regulate and control the industries in the country
- 2) Parliament accepted to develop “**the socialist pattern of society**” as the basic aim of economic policy which came in form in 1956
- 3) Measures were taken to provide sufficient vitality to decentralized sectors and to work with the large scale industry
- 4) Small scale industries board constituted a working group in 1959 to formulate a development plan for SSIs during the third five year plan in 1961-66
- 5) During this period projects like “Rural Industries Projects” and “Industries Estate Projects” were started during this period to strengthen the small sectors
- 6) Thus the IPR 1956 aimed at “Protection plus Development” which initiated a modern SSI in India

IPR 1977

- 1) Emphasized new renewal policy was based on effective promotion of cottage and small industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns.
- 2) Thus IPR 1977 accordingly classified small sector into three categories
 - (i) **Cottage and household industries:** to provide self-employment on large scale
 - (ii) **Tiny sector:** promoting investment in industrial units in plant and machinery up to 1 lakh
 - (iii) **Small scale industries:** comprising of industrial units with an investment of Rs.10 lakhs and up to 15 lakhs for ancillary industries.

Measures suggested for promotion of small scale and cottage industries:

- (i) Reservation of 504 items for exclusive production in small-scale sector
 - (ii) Proposal to set up „district industry centre” agency in each district which was introduced in 1978
- Thus as per this resolution the small sector was thus to be protected, developed and promoted

IPR 1980

- The Government of India adopted a new industrial policy resolution (IPR) on July 23, 1980
- The main objective of this policy was
 - i) Increase in investments of tiny plants from Rs 1 lakh to 2 lakh and from 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs for SSIs and from Rs.15 lakhs to 25 lakhs in case of ancillaries.

- ii) Introduction of the concept of nucleus plants in case of DICS in each industrially backward district and to promote maximum small scale industries there.
- iii) Promotion of village and rural industries to generate economic viability in the villages well compatible with the environment. Thus IPR 1980 emphasized the spirit of IPR 1956

IPR 1990

- Was announced during June 1990
- Resolution continued to give the increasing importance to small-scale enterprises to serve the objective of employment generation
- **Important elements in the resolution to boost the development of small scale industries of IPR 1990 are**

(i) Investment ceiling increased in plant and machinery for SSIs was raised from 35 lakhs to 60 lakhs and for ancillary industries from 45 lakhs to 75 lakhs

(iii) 836 items reserved for exclusive manufacture in small scale industry

(iv) subsidy introduced for SSIs by the central government for SSIs in rural and backward areas capable of generating employment

(v) to improve competitiveness amongst SSIs programs of technology upgradation was implanted under the apex technology development centre in small Industries Development Organization (SIDO)

(vi) to ensure adequate and timely flow of credit facilities for the small scale industries a new apex bank known as „**Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)**’ was established in

1991

(vii) Greater emphasis on training of women and youth under **Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP)** was started.

(viii) implementation of de licensing of all new units with an investment of Rs.25 crores in fixed assets in non-backward areas Rs.75 crores in centrally notified backward areas and De licensing took place for 100% export oriented units set up in export processing zone took place with a ceiling of Rs.75 lakhs.

Salient features of the new small enterprise policy of 1991

1) Increase in investment limit in plant and machinery of tiny enterprises from **2 lakhs to 5 lakhs** irrespective of the location of the enterprise

2) Inclusion of the industry related services and business enterprises **irrespective of the location** as small industries

3) Introduction of the **limited partnership Act**. Which would limit the financial liability of the new entrepreneurs to the capital invested.

4) Introduction of a scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development for small-scale industries

5) Introduction of **factoring services** to help solve the problems of delayed payment to small sector

6) **Market promotion** of the small scale industries products through **co-operative/public sector institutions**, other specialized professional/marketing agencies and the consortium approach

- 7) To **set up a technology development cell** in the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO)
- 8) To **accord priority to small and tiny sector** in the allocation of indigenous raw materials. 9) Setting up of export development centre in SIDO
- 10) To **widen the scope of National Equity Fund (NEF)**, to enlarge the single window scheme and also to associate commercial banks with provision of composite loans

Impact of globalization and liberalization on SSI in India

Prior globalization scenarios:

- 1) Before the introduction of economic reforms in 1991 the SSI sector was overprotected
- 2) The small scale industry had never a strong desire to grow to medium and large scale because of the benefits of protection given to it.
- 3) Many of the policies also discouraged the growth of the small units to larger ones.

Post globalization scenario:

With globalization the SSI are exposed to stiff competition both from the large-scale sector-domestic and foreign- and from MNCs

The poor growth rate in SSIs during the post liberalization period can be attributed due to the following factors:

- 1) The government policy did not ensure the interests or priority of the sector
- 2) the SSIs were left to the mercy of the lending institutions and promotional agencies as a result of which the SSI sector suffered deterioration in the quality of its output industrial sickness and retrograde growth.
- 3) also resulted in the delay of the implementation of the projects, inadequate availability of finance and credit, expensive mode of communication, marketing problems, cheap and low quality products, delay in payments, technological obsolescence, imperfect knowledge of market conditions, lack of infrastructural facilities, and deficient managerial and technical skills
- 4) Opening of the markets has also led to stiff competition besides world trade organizations regulating multilateral trade requiring its member countries to remove import quotas, restrictions and reduce import tariffs.
- 5) India was also asked to remove quantitative restrictions on imports by 2001 and all export subsidies by 2003 as a result every individual small or large, exporting or serving a domestic market had to face competition.
- 6) The SSI also had to face competition due to the placing of 586 of the 812 reserved items on the Open General License (OGL) import list which resulted in the import of high quality goods from developed countries
- 7) The SSIs also had to face stiff competition due to the arrival of MNCs and removal of the restrictions on foreign direct investments which witnessed the arrival of many automobiles and electronics companies in 1991.

Steps taken by the central government in order to protect, support and promote small enterprises.

- The following were the steps taken by the central government in order to protect, support and promote small enterprises.
- Providing
 - 1) Industrial extension services
 - 2) Credit facilities in respect of institutional support
 - 3) Developed sites for construction of sheds
 - 4) Training facilities
 - 5) Supply of machinery on hire-purchase terms
 - 6) Assistance for domestic marketing as well as exports
 - 7) Special incentives for setting up enterprises in backward areas
 - 8) Technical consultancy and financial assistance for technological up gradation

Impact of WTOS on SSIs

- 1) Emerging challenges to SSIs are due to the impact of the agreements under the WTO to which India is a signatory along with 134 member countries
- 2) Setting up of WTO has altered the framework of the international trade towards non-distortive market oriented policies.
- 3) This is due to the policy shift that occurred world wide since the early 1980s in favor of free market forces and tilt from the state intervention/regulation in the economic activity
- 4) The main outcome of such policy would be reduction in export subsidies greater market access, Removal of non-tariff barriers and reduction in tariffs.
- 5) This would also bring about tighter patent laws through the regulation of intellectual property rights under the Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement which lay down what is to be patented and for what duration.
- 6) The increased market access to imports will mean opening up the domestic market to large flow of imports.

Ancillary Unit:

- is a subclass of SSIs which is an industrial undertaking which is engaged or is proposed to be engaged in
 - (i) the manufacture of parts, components, sub-assemblies, tooling or intermediates
 - (ii) rendering of services, or supplying of or rendering not less than 50 percent of its production or its total services as the case may be to other units for production of other articles and whose investment in fixed assets in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs.1 crore as on March 31, 2001 and shall be treated as an ancillary enterprise

Tiny Unit:

- is that unit whose investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs.25 lakhs irrespective of the location of the unit.

Module 5: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

7.1 NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (NSIC)

The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), an enterprise under the union ministry of industries was set up in 1955 in New Delhi to promote aid and facilitate the growth of small scale industries in the country. NSIC offers a package of assistance for the benefit of small-scale enterprises.

1. **Single point registration:** Registration under this scheme for participating in government and public sector undertaking tenders.
2. **Information service:** NSIC continuously gets updated with the latest specific information on business leads, technology and policy issues.
3. **Raw material assistance:** NSIC fulfils raw material requirements of small-scale industries and provides raw material on convenient and flexible terms.
4. **Meeting credit needs of SSI:** NSIC facilitate sanctions of term loan and working capital credit limit of small enterprise from banks.
5. **Performance and credit rating:** NSIC gives credit rating by international agencies subsidized for small enterprises up to 75% to get better credit terms from banks and export orders from foreign buyers.
6. **Marketing assistance programme :** NSIC participates in government tenders on behalf of small enterprises to procure orders for them.

7.2 SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (SIDO)

SIDO is created for development of various small scale units in different areas. SIDO is a subordinate office of department of SSI and ARI. It is a nodal agency for identifying the needs of SSI units coordinating and monitoring the policies and programmes for promotion of the small industries. It undertakes various programmes of training, consultancy, evaluation for needs of SSI and development of industrial estates. All these functions are taken care with 27 offices, 31 SISI (Small Industries Service Institute) 31 extension centers of SISI and 7 centers related to production and process development.

The activities of SIDO are divided into three categories as follows:

- (a) **Coordination activities of SI DO:**

- (1) To coordinate various programmes and policies of various state governments pertaining to small industries.
- (2) To maintain relation with central industry ministry, planning commission, state level industries ministry and financial institutions.
- (3) Implement and coordinate in the development of industrial estates.

(b) *Industrial development activities of SIDO:*

- (1) Develop import substitutions for components and products based on the data available for various volumes-wise and value-wise imports.
- (2) To give essential support and guidance for the development of ancillary units.
- (3) To provide guidance to SSI units in terms of costing market competition and to encourage them to participate in the government stores and purchase tenders.
- (4) To recommend the central government for reserving certain items to produce at SSI level only.

(c) *Management activities of SIDO:*

- (1) To provide training, development and consultancy services to SSI to develop their competitive strength.
- (2) To provide marketing assistance to various SSI units.
- (3) To assist SSI units in selection of plant and machinery, location, layout design and appropriate process.
- (4) To help them get updated in various information related to the small-scale industries activities.

7.3 SMALL INDUSTRIES SERVICE INSTITUTES (SISI)

The small industries service institutes have been set up in state capitals and other places all over the country to provide consultancy and training to small entrepreneurs both existing and prospective.

The main functions of SISI include:

- (1) To serve as interface between central and state government.
- (2) To render technical support services.

- (3) To conduct entrepreneurship development programmes.
- (4) To initiate promotional programmes.

The SISIs also render assistance in the following areas:

- (1) Economic consultancy/information/EDP consultancy.
- (2) Trade and market information.
- (3) Project profiles.
- (4) State industrial potential surveys.
- (5) District industrial potential surveys.
- (6) Modernization and in plant studies.
- (7) Workshop facilities.
- (8) Training in various trade/activities.

7.4 SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES BOARD (SSIB)

The government of India constituted a board, namely, Small Scale Industries Board (SSIB) in 1954 to advice on development of small scale industries in the country. The SSIB is also known as central small industries board. The range of development work in small scale industries involves several departments /ministries and several organs of the central/state governments. Hence, to facilitate co- ordination and inter-institutional linkages, the small scale industries board has been constituted. It is an apex advisory body constituted to render advice to the government on all issues pertaining to the development of small-scale industries. The industries minister of the government of India is the chairman of the SSIB.

The SSIB comprises of 50 members including state industry minister, some members of parliament, and secretaries of various departments of government of India, financial institutions, public sector undertakings, industry associations and eminent experts in the field.

7.5 STATE SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS(SSIDC)

(Karnataka State Small Industries Development Authority KSSIDC in Karnataka State)

The State Small Industries Development Corporations (SSIDC) were sets up in various states under the companies' act 1956, as state government undertakings to cater to the primary developmental needs of the small tiny and village industries in the state/union territories under their jurisdiction. Incorporation under the companies act has provided SSIDCs with greater operational flexibility and

wider scope for undertaking a variety of activities for the benefit of the small sector. The important functions performed by the SSIDCs include:

- To procure and distribute scarce raw materials.
- To supply machinery on hire purchase system.
- To provide assistance for marketing of the products of small-scale industries.
- To construct industrial estates/sheds, providing allied infrastructure facilities and their maintenance.
- To extend seed capital assistance on behalf of the state government concerned provide management assistance to production units.

7.6 DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTERS (DIC)

The District Industries Centers (DIC's) programme was started in 1978 with a view to provide integrated administrative framework at the district level for promotion of small scale industries in rural areas. The DIC's are envisaged as a single window interacting agency at the district level providing service and support to small entrepreneurs under a single roof. DIC's are the implementing arm of the central and state governments of the various schemes and programmes. Registration of small industries is done at the district industries centre and PMRY (Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana) is also implemented by DIC. The organizational structure of DICS consists of General Manager, Functional Managers and Project Managers to provide technical services in the areas relevant to the needs of the district concerned. Management of DIC is done by the state government. The main functions of DIC are:

- (1) To prepare and keep model project profiles for reference of the entrepreneurs.
- (2) To prepare action plan to implement the schemes effectively already identified.
- (3) To undertake industrial potential survey and to identify the types of feasible ventures which can be taken up in ISB sector, i.e., industrial sector, service sector and business sector.
- (4) To guide entrepreneurs in matters relating to selecting the most appropriate machinery and equipment, sources of its supply and procedure for importing machineries.
- (5) To provide guidance for appropriate loan amount and documentation.
- (6) To assist entrepreneurs for availing land and shed equipment and tools, furniture and fixtures.
- (7) To appraise the worthiness of the project-proposals received from entrepreneurs.
- (8) To help the entrepreneurs in obtaining required licenses/permits/clearance.
- (9) To assist the entrepreneurs in marketing their products and assess the possibilities of ancillarization.
- (10) To conduct product development work appropriate to small industry.

(11) To help the entrepreneurs in clarifying their doubts about the matters of operation of bank

accounts, submission of monthly, quarterly and annual returns to government departments.

(12) To conduct artisan training programme.

(13) To act as the nodal agency for the district for implementing PMRY (Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana).

(14) To function as the technical consultant of DRDA in administering IRDP and TRYSEM programme.

(15) To help the specialized training organizations to conduct Entrepreneur development programmes.

In fine DIC's function as the torch-bearer to the beneficiaries/entrepreneurs in setting up and running the business enterprise right from the concept to commissioning. So the role of DIC's in enterprise building and developing small scale sector is of much significance.

7.7 TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES ORGANIZATION OF KARNATAKA (TECSOK).

TECSOK is a professional industrial technical and management consultancy organization promoted by the government of Karnataka and other state level development institutions way back in 1976. It is a leading investor-friendly professional consultancy organization in Karnataka. Its various activities are investment advice, procedural guidance, management consulting, mergers and acquisition, process reengineering studies, valuation of assets for takeovers, impact assessment of socio-economic schemes, critical infrastructure balancing; IT related studies, detailed feasibility studies and reports. TECSOK with its pool of expertise in varied areas can work with new entrepreneur to identify a product or project. In addition to this TECSOK sharpens the project ideas through feasibility studies, project reports, market surveys, and sources of finance, selection of machinery, technology, costing and also providing turnkey assistance. To help entrepreneurs to face the global competition TECSOK facilitates global exposures, updated technology, market strategies, financial restructuring and growth to improve profitability of an industry. TECSOK can identify sickness in existing industry and facilitate its turn around. TECSOK has expertise in rehabilitation of sick industries by availing rehabilitation packages offered by the government and financial institutions. In addition it offers expert professional services to various institutions and departments of the state and central government. TECSOK undertake the assignment in the field of

- Technical and market appraisal of projects.
- Industrial potential surveys.
- Fact-finding and opinion reports.
- Corporate planning.

- Collection and collation of information.
- Impact assessment.
- Evaluation of schemes and programmes.
- Asset evaluation.
- Infrastructure development project proposal.
- Event management and publicity campaigns, and
- Organizing seminar and workshops.

TECSOK has over 25 well-experienced engineers in different disciplines, MBAs economists and finance professionals. It has business partnerships with reputed national and multinational consultants and out sources expertise for professional synergy. TECSOK has an exclusive women's cell which conducts training and education programmes, exhibitions for promotion of products and services provided by women entrepreneurs and offers escort services to women entrepreneur. TECSOK has many publications. "Kaigarika Varthe" a monthly is published by TECSOK. In addition it publishes "Guide to Entrepreneurs" "Directory of Industries" on a regular basis.

Focused Consultancy Areas of TECSOK

Promotion of agro based industries: TECSOK is recognized nodal agency by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India, for project proposal to avail grant and loan assistance under the special schemes.

Energy management and audit: Thrust is given to use non-conventional energy sources for which both state and central governments are offering incentives. TECSOK has been recognized as a body to undertake energy audit and suggest energy conservation measures. TECSOK

undertakes studies and project proposal for availing assistance from the Indian Renewable Energy Development Authority (IREDA).

Environment and ecology : TECSOK undertakes assignments relating to environment education, environment impact assessment, environment management plan and pollution control measures. TECSOK has joined hands with Karnataka cleaner production center (KCPC) to provide total consultancy support in the area of environment.

Human Resource Development: TECSOK designs and organizes business development programmes, management development workshops, skill development programmes and in-house training packages. It undertakes programmes of empowerment of women entrepreneurs, organization of self-help groups. In order to encourage local entrepreneurs TECKSOK organizes awareness campaigns and motivation programmes in taluks and districts throughout Karnataka.

Other TECSOK activities:

- Guidance in product selection and project identification.
- Market survey and market development advice.
- Consultancy for agro-based industries of a nodal agency of the government of India.
- Diagnostic studies and rehabilitation of sick industries.
- Environment impact assessment studies environment management plans and propagation of cleaner production techniques.
- Energy management and audit.
- Valuation of assets for mergers and takeovers.
- Infrastructure development project reports.
- Port tariff study and related areas.
- System study and software development.
- Management studies, company formation, corporate plan, enterprise restructuring etc.
- De signing and organizing training programme.

7.8 SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (SIDBI)

For ensuring larger flow of financial and non-financial assistance to the small scale sector, the government of India set up the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) under Special Act of Parliament in 1989 as a wholly owned subsidiary of the IDBI. The SIDBI has taken over the outstanding portfolio of the IDBI relating to the small scale sector. The important functions of IDBI are as follows:

- (1) To initiate steps for technological upgradation and modernization of existing units.
- (2) To expand the channels for marketing the products of SSI sector in domestic and international markets.
- (3) To promote employment oriented industries especially in semi-urban areas to create more employment opportunities and thereby checking migration of people to urban areas. The SIDBI's financial assistance to SSIs is channeled through existing credit delivery system comprising state financial corporations, state industrial development corporations, commercial banks and regional rural banks. In 1992-93 it has introduced two new schemes. The first is equipment finance scheme for providing direct finance to existing well-run small-scale units taking up technology upgradation/modernization and refinance for resettlement of voluntarily retired workers of NTC. The other new scheme was venture capital fund exclusively for small-scale units, with an initial corpus of Rs 10 crore. SIDBI also provides financial support to national small industries corporation (NSIC)

for providing leasing, hire-purchase and marketing support to the industrial units in the small scale sector.

7.9 KARNATAKA INDUSTRIAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT BOARD (KIADB)

The Karnataka industrial areas development board is statutory board constituted under the Karnataka industrial area development act of 1996. Since then it is in the business of apportioning land for industries and gearing up facilities to carryout operations. The KIADB now acquires and provides developed land suited for industrialization, by drawing up well laid-out plots of varying sizes to suit different industries with requisite infrastructure facilities. The facilities include roads, drainage, water supply etc. The

amenities such as banks, post offices, fire stations, police outposts, ESI dispensaries etc are also provided. It also plans to initiate the provision of common effluent treatment plants wherever necessary. KIADB has acquired a land of 39,297 acres out of which 21,987 acres had been developed till March 1996. Developed industrial plots had been allotted to 7882 units. Application forms for the allotment of land may be obtained from the executive member, KIADB Bangalore or general manager DIC of concerned district or from the Zonal office of KIADB located at Mysore, Mangalore, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bidar, Hassan and Belgaum. Applications duly filled must be accompanied by:

- (a) A brief project report.
- (b) Details of constitution of the company
- (c) Provisional registration certificate
- (d) EMD of Rs 500/- per acre, subject to a maximum of Rs 10,000/- along with 20% , 15% and 5% of the land cost for various districts. On receipt of applications for all districts other than Bangalore, a discussion with the promoters regarding the project will be held in the concerned district headquarters. The district level allotment committee will take a decision on allotment of land to the SSI units. In case of Bangalore, the screening committee comprising of executive member KIADB, director of SISI, chief advisor TECSOK with discuss the project and make necessary recommendation to a sub-committee. The sub-committee will in turn allot the land. Once land is allotted the remaining payment should be made within six months of the date of issue of allotment letter. The industry should be started after obtaining the necessary license/clearance/approval from the concerned authorities. Plans for the proposed factory/ building or other structure to be erected on the allotted sites are executed only after prior approval

of the board. On being satisfied that the land is not being put to the prescribed use, the board reserves the right to re-enter and take possession of the whole or any part of the land. If necessary the leasehold rights on the allotted land may be offered as security in order to obtain financial assistance from the government or corporate bodies. However, prior permission of the board has to be obtained for creating second and

subsequent charges of the land.

7.10 KARNATAKA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (KSFC)

The KSFC was established by the government of Karnataka in 1956 under the state financial corporation act 1951 for extending financial assistance to set up tiny, small and medium scale industrial units in Karnataka. Since 1956 it is working as a regional industrial development bank of Karnataka. KSFC has a branch office in each district; some districts have more than one branch. KSFC extends lease financial assistance and hire purchase assistance for acquisition of machinery/equipment/transport vehicles. KSFC has merchant banking department which takes

up the management of public issues underwriting at shares, project report preparation, deferred payment guarantee, and syndication of loans, bill discounting and

similar tasks.

KSFC give preference to the projects which are

- (i) Promoted by technician entrepreneur.
- (ii) In the small-scale sector.
- (iii) Located in growth centers and developing areas of the state;
- (iv) Promoted by entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, backward classes and other weaker sections of society.
- (v) Characterized by high employment potential.
- (vi) Capable of utilizing local resources; and
- (vii) In tune with the declared national priorities.

The eligible industrial concerns for financial assistance from KSFC are those engaged/to be engaged in manufacture, preservation, processing of goods, mining, power generation transport, industrial estate, hotels, R & D of any product or process of industrial concern, weigh bridge facilities, power laundries, photocopying, hiring of heavy material handling equipment, cranes and other earth moving equipments,

hospitals, nursing homes, medical stores, computers, tourism related activities, construction of roads, tissue and horticulture software development, software parks, block board vehicles, office construction, godown and warehouse construction, mobile canteens, commercial complexes, training institutes, office automation and so on.

Loan Schemes of KSFC

KSFC has evolved loan schemes for extending financial assistance to industrial concerns promoted by rural artisans, weaker sections of society, disabled entrepreneurs, exservicemen, women entrepreneurs and others.

Hire purchase: This scheme provides for a fast, easy alternative to ready cash. Industrial concerns in commercial production for two years and earning profits and regular in repayment to financial institutions/banks can avail assistance of Rs. 1 lakh. Professionals and commercial operators can also avail hire purchase assistance.