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Negative Approach in the Small Industries of Mumbai

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INTRODUCTION

A large portion of the economy in India is comprised of the Small Scale Industry sector, which accounts for around 95% of industrial units, 40% of manufacturing output, 36% of exports, and directly employs 18 million people throughout the nation's 3.2 million registered SSI companies. The sector takes great pleasure in the fact that it now ranks as the second largest employer in the country and offers a diverse selection of products. Small businesses are able to grow into medium-sized businesses thanks to the industry, which serves as a fertile foundation for the development of entrepreneurial potential.

As a result of this, policymakers have been paying attention to the Social Security Insurance (SSI) sector by providing assistance and incentives, infrastructural facilities, technology, marketing, and other activities that are equivalent. As of my most recent update in September 2021, the "Make in India" initiative was initiated by the government of India in September 2014 with the intention of promoting manufacturing and accelerating the growth of businesses within the country. However, this initiative has since been discontinued. First and foremost, the objective of the effort was to convince both domestic and international companies to manufacture their products in India. Unfortunately, I do not have any data that goes beyond this point, thus I am unable to supply you with the most recent information about its impact at this time. Based on data that is available till 2021, the following are some of the potential consequences that the "Make in India" initiative might have on the small-scale industry around Mumbai:

Increased Investment: The project sought to entice both local and international investors, which may have helped Mumbai's small-scale enterprises by giving them access to finance and technology.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

J.C.Sandesare(1991) The new policy for small businesses was evaluated by him in his paper. Importing greater vigour and growth momentum is the fundamental goal of the National Sustainable Energy Programme (NSEP). A distinct package for the promotion of the SSI sector is developed, and the definition of SSI is modified to reflect the new concept. When it comes to equity involvement and the introduction of a new kind of company organisation, the third significant development is something that has occurred.

C.E. Karunakaran (1991) In the paper that he presented to the Development Seminar, he examined the importance of small businesses in the state of Tamil Nadu. He saw that the number of units that are registered with the DIG is growing at an astounding rate, but at the same time, there are an infinite number of units that are not registered with them. A significant portion of the registered unit does not exist for a variety of reasons, which is another thing that can be said with absolute confidence. In the event that all of them do exist, it is likely that they would employ seven lakhs of people in a single year. The provision of credit through financial institutions and the administration of income has not been successful.

Klamath, S. and Keshawa (2013) Specifically, they investigated the role that information centres play in the growth of small-scale businesses. The expansion of the economy in a number of nations, including the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Germany, is significantly influenced by the participation of small and medium-sized firms. Small-scale businesses are extremely important to the economy, and their significance cannot be emphasised. This is similar to the situation in emerging nations such as India. Out of the many factors that have contributed to the growth and development of small-scale businesses, these are the most important ones. When it comes to enhancing its competitiveness in the contemporary globalised market, knowledge is the most precious resource that every organisation currently has. As a result of the research presented in this article, researchers have uncovered the significant worth of library knowledge as well as the growth and development of small-scale businesses.

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Singh, B. and Shekhar, S. (2015) The topic of study was "Growth of Small Scale Industries Punjab." Small businesses are essential in Punjab, a state that is still expanding. Small businesses don't need as much money up front and require more labor. Punjab is a state with a work excess, however it additionally needs capital and regular assets like iron, coal, and minerals. While limited scope business utilizes neighborhood unrefined substances or is a work situated undertaking, these assets are remote from the state and cause huge transportation costs. Over the past few years, small-scale industry in the state has made significant progress, but it still faces a number of challenges that are outlined at the report's conclusion. High transportation costs, high labor costs, a lack of electricity, a high state tax rate, and a lack of central assistance are some of these issues. The innovation utilized in this area is obsolete. A solution to these problems is offered.

Katait, S. (2016) "Factors deciding the achievement and disappointment of limited scope businesses in India" was a subject of study. The growth of the national economy is dependent on small-scale industries (SSI). The small-scale industries (SSI) offer numerous individuals excellent employment opportunities. The achievement or disappointment of a firm is not entirely set in stone by inward and outside ecological factors, which are numerous and critical in limited-scope enterprises (SSI). Suppliers, creditors, customers, and the government are examples of external environmental factors, while internal environmental factors primarily include human resources, marketing, finance, manufacturing, distribution, and fierce competition. The current study aims to thoroughly investigate whether small-scale business success or failure is influenced by internal or external environmental factors.

POSITIVE IMPACT:

Increased Investment: The objective of the programme was to entice investments from local as well as international businesses. These investments would have been beneficial to small-scale firms since they would have provided them with access to finance and technology.

Job Creation: It is possible that the expansion of manufacturing businesses that were supported by the programme resulted in an increase in the number of job possibilities available to the local workforce in small-scale enterprises.

Infrastructure Development: It is possible that the government made investments in the improvement of infrastructure, such as industrial parks and special economic zones, which might have resulted in the creation of an environment that was more favourable for the operation of small-scale companies.

Technology Transfer: The transfer of modern technology to smaller businesses may have been facilitated by collaboration with bigger enterprises and foreign investors, which would have resulted in an increase in the productivity and competitiveness of the smaller industries.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Size of Operations: The modest size of small-scale companies is often assessed in terms of the number of employees, turnover, or investment in plant and machinery. Modest-scale industries are distinguished by their capacity to operate on a smaller scale. In certain countries, the particular criteria that define small-scale enterprises may be different from those in other countries.

Localized Operations: These businesses often focus on serving the needs of the local or regional market rather than expanding their operations to the national or worldwide level.

Labor-Intensive: In most cases, human labour is more important to the success of small-scale companies than the use of modern technology or automation. This is because there are limited financial resources available, as well as low-cost labour that is readily available.

Flexibility: Being small in size, these businesses can adapt quickly to changing market demands and trends.

Low Capital Investment: When compared to large-scale businesses, small-scale companies often require a lower initial expenditure of capital in order to get started and continue to function.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LIMITED SCOPE VENTURES.

Limited scope businesses are playing importance job in India economy. Post Autonomous Government understood and given more spotlight on limited scope businesses. According to





ongoing review it is comprehend around 95 % of limited scope enterprises unit are giving work around 20 million individuals. Which is very enormous numbers. Around 35-40 level of product from the nation is by limited scope enterprises. So government is perceived and understood the meaning of limited scope businesses in Indian economy and its aim its significance and show interest to advance limited scope ventures they concoct different industry strategy goals in the year 1948. The essential vision during nineties was to develop the limited scale ventures so that the satisfy want open position and it backing to decrease neediness level of Indian economy. Further to prove the development of limited scope enterprises different measure has been started, delicensing the Limited scale ventures which help and accelerate Limited scope Businesses foundation. Significant center was to eliminate all undesirable obstacle from economy and empower more youth and business people to begin their business. This is important for Limited scope businesses developing element and it's drawing in powerful and youthful business visionaries with expanding confidence and possible in Limited scope enterprises. Government guarantee to eliminate all chains and audit the strategy time to make the monetary and limited scope ventures requesting changes time to time.

DATA ANALYSIS

The analyst has thought about different factors in the examination. The fundamental target of the review is to quantify mindfulness in SSI with respect to bundling of completed items and to concentrate on the current bundling practice, issue and to assess whether bundling is considered as method of contest of limited scope businesses. Consequently chose factors have been utilized to investigate the general image of meaning of bundling in Limited scope enterprises. The analyst has given information examination with chose variable as beneath.

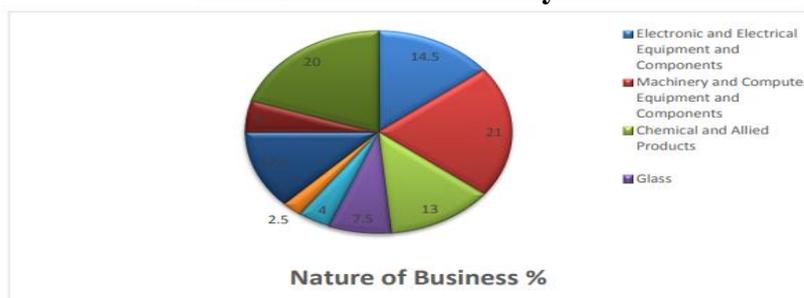
Nature of Business

Nature of Business in Limited scope ventures are additionally play importance job to figure out bundling mindfulness. Analyst attempt to take equivalent example of all kind of enterprises with the goal that it can give fair thought of all sort of business. Analyst classes business as Electronic and Electrical gear part, Hardware and PC Gear Part, Substance and Unified Items, Glass, Farming, Car, Drug Items, Paper Plastics and Elastic items, Food and Drink items and so on. See all ventures assuming significant part in growing Limited scope Businesses as well as age of Work.

Table No. Nature of Business

Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components	Machinery and Computer Equipment and Components	Chemical and Allied Products	Glass	Automobile manufacturer	Pharmaceutical products	Paper, Plastics & Rubber products	Food and beverage Products	Any other
29	42	26	15	8	5	25	10	40

Source: Field survey



Graph

Source: Field survey

Table and Graph make sense of 14.5% Electronic and Electrical gear part, 21 % Hardware and PC Gear Part, 13 %Chemical and Unified Products,7.5% Glass, 4 % Vehicle, 2.5%Pharmaceutical Products,12.5% Paper Plastics and Elastic items, 5% Food and Refreshment items and others 20% This shows generally sort of ventures assumed fundamental part to offer their viewpoint and make fruitful this examination.





CONCLUSION

The examination that was carried out relied solely on the main data that was gathered from the Make in India on small-sized industries that had developed greatly. Based on the number of operational SSIs units, the region that was selected for the study was the probability fraction of the Mumbai SSIs Zone, which includes Mumbai, Thane, and Belapur. SSI constitute a significant portion of the Indian economy. In recent years, there has been a rise in the number of SSIs in India. Because of this tendency, the SSIs in India have being pushed. As a result of the development of the Indian economy and the rapid growth of SSI's businesses, there is a growing anticipation that the consumption of corrugated Organizational Dimensions will start to climb once more. This is because the number and volume of items that are wrapped in corrugated will continue to increase. SSIs in Greater Mumbai were visited at random by researchers, who were able to obtain a sample of two hundred individuals to be questioned. The data on resource utilisation, awareness, current practices, and the problem are accessed through the use of a survey that was carried out with the assistance of a pre-tested schedule. It was determined by a number of tabular analyses that the following conclusion was reached.

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