

2011

ACC

Monday 28

Week - 10

(28/10/2011)

Small Scale Industries (SSI)

SSI are those industries in which the manufacturing, production and rendering of services are done on a small or micro scale. These industries make a one time investment in machinery, plants and industries but it doesn't exceed Rs 1 crore.

These industries must fall under the guidelines, set by the Govt. of India. The SSI's are the lifeline of the economy. These industries are generally ~~are~~ labour intensive and hence they play an important role in the creation of employment. It is crucial sector of the economy both from a financial and social point of view.

1 Tuesday

ACC

Week - 10

March

Day 10, 11, 12

Feb

characteristics of SSI :

(i) ownership — SSI's ~~are~~ generally are under single ownership. So it can either be a Sole Proprietorship or Sometimes Partnership.

(ii) Management : — Generally both the management and the control is with the owner. Hence the owner is actively involved in the day to day activities of the business.

(iii) labour Intensive : — SSI's dependence on technology is pretty limited. Hence they tend to use labour and manpower for their production activities.

(iv) Flexibility : — SSI's are more adaptable to their changing business environment.

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Wednesday 2

Day (61-304)

Week - 10

Apr 1 F So in case of amendments on unexpected
2 S development, they are flexible enough
3 S to adopt and carry on unlike
4 M large industries.
5 T
6 W
7 T

8 F (v) Limited Reach — SSI's have a
9 S restricted zone of operations. hence
10 S they can meet their local and
11 M regional demand.
12 T
13 W
14 T
15 F

16 S
17 S (vi) Resources utilisation : — They
18 M use local and readily available resources
19 T which helps the economy fully
20 W utilise natural resources with minimum
21 T wastage.
22 F
23 S
24 S
25 M
26 T
27 W
28 T
29 F
30 S

3 Thursday

ACC

Week - 10

March

Day 162-2023

Feb

OBJECTIVES OF SSI :-

- To create more employment opportunities.
- To help develop the rural and less developed regions of the economy.
- To reduce regional imbalance.
- To improve the standard of living of people.
- To ensure equal distribution of income and wealth.
- To solve the unemployment problem and attain self reliance.
- To adopt the latest technology aimed at producing better quality products at lower cost.
- To ensure optimum utilization of unexploited resources of the country.