A STUDY ON EXPLORATION POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPEDIMENTS FOR SUSTAINABILTY IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO KSSIDC RAJAJINAGAR

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ABSTRACT

This abstract provides a concise summary of the potential opportunities and impediments for achieving sustainability in small-scale industries, focusing specifically on the KSSIDC Rajaji nagar industrial area. Through a mixed-methods approach involving qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys, the research aims to identify areas where sustainable practices can be implemented, such as resource efficiency and clean technologies, while also understanding the barriers hindering their adoption. The findings will provide valuable insights for policymakers and industry stakeholders, informing the development of tailored strategies and policies to promote sustainability in small-scale industries and address environmental and social challenge.

Keywords: sustainability, small-scale industries, KSSIDC Rajajinagar, opportunities, impediments, resource efficiency, waste management, clean technologies, policy recommendations.

INTRODUCTION

An Indian state's small and medium-sized companies are supported and promoted by the Karnataka State Small Companies Development Corporation Limited (KSSIDC), a government agency. KSSIDC has worked on a number of significant projects throughout the years to support the development and growth of industry in the state. However, the success of these programmes depends not just on the corporation's efforts but also on how its customers view them. The purpose of this study is to examine how clients view KSSIDC's main projects and to pinpoint the elements that either make them successful or unsuccessful. The study will also look at how KSSIDC's activities have affected Karnataka's overall industrial development. KSSIDC may benefit from the study's findings because they will assist the organisation comprehend.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Agarwal (2021) examines the issue of bank financing for small scale industries (SSIs) in India. The author asserts that the Indian banking system has not been sufficiently supportive in providing the necessary loans to SSIs. Agarwal argues that instead of adopting a strictly legal approach, banking institutions should demonstrate greater practicality and flexibility in their lending practices. The author suggests that this shift in attitude is crucial in helping borrowing units overcome temporary difficulties. The study offers insights into the challenges faced by SSIs in accessing bank financing and provides recommendations for a more supportive financial ecosystem.

2. Jain (2021) examines the importance of institutional assistance for small businesses. The author emphasizes the need to establish appropriate institutions and infrastructure facilities to support small enterprises effectively. Jain argues that a liberal and sympathetic attitude in the administration of government policies is essential to foster the growth and development of small industries. The study highlights the significance of providing the right kind of assistance and support to enable small businesses to thrive in a conducive environment.

3. Venkateshwara Rao (2020) in his article entitled "Development of SSI", highlights the findings of a survey conducted by the RBI and the National State Insurance Corporation (NSIC) regarding the development of small-scale industries (SSI). The survey revealed that small units utilize capital more efficiently, leading to higher profitability compared to the large-scale sector. The author emphasizes the crucial role of banks in supporting the growth of small-scale industries by going beyond mere financial assistance. The study emphasizes the need for banks to adopt a nurturing approach to facilitate the overall development of the small-scale industry sector.

4. Jaya Singh (2019) in his article entitled "Small Industries, Big Scope", states that credit is the main area which most of the entrepreneurs find it challenging. Banks have to tune policies and services in consonance with needs of small industries. I le also points out that the government of Indio has constituted o national award Cor banks to motivate them for providing financial assistance.

5. Basheer Ahmed (2019) in his article entitled "Sickness of SSI", states that one of the functions of DIC (District Industrial Centre) is to help the entrepreneurs in providing greater financial assistance to SSI units. In providing financial assistance to the units, DICs are supported to liaise with public sector banks and government department and agencies. It is found that a few numbers approached the DIC to get financial assistance.

6. Sridhar Krishna (2019) in his article entitled "Impact of Small Scale Industries", states one of the main functions of the DIC is to give provisional and permanent registration to industrial units not only as legal requirements but also to keeping structural development which enables the entrepreneurs to avail themselves of the various incentives, concession and other benefits from public sector banks related to the development of SSI.

7. Ramachandra (2018) in his article entitled "Reviving Sick Units", has examined the reviving of the sick Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in various aspects, such as providing technology, management training, skilled labour, export promotion and giving Finance. The root cause for all the above problems is the financial problem. The public sector banks should provide sufficient amount on easy disbursal system to promote the SMEs. The research focuses more on the credit facility awareness and availability of several schemes for SMEs.

8. Rajendran (2017) in his article entitled "Global Challenges to Small Scale Industries", points out that adequate credit it is still not available to small scale industries. The credit guarantee fund created by SIDBI is not being exploited, as there are still shortcomings in the scheme. The scheme covers only loan higher than Rs.5 lakhs and below Rs.25 lakhs. He also emphasizes that the RBI circular to banks on loan up to Rs.5 lakhs which does not provide for waiver of collateral as a rule will be withdrawn and superseded by Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme benefit. Hence RBI suggests that the banks provide online services to SME sectors which contain updated information and tools to SMES in emerging markets, learn how to increase productivity, efficiency and capacity, as well as improve their access to capital and new markets.

9. Murugan et al (2018) in their article entitled "Small-Scale Industries Maladies Do they be caused by Marketing Sickness", concludes that lack of financial resources and delay in getting assistance from banks are the main for poor marketing performance of SSIS. Hence, the banks to provide financial services and guidance effectively and this would strengthen the bank in small scale entrepreneur's relationship.

10. Venkat Janardhan Rao (2018) points out in their article entitled "State of Small and Medium Enterprises in India", the main challenge faced by the SMEs is access to affordable credit over a reasonable period. The finding further suggests the banks reduce the cost of loan such as rate of interest, high processing fee and legal fee.

Sustainability

11. Renu Verma (2015) in her article entitled "Performance of Small-Scale Industries (Pre and Post Reform Period)", points out a special monitoring agency would be set up to oversee that the genuine credit needs of the small-scale sector is fully met. In addition to solving of delayed payments to small industries by setting up of "factoring services" through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).

12. Rhode, Rupert, William Lawrence, Gerald Sent (2015) explored that the association between financial distress and firm specific factors and selected macroeconomic factors. The finding indicates for small enterprise operating with no tradable currency in a small open economy. The study accentuated on exploiting operating efficiency in place of debt as a primary source of finance through waste reduction and optimal output, taking deliberate actions to avert the adverse effects of currency devaluation and "interest rate volatility and adopting profitability criterion for selecting strategic industries.

13. Sultan Singh (2015) conducted a survey entitled "A Study of the Quality of Services Provided to SSI Customers by Public Sector Banks", concludes that the relationship between a bank and its customers is not a one-time affair but a relatively permanent and enduring one, which requires to be nurtured with good quality of customer service is almost certain to lose its business. The study also reveals that the service and satisfaction is determined by the branch's location and design, variety of services, systems and procedures, delegation and decentralization, mechanization and computerization, complaint redress skills, attitudes and responses of the staff.

14. Azad (2015) in his article entitled "Grooming SMEs in Booming ASEAN", points the needed for support and extension services in accelerating SME growth such support and extension services include market intelligence, marketing services modernization, technology up gradation, quality testing etc. He is also suggested that the available institutional network in India have to be provided with support and extension services.\

15. Rajesh R.R. Singh et (2015) in their article entitled "Comparative Study on Strategies of Indian Small, Medium and Large-Scale Organizations", suggests that financial constraints faced by the and reluctance to utilize the funding are strategic obstacles that may deter an entrepreneur Crojn using the latest technology.

16. Sobha Rani and Koteshwara Rao (2018) found in their study entitled "Financing Small Enterprises-Recent Trends", that to bring about the change in the mind-set of banks and financial institutions to strengthen the hands of SMEs through a liberal approach for credit by looking at the sector as one with high potential, deserving encouragement.

Entrepreneurial

17. Anil Kumar (December 2018) in his article entitled "Awareness of Supporting Agencies among Women Entrepreneurs in Small Businesses", examines that the awareness of supporting agencies among women entrepreneurs in small business by taking a sample of 450 respondents from five states of Northern India which comprises Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and Delhi. The study highlights the female business entrepreneurs were facing the problem of getting finance to start business with low capital. He also emphasizes low level of awareness is responsible for less utilization of services of banks among women entrepreneurs.

18. Vijaya Chitra and Poovendhiran (2019) in their article entitled on "Determining the Business Success and Failure of Small-Scale Industry Units", have suggested that small scale entrepreneurs are not getting proper financial support from banks in time because of more formalities in sanctioning loans. They also point out that the RBI should take necessary steps to motivate the small-estate entrepreneurs by sanctioning loan with maximum relaxation

19. Ramesh Darla (2018) suggests in an article entitled "MSMEs Business Confidence Declines", points out that at an allocation of Ra 5000 cross in the Union Budget 2011-12 to SIDBI for refinancing incremental lending by banks to MSMEs Enterprises. In addition, he suggests that credit cost for working capital and capacity expansion and credit availability is critical for the SMEs.

20. Vasantha R 2017 opined that as the Small-Scale Industries sector is coming under primary sector the banks regularly provide loans to small industries, but the problem faced by Small Scale Industries sector is delay in sanctioning of bank loans in right time. The small industries also face the problem in giving collateral securities for obtaining loans.

Research Gap

The existing literature on institutional assistance for small businesses and the importance of a liberal and sympathetic attitude in government policies has provided valuable insights into supporting small enterprises.

However, there remains a notable research gap in the form of limited empirical studies that specifically examine the effectiveness of different types of institutions and infrastructure facilities in aiding small businesses.

While the literature highlights the significance of institutional support, more empirical research is needed to determine the specific mechanisms through which these institutions contribute to the growth and success of small enterprises.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know about the various opportunities available for small and medium scale entrepreneurs.

2. To know about what factor influences the for sustainability of the small-scale industry.

3. To identify the inherent and apparent problems being faced by the entrepreneurs.

HYPOTHESIS

H0: There is no significant relationship between interaction and small firm performance.
H1: There is a significant relationship between interaction and small firm performance.
H0: There is no significant relationship between capability and small firm performance.
H1: There is a significant relationship between capability and small firm performance.

Model framework
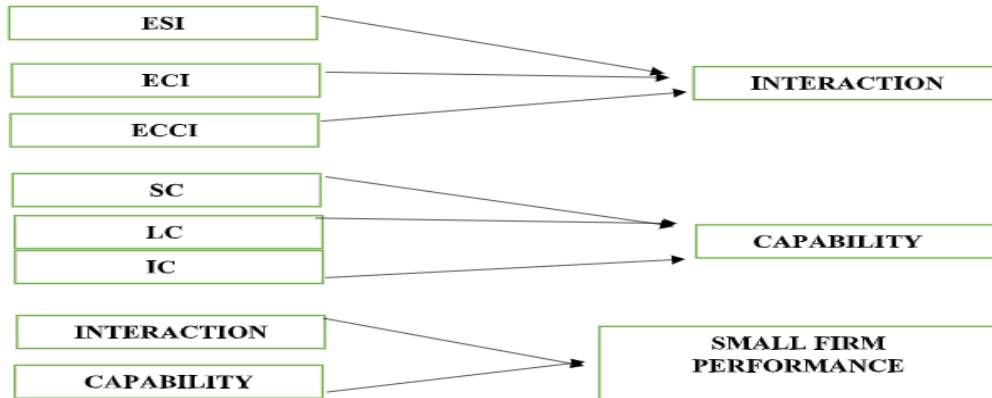
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETAION

DESCRIPTIVE

In research, statistical methods are employed to define the underlying properties of data. They provide succinct summaries of the sample and measurements. They, together with sample graphics analysis, provide the cornerstone of practically every quantitative data analysis. Statistical techniques are used to communicate quantitative data clearly and understandably.

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Qualification of the respondent:					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.0	38	36.2	36.2	36.2
	2.0	34	32.4	32.4	68.6
	3.0	27	25.7	25.7	94.3
	4.0	6	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Prior occupation of the Entrepreneurs:					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.0	31	29.5	29.5	29.5
	2.0	33	31.4	31.4	61.0
	3.0	24	22.9	22.9	83.8
	4.0	17	16.2	16.2	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

INTERPRETATION

The analysis presents data on the qualifications of the respondents and their prior occupations as entrepreneurs. In terms of qualification, the majority of respondents (36.2%) hold a qualification level of 1.0, followed by 32.4% with a level of 2.0, 25.7% with a level of 3.0, and 5.7% with a level of 4.0. Regarding prior occupations, the largest group (31.4%) had a prior occupation level of 2.0, followed closely by 29.5% with a level of 1.0, 22.9% with a level of 3.0, and 16.2% with a level of 4.0.

The bar chart visually represents the distribution of these variables. The analysis indicates a diverse range of qualifications and prior occupations among the respondents, which can provide valuable insights into the entrepreneurial landscape and the potential impact of different backgrounds on entrepreneurial success

CORRELATION

H0: There is no significant relationship between interaction and small firm performance.

H1: There is a significant relationship between interaction and small firm performance.

		Entrepreneurial Supplier Interaction	Entrepreneurial customer Interaction	Entrepreneurial competitor Interaction	Sensing capability	Learning capability	Learning capability	SMALL FIRM PERFORMANCE
Entrepreneurial Supplier Interaction	Pearson Correlation	1	.916"	.898"	.903"	.899"	.875"	.855"
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Entrepreneurial customer Interaction	Pearson Correlation	.916"	1	.878"	.893"	.909"	.884"	.873"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Entrepreneurial competitor Interaction	Pearson Correlation	.898"	.878"	1	.912"	.931"	.922"	.901"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Sensing capability	Pearson Correlation	.903"	.893"	.912"	1	.925"	.879"	.853"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Learning capability	Pearson Correlation	.899"	.909"	.931"	.925"	1	.923"	.903"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Learning capability	Pearson Correlation	.875"	.884"	.922"	.879"	.923"	1	.959"
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
SMALL FIRM PERFORMANCE	Pearson Correlation	.855"	.873"	.901"	.853"	.903"	.959"	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	105	105	105	105	105	105	105

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

INTERPRETATION

The project analysis is strong positive corelations between a range of factors, including entrepreneurial interactions (Supplier, Customer, and Competitor), sensing capability, learning capability, and small firm performance. These findings indicate that a project focusing on enhancing entrepreneurial interactions, improving sensing capability, and fostering a learning-oriented environment can have a positive impact on small firm performance. By emphasizing these aspects, the project aims to create a conducive environment for entrepreneurial activities and foster a culture of continuous learning, which can contribute to the success and growth of the small firm.

REGRESSION

A regression is a statistical technique that relates a dependent variable to one or more independent (explanatory) variables.

A regression model is able to show whether changes observed in the dependent variable are associated with changes in one or more of the explanatory variables.

H0: There is no significant relationship between capability and small firm performance.

H1: There is a significant relationship between capability and small firm performance.

5

Correlations

		SMALL FIRM PERFORMANCE	Interaction	Capability
Pearson Correlation	SMALL FIRM PERFORMANCE	1.000	.908	.934
	Interaction	.908	1.000	.965
	Capability	.934	.965	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	SMALL FIRM PERFORMANCE	.	.000	.000
	Interaction	.000	.	.000
	Capability	.000	.000	.
N	SMALL FIRM PERFORMANCE	105	105	105
	Interaction	105	105	105
	Capability	105	105	105

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
SMALL FIRM PERFORMANCE	3.0476	1.32519	105
Interaction	2.9854	1.26004	105
	3.0317	1.31368	105

Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Capability, Interaction[b]	.	Enter

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.934[a]	.873	.870	.47718	.873	350.048	2	102	.000

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Findings:

Government Support: Approached government organisations for help and discovered options for financial support. This shows that small-scale businesses are aware of and some government services.

Marketing issues: Marketing can be a challenge for small businesses. This emphasises the necessity of strategies and marketing problems and improve these enterprises' market visibility. Entrepreneurial Interactions: suppliers, clients, and rival businesses as being moderately active. This shows that small-scale firms understand working together and communicating with important stakeholders to spur innovation and development.

Development prospects: Small-scale business owners thought but few, prospects for development. Development and expansion options open to them, which can help to ensure their success and long-term viability.

Organisational Skills: Small-scale industries showed a moderate level of sensing, learning, and integrating skills. This shows that these organisations have a certain level of capacity to learn new things, change with the times, and efficiently employ resources.

Performance of a Small Firm: Participants reported that a variety of performance metrics, including profit targets, sales goals, ROI goals, product quality, customer retention, reputation, employee turnover, and new product development, had been met. This room for improvement,

SUGGESTIONS

- Suggestions for the Project Analysis:
- Give a clear description of the study's goals, such as finding any possibilities or barriers to sustainability in small-scale industries.
- To present an in-depth case study, define the scope and concentrate on KSSIDC Rajajinagar. Examine the body of knowledge already available on sustainability in small-scale industries, concentrating on pertinent terms, models, and best practises.

- Analyse earlier studies and publications that indicate opportunities and difficulties related to sustainability in the unique setting of KSSIDC Rajajinagar.

4.6 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

- The study focuses only on the SME's located in Rajajinagar industrial estate.
- This study is an academic effort so is limited by time, cost and coverage.
- The findings and conclusions of the study will be related to the current period only.
- The facts & figures collected through the questionnaire will be assumed to be true.
- This study was only conducted for 8 weeks.

CONCLUSION

Concluding Remarks for the Project Analysis: "Exploring Sustainability Opportunities and Impediments in Small-Scale Industries.

Potential Sustainability Opportunities:

The study identified assorted opportunities for sustainability in KSSIDC Rajajinagar's small-scale companies. These include the use of renewable.

To improve the environmental performance, cost-effectiveness, and long-term competitiveness of small-scale companies.

Challenges and Obstacles:

The investigation uncovered numerous barriers and difficulties that prevent small-scale businesses in KSSIDC Rajajinagar from adopting sustainable practises. These obstacles range from financial and legal limits to technology limitations and a lack of knowledge or enthusiasm among industry stakeholders.

Recognise removing these obstacles to promote an atmosphere that is favourable to sustainable development.

Engagement of Stakeholders and Policy:

The study made clear the necessity of encouraging governmental policies and programmes to advance sustainability in small-scale industries. Effective implementation requires close collaboration with important stakeholders, such as business groups, governmental agencies, and regional communities.

Encourage cooperation between policymakers and business leaders to create specialised regulations, financial incentives, and legal frameworks that support sustainable practises.

The study revealed noteworthy instances of sustainable business practises used by various small-scale enterprises around the world. The case studies showed that implementing sustainable practises was both possible and advantageous.

Encourage KSSIDC Rajajinagar's small-scale companies to study these best practises and apply them to their situation while considering the specific difficulties they face.

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