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**THE ANALYTICAL APPROACH ABOUT
BEGINNING OF SMALLER LEVEL INDUSTRIAL
SECTORS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE
NON-URBAN AREA OF NORTHEASTERN
EXPRESSES OF INDIAN**

The Analytical Approach about Beginning of Smaller Level Industrial Sectors and Entrepreneurship in the Non-Urban Area of Northeastern Expresses of Indian

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Abstract – The primary goal of this study is to make an in depth examination of the advancement of Small Level Industrial part in the provincial ranges of the states of Northeastern Region (Ner) of India. The Small Level Industrial part is considered as far as progressions in the amount of undertakings and representatives, working status arrangement, firm measure and sorts of conglomeration in the district. It centers in particular on the part and profile of business people. The Small Level Industries are extensively grouped into emulating classes: assembling, collecting, handling; administrations; and repairing and upkeep. It is considered that the assembling, gathering and preparing movement is the overwhelming gathering around the different Small Level Industries exercises in the Northeastern (Ne) states in rustic and urban regions. The following class of exercises is the administrations aggregation emulated via repairing and upkeep. In the majority of the Ne states, the Small Level Industries are developing essentially in country territories. In a few states, fixation and development of Small Level Industries exercises is higher in country territories than in urban territories. A different paramount characteristic is the climbing number of ladies and tribal visionaries in the area. Provided that this pattern proceeds, then it will assume an imperative part in provincial advancement and changing the economies of this locale in future.

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INTRODUCTION

The improvement of Small Level Industrial part has been seen as an influential instrument for accomplishing the twin objectives of 'accelerated industrial growth' and 'creating 'productive occupation chances' in an economy. Indeed, the Small Level Industries have donated essentially towards the national economies everywhere on the planet and are recognized to be the motor of development in the majority of the improved and improving nations. They likewise assume a paramount part as makers of shopper products and absorbers of surplus work, along these lines tending to the issues of neediness and unemployment to some degree. Minor Level industries additionally have a benefit of being operators that assist in moderating provincial unevenness, going about as a nursery for enterprise and expediting activation of nearby assets and aptitudes, which may have overall remained unutilized. Lately, the Small Level Industrial division has developed as a dynamic and vibrant division of the Indian economy, showing its wonderful development in the changed fields of handling, occupation, and scattered advancement as a rule and sends out specifically.

Keeping this in perspective, this study examines the status and advancement of Small Level Industries in the Northeastern states of India. This study has two fundamental destinations: (1) To examine the structure of the Small Level Industrial segment; and (2) To survey the status of Small Level Industrial segment in rustic ranges in correlation to urban territories.

CURRENT POSITION WITH THE SMALLER LEVEL INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE NORTHEASTERN AREA

In the first place, an endeavor has been made to highlight the portion of farming, industry and benefit segment to sum Gross Domestic Product (Gdp) in the separate states of the district . This gives an implication and synoptic perspective of the investment situation of the locale in general. It is clear that the commitment of administration part lo the states' Gdp is very generous. Hence, the high impart of the administration area could be traced to the great number of Small Level Service Business Enterprises (Sssbes). which have expanded gigantically in the course of the most recent decade, especially with the later significant updates in the example of advancement in India's economy after the execution

of the New Economic Policy of 1991. The different plans affirmed by the Government of India, for example the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (Pmry) have pulled in numerous well versed unemployed youth of the locale to set up Sssbes in their separate states. As specified prior, industrial action in the locale still leaves a ton to be sought and this is reflected in Table , which shows that industrial segment commitment towards the Gdp is the most minimal and even behind the farming division.

States	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Arunachal Pradesh	34.11	23.29	42.60
Assam	35.80	25.02	40.21
Manipur	27.22	23.90	48.88
Meghalaya	25.48	22.06	52.46
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	30.44	12.82	56.74
Tripura	29.48	14.68	55.84
Sikkim	19.88	22.77	57.35

Table: Shares of Agriculture, Industry and Services in Total GSDP at Constant (1993-94) Prices (As a Percentage of GSDP) for 1999-2000

Table uncovers the between state varieties as far as monetary structure throughout 1999-2000. The extent that farming is concerned, which additionally happens to be the segment where dominant part of the individuals determine their job, it involves second position as far as its offer in Gdp in generally states aside from Sikkim, where the stake of this area is 19.88% just. The Agricultural division in Assam with 35.80% portion of the Gsdp could be said to perform much superior to the next states like Arunachal Pradesh (34.11%), Nagaland (30.44%), Tripura (29.48%), Manipur (27.22%), Meghalaya (25.48%) and Sikkim, the slightest with 19.88%. With the exception of Sikkim, figures of different states demonstrate that the commitment of the industrial part as a rate of Gdp, is the least around all the three segments. The extent that state-wise investigation of industrialization is concerned, it is uncovered that Nagaland and Tripura are the slightest industrialized states in the locale with rate offer of the sum Gdp being 12.82% and 14.68% individually. Assam, which is one of the most seasoned states in the nation, is the most industrialized state with 25.02% allotment of the industrial segment in Gdp. These proofs decidedly demonstrate why the area is recognized industrially underdeveloped.

A huge characteristic of the budgetary structure of the district is that the administration division involves beat position regarding its offer in sum Gsdp in all the states, the most noteworthy in the state of Sikkim (57.35%), emulated via Nagaland (56.74%), Tripura (55.84%), Meghalaya (52.46%), Manipur (48.88%),

Arunachal Pradesh (42.60%) and finally Assam with 40.21%. The existing financial situation that predominates in the area could be said to be one, which is not helpful to future development and advancement. This is so in light of the fact that, any advancement procedure planned for future development and improvement of a state may be nullified by the absence of a sound industrial base. This is an issue which states in the locale will have, on the grounds that none of the states can brag of having an in number industrial base with the exception of Assam to some degree.

It is a reality that the Ner of the nation is richly enriched with regular and mineral assets yet with insufficient industrial advancement. A mixture of explanations commit to this state of undertakings. A percentage of the conspicuous ones are the absence of essential base, challenging territory and separated topographical area, underdeveloped and constrained market, laws of the area especially the area residency framework in the tribal overwhelmed states like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland, restricted offices for specialized instruction and preparing, and level labor advancement.

These elements encroach extreme requirements on the advancement of substantial and medium Level industries. These imperatives in addition to unstable political scenario and revolt posture major impediments to the investment advancement. Then again, there is probably that there has been some checked advancement in the little scale industrial part especially after the national level financial changes and budgetary liberalization as well as the special back from both the Central and State governments since the 1990s.

With a specific end goal to see different developmental patterns in the minor scale industrial segment that occurred in the area, it is truly clear from Table that the amount of Small Level Industries in every state of the area is expanding in number with the exception of in Tripura which demonstrates a decrease in the development of Small Level Industries. On the other hand, passing by the rates, this expanding pattern is not so exceptionally noticeable and empowering.

States	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Arunachal Pradesh	525 (2.0)	1,200 (3.2)	2,280 (6.43)	3,358 (8.64)	4,478 (10.47)	4,520 (10.22)
Assam	12,805 (47.8)	18,367 (48.98)	20,035 (56.50)	21,514 (55.40)	23,132 (54.41)	23,637 (53.47)
Manipur	4,059 (15.1)	5,034 (13.42)	5,187 (14.63)	5,578 (14.36)	5,829 (13.63)	6,000 (13.57)
Meghalaya	1,368 (5.1)	1,417 (5.27)	2,079 (5.86)	2,229 (5.74)	2,514 (5.88)	2,621 (5.92)
Mizoram	2,478 (9.2)	2,880 (7.68)	3,466 (9.77)	3,677 (9.46)	4,028 (9.42)	4,333 (9.80)
Nagaland	615 (2.3)	731 (1.94)	749 (2.11)	779 (2.00)	813 (1.90)	982 (2.22)
Tripura	4,967 (18.5)	7,311 (19.5)	1,657 (4.67)	1,697 (4.37)	1,949 (4.55)	2,114 (4.78)
Total	26,817 (100)	37,500 (100)	35,454 (100)	38,832 (100)	42,743 (100)	44,207 (100)

Table : Trends of Development of Small Level Industries in Different States of Northeastern Region from 19% to 2(H)1

The scenario in the urban territories is no diverse since four of the eight states, i.e., Assam (56.67%), Meghalaya (45.72%), Sikkim (54.77%) and Tripura (37.84%) have demonstrated that the amount of working units is significantly less than the normal, which is 62.48%. In these four states, the amount of shut units is likewise much higher than the normal for the whole district, which is 37.52%. Around the Ne states, figures demonstrates that in country regions of Manipur (73.10%) and Nagaland (66.28%) have a high rate of working units, which is even higher than the all India level of 64.39%. In urban territories, the states of Arunachal Pradesh (62.71%), Manipur (86.87%), Mizoram (68.78%) and Nagaland (86.48%) have a higher rate of working units than the all India level of 58.18%. Moreover, there is an imposing number of Small Level Industries in the nation yet in the meantime the amount of shut units as a rate of the sum is additionally exceptionally high in both country and urban ranges of the Ne states and in the nation in question. It can hence be said that death rate in the modest scale segment is on higher side when all is said in done.

A striking characteristic of the Small Level Industries is the rise of Small Scale Service Business Establishments (Sssbes). As per Table , in the Northeast inside the Small Level Industrial segment, 19,563 (75.2%) out of the sum of 26,014 units are Small Level Industries, 6,117 (23.5%) of the aggregate are Sssbes and the remaining 334 (1.3%) are subordinate units for the year 2000-2001.

States	SSI		SSSBes		Ancillaries among SSIs	
	No. of Units	Percentage	No. of Units	Percentage	No. of Units	Percentage
Arunachal Pradesh	230	1.18	25	0.41	4	1.20
Assam	11,098	56.73	3,355	54.85	89	26.65
Manipur	3,414	17.45	1,185	19.37	42	12.57
Meghalaya	1,382	7.06	557	9.11	7	2.10
Mizoram	2,020	10.33	713	11.66	67	20.06
Nagaland	550	2.81	18	0.29	105	31.44
Sikkim	139	0.71	35	0.57	2	0.60
Tripura	730	3.73	229	3.74	18	5.39
All NE States	19,563	100.00	6,117	100.00	334	100.00
All India	901,291	-	473,683	-	45,826	-

Table : State-wise distribution of number of registered units by the category of unit

The all India picture for that year shows that 901,291 (63.4%) of the sum 1,420,800 units are Small Level Industries, 473,683 (33.3%) are Sssbes and 45,826 (3.3%) are auxiliary units. Around the states in the Northeast, Assam has the biggest impart of Small Level Industries and Sssbes which is 56.73% and 54.85% individually. It is extremely clear that around the Northeastern states, Assam is more industrialized than the rest. Further, the vicinity of subordinate units in Assam might be traced to the vicinity of medium and imposing scale units in that state.

It is seen that just about 92% of the Small Level Industries and 95% of Sssbes are found in the slates of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram. On the other hand, generally auxiliary units i.e. something like 91% are placed in Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland. The industrial movement in the remaining states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura is still exceptionally unfortunate. With the exception of Assam to some degree, the different states like Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram additionally need to further the pace of industrialization by utilizing the accessible assets.

SMALLER LEVEL INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT NORTHEASTERN AREA

A nation or a locale is said to be produced when both its essential and optional divisions improve concurrently and give or take just as. It is said that the relationship between farming improvement and industrial advancement is corresponding to one another. After very nearly six decades of autonomy, the nation has seen a mess of progressions on different fronts and it has developed much stronger than before in numerous basic regions. However tragically, the Ner of India, with all its possibilities of improvement has not been fittingly and sufficiently misused. As an aftereffect of this, the locale presses on to remain retrogressive in essentially each budgetary field and consequently lingers far behind whatever is left of the states of the nation.

The district presents a confusing picture the extent that the accessibility of assets and their use are concerned. There are rich woods and mineral assets plus human asset that can hearten and improve huge industrial action in the district. On the other hand, the state of industrial advancement in the area is appallingly unfortunate with the exception of the state of Assam, which has a couple of substantial industries numbering 129 units additionally 21,514 Small Level Industries in 2002. The other seven states of the district have next to no to show observing their greatness of industrial advancement especially regarding enormous industries. Indeed, joining all the 49 impressive industries and 17,318 Small Level Industries in the remaining six states, they still don't make any sense to the amount of the extensive or even the Small Level Industries existing in Assam.

Information indicates that the non-tribal ruled states are far in front of the tribal overwhelmed states in industrial advancement. The three non-tribal states (Assam, Manipur and Tripura) together explains 143 (80.37%) of the sum number of 178 impressive industries found in the district and 28,789 (74.14%) Small Level Industries out of the aggregate 39,010 units.

The greater part of the states in this locale trait their moderate and unfortunate models of industrial advancement fundamentally to the physical geology, political shakiness and the revolt component, which frequently hamper the procedure of advancement, all the more in particular, industrial improvement in those states. An examination of the industrial advancement in the locale is vital to know if advancement is taking shape in the extensive scale division or in the modest scale segment. Whatever industrial movement is occurring in the Northeastern states, with the exception of in the state of Assam to some degree, has been impressively kept to the minor scale division. Further, it may not be reasonable enough to make any dynamite correlation between industrial improvement in the district and different parts of the nation. Any sort of examination might, along these lines, be constrained to the correlation between states inside the locale just.

It can likewise be expressed here that the populace for every Small Level Industries in Northeast India is 2.33 times more amazing than the same for India, while minor industrial handling for every capita in the district stands at just 27.44% of the figure for the nation overall. While expounding on the industrial advancement process, it was sharp out that when the country improved on a normal of 1.77 Small Level Industries for every 1,000 hectares of area, the Northeastern area could step for just 0.37 Small Level Industries for every unit of area.

CONCLUSION

In the advancement of monetarily retrograde states of the locale, change in the agrarian segment can't

continue past a focus unless the surplus working constrain ashore is continuously redirected towards the industrial and benefits division for which the state needs to leave upon industrialization for stimulating the pace of investment advancement. In a large portion of the Northeastern states, the degree for the improvement of expansive and medium scale industries is limited by a few intense obligations like level capital creation, troubles of conveyance, insufficiencies of specialized training and preparing offices, absence of specialized ability and expert labor, land disengagements, constrained business, and so on. While industrialization in general assumes a critical part in the improvement of monetarily retrogressive economies, Small Level Industries have an interesting place from the focus oi" perspective of budgetary advancement.

A general dissection of Small Level Industries segment in the Ner shows that there exists untapped potential for investment improvement. The states in this part of India are undoubtedly youthful contrasted with different states yet they have performed much better in a few fields. The area is supplied with rich mineral assets, ample vigor assets some of these are yet to be abused, for example the waterway Brahmaputra and its tributaries structuring the biggest lasting water framework in India, which has colossal potential for vigor, watering system and likewise transportation. These variables can assume an imperative part in advancing the states on the way of quick industrialization. It is seen that just about 92% of the Small Level Industries and 95% of Sssbes are found in the states of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram joined together. In any case, generally auxiliary units, i.e., something like 91% are placed in Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland. The industrial movement in the remaining states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura is still exceptionally unfortunate. With the exception of Assam to some degree, the other states like Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram require lo venture up the pace of industrialization by utilizing the accessible assets.

The present exchange carries to light the necessity to improve Ssis, which assumes a basic part in giving fundamentally to social and investment improvement targets, for example work absoption, wages dissemination, provincial advancement, neediness destruction, territorial offset and advancement of enterprise. The Ner states have been industrially underdeveloped for which makes it sort of silly to contrast and whatever remains of the nation.

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