STUDY OF AGRICULTURE BASED INDUSTRIES IN INDIAN ECONOMY
A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

DISSERTATION
Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the Award of the Degree of

Master
of
Library and Information Science

By
MOHAMMAD ARIF
Roll No. 94 - LSM - 03 A
Enrol. No. U - 7408

Under the Supervision of
Prof. Mohd. Sabir Husain

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH (INDIA)
1995
TO MY
PARENTS
Mrs. & Mr. TUFAIL AHMAD
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acknowledgement</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List of Periodicals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PART ONE

### INTRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter I</th>
<th>The Bibliography</th>
<th>2-7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter II</td>
<td>Agriculture Based Industries</td>
<td>8-53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PART TWO

| Bibliography                      | 2-121                    |

## PART THREE

### INDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Index</th>
<th>2-5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author Index</td>
<td>6-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Index</td>
<td>16-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My dissertation on "STUDY OF AGRICULTURE BASED INDUSTRIES IN INDIAN ECONOMY, A select annotated bibliography" has accumulated many depts. And it is a pleasure for me to thank all those who helped me in many ways in completing this work.

First and foremost, I would like to place on record my everlasting gratitudes to Almighty ALLAH, the most merciful, the most benoalvent, who provided me all the necessary strength and guidance for the timely completion of this work. Without the help of Almighty ALLAH, this work would have not seen the light of the day. I bow my head before him.

Secondly, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. MOHD. SABIR HUSAIN, Department of Library and Information Science, A.M.U., Aligarh, for his encouragement, cooperation and the benefits he bestowed upon me from his knowledge that helped me in understanding and analysing the problems involved in this work. I must say that without his encouragement, guidance and help this work would not have reached to its accomplishment.
I greatly value the help rendered by Mr. Shabahat Hussain, Reader (Chairman), Mr. S. Mustufa K.Q. Zaidi, Mr. Al-Muzaffar A.G. Khan and Mr. S. Hasan Zamarrud Readers), Department of Library and Information Science, A.I.I.U., Aligarh, for their suggestions, cooperation and encouragement.

I am also thankful to all my friends including, Mr. Danish Husain Khan, Mr. Mohd. Zaki Ansari, Mr. Khan Abdul Samad, Mr. Nadeem Alam, Mr. Mujahid-ul-Mulk, Mr. Wahaj Ahmad Siddiqui, Mr. Zafarul Hasnain Zaidi, Ms. Saba Alam, Mr. Riaz Abbas, Mr. Moin Zaidi, Mr. Luqman Ahmad (Ahsas) and Mr. Khwaja Moin.

I will be failing in my duty, if I do not express my sincere gratitude and indebtedness to my parents Mrs. and Mr. Tufail Ahmad who have been the source of guidance, inspiration and encouragement to me throughout my life. After them I am indebted to my brothers Mr. Mohd. Tariq, Mr. Mohd. Sajid and Mr. Mohd. Hashim, and my only sister Ms. Azra Tabassum for their support to continue my studies.

I am thankful to the staff of the Maulana Azad Library, Department of Economics, Commerce, Business Administration, Agricultural Institute, Library of
Coaching and guidance centre, Department of Geography, A.M.U., Aligarh and Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi for providing and helping me in searching out the necessary and useful materials required for this work. I also pay my thanks to Mr. Kafeel A. Khan for nicely typing this work.

Finally, I appreciate the help which was rendered from different sources and without naming those sources, I pay my thanks to them.

Aligarh

Dated : 27.10.1995

(MOHAMMAD ARIF)
### LIST OF JOURNALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>ABBREVIATION</th>
<th>FULL NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>AICC. ECO. R.</td>
<td>AICC Economic Review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Artha Vijnana</td>
<td>Artha Vijnana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Agri-Situation in India</td>
<td>Agricultural Situation in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Company news and notes</td>
<td>Company news and notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Geog. R. India</td>
<td>Geography Review India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>India Cencus 1961</td>
<td>India Cencus 1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Ind. J. Eco.</td>
<td>Indian Journal of Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Ind. J. Agric. Eco.</td>
<td>India Journal of Agricultural Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Industr. India</td>
<td>Industries India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Ind. Sugar</td>
<td>India Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Journal of Industrial trade</td>
<td>J. Industr. Tr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Khadigramodyog</td>
<td>Khadigramodyog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Kurukshetra</td>
<td>Kurukshetra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Reserve Bank of India, B.</td>
<td>R.B.I.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sterling Publishers</td>
<td>Sterling Publishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Southern Economist</td>
<td>S. Eco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Weidenfeld and Nicolson</td>
<td>Weidenfeld and Nicolson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Yojana</td>
<td>Yojana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***********
PART ONE
INTRODUCTION
CHAPTER-I

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The universe of knowledge is dynamic, ever growing, and multidimensional in nature. A micro thought of today may become a full fledged discipline of tomorrow. Retrospective researches are being conducted in every field of study, particularly in the field of science and technology. In every corner of the world potentials of the researches may be observed through the ever increasing number of literature being published. It is knowledge explosion which gave rise to the enormous literature coming out daily. Particularly periodical publication in every field of study is multiplying day by day. For the bibliographical control on this huge amounts of literature the concept of documentation and informative science came into being. The aim of documentation and information science is to enhance the research potentials and to avoid the duplication of the research works. For this purpose several agencies have been launched on the national and the international bases. These agencies established by
governments and privately, cover all most all the subjects of the day. Abstracting, Indexing services are being provided by the different agencies. Several techniques, method, and system have been evolved and there i.e. many systems which are computerized. In the field of information science, net-work on national level have been established.

It is humbly endeavoured in this present work, to cover all aspects of the problem. It consist of three chapter. The first is the description in which a detailed account of "Agro-Industries in Indian economy" has been covered. Reference to the sources consulted in the development of this chapter, are indicated underneath and a list of periodicals is also given.

Chapter two consist of a list of subjects. Headings and the Main Bibliography given here. Chapter III deals with indexes i.e. Author Index, Subject Index and Title Index.

METHODOLOGY

The material was collected from different journals from seminar library of departments of
economics, commerce, Business Administration and agricultural institute and Maulana Azad Library. Library of coaching and guidance centre. Department of Geography, A.I.U., Aligarh and some material was also obtained for this purpose from Delhi School of Economies, Delhi.

STANDARD FOLLOWED:

The Indian standard recommendations for bibliographical references (IS : 2381-1963), Indian standard for observation for titles of periodicals (IS: 18-1949) (in some articles and classified catalogue code) (CCC) of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan have been followed. In certain cases where the said standard become unuseful, I have preferred my own judgement.

SUBJECT HEADINGS:

Attempt has been made to give co-extensive subject headings as much possible. An effort has been made to follow postulates and principles given by S.R. Ranganathan in the formation of subject headings, and allowed by natural language. Wherever
more entries come under one and the same subject heading they are arranged alphabetically by the author's name.

ARRANGEMENT:

The entries in this bibliography are arranged strictly alphabetically among the subject headings.

The ENTRY ELEMENT of the author(s) is in capitals, followed by the secondary elements in parenthesis using capital and small letters and then the title of the article, subtitle (if any), then name of the periodical in abbreviated form (if needed) being underlined followed by the volume number, issue number, the year, giving by using inclusive notation of the pages of the articles. Then each entry is followed by an indicative abstract of the article the items of the bibliographical reference for each entry of a periodical articles arranged as follows:

(a) Serial number
(b) Name of the author/authors
(c) A full stop (.)
(d) Title of the article including subtitle and alternative title if any.
(e) A full stop (.)
(f) Title of the periodical being underlined.
(g) A full stop (.)
(h) Volume number
(i) A comma (,)
(j) Issue number
(k) Semicolon (;)
(l) Year
(n) Semicolon (;)
(n) Inclusive pages of the articles
(o) A full stop (.)

SAMPLE ENTRIES:


39. CHANDRASEKHARAN (S) and ACHAYA (KT). Profile of Indian vegetable oil industry I : Productive system. *Eco and Pol*. 25, 8; 1990; 441-8.

42. BADAR ALAM IQBAL. Why agro-industries are vital for U.P. economic development. *Khadigramodyog*. 23, 10; 1987; 463-5.
EXPLANATION OF ENTRY NUMBER 29

This article is taken from the periodical "Khadigramodyog" which is entitled as "Rural industrialisation through growth centres" written by "M.P. Srivastava" in 1st number of 19th Volume of 1982 from 83-86, against this entry.

in the same way the other two entries i.e. 39 and 42, can also be explained.

ABSTRACT:

The entries in the bibliography contain abstracts giving the essential information about the articles documented, I have given indicatives abstracts as well as informative abstracts. After searching the literature, entries were recorded on 7"x5" cards.

INICES:

The part three of the bibliography contain subject, Author and Title index responsibility, in the alphabetical sequence. Each index guide to the specific entry or entries in the bibliography.

A list of journals has been given along with the abbreviations used in the bibliography.
AGRICULTURE BASED INDUSTRIES

CONCEPT AND INTRODUCTION

Basic to an objective study of the role of agro-industries in the economic prosperity of an economy is an understanding of the term "Agro-Industries". Unless the connolation of the term is clear, it would not be possible whether to appreciate the true purpose and potential of agro-industries or assess their relevance to economic prosperity of an economy. Moreover, when a programme for the development of agro-industries seeks recognition an acceptance as an integral part of a programme of national economic development with emphasis on the development of the modern large scale industries, the need for such clearity becomes manifest, as only against such clear idea the nature, range and duration of aids, specially oriented to serve the needs of agro-industries can be understood, examined and assessed in relation to the country's resources in man material. This project highlights the socio-economic significance of agro-industries in the economic growth of a developing economy with special reference to India.
Industrialisation has become the inspiring slogan of the day. In the country like India where seventy five percent of the total population depends primarily upon agriculture, Industrialisation provides the only relief to reserve the pressure of population. In industrialising the country, it is an accepted fact that the countries must choose their own pattern of industrialisation suited to their environment and conditions. Notwithstanding the fact that the country's economy has been stagnant for a long time, it is quite feasible to unfold the forces of growth, which would lift it agriculture from the present morass and at the same time create a strong and stable industrial base. And it is in this context that the role of agro-industries assumes a paramount significance.

Industries having "backward and forward" linkage with agriculture, irrespective of their size, i.e., small or medium scale and having a direct bearing on agriculture and rural economic life be placed in the category of agro-based industries [1]. In this broad perspective, industries other than these doing processing of agricultural produce and manufacturing other inputs like insecticides,
agricultural equipments etc. are also included in agro-industries. Thus, in the first instance agro-industries provide the essential input and in the second phase they function as an outlet for the agricultural output.

India has a long cherished tradition for decentralisation and it has lately been accepted by the industrialized countries of west also. Industrialisation based on centralisation has given birth to many social evils and further aggravated the economic condition of the masses. The dispersal of industries using local resources can alone wipe out these evils and offer an honourable life to the villagers. Finance plays very very crucial role in the development of an industry. Its role is all the more crucial, if the industry happens to be, rural based and employment oriented. It is therefore, in the fitness of things that handloom industry has received. The priority it deserves in the scheme of rural regeneration in order to bridge the gap between traditional and modern industries, it is necessary to established a reciprocal and mutual beneficial relationship between the two sectors and to integrate them effectively with the overall industrial
structure. The new approach suggested by the author for developing rural industries aims at general development of these industries are more efficient over with the use of appropriate technology.

Tribals for the vary segment of the weaker section of the society with their traditional skills and resources. As such, industrialisation of tribal areas on decentralised basis is comparative if to make a dent on eradicating poverty from amongst the vulnerable sections and protecting them from further exploitation is the aim, the power has empowered the modern world in all walks of life. Apart from the use in heavy industries, we already know the miracle the introduction of electricity has brought in the agriculture. In promoting decentralised industrial development in rural and semi-urban areas too. It can play a very crucial role in arming this sector with new dimensions. The importance of Gandhian economies based on the principles of decentralisation has no doubt been felt and realised by almost all the political parties but it is heartening to see that the party in power at present is very much explicit as is evident from its commitments to give all out
support of small, cottage and village industries for their expansion.

**LABOUR INTENSIVE CHARACTER:**

Agro-industries are the corner stone of a developing economy and has well established roots in the indigenous environment, and it would not be rational to consider them merely a hang over of traditional ideology [2]. The wide spread unemployment and underemployment associated with the problem of migratory labour in developing economics can only be met by creation or extension of agro-based industries. These industries would also create new productive enterprise and could help both in developing substitute and augmenting country's export. They also serve as a means for providing better employment opportunities to the labour during off season. These industries have a strong plea for the development because of their labour intensive character, low capital output ratio have become an invaluable weapon in bringing out a harmoniously balanced and integrated socio-economics order in the economy.
The term agro-industries is of recent origin though such industries are in existence for quite long time in our country [3]. The idea has originated because of close interdependence between agriculture and industry. Both are complimentary, as such the development of industries in the country depends upon the development of agriculture. It is however, interesting although the agricultural sector predominantes the other sectors of the economy of the country yet its productivity is very low [4]. This is creating a complexity of problems for the economic development of the country, the reason for this state of affairs can be attributed to the absence of mechanisation and lack of intensive farming in the country. There is therefore, a vast scope for the development of industries supplying agricultural and machinery, improved appliances, fertilizers etc. to agricultural sector. The development of these industries serves is a double weapon to solve the problem of low productivity in agricultural goods on the one hand and to help the industrialisation in the country on the other [5].

Thus an important role has been assigned to agro-industries in the economic development of the
country. To faster their development, Agro-Industrial Cooperation have been established in the country. By agro-industries we mean the industries [6]. (i) which are engaged in the manufacturing process of inputs, such as agricultural machinery and equipments, pesticides and insecticides, manures and fertilizers, etc. required by the agricultural sector. And industries which extract raw materials from agricultural and utilise agricultural produce as their basic raw materials. These industries include oil crushing, sugar manufacturing, rice milling, balery, processing of serials and preservation of fruits and vegetables, etc. In other words agro-industries are the industries which (ii) encourage greater input into agriculture (iii) lead to better processing and conversion of agricultural commodities (iv) ensuring high returns of processed goods and (v) increased agricultural production [7].

Thus agro-industries depends not only on output of agriculture and allied activities but also on the outputs like agricultural equipments, fertilizers and pesticides [8]. Apart from helping farming, agro-industries are also being used to provide employment opportunities to the surplus
agricultural labour [9]. They give gainful employment to the farmer during off season specially at the output end. Agro industries are more labour intensive rather than capital intensive [10]. For example, Gur and Khandasari Units can be set up with small capital & technical knowledge. Which can absorb a large number of labourers, say about 28-30 persons in each unit on an average. Similar in the case with rice milling industry. Apart from this, agro based industries also supplement this income of the agriculturists by absorbing them in suitable subsidiary economic pursuits. This will result in the overall development of the economy of the country and lead to much savings and investments.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE:

The second significant factor for which these industries are being assigned due importance in the economic development of the country is for a mechanisation of agriculture [11]. These industries provide improved agricultural machinery and equipment, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides to the agricultural sector. The machinery for irrigation purposes such as pumping sets and
tubewell machinery etc. is also manufactured by agro industries. The input supplied by these industries are the pre-condition for congenital development of agriculture, and can bring a sustained growth, in other words the agro-industries work as a catalyst to bring about take-off stage in agriculture and ultimately in the economy of the country as a whole [12]. Such industries are also important and effective instrument to reduce foreign exchange requirements by using indigenous raw materials, machinery and technicals skill etc. [13].

Thirdly, agro-industries assure the ready market for the farm products and thus stabilise farmers income. This result in the amelioration of their economic condition which, in term, reflect positively in their working efficiency. The human material resources of the country can thus be utilised in a better way. By developing agro-industries [14]. For example, the village, sugarcane can be utilise more effectively if crushers are installed at the sugar cane fields. This would save the transportation cost and also prevent the evaporation of juice during transit. This step would help increased the production of sugar by minimising
other wastes.

DOUBLE ROLE:

An interesting feature of the agro-industries is their natural dependence. Usually, agro-industries manufacture labour saving devices that can create some temporary unemployment at the initial stages of rationalisation of agriculture [15]. At the output level, however, agro-based industries are more labour-intensive and create more employment opportunities. Thus, the development of both types of industries, i.e., those producing tools and equipments for the farmers and those processing agricultural products are complementary to each other in a planned programme both type of industries must be simultaneously develop so that the mechanisation and rationalisation of agriculture can give a tremendous boost to the rural economy.

Thus in an agricultural society, there are both unemployment and underemployment, the mechanisation in agriculture must be introduced after creating sufficient alternative employment
opportunities to the working force. The agro-based industries must be develop first to provide employment not only to the existing man power but also to absorb the additional labour force which will released from the mechanisation of agriculture. It is true that a part of a surplus labour can be absorbed in industries producing agricultural machinery and equipment. Some people can also be absorb in industries processing agricultural products either for direct consumption or for further use in industries [16]. Thus, agro-industries play a double role in their development is vital for future growth of economy of the country.

The concept of agro-industries signifies the proximity and affinity between agriculture and industry it is nothing but interdependence of industry and agriculture. But this interdependence must be oriented to suits the needs of our country. These agro-industries must be an accelerator for the promotion of the above goals. On the basis of the other concepts, the following points can be derived as a definition for the agro-based industries:

1. The industry must foster the spirit of interdependence between agriculture and industry.
(b) Such industry must use the raw materials provided by the agriculture, and the output of the industry must have a market among the rural population.

(c) Surplus manpower in any way must be absorbed by this industry.

(d) Improved technology can be adopted in order to increase productivity.

(e) Such industry should as far as possible use the indigenous technical knowhow and must conserve foreign exchange by avoiding import of sophisticated machinery.

RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION

It should not be misconceived that the entire responsibility of industrialisation must be entrusted to the hands of these industries. In order to feed these industries, by providing machines, tools, power, etc., the key industry at the national level must be simultaneously be encouraged. Keeping this as a sign post, we can use agro-industries to utilise our own man and material. Shri SK Dey says,
[7] "we must fall back on swadeshi—what we can develop through our people, perhaps without the knowledge imported from abroad we may produce with our own skill and with our own raw material, third rate equipment and third rate industries. If the machine is to produce for our needs world competition need not enter into the picture. Our own people will earn dividends from the products we manufacture, from the machines we forge ourselves and from the maintenance we do with the skill we succeed in developing. This way alone will lead us from the "third rates" to the "First rate" some day in the long run, therefore, we will gain much more in a much more enduring way".

The following arguments favour and justify the industrialisation of our country by developing strong agro-based industries. The growth of urban population during the decades - 1931-1971, has been very rapid in our country which is depicted in the table given below:
TABLE 1
Population Growth Rate in India - 1901 to 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Total population (Million)</th>
<th>Rural population (Million)</th>
<th>Urban population (Million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>238.3</td>
<td>212.5</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>252.0</td>
<td>226.1</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>251.2</td>
<td>223.1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>278.9</td>
<td>245.4</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>318.5</td>
<td>274.4</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>361.0</td>
<td>298.5</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>439.1</td>
<td>360.2</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>547.9</td>
<td>436.8</td>
<td>100.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (i) Final population Paper I of 1972 - Series 1.

The above table indicates that the total urban population has increased from 1931 to 1971 and the population of many large cities has increased even more. The table further shows that the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Total population (Million)</th>
<th>Rural population (Million)</th>
<th>Urban population (Million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>238.3</td>
<td>212.5</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>252.0</td>
<td>226.1</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>251.2</td>
<td>223.1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>278.9</td>
<td>245.4</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>318.5</td>
<td>274.4</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>361.0</td>
<td>298.5</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>439.1</td>
<td>360.2</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>547.9</td>
<td>436.8</td>
<td>100.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (i) Final population Paper I of 1972 - Series 1.


The above table indicates that the total urban population has increased from 1931 to 1971 and the population of many large cities has increased even more. The table further shows that the
percentage of urban population to the total population was 10.83 in 1901 which increased to 19.91 in 1971 due to the non-availability of sufficient income and instability of the employment in agriculture sector, poor and landless labourers migrated to nearest cities and towns. Chester Bowles in his book "The Making of A Just Society" says, [18] "Sociologists see the rural development in its broadest sense as the only democratic means of slowing the movement of ambition of an promising younger people from rural areas to the cities a momentum which in Gandhiji's terms drain "the life blood of the villages". The population flow becomes more and more intensive as developing nations gather economic momentum and young men, bogged down by the limitations of village life, imaginated the cities as a promised land abounding with employment opportunities.

The vast density of population of the cities due to migration leads to so many socio-economic and cultural difficulties. The Late Shri V.L. Mehta has observed, [19] "numbers migrate to the towns and cities in search of work,accentuate overcrowding, cause slums and create a number of problems, the
solution of which involves expenditure of more time and energy, apart from money i.e. entailed in the settlement of the population in work near their homes".

The role of public sector undertaking in rural industrialisation has been explained that how these undertakings should function achieve maximum result, how to take such industrial activities with not so sophisticated but some what improved technology to the rural India that may provide gainful employment to the masses as well as educated youth is the prime problem faced by the planner and administration alike. The solution may not be simple. But at the same time, it has been found out, fast enough, because only than the poor of the poor can served.

Expansion of productive employment opportunities in non agricultural sectors in the rural areas is in must for redistributive growth with social justice. But promotional ingredience like infrastructure facilities skills and entrepreneurship are generally lacking. There productive resources, therefore, continue to remain unutilised. Their industrial uses for augmenting
agricultural production and creating employment opportunities in non-agricultural sector need a series of well identified organically integrated and administratively coordinated measures. There are many areas, liplorably backward in all respects in our country. Such places are largely sensitive to new introduction. Many programme introduce their like new seeds on a fertile virgin soil, proud tremendously successful. Once such example is Rae Bareilly district, which showed fine progress after the rural industries programme.

Advances that problem confronting the rural sector are not as simple as some might imagine them to be. The problem of rural poverty cannot be solved without resort of modern method in thinking and action. The experience of planning so far bears testimony to it. Development of markets and establish of market town, are very essentials. The basic point is that the ends should not be confused with means. Quality control is an essential tool of management to help the successful running of an industrial undertaking, big or small, it is meant to bring about coordination harmony and economy in the field of production. It is important to introduce
quality control in the field of khadi and village industries in order to improve and develop them and to enable them to grow as economically viable units.

The small industries and the "second line" of production activity - being the employment line. Enlists the various governmental measures taken since the first plan to promote it. Khadi and village industries are forward looking and have been constantly on the march, keeping pace with the times since the days when they were initiated by Gandhiji. Their has been not only a qualitative rise in production but a qualitative improvement as well. In, sum, introduction of improved tools and techniques has put these industries comparatively on a solid and sure footing in our economy to show allround improvement and better performance while large scale industries have a vital role to play in the economic development of India. The khadi and village industries and other small rural based industries like the handloom industry also deserves to be encouraged and strengthen in view of their capacity to produce gainful employment to large number of people in rural areas who are other wise
wholly or partially unemployed and therefore undergoing a lot of sufferings.

Every budget is bound to receive banquets as well as brick bats. Move so, if, keeping in view the long term and over all objectives, it brings some hardships in day to day life of citizens. But then, any change has to began some where and prosperity, like everything else has its own place. The five year plans have accorded sufficient important to the development of village industries as the tool to bring about rural development, especially during the sixth plan a major shift in this direction has been made and it would go a long way in bringing prosperity to the village of local level. With plans required emphasis on weaker sections are properly implemented. District industries centres have come to stay. The purpose of the creation of these centres is landable and if they work to plan, the results too would be remarkable. With the provision of various facilities to help artisan overcome their financial, technical, the other problems through the centres it is bound to bring about a social reformation in the countryside.
DECENTRALISATION:

The organisation of large scale industries by the well established private industrialist need the concentration of industries and economic power in the hands of few people. In this context, Shri S.K. Dey [20] in his book, "Power To The People" observes that the big units continue expanding side by side, by virtue of their bargaining power. All the clamour for quick growth, with ideology kept in cold storages for a time, hence to help big industries grow bigger. The small ones to remain at best where they are if not to get eroded with time. This warning warrants the undue emphasis laid over the large sized industries. We can advocate the large scale industries only where capital is aboundent and labour is scarce. In such countries, the concentration of wealthy by few people may not have any significance. But in countries like India where we have taken an oath to avoid this concentration it is necessary to encourage decentralised agro industries. This will not only disperse the ownership to various hands but also reduce the tension among various health owner groups. The late Shri V.L. Mehta in his book,
"Decentralised Economic Development" writes, [21] "unless a remedy is formed and applied with determination and vigour it is extremely doubtful if we shall succeed in raising the standard of living of the people and reducing disparities in income and wealth, too of the principal objectives of our national planning. The remedy must be such as fit in with the condition of our economy which is rural". The agro-industries can provide the solution of the economic problems faced in the country. Besides, it is likely to create a propitious climate well suited to its progress.

With the increase in population, the rural manpower is also increasing considerably. This surplus manpower must be fully exploited by organising agro-industries. Lack of proper attention towards this course may lead to a grave loss to our country. Gainful utilisation of this surplus manpower has been mentioned in almost all our plans. The third plan observed that "the basic was to provide sound foundations for sustained economic growth, for increasing opportunities of gainful employment and improving standard and working condition for the masses". [22].
The magnitude of the surplus rural man power can be indicated by the growth of rural population and their employment trends which are shown in table 2.

FARM OUTPUT:

Majority of the rural man power depends on agriculture which is already threatened which the heavy pressure and other factors. The famous economist, Mandelbaum says [23] an expanding population adds continually to the number of people who are forced to work on fragmented or over crowded holdings and on inferior soil, where their producti-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>169.5</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>145.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>188.5</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>159.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>211.9</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>177.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>240.9</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>199.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>275.2</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>224.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

vity is nil or almost nil. If these surplus workers are withdrawn from agriculture and absorbed into other occupations, farm output would not suffer while the whole new output would be a net addition to the community's income. The economic case for industrialisation of densely populated backward countries rests upon their mass phenomenon of disguised rural unemployment. Thus the agro-industries can solve the twin problems connected with the surplus rural manpower relieving the pressure of population land thereby increasing the productivity of agriculture. The famous American economist, John Lewis says, [24], "the only promising means for winning the rural poor a share in the gains from development during the 1970's will be a much tighter rural labour market, presumably as a result of more alternative employment than is now in sight".

The per capita income of the population can be increased by means of the well-established agro-industries. Agricultural labourers and the small farmers can be gainfully employed by these industries. The income of the agricultural population as well as can be increased by a
subsidiary occupation like this. The Japanese farmers are able to increase their income with the help of dual occupation by agriculture as well as small scale industries.

The present position of income level of the Indians is deplorably low. It has been pointed out that the per capita daily income of an Indian is Rs. 5.00 against Rs. 27 in U.K., Rs. 17 in Japan and Rs. 72 in U.S.A. [25]. According to an estimate of the National Sample Survey, about 70 per cent of the rural population live in object poverty [26]. Taking Rs. 100 per month for a family as the norm (prescribed by the plan evaluation organisation of the planning commission), it is found that in Andhra Pradesh nearly three quarters of the rural population live on even less than that amount [27].

THE IMPERATIVE NEED:

The above statements reflect the poverty and low living standards of the Indians. Now the questions arise, can we not take the country from the poverty to prosperity and effluence? can we not become another Japan? We can do it provided we change the present emphasis on industrialisation. As such,
in order to transform the present state of affairs, we must set our goals right towards the establishment of agro-industries.

The imperative need for the creation of more agro-industries is to check the unemployment of all forms in our country. Shri S.K. Dey [28] emphasises that "the first objective in a sensible society must be the full employment of man. It is the most elementary basic need if we are to work for the organised growth of the community as a whole. The root cause of all diseases in the society can be found in the vulnerability of unemployed and underemployed manpower to exploitation by disgrunted politicians as an explosive ammunition". The importance of the full employment has been realised by the fourth plan [29]. It says, "Employment is a significance indicator of the quality of plan implementation which can be kept under close observation in relation to (a) different branches of the economy (b) different areas, and (c) different categories of workers, specially skilled workers and educated unemployed persons and workers engaged in construction". The third plan emphasised the growth of non-agricultural sector to solve the unemployment
problem. It says, "if employment opportunities do not develop sufficiently in the non agricultural sectors, under-employment in agriculture will be further intensified, leading to lowering of living standard in a section of the community up on whom the growth in population has already born harshly".

AREAL CHALLENGE :

Another phenomenon that has bedevilled out rural economy in particular is under employment. Agriculture, being a seasonal occupation, cannot guarantee fuller employment through the year. On the basis of the National Sample Survey, the idle days per working person per year are estimated at 104.9 for 1952-53 and for 1960-61, 103.8 [30] which can be seen from table 3.
TABLE - 3

Trends of Unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>New Entrants to Labour Force</th>
<th>Job in Agricultural sectors</th>
<th>Job in non-agricultural sectors</th>
<th>Backlog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951-61</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-66</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-71</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-76</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCES: (1) S. Nakkirani: Agro-Industries in Indian Economy, op.cit., P. 532.
(2) The Times of India Directory, Year Book 1976, P. 606.

The position of the rural under-employment is grave and its magnitude is great. Prof. V.M. Danderkar observes that [31] "nearly 40 percent of the rural population appear variously underemployed. It is this under-employment among a very large section of the
rural population which is a crucial problem of Indian economy. It is also the source of averting unemployment which appears in the organised or urban sector because when the rural under-employment overflows into the urban areas, it is converted into over-unemployment". He further suggested that "it is not necessary that all those who are presently under-employed should have their villages and accept work on roads or soil and water conservation projects. Even if about one fifth of them accept such work on a full time regular basis, the other will find adequate employment in agriculture and related activities in villages".

Though the task of solving unemployment problem is very hard for the agro-industries. They can do their mite by laying a strong foundation of decentralised base. These industries must be organised in the rural areas. They also utilise locally available raw materials and the indigenous technical know-how. The educated unemployed technicians, engineers, chemists etc., can be absorbed by these industries. This may pave the way to divert the urban unemployed to run towards the rural areas thereby challenging the
present mode of industrialisation which is attracting the rural youth. The educated rural youth can be easily be absorbed by these industries because they are wellversed with the local condition and the local influence and the proximity with the local may give a moral boost for these industries. The task of solving the unemployment of the rural labourers, who entirely depends on agriculture, is the real challenge for agro-industries. Obviously, they are neither educated nor technically trained. Traditionally, they know only the cultivation operations. They cannot be absorbed by these industries without any training. For this purpose, the agencies like Khadi and village industries commission can play a notable role. All the agencies engaged in the constructive programme must organise training courses or coaching institutes to mobilise the rural man power. Industry wise training as well as common training with out involving much time can be organised With experience and expertise of the general non-agro-based industries [32].

The policy of the government regarding the industries is very important. However, the attitude of the government towards these industries must be
very positive. As far as the question of existing industries must be very positive. As far as the question of existing industries is concerned, they need not be disturbed provided they are aiming at the national goals 33]. The future pattern of organisation of new industries must be directed towards agro-industries. The problem of mobilisation of capital and the market for their finished products may become vital issues. The problem of capital can be solved by setting up special financing corporations. The problem of marketing the finished products depend upon the marketing facilities created and the study of the task of consumers. Self realisation of the national problems on the part of the people and the government will be more fruitful.

ORGANISATION SET UP :

The organisation of agro-industries must be a decentralised one. The organisation of the large scale industries other than the key industries will be unsuitable to our country. This is one of the greatest blunders that have been committed by our planners and rulers. Large scale industries may be quite applicable for the labour scarce and capital
abundant countries. In our country where paucity of capital and surplus labour force problem exist, we must vigorously implement decentralised agro-industries. Gunnar Myrdal in his "Asian Drama" warns that [34] "South Asian countries now run the risk of creating petty islands of highly organised western type industries, that will remain surrounded by a sea of stagnation. If this fate is to be averted, industrialisation must be so directed and complemented by policies in other fields as to permit simultaneous development outside the sphere of modern large scale industries". The example of Japan which was industrialised through the small scale and medium industries can be an indicator or eye-opener for our country. Japan which was virtually ruined and doomed to dust during the Second World War chose to adopt small scale industries for its rebirth. Every home is even now a factory in Japan. This has assured full employment as well as remunerative income to the people. A leading distributes in Madras says [35] when the village homes become the hub of industrial activity there is a surge of industrialisation in the whole nation. When this in industrial society emerges it would toll the death knell of illiteracy,
social unrest and the country would be on the road to prosperity".

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF AGRO-INDUSTRIES:

Economic prosperity of a developing economy like India depends upon the integration of its agriculture. Rural people form bulk of our population and their emancipation from evils arising out of economic imbalances would depend upon how best we diversify rural economy. Taking away a few million people from villages to industrial sites could not remove increasing pressure of population on agriculture, lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas, and the resultant limitations on equitable distribution of national income. Therefore, the strategy of economic growth has to be such that it integrates rural and urban economic by eliminating regional imbalances. This can be achieved only by introducing industry in the rural areas in a big way. In this process, 'agro-industries' development would then signify pattern of deliberate planned development that accords with the need of rural areas in different parts of the country, i.e., while the basic approach to and objective of development would
retain the same for the country as a whole, the choice and the range of activities in any given area would be determined wholly by the resources of that area in men, their skill, aptitudes and adaptability on the one hand and on the other the material market and state of other essential infrastructure in relation to felt needs. Development would not, therefore, be so much prescribed as in an effective pattern.

Industrialisation feeds upon agricultural surplus unless the farmers produce their needs, they will have nothing to sell and therefore, nothing to buy. Increase in agricultural production furnishes increase in purchasing power. Industrialisation this cannot precede but will only follow increased agricultural production. As long as productivity of land is low and as a result marketable surpluses are low, industrialisation will not catch the real momentum. Increase in productivity of land is this an important pre-requisite for diversification of rural economy. Increase in productivity of land in its turn depends on structural land and technological changes in agriculture. Agro-industries are considered the most suitable agencies at times the
lacking of proper strategy stands in the way of integration of rural and urban economics. It is considered that cooperative set up would be more advantageous for rural industrialisation.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT:

Industries recline in agriculture and the future will witness greater fusion of industry and agriculture, and one of the instruments for bringing their fusion will be agri-industries could render yeomen service by exposing the rural population gradually to the present day culture, thus reducing tension and friction to a minimum which would lead in removing regional and sector imbalances which is also a prerequisite of economic prosperity as well as for attaining the goal of establishing a socialistic pattern of society. Apart from providing additional work in the villages, these industries together with cottage industries facilitate the expansion of creating skill and maintain the traditional arts, skill and efficiency of the artisans.

The establishment of agro-based industries at a particular place in most of the cases, is based on
availability of raw material. As such, the agro-based industries have to set up at such place in rural areas where the raw materials are available in plenty. These industries are likely to give a big boost to rural economy. Since unemployment problem is acute in rural areas, agro-based industries will create well avenues of employment there. Setting up of agro-based industries in rural areas will generate additional income thereby improving the economic condition of the people which in turn create the potential for demand based industries.

Instead of industries concentrating at a particular place, agro-based industries provide an opportunity for the dispersal of industries. Establishment of agro-industries will solve the problem of exploitation of farming community by traders and middleman [44]. If the agricultural produce is absorbed by the nearby industries, the farmers could be assured of the offtake for their produce more and more areas. This will encourage them to bring more and more areas under various crops which may give rise to the agricultural production and improve nations economy in general and rural economy in particular. In addition, most of the
agricultural produce are bulky and heavy and occupy more space, the transportation costs will be higher. However, if these produce are processed or utilised in the local industries, the transportation cost can be minimised considerably which may reflect in less cost of finished products.

For the balanced economic development, it is necessary to create maximum productive employment opportunities for the rural in their own surroundings. This would not only stop their areas, but give as well, a new orientation to rural areas, encourage their growth on healthy lines bringing to them all the facilities that go with modern living. The struggle for survival in the universe is certainly eternal. But does it need to be so in each and every problem, be it individual or national, providing gainful employment to the teeming millions need not be perennial problem, if activities like Khadi and village industries are taken as a remedy with due emphasis on technological research and development. The down of realisation that to crush the monster of unemployment presently besieging the country, the decentralised sector, represented by the
Khadi and village industries and other similar activities is the only ultimate alternative is a promising sign. And, the benefits occurred by nurturing this sector are many in numbers.

Needless to say that no society can leap forward unless its entire working force is put to productive uses. The khadi and village industries programme which form an integral part of rural development, can absorb a big chunk of the rural working force including, the fair sex and thus help in the nation's march forward. In the developing region of south and south east Asia, the question of Industrialisation and particularly rural industrialisation, in the wake of scare capital and surplus man power, passes various problems which make the choice of technologies as well as programmes a bit difficult, because taking jobs to the door steps of unemployment requires different strategy altogether to that of providing work opportunities to the unemployment. A proper combination of both strategies is the need of the hour and it is here. The decentralised units of production assume importance and relevancy whether one agrees or disagrees. In this hour of need, with the
unemployment problem closing in on us warning us of the impending disaster, industries like sericulture can be the safest remedy and short cut to wade through the problem. All the dreams of an enterprising worker-based expenses, labour intensive and therefore employing his kitch and kin with a base of easily available local resources, with the least gestation period and then last but not the least, a perennial flow of supplies can certainly come true in this industry.

ALL ROUND GROWTH:

Another important factor which has to be considered is the perishable nature of the agricultural produce like vegetables and fruits. If the produce like sugarcane, medicinal plants are transported from one place to another, because of the time lag in crushing the sugar cane, the suga content will be effected and in the case of extraction of essential oil from medicinal plant like Geranium, the yield of it will be effected. As such, it is better to process than at raw material sources itself in order to avoid wastage.
It emerges from the foregoing discussion that agro-industries are vital for the economic prosperity of the economy as they provide true basis for a pattern of socio-economic development that would contribute for the growth of the economy in all respects Secondly, these are not only labour intensive out also hold out promise of relatively high propensity to save as compared to the large scale industries which is very important from the point of view of economic prosperity.

DEVELOPMENT MEASURES :

In order to actwise and provide a new spirit to these industries, certain concrete steps must be taken at all levels. The First step would be the simultaneous encouragement of commercial crops along with the food crops. At present in our agricultural development commercial crops are not getting equal treatment despite their good return. For achieving requisite growth in crops, both commercial and food as well, new methods of cultivation should be introduced. Efforts should be made to improve the overall availability of fertilizers. The area under high yielding variety and area benefitting from
irrigation should be introduced. Efforts should be made to improve and overall availability of fertilizers. The area under high yielding variety and area benefitting from irrigation should be increased, intensification of plant protection measures and use of large quantities pesticides should be envisaged, meaningful, agricultural research should be carried out, arrangement for multiplications and distribution of improved seeds should be strengthened, the programme for dry farming in the drought prove areas as well as development of economy of small and marginal farmers should be given pointed support, the mini-kit programme for rice should be expanded and intensive cultivation techniques should be adopted in selected important oilseeds growing districts in various states to meet the present shortage of oilseeds.

Besides, special financing agencies in the private sector should also be organised. They should also disseminate the technical know how of new type of industries based on output of agriculture. The existing industrial financing corporations are not helping the decentralised agro-industries fully. The present institutions must change their attitude and
cone forward to help these industries liberally. It would be better, however, to organise new financial institutions to cater to the financial needs of agro-industries already in existence and forthcoming agro-industries based industries.

Further, a national level commission on agro industries must be set up with a view to boosting these industries. The commission would find out the difficulties faced by the existing agro-industries and give concrete recommendations to solve them. The commission should also list the industries that can be organised for tapping various agricultural raw materials. Regionwise industries suited to different places can also be suggested.

**CROPPING PATTERN :**

Some elements of risk have to be taken in the establishment of agro-based industries, because of new developments which are taking place in agriculture many new crops may take place instead of existing ones which may change the cropping pattern causing some of the agro-based units to be defunct.
The industry has to consider these factors of uncertainty too. In addition, failure of monsoon may hit the raw materials supply which in turn may effect the working of the industry. Moreover, the industry cannot be based on a particular type of raw materials alone. It may have to consider the utilisation of various agricultural produce with existing machinery. For example, industry based on fruits and vegetables may not get the same variety throughout the year, but they may get different varieties. The technology should be such that unit can diversify its production so, as to utilise the different varieties of the agricultural produce.
REFERENCES

1. M. Mohsin: Agro Industries in the Economy of Uttar Pradesh (Edited), Faculty of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.


5. Ibid.


8. Ibid.


13. Ibid.


17. Ibid.


22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.

24. Ibid.

25. Ibid.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.


29. Ibid.

30. Ibid.


32. Ibid.

34. Ibid.

35. Ibid.
PART TWO

BIBLIOGRAPHY
ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY

1. BADAR ALAM IQBAL. Rural Industries in Developing Countries. Khadigramodyog. 24, 6; 1989; 542-52.

Agro-based industries have much to contribute in the economic life of any developing countries. Injecting self-confidence in farmers, they provide a base for a pattern of socio-economic development that can contribute to all round growth of an economy. Therefore, they should be so designed that they operate more as catalytic agents for development of agriculture and help bridge the gap between rural and urban sectors.


India has a long cherished tradition for decentralisation and it has lately been accepted by industrialised countries of west also. Industrialisation based on centralization has given birth to many social evils and further aggravated the economic condition of the masses. The dispersal of industries using local resources can alone wipe out these evils and offer an honourable life to the villagers.
3. MURALI MANOHAR (K) and RAMAIAH (P). Industrialisation of tribal areas. *Khadigramodyog*. 27, 1; 1990; 82-4.

Tribals for the very segment of the weaker section of the society with their traditional skills and resources. As such, industrialisation of tribal areas on decentralised basis is comparative if to make a dent on eradicating poverty from amongst the vulnerable sections and protecting them from further exploitation is the aim.

4. NAGAIYA (D). Role of REC in promoting centralised development. *Khadigramodyog*. 24, 1; 1987; 89-94.

The power has empowered the modern world in all walks of life. Apart from the use in heavy industries, we already know the miracle the introduction of electricity has brought in the agriculture. In promoting decentralised industrial development in rural and semi urban areas too. It can play a very crucial role in arming this sector with new dimensions.

No single, uniform blanket policy is advisable for developing the myriad backward pockets of the Indian nation. Each has a characteristic potential natural resource and manual skills of its own. Hence the needy for study and survey prior to the application of development schemes.

ANALYSIS


The author has analysed the trend in industrial production once the years, its structure and the problems it is facing. His finding is that investment in heavy industry has brought about a favourable change in the structure of industries in general and shifted the stress from consumer good to the production of basic goods. However, he shows concern about the under-utilisation of capacity on a large scale.

COOPERATION

7. BADAR ALAM IQBAL. Co-operation processing under five year plans. Int Indus Ann. 15, 4; 1988; 341-5.
During the fifth plan period, about 650 new agricultural processing cooperatives in the cooperative sector would be installed. These include 76 sugar factories, 45 cotton giving and processing cooperatives, 2 jute Mills, 40 Oil Mills, 4 Solvent extraction plants, 4 Vanaspati Oil Units, 155 Rice Mills, 35 Dal Mills and 60 Cold Storages and expansion of the existing ones.


The institutional financing agencies have simplified their lending procedures and introduced new innovations for assisting the weaker sections of the society and the tiny sector of the industry. However, there is an urgent need for formulating the beneficiaries. For such an action plan to be successful co-ordination and cooperation amongst all concerned is a must and if that is forthcoming a day may come for those to see the light of day who are deprived of everything worthwhile in life.

9. TAIMNI (KK) and CHELLAPPAN (K). Dormancy among Industrial Cooperatives. Khadigramodyog. 22, 7; 1986; 301-5.
For nearly two decades, it has been a known fact that industrial cooperatives have been dormant and various expert ladies have probed deep into the matter. But the state of affairs remains the same. It is high time suggestions which are practicable like those put forward by the authors are taken note of and sincere attempts are made to develop them into economically viable units.

DEVELOPMENT, UTTAR PRADESH


Generally one finds vast change between ones sayings and doings. Probably it has become a fashion in the modern world. Yet, there are some exceptions, it seems, like the case of Uttar Pradesh where it is believed its prosperity in development of small scale industries and sincere follow-up measures are taken up. Indeed it would be interesting to watch out the progress.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

11. SHUKLA (VP) and MAROTHIA (DK). Pre-requisite for the success of Fifth Plan. Khadigramodyog. 20, 1; 1983; 64-9.
About 70 percent of the population lives on agriculture. The incidence of un-employment and under-employment is high in this sector. Mass scale transfer of labour force is big industries is reveal out. The remedy lies in the development of agriculture and agro-industries.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY


The weaker needs greater protection. The majority in the Indian consists of this class. The industrial policy, therefore, has to take special care in that the measures, and directions to contemplated in the policy would subserve the interest of the 'have nots' the most and provide a boost to the economy as a whole.

ORISSA


At times it is the number that counts the tribal of Karaput district in Orissa have a point
here, and they have certainly attracted the attention of the Government. However, now it is their turn to stand as an example of what can be achieved by properly tapping the potentialities of a backward region like theirs.


The tribal folk should advance, but they should also preserve their artistry and culture that distinguishes in many ways. Their song and dance should burgeon but at the same time they should be rid of want, ignorance and discard and most of all, the effects of centuries of exploitation.

---, ---, POLLUTION


An effective interaction between human society and nature, an efficient use of natural resources and the presentation of natural environment, have come to rank among the most important problems in our country. Exhaustion of water resources, serious pollution of
the atmosphere, rivers and lakes, irreversible changes in the earth, all due to the increasing amounts of unabsorbable industrial waste are creating new ecological imbalance. The problem is not only scientific and technical but social too, the solution of which is impossible without undertaken critical measures and public education.

______, ______, PUNJAB


Since independence the region comprising the present states of Punjab and Haryana has a fairly good record of success in the fields of agriculture and industry, various factors responsible for the growth of agriculture in this region have already been discussed by several scholars, but those behind the industrial growth still remain to be explored.

______, ______, URBANISATION

Urbanisation has been on the increase as a result of industrialization and creation of more employment opportunities in the cities and towns. This has resulted in social, economic and cultural imbalances and distortions thereby causing incalculable to both, the rural as well as urban sectors, what should be the most desirable form of rural, urban relationship, in economic as well as social terms need to be evolved forthwith to eradicate the evils so far generated. A new approach as to be adopted to ensure equitable and balanced regional development, integration the complementary roles of all types of industries, big medium, small and rural, and agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

18. BADAR ALAM IQBAL. Agro-industries : Key to economic prosperity. Khadigramodyog. 21, 10; 1985; 467-7.

Agro-industrial development implies the growth of industries in rural areas through independence with agriculture under a system of natural and complementary output relation. It is a process of joint growth of industry and agriculture in which the output of
agriculture serves as the input to industry and vice-versa. It must function either as an output acceptor or an output donor to bring about an integration i.e. independence between industry and agriculture. Thus an integrated agro industrial development is a dynamic and self generating process.

19. BADAR ALAM IQBAL. Role of agro-based industries. _Yojana_. 20, 21; 1980; 22-5.

Agro based industrial products occupy a prominent place in our country's export trade and are a substantial earner of foreign exchange. But of late, India is losing ground to other potential rivals in items it enjoyed monopoly. Dependence on erratic monsoon, lower per acre yield, lack of incentives and stagnating output are some of the factors to be corrected to estimate the exports of agro-based industrial products.


Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian population. But the productivity of land is too low to
absorb the existing labour force in the country side. As a result, there is an speedy expansion of agro-industries can no doubt keep the village artisans and labourers in their own villages by providing them gainful employment near their homes.


Socio-economic policies pursued so far have generated imbalances and distinctions. A really bold radical and revoluiotnary approach is therefore needed now to eradicate the growing poverty and unemployment. The solution lies in adopting a comprehensive plan of agro-industrial development ensuring planned and maximum utilisation of man power and other resources with emphasis on higher productivity with the use of power. Ours in short, should be agro industrial economy on a decent realised and integrated basis.

22. KHOT (SM) and KAMLA (GV). Role of agricultural processing industries in economics development: a case study. Ind J Agr Econ. 21, 4; 1976; 54-9.

Observe that the development of an agricultural processing industry, sugar in this case,
has resulted in making sugarcane growing a commercial proposition and in expansion of allied industries. The analysis shows their effect reflected in growth of construction, banking and credit, higher education.


Examines the rapid industrialisation has been a factor responsible for the concentration of economic power into a few hands and thereby denying even the primary necessities of life to the vast majority living in rural areas. Processing of raw materials at their door steps with simple tools and equipments designed to be operated by unuttered villagers will once again restore. Their lost glory. Decentralisation of the economic order seems to be the only way to accomplish their objectives.


Describes that industrialisation of our country will gain momentum only when agriculture is
suitably mechanised and thus transformed. Big, medium and small scale industries need to be closely linked up to help create agro-industries growth centres which would go a long way to help to bring up the level of villages and lead to integrated development of the country.


States that there has been a negative growth in the area under pulses as well as in their production. The authors who are associated with the Division of Agricultural Economics, India agricultural Research Institute, new Delhi, have discerned a falling trend in irrigated area under pulse crops. The trend in the prices of pulses has not been a deterrent to production because it has been increasing in the case of all pulse crops in all the states.


Outlines the design for a limited vertical tie up of agriculture and industries associated with
agriculture - an organisational structure calculated to produce mutual allround economy and efficiency concludes that industrial entrepreneurs can significantly contribute to the modernisation of agriculture, if they go for an operational integration. This will not only enable the industrial entrepreneurs to modernise agriculture, but will also solve many an institutional and organisational socio economic problems.

27. SHARMA (MD). Role of industrial entrepreneurs in rationalisation of Indian agriculture. Ind J Com. 20, 71; 1977; 177-84.

Maintains that they can modernise Indian agriculture provided they adopt a vertical quasi-integration model which, in the main, visualise a rise in agricultural productivity through (a) maxi-isation of the supply of improved inputs via a coordinated growth of the 'operation' of agro-industries, agriculture and agricultural processing industries, and (b) increasing the farmers responsiveness.

28. SONAIYA (SK). Industrialising agriculture. Industr India. 18, 1; 1977; 17-23.
Deals with problems of raising the inputs (human and material) and disagrees with the distinction between public and private sectors and advocates large scale private undertakings to augment these inputs, such an industrialisation done with raise agricultural output in India.


By providing stimulus for improved agriculture or development of basic resources the growth centres help raise production. They provide basic infrastructure for a commercialised agriculture in the shape of marketing, storage and transport facilities. The improvement in agriculture directly effects the prospects of rural industrialisations and the growth centre thus combine both agricultural and industrial development within one frame-work.


Makes a strong case for the development of
agro-industries in Andhra Pradesh. Also points out their importance at the initial stages of economic development.

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM


Describes that the Govt. of India proposes to set up a no. of agro-service centres to help unemployment engineers and other technically qualified persons. The agro-industries. Corporation will have to play an important role to ensure their success.

INDIA

32. BADAR ALAM IQBAL, KHAN (Javed Alam) and FAROOQI (Sibghat Ullah). Role of agro-industries in agricultural economics - II. Khadigramodyog. 24, 6; 1988; 235-46.

Some elements of risk have to be taken in the establishment of agro-based industries. Because of new development which are taken place in agriculture many new crops may take place instead of existing ones
which may change the cropping pattern causing some of the agro-based units to be defunct. The industry has to consider these factors of uncertainty too.

In addition, failure of monsoon may hit the raw material supply which in turn may affect the working of industry. Moreover, the industry can not be based on a particular type of raw material alone. It may have to consider the utilisation of various agricultural produce with the existing machinery. For example, industries based on fruits and vegetables may not get different varieties. The technology should be such that the unit can diversify its production so as to utilise the different varieties of the agricultural produce.


States the need for entrusting the task of establishing and promoting agro industries to an agency which is provided with necessary financial resources, technical personnel and administrative autonomy. Suggest that small industries development corporation functioning in almost all the states could
take a promotion and management working pertaining to the development of agro-industries.


The tremendous importance that agriculture commands in the Indian economy can be judged from the facts that about 70 percent of the country's population depends on agricultural profession, which contributes about 50 percent of the total national income. Besides industrial development greatly depends upon new materials development greatly depends upon new materials obtained from agriculture. The agricultural production is, however, sluggish and suffers from various handicaps. It is urgently necessary to energise it by adoption of improve techniques of farming and provision of adequate irrigation and other necessary facilities.


Oilseeds output shows an increase of only 60
percent over the first five year plan average. The prime source of this growth has been increased in area. Yield levels of oilseeds have stagnant for nearly five decades.

This article aims to review the trend in our oil seeds production in the over all context of supply and demand for edible oils. The oil and oil seeds situation reflects the neglect of research and development effort in oilseeds agriculture.

36. JOHL (SS) and MUDAHAR (MS). Distribution of agricultural processing and supply industries in Punjab. Ind J agric Econ. 21, 4; 1976; 47-53.

Assesses the scope for locating additional processing units in certain districts of the Punjab in respect of several processing industries. Presents the analysis of district-wise distribution of supply industries like tractors oil engines, Electric moiters, sugarcane crushors etc.

A study made by the authors indicates that small scale industry products such as diesel engines, pumps etc. and various farm implements have helped in sustaining and increasing the tempo of agricultural production in Punjab and vice-versa. A shift of labour from farming to small scale industry has the potential of improving the economic well being of Punjab.

38. SHUKLA (BD) and PANDEY (PK). Location and role of mustard and rope seed processing industry in Hissar. Ind J Agric Econ. 21, 4; 1976; 59-64.

Demonstrates that operational efficiency and profit margins of medium and large size oil mills employing improved technology are far more than the traditional processing units. (Kolhurs). When judged from the stand point of the oil recovered per unit of raw material.

39. CHANDRASEKHARAN (S) and ACHAYA (KT). Profile of Indian Vegetable Oil Industry I : Productive Systen. Eco and Pol. 25, 8; 1990; 441-8.
Describes that the vegetable oils industry in India characterised by widely scattered production units, and these are at all levels of technology ranging from simple, traditional bullock-driven ghanis to sophisticated solvent extraction plants.

Attempts have been made to estimate the number of production units of various kinds now operating in India. These are sometimes absurdly contradictory. Again, while information is to be had on oilseeds production percentage crushed, oil contents and oil recoveries in ghanis and expellers, no estimate appears to have been made of the proportions of vegetable oil derived from these various production technologies.

_____, _____, _____, UTTAR PRADESH


States that the small agro-industrial units in U.P. are faced with favourable problems of shortage of raw materials, lack of paper research management and acute dearth of funds. The state government has thus far met very little of the requirements of this vital
sector. First and foremost, it is imperative on its part to help these units in building up a favourable infrastructural base for their proper growth. The big units should be pursue a sympathetic policy towards small ones, and the banks should be a bit more liberal to cope with the financial needs of the small units.


Although agro-industries in U.P. occupy a predominant position in the small sector, their growth has been hampered by a number of constraints. Among them are low yield, lack of technology, poor management and shortage of funds.

42. BADAR ALAM IQBAL. Why agro-industries are vital for U.P. economic development. *Khadigramodyog*. 23, 10; 1987; 463-5.

In a developing country, it is not possible to progress towards prosperity if one depends on agriculture alone, even though the area is basically agricultural in character. A two-prolonged approach, involving both agriculture and allied industries,
would bring in the desire improvement in the economic sphere.


Examines the regional imbalance in development in the state of U.P. Argues that the rural occupational structure will have to be diversified to check influx of rural population to urban areas.


The biogas plants are being installed in the country in an increasing number. Other wastes along with gobar are also being fed into the digesten. It is therefore necessary that farmers and other gas plant owners are told about the health hazards involved in handling of biogas. With precautionary measures adopted accidental risks could be minimised.

Biogas plants seem to be the ultimate answer to the energy crisis at present with simple and perennially available raw material, involving simple technology and less cost, this plant has many advantages over its counterparts. And an other very important point is that it is not an air pollutant.

---


To better one’s economy, one should first of all, make use of his already acquired skill in the best possible manner and then only learn new things. Carpet industry is one such instance in India. We have the craft, the required skill, the reputation and a good market. The thing that is lacking is the determined effort to uplift this grade, providing that we can unleash a very good source of foreign exchange.

---

Nearly 75 percent carpet manufacturers in Jaipur produce for export, yet there are no regular marketing channel which could fetch good price to the manufacturers for their products. The complaints that goods sent on consignment basis to with the retailers too long they find it difficult to get their payment once a period of year.

COCONUT

48. LALVANI (BH). Coconut industry needs a push. Est Eco. 75, 18; 1990; 1000-3.

Coconut palm is a poor man's crop. The palm has various uses; the nut of course is the most important produce. It has edible as well as industrial uses. India is not self sufficient in coconut and imports it from the neighbouring south-east asian countries. There is scope for increasing the yield and saving foreign exchange and spent in the import of oils. There are fluctuations in prices of coconut products. It is necessary that this erratic behaviour of prices is checked and export promotion measures are accelerated.

The coconut industry provides employment to some 10 million people in the country. The yield of coconut per hectare has declined even the years. Though the area under its cultivation has increased. There are problems of disease and marketing that need to be overcome. The shell can yield products that can find use in steel, plywood and plastic industries. Research is necessary not only in post harvest technology but also in integrated development of crop-linestock - fish culture.


Coconut trees guard the waste time of our country by protecting it from sea erosion and yield precious foreign exchange through export of coir and other allied products. An intensive drive to motivate the growers to adopt scientific methods of coconut cultivation would result in tremendous increase in crop yield besides producing employment to a big chunk of the coastal population.
In this article, the author dwells upon the export prospects of coffee, which he feels are encouraging. He has urged that exports to traditional markets for Indian coffee should be stabilised and new market explored in view of ambitions plans drawn up for enlarging coffee cultivation in the country.


Describes the role of coffee industry in India as a foreign exchange earner. Concludes that the devaluation of the rupee is likely to give boost to coffee export to non quota countries like Japan, Poland and U.S.S.R.

53. REDDY (PN). Coffee industry has bright future. Est Eco. 75, 17; 1990; 950-1.

Indians export of coffee have increased in volume by 73 percent during the past nine years. Yet
the value realised has risen by about 700 percent. Coffee plantation has certain problems. One of which is the small size of most of its estates which are not amenable to increase in productivity. The Indian coffee Board is concentrating its efforts on helping these small states with modern technology, imports and finance. According to perspective plan coffee production is scheduled to rise to 200,000 tonnes in the year 2000 from the current production of 120,000 tonnes.


Honey is a food, a tonic and a medicine collected from different plant sources it varies in characteristics. Honey is said to be laevo-rotatory due to its optical activity which is caused by presence of asymmetric carbon atoms in it.

55. CHATTERJEE (AB). Food and Cottage industries of Bankura. Georg R India. 28, 4; 1976; 1-5.

Attempts to find out the food and cottage industries bases of the city, delineate their zones and analyse their lines with the town.
Leather tanning is an important industry in India with annual output of Rs. 79 crores and employing 4 lack persons. Deals with problems of cottage tanners and the efforts though which they are sought to be resolved by Khadi commission schemes and cooperatives movements. Offer suggestions for further development of this sector.

The importance of Gandhian economics based on the principles of decentralisation has no doubt been felt and realised by almost all the political parties but it is heartening to see that the party in power at present is very much explicit as is evident from its commitments to give all out support to small, cottage and village industries for their expansion.

Cottage and small scale industries an new government policy. Khadigramodyog. 24, 12; 1988; 571-5.
That 'Small is beautiful' has been propounded by the yester years' thinkers and economists and it is very much to the benefit of their heirs, the present generation, to take need of the well thought out advice and go ahead. This is one game in which one has only go gain and nothing to loss.

59. KABRA (Kamal Nayan). Promotion of small and cottage industries: its implications have a far reaching effect. Yojana. 19, 12; 1985; 15-6.

Examines the emphases as, the small industries offer prospects for a quick and large increase in the supply of non-food consuming goods. They also help in creating appropriate technologies suited to people needs and resources of the economy. They are less capital intensive and more employment oriented. They help to reduce the strong of the big business on the nations' economy and, help in more equitable distribution on communities health.

60. KALLAPUR (SK). Honey in industries. Khadigramodyog. 24, 5; 1988; 297-300.

It is well recognised fact that money is used for numerous purposes. It helps the ailing persons to
overcome the diseases and other to beautify their faces by using beauty creams specially made with honey as a base. Above all its material values, bee rearing can absorb a big segment of rural population, particularly the youths who are desperately looking for a job.


There is an urgent need for extending the market umbrella to the cottage and decentralised sector for its survival because of its inherent weaknesses on this front. As marketing in this sector passes peculiar problems, a centralised marketing agency is the only solution.

62. RAO (NN). Role of cottage industries in bridging the oil gap. Khadigramodyog. 22, 10; 1986; 435-42.

Examine oil is indispensable element in our system and the only source of supply of fact for human consumption in a majority of homes, in this country. Still the per capita income of oil is very low. Similarly the non-edible oil for industrial use has its market gap. Khadigramodyog.
infrastructure not only to increase production of these oils but also their distribution. This should benefit the people.


Discusses the role of cottage and small scale industries in an underdeveloped economy and the impact of Gandhian thought on contemporary economic life. Make, a case study of Khadi and other village industries. Wool industry, handloom industry, Indian handicrafts and small scale industries. Discusses the problems of finance for small scale industries and the role of industrial cooperatives.

64. THAKAR (CV). Bee keeping industry in India. Khadigramodyog. 25, 11; 1988; 531-5.

Modern Beekeeping, as we came to know, is a profitable and easy to operate avocation. Lately it has become an interesting and farcinating hobby to many. And the fact that the fees have a major role in boosting up the crop yield and speaks far itself the necessary to late it up on a national scale.
It is interesting to note that wild, livery regions of Arunachal Pradesh abound in such rich and exquisite arts and handicrafts. It is high time they are given an impetus and made known to the rest of the world where they can find a ready market.

A bit of investment and a greenery in the surrounding areas is all that is needed for taking up bee-keeping as a living. The shortest gestation period involved has certainly on edge over the other occupations. If only one takes some precautions could be recommended as the best.

An investigation into the main economic problems of the tribal society, the paper studies in particular the role handicrafts play in the economy life on the basis of a case study in two districts, Bankura and Midnapore of West Bengal, India.

68. SWATANTRA. Asthetic pulse of a nation handicrafts. Yojana. 221, 10; 1987; 29-31.

Handicrafts have played a significant role in Indian non-factory industrial sector accounting for nearly fifteen percent of the contribution made by the unorganised industrial sector to national income. The recent trends export of Indian handicrafts have revealed the growing popularity of recorded handicraft items all over the world. The future of this industry depends upon the introduction of fresh designs in lines with changing times.


Describes that Indian handicraft that once occupied a place of pride among the produces of the world has to pass through a period of stress and
strain because of various factors that come into play along with this trade. The handicrafts artisan today forms a part of the neglected lot. If he is resorted to his place of honour, handicrafts can once again reign supreme the world one thus providing a better remuneration for the artisan and earning fame to the country.


Explains as the handlooms are certainly handy to trade over our present difficulties of unemployment, costly clothes give the workers some improved, but not costly, devices to remove arudgery and hindrances that loom large in their working, it would boost up the industry to as considerable extent. It would be useful to have an idea of attempts made in that direction by KVIC's Research Wing.


Beekeeping holds a prominent place in an agricultural company like that of India. A vigorous
drive to implement its programme on scientific lines in potentially viable regions is sure to fetch big dividend. The industry may doubly benefit India as its honey, with its pleasing flavour and natural taste dominates the international market which may help the nation to earn more foreign exchange.

_____, _____, _____, KARNATAKA


The study is based on the doctoral thesis cottage and small scale industries in Mysore. A case study of their pattern and role in the context of a developing economy. The purpose of the study is to understand the structural pattern, problems and development of cottage and small scale industries and their importance in the future set up of a developing economy.

_____, _____, _____, POULTRY

73. RAO (AR) and SUKHIJA (SS). Nutritional economics of poultry foods. Est Eco. 74, 8; 1990; 388-94.
Discussed the economic value of various nutrients available in different human foods, particularly poultry. They cite medical opinion on the value of poultry products for human health. Vegetarian diets, are substantially cheaper yet adequate if consumed in diverse groups.

74. REDDY (D Sanjeevi). Two decades of poultry development Kurukshetra. 25, 21; 1987; 29-30.

Increasing consumption of poultry products is perhaps the best and the cheapest way to overcome protein deficiency in an undernourished people, large section of which happen to be non vegetarian, Andhra Pradesh now leads all states in this particular field.

75. DEB (PC). Role making in Rupnagar district. Khadigramodvog. 25, 5; 1989; 261.

Manufacturing of consumer articles of daily use can be convenient and profitable supplementary. Occupation to the unemployed, whose problem is as acute as the unemployment. However simple it is, and yet benefiting it can be, as is shown by the village folk of Rupnagar district.
Traces as the dairy has great potential for providing employment and stable income to the weaker sections of our rural population. Sets out to identify backward regions in the realm of dairy development to see how regional distributions can be corrected. Their study reveals that the north-wester region hold a dominant concentrated attention if we mean to correct the regional imbalances in rural development.

Explains that dairying has always accepted an important place in rural India and now, when technological means for its development on modern lines are available, it offers a great potential as a subsidiary occupation. It can help in generating additional employment opportunities and also in supplementing small farmers income. Here it has examined the role of dairying presently playing in helping the rural poor and now, this role can be made even more meaningful.

Assesses the importance of dairying has only been recognised in our recent five year plans. The planners save, however made a great seeway in developing the dairy industry in the country as a means of enhancing the supply of milk and milk products to the people and wending employment opportunities in rural areas. The progress of dairying in the country and highlights its importance to the nation's economy.


Indicates the study of parameters of dairy and crop enterprises on small farms in the Malir Kotla development block in Punjab. The authors co-e to know that being capital intensive, it is not possible to increase the number of high-yielding milk animals without provision of short-term as well as medium term capital. The financing agencies should therefore provide adequate credit to enable the
farmers to make a success of the integrate crop and milk production schemes.

80. SAINI (Amrik S). Credit management on a model dairy farm. Est Eco. 73, 7; 1989; 356-61.

Shows that dairy with cross-bred cow is paying a sound proposition with the existing resources of the farmers, it is not possible to introduce high yielding cross-bred cows. It is urged that financing agencies to liberally finance the medium term and short-term loans to dairy farmers at a reasonable rate of interest.


Examining the impact of the planned increases in dairy productivity on farmers' uses of scarce feed stuffs, the paper concludes that to increase India's milk production rapidly whether the next few years using the limited feed resources available, a small proportion of the indigenous breed must be replaced gradually by yielding animals which are more efficient converters feed to milk.
Despite the fact that feed stuff available are not sufficient to meet the scientific feed requirements of the existing need, the efficiency with which these feed stuffs are used can be increased to meet the country's growing demand for milk.

COOPERATION

82. BATRA (JD). Dairy cooperatives for accelerating rural development. Kurukshetra. 27, 8; 1989; 17-9

Describes the development of dairy industry in India with particular reference to AMUL and the relevance of giving a pride of place to the cooperatives for the development of dairy industry in the country.

GUJARAT


As sindrut is a small, low-lying village situated on the banks of river Malri in Baroda district of Gujarat. It is affected almost every year
by flood which damages much of its crops and dairying as a subsidiary occupation has helped the people there to survive and to fulfill their minimum requirements.

MARKETING


Investigates to make milk production fully remunerative, it is imperative that its marketing is properly organised and its consumption pattern diversified. Here it is underlined that new opportunities opened up in the recent years and advises dairy cooperatives to strive for consumer satisfaction on the one hand and to promote and project the interests of their small producer member on the other.

FISH, KERALA


Examines productivity in the fishing industry in Kerala has been declining over the last many
years. Kerala has made substantial investment in fishing boats and amenities for the fishing. It is necessary at the same time to reduce the unit cost. Intensification of fishing efforts would mean a reallocation of priorities. So two alternatives have been suggested for improving productivity which can be implemented individually or jointly. These are to develop inshore and inland water resources by culture and management and to exploit the natural resources of fish beyond the continental shelf.

FRUIT PROCESSING

86. VERMA (JN). Fruit processing and preservation. Khadigramodvog. 12, 7; 1976; 463-8.

Examines that the fruit canning industry in India has been rapidly growing as a result of the incentives and assistance provided by the Govt. It has developed as a modern industry in India and considerable quantities of preserved fruits and vegetables are now exported to other countries.

HANDLOOM

Several disciplines when followed meticulously make a venture, particularly a business venture, a viable proposition. The problem of discipline, financial, technical etc., have to be approached in the light of experience and requirements of each trade or profession.

88. KRISHNAMURTHY (MS). Handloom vis a vis power loom. Khadigramodyog. 12, 6; 1977; 419-24.

Discusses the economics of the two sectors and point out the inherent advantages that the handloom sector possesses. Concludes that the implementation of the measures suggested will place this premier small scale industry of India on sound stable footing.

89. PATEL (J). Whiter Khadi? AICC Econ R. 18, 1; 1976; 24-30.

Reviews walking of the Khadi industries in India. States essentials of Gandhian Khadi with reference to Khadi commission's Khadi. The
commission's Khadi is 'cloth' as contrast to 'thought' of Gandhian Khadi. The present Khadi technology and organisations have been discussed and lessons provided for evolving cooperative agro-industrial communities working on Sarvodaya principles.

______, _____, _____, TAMIL NADU


Till recent times handloom industry had been a leading exporter to Malaysia, East African countries, United Kindom, Kenya, Germany and many other European nations. Though an establishment trade, this industry, however, degenerated due to the over confidence and greed of exporters. Also reputed to be an important avenue of employment, this sector is badly in need of some effective support from the government.

______, _____, _____, UTTAR PRADESH

Varanasi has fifty thousand persons engaged in handloom weaving. Analysis the monthly expenses of production, composition of output and pattern of employment in the industry according to the size of establishment. Survey shows that in this cottage type of industry raw material and labour are the main elements of cost.


Investigates that jute was one of the prestigious items of our export; claiming 22.7% of the total export earning our country in 1975-76. The decline than set in and jute have dwindled to a mere 6% of the total exports. In 1960-61 we exported 75.5% of our production, which came down to 44% of our production in 1985-86. This calls for an urgent attention of our government.

93. MUKHERJEE (K). Long trends in productivity in Jute industry in India. *Ind J Industr Relet.* 1, 3; 1986; 246-69.
Work out certain broad quantitative indicators of productivity in the jute textile industry in India between 1900 and 1958. The data for this study being derived from various sources, particularly (1) - census of Indian manufactures (2) statistical abrataacts of British India (3) Indian labour statistics and the Indian labour year books, and (4) Trend's in real wages in the jute textile from 1900 to 1951.

INDIA


Describes the various aspects of Indian jute industry, particularly the completion from synthetic jute. Suggest a jute commission to tackle cost, research and export problems of the industry.

LAC


Discuss that India is a major supplier of lac to the world market. At present the production of lac
is mainly concentrated in tribal and weaker section areas. The barren and uncultivable land can profitably be utilized for lac cultivation. This effort will go a long way in banishing poverty and unemployment from the rural scene as well as earning more foreign exchange.

96. BADAR ALAM IQBAL. Export potential of leather goods. Est Eco. 74, 16; 1990; 801-4.

Studies that economically developed countries want to do away with leather industry because of its pollution effects. This fact offers opportunities for India to go in a big way not only to produce finished leather but also to manufacture leatherware's and footwear. Italy has shown interest in helping develop technology for enlarging exps. The industry has the advantage that it can be run on small as well as large scale. It is believed that because of India's natural endowment in raw material and craftsmanship it can emerge as a leading exporter of leather goods.

97. BARAT (SK). Development of leather industry. Khadigramodvog. 23, 2; 1986; 96-102.
Shows that man has been able to elevate himself to the vertex of the echelon of living forms due to a single factor - superior intelligence. His mastery over other animals has been remarkable, considering their strength and size. He has found use even for dead animals. In this context it is justified that the third world too develops propensity towards leather and allied products.

98. CHALLAPPA (S). Increased carvings form processed leather. Khadigramodyog. 26, 3; 1989; 149-52.

Explains that, a bit of investment and a touch more of labour can enhance of the artisans engaged in leather industry. The leather part of requirement, the poor workers are ready to contribute, but the former viz, the expensive chemicals are beyond their means. The cost of these items need to be checked.


Emphasises that the government should provide incentives for the export of leather manufactures instead of furnished leather. Though for
the moment the author recommends tie-up with some reputed foreign garment manufacturers markets, he feels ultimately we should introduce our own varieties of leather garments in the world markets.


Examines that on the infant stage, Indian Leather goods industry specially that of West Bengal has good reputation and its products are in great demand in foreign markets. Thus the industry earns much needed foreign exchange too. It is, therefore, necessary that the industry is believed of all battenecks co-ing in the way of its development and is rendered all round assistance.


Explains the attempts to analyse the location, size and reasonability in details of subsidiary occupations and the extents of consumption
of energy of the leather and allied production units. Suggests that the research organisations be requested to conduct intensive surveys on leather and its products in the selected region.

101. MEAT

102. MEDALIA (VX) and PATEL (AR). Meat industry : potential for rural prosperity. Est Co. 74, 9; 19910; 452-4.

Shows the significance of developing meat industry, is that it is typically an agro-based industry and can add to the purchasing power to the rural poor. It has enormous employment potential. Meat can provide the much needed protein to tide over the problem of malnutrition. The surplus supply can be exported as there is a ready market outside the country. This would help make better use of the nation's live stock through scientific culling and in the process increase the income of cattle owners.

Examines that in order to increase the production of edible oils in our country, there are two suggestions. First of all possible steps should be taken to increase to the yield from land oil seeds. Second, increased attention should be paid to the cultivation of soyabean flower, and the minor oil seeds which have been neglected so far.

104. CHANDRASEKARAN (S) and ACHAYA (KT). Profile of Indian vegetable oil industry - II : movement of oil seeds and oils. _Eco and Pol._ 25, 9; 1990; 475-88.

Discusses that protection of specific type of oilseeds in India is strongly regional. Proportional of state wise production of seven oilseeds, and of their derived oils, are almost identical, showing that oilseeds are crushed mostly in the same state in which they are production. Correlation with oil mills crushing capacity in each state is not as good, perhaps because ghani crushing and solvent extraction are not accounted for. Inter state trading involves only some 5 to 10 percent of the total production of major oilseeds and oils, and even this movement is mainly to contiguous areas which
themselves produce these materials, but fall short of their needs. The percentage of marketable surplus of an oil seed depends upon its other outlets and various greatly from one oil seed to other.

The whole sale market comprises levels namely local markets, assembling or primar markets, and terminal markets. The operation in all of them are controlled by commission agents and brokers. Peaks and troughs characterise the annual fluctuations in the prices of oil through the course of the year, obscured in certain years by unexpected events.


Discusses that the production of edible oils in country has been stagnating over the years and as a result the gulf between production and consumption has been widening. To cope with the nation's growing demand, it is imperative to maximise production of traditional edible oils and to augment utilisation of non-traditional oil seeds.
106. KRISHNA MURTHY (T). Power ghani, Khadigramodyog. 22, 10; 1986; 443-4.

Shows that fully conscious of drudgery the labouring artisan has to undergo, efforts have always been made by agencies like KVIC to lessen the same. So also in village oil industry, which is of late, gradually fading out of existence due to this inherent drawbacks and incapability to compete with the oil mills. The power ghani comes in as a solution to the short comings of this industry.

107. MADAPPA (P). Growth and location of the groundnut solvent extraction industry. Ind J Agric Eco. 21, 4; 1976; 23-33.

Compares the growth of industry between 1956-67 and 1968-74. Observes that direction of the expansion is oriented towards raw material production in general but export oriented in the Sawastha region.

108. MULRIDHARA (HG) and ANANTHRAO (R). Application of SQC techniques on minor oils seeds. Khadigramodyog. 26, 5; 1990; 208-23.

Discuss that statistical quality control techniques are complicated scientific observations and
finding made easy for the lay man who depends on Mother Nature for his living. These help not only in improving the quality of product and the yield but considerably reduce operating art and loses.


Investigates that the per capital availability of edible oil in the country is much below the level recommended by the leather authorities. An attempt is made here to access the efforts being. Presently made to increase oil seeds production. It is also suggested that exploitation of minor oil seeds and rise brand apart from using appropriate technology to improve the processing of oil.

STANDARDISATION


Describes that despite of stiff competition from the organised sector, ghani oil enjoys consumers preference owing to its pleasing flavour and
nutritions contents. In the light of the factor that ghani oil has immense scope for offering employment to rural masses, any technological break through designed to step up oil as well as income of the operator with use drudgery is surely to be welcomed by one and all engaged in programme. The standardisation of crushing conditions of power ghani is such a step.

---

111. APARNA (MM). Misconception about our plantation industry. *Industry India*. 17, 10; 1976; 25-31.

States the importance and the role of the tea plantation in terms of employment and foreign exchange earnings. Put forward a few facts which are applicable not only to the planters industry in particular, but to all industries in general, specially as far as employer-employee relations are concerned.


Discusses the various problems confronted in organising the trade unions in the industry.
Recommends amendments to the existing law and suggests that the majority union be given the right for collective for gaining.

113. SARKAR (GK). Some basic economic aspects of technological progress in the plantation industry. Ind J Agri Econ. 21, 1; 1976; 166-71.

Makes general observation of the various forms of technological change and their income effects. Examines their broad nature and economic implications for the Indian tea industry. Amalgamation of small estates, cooperatives, use of machines, and their exemption from import duties, provision of social overheads in tea growing regions are the measures. Suggested for easing economic difficulties.


States that the mechanization of the milling process has not proved beneficial. The industry suffers from under utilization of milling capacity,
and the wage earners in these mills are no better off than the agricultural labours. The consumers have also not been able to get processed products at lower prices.

RUBBER, INDIA

115. JOHN (C). Natural rubber production: need for government encouragement. S Eco. 16, 2; 1987; 15-6.

The rubber economy in India has often suffered on account of recession in world prices. The situation is aggravated by the fall in the demand for automobiles following the sharp rise in the price of petroleum products in recent years and consequent fall in the demand for tyres. The author emphasis the need for continued subsidisation of the rubber grower particularly the small grower in view of the importance of the natural industry in the national economy.

RURAL

District industries centres have to come to stay. The purpose of the creation of these centres is landable and if they work to plan, the results too would be remarkable. With the provision of various facilities to help artisan overcome their financial, technical, and other problems through the centres it is bound to bring about a social reformation in the country side.

117. BANERJEE (MK) and PADUKONE (KP). How public sector undertakings can help develop rural industries. Krukshetra. 26, 22; 1988; 11.

The role of public sector undertaking in rural industrialisation has been explained that how these undertakings should function to achieve maximum results.

118. BATRA (JD). Programme for Weaver's Prosperity. Khadigramodyog. 25, 6; March, 1989; 287-94.

Finance plays a very very crucial role in the development of an industry. Its role is all the more crucial, if the industry happens to be, rural based and employment oriented. It is therefore, in the fitness of things that handloom industry has received
the priority it deserves in the schemes of rural regeneration.


The poverty and the consequent dispondency have become so deep rooted in the country that massive efforts will have to be put in. We have to pull down the citadels of the privileged who have an interest in perpetuating poverty. Bold and radical economic measures alone would go a long way to alter the unequal distribution of incomes and wealth in favour of poor and under privileged.

120. DEVENDRA KUMAR. Technological and Industrial input for rural India. Khadigramodyog. 25, 1; 1988; 88-93.

How to take such industrial activities with not so sophisticated but some what improved technology to the rural India that may provide gainful employment to the masses as well as the educated youth is the prime problem faced by the planner and administration alike. The solution may not be simple. But at the sa-e
time, it has been found out, and found out fast enough, because only then the poor of the poor can served.


If the rural industrialisation programme is to make any appreciable impact, it is necessary to adopt a selective and success-oriented approach, with a long term perspective efforts in the selected areas by a special and separate organisation.


Having realised that our four plans so far have not shown appreciable results, particularly in respect of removal of poverty and unemployment it is high time that a new turn is given to the process of planning. Therefore, in ensuring fifth plan more emphasis should be laid on capital saving cottage and village industries, which can help ameliorate the suffering of the masses by their dispersal of employment opportunities mostly on the basis of self
employment. With a little more attention and well planned policy of providing the necessary infrastructure rural industries can achieve a social revolution in the country side.

123. GURUSAMY (MP). Rural Industries and Fifth Five Year Plan. Khadigramodyog. 19, 10; 1983; 488-90.

Even after the establishment of a number of agencies to look after them, the rural industries are unable to come out of their earlier precarious positions. The reason is lack of coordination among the various agencies. There is an urgent need for mutual cooperation and understanding between them so that all rounds development and progress in rural areas can turn into a reality.


Every budget is bound to receive banquets as well as brickbats. More so, if, keeping in view the long term and over all objectives, it bring some hardships in day today life of the citizens. But then, any change has to begin somewhere and property, like every thing else in this world has its own piece.

Expansion of productive employment opportunities in non-agricultural sectors in the rural areas is a must for redistributive growth with social justice. But promotional ingredients like infrastructure facilities, skills and entrepreneurship are generally lacking. These productive resources therefore, continue to remain unutilised as underutilised. Their industrial uses for augmenting agricultural productive and creating employment opportunities in non-agricultural sector needs a series of well-identified, organically integrated and administratively coordinated measures.


There are many areas, deplorably backward in all respects, in our country. Such places are largely sensitive to the new introductive. Many programmes introduced there like new seeds on a fertile virgin soil, proved tremendously successful. One such example
Rae-Bareilly District, which showed fine progress after the Rural Industries Programme.


In order to bridge the gap between traditional and modern industries, it is necessary to establish a reciprocal and mutually beneficial relationship between the two sectors and to integrate them effectively with the overall industrial structure. The new approach suggested by the author for developing rural industries aims at general development of these industries are more efficient ones with the use of appropriate technology.

128. MOHAMMAD FAZAL. Weaker Section and Rural Industrialisation. Khadigramodyog. 27, 1; 1990; 14-9.

About 80 percent of Indian population live in rural areas. Agriculture is main source of livelihood for 75 percent of the people in the countryside. But agriculture alone cannot provide production employment to all. Hence the necessity to find out and develop other idle hands in rural surroundings, because unless this is done no serious assault on poverty can be
made. Rural industrialisation seems to be the answer to the interest of the poor, the weaker.


The Indian economy is passing through a crucial period. No single effort from any single quarter can bring a desired result. A balanced proportion of determination, drive, honesty, a healthy respect for professionalism and a rational outlook regarding the small and village industries alone can brave the tide.


Indicates as people's active participation and organisational gross root level for the development of village industries in rural India are a must. Although the path is strewn with problems which are many in numbers and complex in nature, by undertaking research and development programmes on scientific lines the way can be paved because science as much has never let the man down.

Describes the small industries and the "second line" of production activity - being the employment line. Enlist the various governmental measures taken since the First Plan to promote it.


If rural industrialisation has to be actively promoted, the best way to do it is a create a close cooperative link-up of industries in rural areas. Under such a link-up, the primary producers' cooperatives of small processing industries are linked up in a federation. With medium and large industries in higher ties which can carry out the more sophisticated secondary as tertiary processing activities by adaptation of the required advance technology thus building up a strong cooperative agro-industrial economy, through the fullest possible utilisation of rural resources.

The problem of rural development is becoming more and more complicated. In absence of economic diversification many people in rural areas have become mentally retarded. And, mentally retarded persons cannot be expected to adopt necessary measures of economic reforms and reconstruction which in turn is bound to lead to a higher incidence of mental retardation-creating a vicious circle. Herein comes the importance of provision of work to the villagers even in the traditional arts and crafts since they protect them from mental retardation beside augmenting total production and providing gainful employment.

134. SARKAR (SC). Rationale of rural industrialisation. Khadigramodyog. 12, 6; 1976; 399-405.

State that rural industrialisation seeks to integrate modern industry into the life of the people of particular locality and emphasises the adoption of modern techniques and utilization of modern skills. Observes that there is a need for the constitution of a special agency for the promotion and development of rural industrialisation.

Argues that the pattern of industrialisation encouraged in India has failed to deliver to the goods. There is need for varying types of technologies in different areas and sectors. There is need for rethinking on this scare. It is in this context that the measures for rural industrialisation must be view particular reference to the size of the plant and enterprise.


The Five Year Plan has accorded sufficient importance to the development of village industries as a tool to bring about rural development. Especially during the sixth plan a major shift in this direction has been made and it would go along way in bringing prosperity to the village of local level with plans required emphasis on weaker sections are properly implemented.

The sixth plan has rightly stressed the need for absorbing a considerable part of our rural population in non-farm activities in the countryside itself. This requires job creation on cottage scales, right type of skill formation and technological improvements, then and there. By doing so the welfare of the vulnerable section could be ensured.


Argues that the question of an appropriate technology is vital effect on the well-being of rural industries. The problem of raw materials supply, the limitations of still and over all necessity of increasing employment opportunities call for efforts for devis ing suitable technology in various fields of small industries for the rural areas.


Without scientific and technological advancement it is just not possible to make progress be it the large scale sector of the economy or the
small scale one or for that matter any other walk of life. From this point of view, it will be worth while to have an idea of the probable technology zeepage of transfer that has and that can take place in the soap making and oil pressing industry specially in the rural sector.


State the need of rural industrialisation in India and points out the efforts made so far in this direction. Highlights the main defeets on the rural industries programme.


The cooperative movement in our country has a creditable record of service inspite of some weakness observed in some cases. The experience of the working industrial cooperatives during the past several years has served to underline certain factors which make for the success or otherwise of a society.
Englightened social leadership, responsive membership and taking keen interest in the affairs of the society managerial efficiency to arrange for capital, technical know-how and marketing of goods are some of the important factors which account for the success of the society.


Shows, industrial cooperatives, presently the only channel known to herald happiness in the lines of rural artisans and workers, are badly in need of rejuvenation. Now that their development has become a commitment on the part of the government, one can be assured of their successful performance in the near future.

143. BAWA (DS). Greatest need of rural industries in India. Khadigramodyog. 19, 1; 1982; 93-4.

The growing unemployment in India pinpoints the urgency of making more and more investment in labour intensive activities. It is here that Khadi and village industries have a unique role to
play-they can provide employment to the needy with minimum capital investment.


For the balanced economic development, it is necessary to create maximum productive employment opportunities for the rural people in their own surroundings. This would not only stop their exodus to already crowded and inhospitable urban areas, but give as well as, a new orientation to rural areas, encourage their growth on healthy lives bringing to them all the facilities that go with modern livings.

EMPLOYMENT, PROBLEM


In the developing region of south and south East Asia, the question of industrialisation and particularly rural industrialisation, in the wake of scarce capital and surplus man power, poses various problems which make the choice of technologies as
well as programmes a bit difficult, because taking jobs to the door steps of unemployment requires different strategy altogether to that of providing work opportunities to the unemployment. A proper combination of both strategies is the need of the hour and it is here. The decentralised units of production assume importance and relevancy whether one agree or disagree.

146. NANJAPPA (KL). Role of rural industries in creating gainful employment. Khadigranodyog. 19, 1; 1982; 72-8.

We are faced with the tremendous problem of rising unemployment, particularly in the rural areas. Efforts therefore, have been made to introduce small and agro-industries in such areas to strengthen the structure of rural economy. The performance of rural industries projected started in the country with this end in view has been encouraging both qualitatively and quantitatively.


The struggle for survival in this universe is
certainly eternal. But does it need to be so in each and every problem, be it individual or national, providing gainful employment to the teeming millions need not be perennial problem, if activities like Khadi and village industries are taken as a remedy with due emphasis on technological research and development.


The dawn of realisation that to crush the monster of unemployment presently be sieging the country, the decentralised sector, represented by the Khadi and village industries and other similar activities is the only ultimate alternative is a promising sign. And, the benefits occurred by nurturing this sector are many in numbers.

149. VENKATESWARAN (K). Employment opportunities for women in rural areas. Khadigramodyog. 24, 8; 1988; 434-6.

Needless to say that society can leap forward unless its entire working force is put to productive
uses. The Khadi and village industries programme which forms an integral part of rural development, can absorb a big chunk of the rural working force including, the fair sex and thus help in the nations' march forward.

FINANCE


Describes that in the most traditional industries it is the hereditary skill which is passed on from Father to son. Under the pressure of competition from large scale units the process is under going rapid change. The village artisans are suffering. If the large scale unemployment among the rural masses are to be arrested the banks should not only prepare comprehensive credit plans but also educate their branch managers so that the schemes which are sound and haukable in all respect, are not turned down.

HANDLOOM

151. ADINARAYANA (K). Khadi and village Industries:
a few considerations for its expansion. Khadigraodyog. 26, 7; 1990; 285-8.

Investigates that the KVI movement aims at appropreating the dignity of labour and inculcating the same spirit among the workers. Development of creative faculties and human resources with emphasis on attrivistic values may lead to better standard of living. To obtain this it is imperative to educate the workers and the people alike.

152. BANDOPADHYAYA (SK). Evolutionary changes in khadi and village Industries. Khadigramodyog. 20, 11; 1984; 531-5.

Describes that the khadi and village industries programme has taken giant strides since the time it was initiated by the Father of the Nation. The introduction of power and improved tools and techniques has brought about a qualitative and quantitative changes and enabled the programme to keep with the times, ensuring increased production, sales and wages. Technological change has however, certain problems attached to it. But then, one has to accept. There is no escape.

Argues that a new age with newer ideas is getting in the country with the rapid expansion of industrialisation and technological advancements. The Khadi and Village industries programmes, which will continue to have their relevance in the future economic set-up as well, will have to be re-oriented on scientific lines to keep pace with the march of times.


With the development of technology and large scales industries, rural industries can on the other hand, serve as auxiliary units for the bigger one as in the case of even industrially developed countries like Japan and USA. While on the other they can provide gainful employment to the villagers who are unable to get year round work in agriculture.

Accepting industrial development as one of the important methods for the economic growth of the country, it should be noted that installation of the large scale industries would necessitate total dependence on foreign countries for technology, raw materials and even finance. This would lead to loss of independence for us economically, spiritually and in due course politically too. Since it would only aggravate the present problems, it would be not responsible but necessary to stick to one's original ideas, own resources and technology according to adaptability rather than running a mad race to no avail.


Enumerates various objectives of khadi and village industries and discusses the relevant economic data relating to (1) statewise product and per capita income, 1970-71, (2) statewise unemployment and per capita income casual labourers (3) Percentage distribution of production and scale of khadi among states and (4) wages of agricultural labourers, expenditure and potentialities of income in different states.

Argues that problems confronting the rural sector are not as simple as some might imagine them to be. The problems of rural poverty can not be so that without resort of modern methods in thinking and action. The experience of planning so far bears testimony to it. Development of markets and establishment of market town, are very essential. The basic point is that the ends should not be confused with means.


Quality control is an essential tool of management to help in the successful running of an industrial undertaking, big a small. It is meant to bring about coordination harmony and economy in the field of production. It is important to introduce quality control in the field of khadi and village industries in order to improve and develop them and to enable them to grow or economically viable units.

The khadi and village industries do have an important role to play in rural industrialisation. But they cannot be expected to go a long way in serving the purpose on the basis of the present pattern of their development. If rural industrialisation has to take roots, it must grow on the willing adaption by the masses, it must become the part and parcel of their lives.


It is necessary to understand the essential and basic difference between Khadi and other village industries. The former is essentially a programme for providing wide spreading employment while the later are eminantly suitable for decentralised development. By separating the two, it would be easier to concentrate attention on the special preservation qualities of each sector, and develop both differently for their respective ends, thus ensuring a smooth transition consistent with a long term policy.

We are on the threshold of the Fifth Five year Plan. The new schemes and programmes of khadi and village industries have to play an important role in the eradication of poverty, unemployment and underemployment in the rural areas. The have to the work in unison without projects in their supreme task.


Discuss that backward India need not remain backward forever. More so, if potential sources, enough to turn into a remarkable spot on the industrial map of the country. Ratnagiri, well known for its supplies of the king of fruits, Alponso has vast scope to be prominent in the industrial field as well.

Khadi and Village Industries are forward looking and have been constantly in the march, keeping pace with the times since the days when they were initiated by Gandhiji. There has been not only a quantitative rise in production but qualitative improvement as well. In sum, introduction of improved tools and techniques has put these industries comparatively on a solid and pure tooling in our economy to show all round improvement and better performance.


Two decades of Indian planning has actually failed to help uplift the poor and backward sections of population and to achieve the social environment transformation in the country. The reason is, wrongly applied Western concepts. The remedy lies in adopting a planning progress consistent with realities of Indian life. In such a progress the labour intensive activities on enviable role to play.

165. SOMAPPA (M). Need to strengthen village and cotton industries. Khadigramodyog. 25, 1; 1978; 77-9.
While large scale industries have a vital role to play in the economic development of India, the Khadi and village industries and other small rural based industries like the handloom industry also deserve to be encouraged and strengthened in view of their capacity to produce gainful employment to large number of people in rural areas who are otherwise wholly or partially unemployed and therefore undergoing a lot of sufferings.

166. VISHWANATH TANDON. Integrated approach to decentralisation. Khadigramodyog. 24, 1; 1987; 55-60.

Considering the pitiable plight of the countrymen, Gandhiji presented his constructive programme which aimed at ameliorating the lot of the downtraden, backward and unprivileged classes of the society. Khadi and village industries were the very soul of that constructive programme which could make the village self sufficient. The successful implementation of KVI programmes would ultimately refurbish the image, making the nation economically strong.
Laden with beautiful natural resources, the North Eastern Region may vendicate to be a real treasure house provided these veritable gifts were harnessed. Since its inception the Assam State Khadi and village Industries Board has been at it. The Board has lately intensified its activities thank to the flow of Bank Finance on acceptable terms. The efforts are likely to give a big boost to the economy as a whole.

Kerala in recent year has been a refreshing industrial awakening and entrepreneurial enthusiasm, particularly among the young generation of educated unemployed. The state has launched a massive scheme for taking industries to the villages.

States that the cooperative agricultural processing industries based on advanced farms of technology have made their appearance in the rural areas during the last decade. Explains the broad rationale of this strategy in the light of cooperative agro-industrial developments taking place in Maharashtra.


The need for multilevel and block level planning is increasingly felt of late as rural industrialisation seems to hold the key for balanced development providing adequate number of jobs to the rurals who are plagued with unemployment and under employment and a large number of people have nothing
to sustain their life. A study of block wise potentialities of rural industries may serve as a guide for a development plan.

POWER

171. BHARATANANDA. Impact of power on village industries. Khadigramodyog. 19, 1; 1982; 33-5.

Introduction of power potends an era of change with potential to absorb a large number of people in employment. So it is necessary that we produce such power driven tools for use in village industries.

STRATEGY


The industries for tiny and rural units sectors can play a vital role in the generation of employment and for increasing availability of mass consumption goods. In view of this context, the author in this paper has examined the status of TRU sector industries, analyses some of their problem and developed a marketing system framework for
fying growth opportunities and strategies. He has also indicated the type of policy support.


The developing situation around us demands that basic changes are brought about in our attitude towards life. Khadi and village industries can play a dynamic role in ushering in new way of life in the rural areas.

___, ___, SILK


The study pertains of India. Conclusions drawn from the analysis are (1) During 1970.74 the art silk industry was net spender of foreign exchange of the time of Rs. 15 crores per year (2) Internal capacities for manufacturing import subsidies of the order of about Rs. 15 crores are required to be set up if the industry is to be made self reliant.
175. GARG (RBC). Generating employment through sericulture. Khadigramodyog. 36, 3; 1989; 141-3.

Sericulture is a labour-intensive industry. Besides generating employment it can also help to earn valuable foreign exchange. It has the potential to provide continuous income to the farming community and to the backward classes.


Apart from mulbery silk, the only silk popular and produced by many countries, there are some other varieties of silk, viz, muga, tasar, cri, etc. which are exclusively Indian. Few people are traditionally and very economically producing it and have tremendous export potential. All out efforts must be put into encourage the production of these silk varieties.


The much cherished silks can be had now with much easier means. What more do we want at this hour,
Highlights the importance of small scale sector as an integral part of the country's economy. States that in the absence of any regulatory actions the processes of displacement in the sector continuous. Suggests that in the interest of the vast number of unemployment; the small scale industries should receive the same degree of attention as the large scale sector.


Describes the case study of the utilization of financial assistance provided by various agencies for the development of industries in Uttar Pradesh Village. Reasons for failure on the part of borrowers to use the funds properly and suggestions for securing better results are set up.


Maintains that efforts to ensure the continuation of small industries of a pre industrial
type are necessary of the nature of holding operations. Their viability will essentially depend on wage rates or releasings being lower in nearly the same proportional as the productively differences. Experimenting with various shade of intermediate technology makes the administration of joint production programmes in these areas very much more difficult.


Explains that there is no doubt that the country has made tremendous all round progress since the attaining of independence. The fact, however, remains that much more yet remains to be done, particularly in the direction of eradication of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas. Some efforts have undoubtly been made in that direction, but the problem can best be tackled only by taking vigorous and coordinated measures to develop the country y way of mobilising and utilising local resources and skills and providing all the facilities for their balance growth as part of an overall development programme.
187. TALEYAR KHAN (Homi JH). Focus on small scale industry. *Est Eco.* 71, 8; 1988; 373-5.

Investigates that there is doubt about the scope for the development of small scale industries all over the country. The various process in the direction have to be streamlined and cooperation sought from voluntary organisations. Such as chambers of commerce and industries, manufacturers technocrates associations etc., to ensure that small scale industries play a large role in the economic growth of the country.

---

188. KAMARAJA PANTHALU (N) and REDDY (C). Development of small scale industries in Chittor district. *Khadigramodyog.* 23, 11; 1988; 504-7.

Examines that, with its vast forest wealth Chittor district of Andhra Pradesh is still a backward one. For taking the district to the periphery of industrial development of India, it is essential that the natural wealth of the area is properly surveyed, attempts made by various agencies are examined and evaluated and on the basis of experience, this gained, plans are prepared and executed.

Describes that comprehensive study of the cottage industries in India with preferences to development planning. The various aspects of such industries are output and employment, production, finance and marketing, level of living of workers, cost structure. Cottage and small scale industries together contributed approximately 9.7% of the average annual national income during 1956-65. This is greater than the contribution of large scale industries. The total employment provided by these industries. The total employment provided by these industries in 1961 numbered 11.5 million. While analysing the cost structure of the cottage industries, seven of them can co, crust with their respective mill counterparts provided raw material and credit are supplied at cheaper rate and the marketing process rationalized.

190. AYODHYA PRASAD and VISHWANATH. Financing of small scale industries by commercial banks. Khadigramodyog. 20, 3; 1983; 168-72.
Discusses, as an industry big or small needs a strong financial base for its existence. More so when it happens to be a small scale one and that is also in a developing country. Only huge organisations like the commercial banks can play a role of a guardian in such a situation. A nation wide expansion of these banks to reach the remotest corners of the country is thus required to ensure adequate and timely assistance to this higher neglected sector.


Shows a factual description of small industries corporation set up in each state with a view of promoting and developing the small scale industries. A comparative review brings out that inspite of their main objectives being similar, the cooperation differ in their external as well as internal organisational pattern.

Examines the growth of small scale industries during the last decade in terms of output and employment growth and also the working of industrial estates. Emphasises the need for simultaneous growth of heavy and small scale industries.


A number of agencies are conducting surveys to determine the present position of small scale industry and to find out the disabilities under which it labours. Are the data gathered from survey instruments are returns to public authorities, accurate and economically significant? This note presents the author's reflections based on a small survey conducted.


Discusses the competition between the gur, Khandsari and sugar produces for the sugar cane in
modern arts of the production demanding hard choices. The conflict of interest involved appear to be illusory. The periodic struggle for sugarcane between sugar mills on the one hand and the gur and Khandsari producers on the other is avoidable if a rational and dynamic view is taken of the whole problem.


Analyses the trends in the labour and capital inputs and the workers' share in the value produced in the sugar industry in India with a view to throw some light on the manner in which the three have believed in relation to each other. The period covered is 19. Points out that during the period there was an increase in the capital input and an almost equally corresponding decrease in the labour input per rupee of value produced in the sugar industry in India.

196. IQBAL (BA) and SALAHUDDIN. Sugar: a valuable foreign exchange earner. *Yojana.* 25, 4; 1987; 15-6.
Describes that sugar reconks second among the major agro-based industries in the country. It is a valuable foreign exchange earner. During it earned about Rs. 464 crores in foreign exchange for the country. It provides direct employment to 3 lakh workers. A large number of farmers are also engaged in the production of sugarcane.

197. JAIPURIA (S). Problems of sugar industry. Ind Sugar. 16, 2; 1976; 77-81.

Discusses the following problems of the industry:

1. Increase in excise duty
2. Cash credit limits
3. Policy of incentives
4. Licensing of additional capacity
5. Small units
6. Cane piece.
7. Return to industry and
8. Creation of multiple administrative agencies

Observes that since this industry is very important for rural economic development, the continued progress of the industry needs to be ensured.

Examines the sugar industry of East U.P. and north Bihar along with West U.P. and Punjab catered to the requirements of India until 1962 when new units started coming up in South India. The East U.P. and North Bihar factories are being put to disadvantage because (1) They have become very old (2) there is underutilization for want of irrigation facilities resulting in paucity of cane. States profitability in East U.P. has been the lowest.


Reviews the cost price and productivity performance: Attributes high cost ratio and low productivity to high wages and cane prices. Suggests that given increasing sugar demand, higher cane output and modernisation will reverse the malady and ensure profitability.

Investigates that many of our surviving village industries are particularly working against heavy odds. One such industry is palm gur industry. Unless some incentives are provided to the artisan engaged in this industry, with the younger generation no longer interested in this occupation, it will soon be a forgotten business. The establishment of district federation fully responsible for the overall development of palm gur industry in their districts may go long way in developing it on sound scientific lines.


Analyses that India is an important party to the new international sugar agreement and is interested in making the agreement broad-based. It therefore, has caused for concern about EEC's reluctance, under pressure from the french sugar lobby, to join the agreement from the very beginning.

202. PAI (SN). Sugar decontrol needs to be followed up. Est Eco. 71, 1; 1988; 773-4.

Investigates that the assumption that sugar prices will stabilized at a healthy level within a
reasonable period following decontrol is not being borne out by actual developments. On the contrary the crash in prices has hit the factories initially and, if it persists it is found to hurt the cane growers as the industry will have to curtail crushing. This will also lead to the current surplus of sugar being succeeded by a shortage to disadvantage of the consumer. Urgent follow-up action by the government is therefore essential.


Investigates that why is the sugar industry languishing inspite of the fact that we have a vast domestic market? Irregularities in the supply of cane from year to year and its in different quality is cited as one of the imponderables facing the sugar industry. There are many other fluctuation fortunes in the production of sugar.

204. PANDIT RAO (VA). Economic research in palm gur industry. Khadigramodyog. 26, 6; 1987; 439-46.

Describes that date palm and palmyra trees are a boon to a developing country. They grow on
waste lands requiring hardly any nurturing—either manuring or irrigation. They do not need any protection against diseases or wild animals. Apart from yielding nutritious food like neera, gur etc., these trees are wind breakers and protect standing crops. Collection and processing of their products too costs very little. This non-demanding inexpensive, extremely useful palm industry certainly seeds attention of top priority.

205. RANGARAJAN (C). Choice of technology in the sugar industry. *S Eco.* 15, 6 and 7; 1990; 333-5.

Describes that the planning commission's exercise relating to the sugar industry does not bring out explicitly the implication for the rate or return. This has been done in this article by suitably modifying the programming exercise. It is also shown that for the given level of capital availability it is possible to have a larger increase in output and employment than that determined by the planning commission.

Evaluates that the changes are the raw of nature. And if that change is for good, one should heartily welcome it. An improved equipment though expensive in the first glance, should be weighed in terms of its ultimate results. The filter press in sugar industry out wits its traditional counterpart in more than one way.


Indicates that making gur and khandsari has always been the most important cottage industry in rural India and it inspite of competition from organised sugar industry it is likely to retain its place in the future also. Being labour intensive, it must find priority in any rural employment scheme and must be encouraged in every way. Economics of this industry and the scope for its developments on scientific lines are discussed.

208. SUGAR : growth-oriented industry. Est Eco. 73, 17; 1989; 1025-8.

Examines that Tamil Nadu is a new comer as a producer of sugar, its performance has been
encouraging. The area under sugarcane is growing mainly because of prompt payments made to cane growers and a distinctly higher price paid for their product.

ANDHRA PRADESH


Though many countries are densely covered with palm trees, it is India which has taken a lead in tapping this valuable gift of nature on a commercial scale. The vacuum created by the withdrawal of coco cola from Indian scene offers an opportunity to the industry to demonstrate that its product, the popular palm cola a neera product is as refreshing as the disappeared 'cola' was. Likewise, the recent change in the economic policy declared by the government provides an excellent opportunity for the future growth of palmgur industry.

Discuss that the manufacture of khandsari, an agro-based industry, offers large scope for rural employment and income generation on a dispersed basis. It therefore, deserves priority attention in the development programmes. A study of production of sugarcane and its utilisation in Andhra Pradesh reveals immense potentialities for developing the manufacture of sugar and allied industries in the small as well as the large scale sectors.

211. PURUSHOTHAM (P). Crisis in sugar industry: Some suggestions. So Eco. 18, 1; 1989; 43-4.

Describes the crisis facing the sugar industry in the country is one of over production in relation to the slow growth in demand which is linked to the price level. The expectations that decentral would remove the ills of the industry has not materialised. It is an analysis of the industry's problems and points out that some more props from the government are needed to help it out of its present crisis.

States this brief review of trends in sugar prices and production over the last three years suggest that the sugar industry cannot do without state controls at various levels. Total decentral with unregulated releases has proved disastrous for the industry.

The other conclusion that emerges is that the cooperative form of organisation has done little to protect the interests of the consumer. It is generally argued that cooperatives have solved the problem of cane supply traditionally faced by joint-stock mills in U.P. But the experience of the cooperatives in at least one region suggests that in fact they may not have solved the problem. This call for a serious review of the working of the sugar cooperatives in India.


Advocates a few policy measures for raising sugar output immediate decentral, check on cane division to other sweetening agent through a remission of sugar price, points out, the inadequacy of the cost schedules prepared by sen commission.
Points out the irrationality of beensing policy, for instance, the favours granted to the cooperative sector.


Traces the developments in the field of cane supply to prove the diversion factor, pointed out the uneconomic aspects of process, particularly the low recovery ratio of the jaggery units. Advocates a levy on purchases for jaggery production.

215. JHUNJHUNWALA (VD). Profit making capacity of sugar industry : How factories in different regions are facing. Ind Sugar. 16, 10; 1977; 739-43.

Furnishes comparative secondary statistics on cane cost, sugar cost, recovery efficiency etc. of the industry in the different states of India. Finds East U.P. and Bihar most disadvantageous placed in these aspects, suggests uniform cane price and block-
assessed return on capital for vitalising the units in these two states.

216. SUR (AK). Profitability of Indian sugar mill industry. *Ind Sugar*. 17, 2; 1977; 127-8.

Describes that adopting the concept of net taxed profits and defining profitability as the ratio of net profits to net worth the article shows absence of trend in it over the period of 1957-65. Attributes this fact to high taxation.


Emphasises that even when looked at from the economic point of view, if not from social angle which is also equally important, small scale, improved Khandsari units have more gains in store than the large scale sugar factories. And this factor is a blessing in disguise for a financially and technologically poor India.

Traces the adverse effects on its various national level policies and measures. Notably, the Sen commission's cost schedules and the vacillating supply price policy of large cane farming cooperation and the Land Ceilings Act have hampered the industry.


Discusses certain problems of sugar industry such as excise duty, prices, surplus of cane, difficulties of joint-stock factories and the demarcation of cane growing areas as zones for various sugar factories in the state, and hopes that the Government authorities and political leaders concerned will not do anything that will jeopardise the working of the sugar factories of the state.

Examines the recommendations made by Sugar Enquiry Commission in its Report which constitute the first comprehensive long-term review of sugar economy and sugar policy.

______, _____, _____, UTTAR PRADESH

221. SWARUP (B). Sugar industry in West U.P. Ind Sugar. 16, 4; 1976; 321-5.

States that sugar production of this region has come down for 31.63% in 19 to 25% in of the country's total production. Discusses the reasons for the gradual fall in production in the light of the finding of the Gundu Rao Committee.

______, _____, _____, TEA

222. BADAR ALAM IQBAL. Tea: Outlook for export. Est Eco. 67, 9; 1976; 419-22.

Reviews the major problems facing the tea industry and has made certain suggestions which in his view will had to increase earnings through enhanced exports.

223. GRIFFITHS (P). History of Indian tea industry. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 12, 1977; 730.
Gives survey of historical background, from early tea drinking in Asia and Europe to the establishment of commercial tea growing in India. The second section applies to the production of tea and describes the changes which have occurred from the first phase of activity in Asian upto the present day, with a chapter on tea growing in Pakistan.

224. KANKANI (NC). Thoughts on tea productivity. Est Eco. 68, 8; 1987; 336-8.

Tea is the most organised crop in the industry level. Looking back at the industry over the past 25 years the yields has gone up from 876 kgs per hectare to 1360 kg. Maintaining the rate of production is not enough. The author believes that the industry will have higher rate of growth to meet the growing demand of this common man's beverage and attain satisfactory level of export.

225. RAO (KBK) and HONE (Augus). India and the world tea economy. S Eco. 9, 28, 1984; 111-8.

It describes the policy failures in the tea sector during 1960's and 1970's and suggests measures
that would unable the industry to continue to expand its output for domestic and international markets while pursuing the possibility of an international tea agreement to regulate export availability of tea and to raise the market price.


The task before the tea industry is to thwart the threats posed by ageing bushes through extensive replanting as also to double the size of crop in the next 25 years. It is to be hoped that the new policy makers will adopt positive measures to enable the industry to achieve these to twin objectives.

_____, _____, _____, HIMACHAL PRADESH


Tea industry in Kangra (Punjab) faces a number of problems like small size plantation low yield per acre. Organisational pattern of industry, poor resources of small growers, ill equipped and out
model processing units and the sub standard quality of tea produced which features low prices.

228. BHARADWAJ (VP) and PAPOLA (TS). Productivity gains and distributive share: study of the Indian Cotton Textile industry, 1956-71. Ind J Lab Eco. 9, 4; 1977; 367-77.

Develops a framework for the measurement of contribution of each factor to productivity increases with the help of CIM and ASI data for the cotton textile industry for the period 1956-71. The part-I. deals with the trend in value added, labour and capital inputs, factor productivity and the respective share of labour and capital. In part II an attempt has been made to quality the shows of capital and labour in (i) productivity gains and and (ii) factor income.

229. CAPITAL FORMATION in the cotton textile industry during the first, second and third Five Year Plan periods. Company news and notes. 5, 16, 1977; 1087-1102.

Attempts to assess the extent of capital formation in the public limited company sector of cotton textile industry during the first three year
plan period. Also discusses the sources through which such capital formation has been financed.


Presents the estimates of the short run marginal 'preponsity' and the long run 'desired' saving ratios in the public limited companies in the Indian Cotton Textile Industry for the period 1956-73 using the estimating equation derived from Litner Dividend Model.


Discusses that a number of units in the cotton textile industry to see how rational the depreciation allowance made to the industry is. It has been recommended that our income tax should recognise more accelerated methods of writing of fixed assets and government should income a permanent legislature check on the maximum rate of dividend.

Investigates that despite growing trend in the production of handicrafts and impressive increase in exports, the craftsman has not benefitted to the extend he should have. There are instances of under payment of wages, unfair demands and unwarranted rejection of his wages. The desirability of encouraging craftsman to form cooperatives which would enable them to jointly control the organisational machinery and avoid being exploited.


We have in our midst not less than a hundred million people at the lowest level of existence, urgently needing succor and uplift. This green number will persist with us far at least thirty years to come. The programme of khadi and village industries us the solution under the circumstances for bettering their lot. There is no alternative to this programme, if we are determined not to allow these millions to go still further down.

The handloom industry is very important from the point of view of development of the country in the true Gandhian way. Handloom offer employment to millions of people all over the country. It is time the government frames rules for definite relationship between composite mills, power looms, hand looms and the man-made fibre textile.

235. SHARMA (AC) and KAHLON (AS). Location of cotton ginning and pressing industry in Ludhiana district. Ind J Agri Econ. 21, 4; 1977; 38-40.

Examines the locational and other factors effecting the economy of cotton ginning and pressing industry in the Jegraon and Millapur markets. The industry located in Ludhiana market is now showing resultant signs of disintegration. In other markets like Rajkot and Multanpur, the locational disadvantages has resulted in decline in its business.
236. RAGHAVACHARI (MV). Location and growth of vanaspati industry in India. Artha Vijnana. 9, 1; 1977; 73-91.

Studies the economic efficiency and attempts to identify the location determinants of the vanaspati industry during 1956-65. The share of the North zone declined and of the south remained state. This is explained in terms differences in efficiency of the plant on account of labour productivity and fuel efficiency shows that vanaspati industry grew as demand related industry and urbanisation was important location factor. North zone also showed faster growth in consumption. Thus consumption continues to be an important factor in location of the industry.


The study is confined to the actual foreign exchange and payments of India's woolen textile
industry during 1970-74 and the net impact on the foreign exchange recourses. Analysis has shown a deficit of Rs. 9 crores per year. Different alternatives for wiping out the deficit have been suggested and prospects for important substitution studied.


Wool is an absolute necessity in colder regions, and its production is adopted as one's livelihood by many a sphere in the hills, unconcerned whether it is paying or otherwise. Their undaunted faith in traditional occupation deserves to be retained by making their profession profitable, failing which is is likely the country may lose once and for all good manufactures of woolen material.

____, ____ , ____ , WEST BENGAL

239. BANDOPADHYAYA (S) and DEB (P). Prospects of woolenised jute blanket industry in W. Bengal. Khadigramodyog. 25, 10; 1989; 456-9.

States that just as we have accepted the
synthetic fibre for our clothing, we may welcome woolinised jute blankets in view of the shortage in supplies of wool. These may suit well the purse of the common man with his meagre requirements and simultaneously provide means of livelihood for many more poor blankets weavers.
PART THREE

INDICES
SUBJECT INDEX

ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY : 1-5

________, ______, ANALYSIS : 6

________, ______, COOPERATION : 7-9

________, ______, DEVELOPMENT, UTTAR PRADESH : 10

________, ______, EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM : 11

________, ______, INDUSTRIAL POLICY : 12

________, ______, ORISSA : 13-14

________, ______, POLLUTION : 15

________, ______, PUNJAB : 16

________, ______, URBANISATION : 17

____, ____ , AGRICULTURE : 18-29

____, ____ , _____, ANDHRA PRADESH : 30

____, ____ , _____, EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM : 31

____, ____ , _____, INDIA : 32-34

____, ____ , _____, OUTPUT : 35

____, ____ , _____, PUNJAB : 36-37

____, ____ , _____, SEED PROCESS : 38

____, ____ , _____, SYSTEM ANALYSIS : 39

____, ____ , _____, UTTAR PRADESH : 40-43

____, ____ , _____, BIO-GAS : 44-45

____, ____ , _____, CARPET, INDIA : 46

____, ____ , _____, RAJASTHAN : 47
ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY, COCONUT : 48-49

_______, ________, _______, PLANTATION : 50

_______, ________, COFFEE : 51-53

_______, ________, COTTAGE : 54-64

_______, ________, _______, ARUNACHAL PRADESH : 65

_______, ________, _______, BIHAR : 66

_______, ________, _______, HANDICRAFT : 67-69

_______, ________, _______, HANLOOM : 70

_______, ________, _______, HONEY : 71

_______, ________, _______, KARNATAKA : 72

_______, ________, _______, POULTRY : 73-74

_______, ________, _______, ROPE : 75

_______, ________, _______, DAIRY : 76-81

_______, ________, _______, COOPERATION : 82

_______, ________, _______, GUJARAT : 83

_______, ________, _______, MARKETING : 84

_______, ________, _______, FISH, KERALA : 85

_______, ________, _______, FRUIT, PROCESSING : 86

_______, ________, _______, HANDLOOM : 87-88

_______, ________, _______, REVIEW : 89

_______, ________, _______, TAMIL NADU : 90

_______, ________, _______, UTTAR PRADESH : 91

_______, ________, _______, JUTE : 92-93

_______, ________, _______, INDIA : 94
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economics, Industry, LAC</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>96-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>103-109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardization</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>111-113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Milling</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber India</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>116-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation</td>
<td>141-142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>143-149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handloom</td>
<td>151-166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>172-173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>174-178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Page Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics, Industry, Small Scale</td>
<td>182-188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Scale Sugar, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>188-189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, India, Survey</td>
<td>190-191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>194-201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis, Economics Aspects</td>
<td>211-212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>213-214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>218-219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>222-223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea, Punjab</td>
<td>228-232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handloom, Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>233-234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile</td>
<td>235-236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanaspati, India, India</td>
<td>237-238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, West Bengal</td>
<td>239-240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUTHOR INDEX

(A)

ACHAYA (KT) and CHANDRASEKURAN (S) - 39, 104
ADINARAYANA (K) - 151
ANANTH RAO (R) and MURLIDHARA (HG) - 108
APPANA (MN) - 111
ARUNUKHAN (P) - 87
ASHISH BASU - 65
AUGUSTIN (Robert) - 54
AYODHYA PRASAD - 190
AZAD (RN) - 116
AZMAT and RAHMAN (ANE) - 15

(B)

BADAR ALAM IQBAL - 1, 7, 18, 19, 20, 32, 40, 41, 42, 51, 92, 96, 103, 222.
BAHL (RK) - 217
BANDOPADHYAYA (S) and DEV (P) - 239
BANDOPADHYAYA (SK) - 152
BANERJEE (JK) and PADUKONE (KP) - 117
BANERJEE (SK) - 67
BARAT (SK) - 97
BATRA (JD) - 82, 118, 179
BAWA (DS) - 143
BHARADWAJ (VP) and PAPOLA (TS) - 228
BHARATANANDA - 171
BHAT (ML) - 33
BHATNAGAR (I) - 227
BHATTACHARYA (Vivek) - 34
(C)
CHALLAPPA (S) - 98
CHANDRASEKHARAN (S) and ACHAYA (KT) - 39, 104
CHARLES (KJ) - 119
CHATTERJEE (AB) - 55
CHAWLA (OP) - 44
CHELAPPA (S) - 56
CHELAPPAN (K) and TAIMNI (KK) - 9
CHHATTRAPATI (AC) - 35
CHITRANJAN - 66
CHONA (JM) - 174, 237
(D)
DAVE (Rohat) - 57
DEB (PC) - 75
DEB (P) and BANDOPADHYAYA (S) - 239
DEKA (M) - 181
DESAI (Khandubhai) - 182
DEVENDRA KUñAR - 120
DHAWAN (BD) - 194
DHEBAR (UN) - 153, 183
DOSS (KGB) and RAO (KH) - 206
(F)
FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED - 121
FAROOQI (Sibghatullah), JAVED ALAM KHAN and
BADAR ALAM IQBAL
(G)
GADGIL (DR)
- 220
GANGADHARAN (TP) and KUMBHARE (SL)
- 76
GARG (JN)
- 10
GARG (RBC)
- 99, 175
GEPRGE (KM)
- 77
GOIL (RM)
- 195
GROFFOTJ (P)
- 223
GIIJA (AC)
- 121, 154
GULABCHAND
- 218
GUPTA (AP)
- 43
GURUSANY (MP)
- 21
(H)
HANUMANTA RAO (KS) and PURNANANDAN (J)
- 230
HONE (Augus) and RAO (KBK)
- 225
(I)
IQBAL (BA)
- 105
IQBAL (BA) and SDALAHUDDIN
- 196
(J)
JAIN (KM)
- 184
JAIN (OP)
- 125
JAIN (RP)
- 58
JAIN (SC)
- 78
JAIPURIA (S)
- 197
JAISWAL (NP) - 126

JAVED ALAM KHAN, FAROOQI (Sibghatullah) and BADAR ALAM IQBAL - 20, 32

JHUNJHUNWALA (VD) - 198, 215

JOHL (SS) and MUDAHAR (NS) - 36

JOHN (C) - 115

JOSHI (MC) and PEERZADE (SAN) - 5

JYOTI KAILA (K) - 46

KABRA (Kamar Nayar) - 59

KAHLON (AS) and SHARMA (AC) - 235

KALLAPUR (SK) - 60

KAMARAJA PANTHALU (N) and REDDY (C) - 188

KAMARAJA PANTHALU (N) - 209

KAMAT (GS) - 84

KAMLA (GV) and KHOT (Sh) - 22

KANKANI (NC) - 224

KARKAL (GL) - 156

KHOT (Sh) and KAMLA (GV) - 22

KHURANA (Rakesh) - 172

KORAKANDI (Rama Krishna) - 85

KRISHNA (PV) - 127

KRISHNA KUMAR (S) - 168

KRISHNA MURTHY (NS) - 88

KRISHNA MURTHY (T) - 106
KULKARNI (RS) - 136
KUMAR (P) - 191
KUMBHARE (SL) and GANGADHARAN (TP) - 76
LAKSHMAN (TK) - 72
LAKSHMINARAYAN (N) - 101
LAKSHMI NARAYANA (K) and NARAYANA (DN) - 180
LALVANI (BH) - 48
LELE (DV) - 176, 177
LOKANATHAN (PS) - 157
MADAPPA (PP) - 107
MAHAJAN (VS) - 144, 145
MAHAPATRO (PC) - 13
MAHESH CHANDRA - 199
MAROTHIA (DK) and SHUKLA (P) - 11
MEDALIA (VX) and PATEL (AR) - 102
MEHTA (Parkash) and PARIHAR (RS) - 37
MISRA (NN) - 14
MOHAMMAD FAZAL - 128
MOJUMDAR (Modhumita) - 129
MUDAHAR (NS) and JOHL (SS) - 36
NUKHERJEE (C) - 17, 114
MUHERJEE (K) - 93, 185
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUKHERJEE (Madhusudan)</td>
<td>- 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURALI MANOHAR (K) and RAMAIAH (P)</td>
<td>- 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURLIDHARA (HG) and ANANTHRAO (R)</td>
<td>- 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(NADKARNI (SD))</td>
<td>- 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAG (TK)</td>
<td>- 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAGAIYA (D)</td>
<td>- 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIK (Gajanan)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANJAPPA (KL)</td>
<td>- 146, 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARAYANA (DL) and LAKSHMI NARAYANA (K)</td>
<td>- 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICAN (RS)</td>
<td>- 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADUKONE (KP) and BANERJEE (RK)</td>
<td>- 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAI (SN)</td>
<td>- 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDEY (NP)</td>
<td>- 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDEY (PK) and SHUKLA (BD)</td>
<td>- 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDIT (ML)</td>
<td>- 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDIT RAO (VA)</td>
<td>- 12, 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPOLA (TS) and BHARADWAJ (VP)</td>
<td>- 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARIHAR (RS) and MEHTA (Parkash)</td>
<td>- 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATEL (AR)</td>
<td>- 8, 49, 50, 71, 95, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATEL (AR) and MEDALIA (VX)</td>
<td>- 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATEL (AR) and SHAH (RM)</td>
<td>- 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATEL (H)</td>
<td>! 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATEL (J)</td>
<td>- 89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PATHAK (SC) - 170
PATIL (PK) - 23, 159, 160
PATIL (RK) - 161
PEERZADE (SAN) and JOSHI (NS) - 5
PEERZADE (SAN) - 162
PERUMAL (PL) - 112
POORNAM (R) - 210
PRABHAKAR (Rohit K) - 47
PRASDAD (KN) - 24, 189
PURNANANDAN (J) and HANUMANTA RAO (KS) - 230
PURUSHOTHAM (P) - 211
(R)
RAGHAVACHARI (MV) - 236
RAGHUBIR CHAND - 238
RAHMAN (ANE) and AZMAL NAYEEM - 15
RAJVIIR SINGH and SAINI (Amrik S) - 79
RAM (GS) - 25
RAMAIAH (P) and MURLI MANOHAR (K) - 3
RAMCHANDRAN (G) - 163, 233
RANGARAJAN (C) - 205
RAO (AR) and SUKHIJA (SS) - 73
RAO (KBK) and HONE (Augus) - 225
RAO (KH) and DOSS (KGB) - 206
RAO (M Sadashina) - 132
RAO (N Chalapathi) - 110
RAO (NN) - 62, 178, 207
RAO (RV) - 63
RAO (VS) - 147
REDDY (C) and KAMARAJA PANTHALU (N) - 188
REDDY (D Sanjevi) - 74
REDDY (PN) - 52, 53
REDDY (VM) - 30
RENU (LN) - 141
ROY (Asoke Mohan) - 31
ROY (GC) - 164
RUPAREL (GL) - 219
(S)
SADASHIVA RAO (N) - 169
SAINI (Amrik S) - 80
SAINI (Amrik S) and RAJVIR SINGH - 79
SALAHUDDIN and IQBAL (BA) - 196
SANJAY BARU - 212
SARKAR (GK) - 113
SARKAR (SC) - 133, 134, 135
?SHAH (RM) and PATEL (AR) - 109
SHAH (N) - 94
SHARMA (AC) - 167, 235
SHARMA (ND) - 26, 27
-14-

SHARMA (NK) - 231
SHARMA (SS) - 136
SHERWANI (MR) - 213
SHUKLA (BD) and PANDEY (PK) - 38
SHUKLA (VP) and MAROTHIA (DK) - 11
SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD - 173
SINGH (ML) - 6
SINGH (Rao Birendra) - 137
SOMAIYA (SK) - 28
SONAPPA (M) - 165
SRIDHARAN (D) - 124
SRINIVASAN (TS) - 234
SRIVASTAVA (JC) - 138
SRIVASTAVA (MP) - 29
SUBRAMANIAN (TR) - 148
SUBRAMANIAN (TV) - 139
SUGAR - 208
SUKHIJA (SS) and RAO (AR) - 73
SUR (AK) - 216
SWARUP (B) - 221
SWATANTRA - 68
(T)
TAINNI (KK) and CHELLAPPAN (K) - 9, 142, 232
TALEYAR KHAN (Home JH) - 187
THAKAR (CV) - 64
TIMBERG (Thomas) - 193
TIWARI (NF) - 150
TUSHAR SHAH (U) - 81
UKABHAI SHEGABHAI - 83
UPADHAY (NN) - 69

VENKATA CHALAM (KV) - 192
VENKATESWANRAN (K) - 149
VEPA (PK) - 140
VERMA (JN) - 86
VISHWANATH and AYODHYA PRASAD - 190
VISHWANATH TANDON - 166
VOHRA (Yash K) - 226
ZAHIR (MA) - 91
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural, Agro-industries and agricultural Processing Industries.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural growth rate in India: a comparative study.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural processing and supply industry in U.P.</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro-industries: key to economic prosperity.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro-industries and development of Andhra Pradesh.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro-industries in rural India: problems and prospects.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro-urban growth centres and elimination of poverty and unemployment.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatomy of a village milk cooperative.</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of SQC techniques on minor oil seed.</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An approach to sericulture</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh and its handicrafts.</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthetic pulse of a nation handicrafts.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments position of the art silk textile industry</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Balance of payments position of woolen textile industry.

Bee keeping in North Bihar Village.

Bee keeping industry in India.

Biogas plants and rural development.

Birth, Growth and Future of Khadi and Woolen industries.

Carpet Industry in India.

A case for improved khandasari units in Haryana.

Challenge of rural industrialisation.

Choice of technology in the sugar industry.

Coconut industry needs a push.

Coffee industry: problems and prospects.

Coffee industry has bright future.

Competition between large scale and small scale industries.

Concepts and tools of management in KVIC sector.

Comparative processing under five year plans.

Capital formation in the cotton textile industry during the first, second and the third five year plan periods.

Cooperate saving in the Indian textile industry.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cottage and small scale industries and planned economy.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottage and small scale industries in new government policy.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottage and small scale industries in Mysore: a case study on their pattern and rise in the context of the developing economy.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottage tanning industry: problems and prospects.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit management on a model dairy farm.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis in sugar industry.</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis in sugar industry: some suggestions.</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy cooperatives for accelerating rural development.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy enterprises on small farms.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairying and rural development.</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairying in India: and assessment.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing coconut industry.</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing small industries in Karaput.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of Khadi and village industries.</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of khadi industries in Ratnagiri.</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of leather industry.</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of palm gur industry in Andhra Pradesh.</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development of small scale industries in Chittor district. 188
Dimensions of dairy marketing. 84
Distribution of agriculture processing and supply industry in Punjab. 36
Dormancy among industrial cooperatives. 9
Drifts in dairy development. 76
Economic development and small scale industries. 185
Economic growth, poverty and rural industrialisation. 119
Economic research in palm gur industry. 204
Economics of filter press in khandsari sugar industries. 206
Economics of sericulture. 178
Economics of tea farming in Kangra. 227
Edibles oil: performance and prospects. 103
Edible oil: performance and prospects. 105
Employment and, Khadi and village industries. 148
Employment and village industries. 144
Employment generation through sericulture. 180
Employment opportunities for women in rural areas. 149
Employment pattern in leather and allied industries. 101
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eri silk industry in Meghalaya.</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eternal struggle.</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolutionary changes in Khadi and Village industries.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporting the leather garments.</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export performance and potentials of coffee.</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export potential of leather goods.</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing of small scale industries by commercial banks.</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing village industries.</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus on coconut plantation: problem of a labour intensive industry.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus on sericulture cooperatives.</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus on small scale industry.</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and cottage industry of Bankura.</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest sericulture.</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit processing and preservation.</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future of Khadi.</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future of Khadi and Village industries.</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandhiji's approach towards decentralisation.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generating employment through sericulture.</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatest need of rural industries in India.</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth and location of the groundnut solvent extraction industry.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Growth and structural change in the manufacturing industry.  
Growth strategy for tiny and rural industries sector.  
Handloom industry: looking for a new deal.  
Handloom industry of Tamil Nadu in crisis.  
Handloom vis a vis power loom.  
History of Indian Tea Industry.  
Honey.  
Honey in Industries.  
How Public Sector undertakings can help develop rural industries.  
Impact of increased dairy productivity of farmers: use of feed stuff.  
Impact of power on village industries.  
Improved handloom.  
Increased carvings from processed leather.  
India and the world tea economy.  
India handicraft: elimination of poverty.  
Indian political parties and decentralised economy.  
Industrial development in Uttar Pradesh.  
Industrial potential in Morni Hills.  
Industries wastes and pollution.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial policy of eighties.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrialisation of tribal areas.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrialising agriculture.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional financing for khadi and village industries.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated approach to decentralisation.</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integration of village and small industries.</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction of agro-industries and agriculture in Punjab.</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International sugar agreement: an analysis.</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate variation in the growth of pulses.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute Industry: Performance and Prospects.</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute the golden fibre.</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khadi and village industries: a few considerations for its expansion.</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some thoughts on reorganisation.</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khadi and village industries and quality control.</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khadi and village industry in Assam.</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khadi and village industries in a changing society.</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khadi and village industries in changing context.</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khadi and village industries in economic development.</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Khadi and village industries in Indian economy. 154
Labour and capital inputs and workers share in the sugar industry in India. 195
Landmark in sugar industry. 220
Location and growth of vanaspati industry in India. 236
Location and role of mustard and rope seed processing industry in Hissar. 38
Location of cotton ginning and pressing industry in Ludhiana district. 235
Long trends in productivity in jute industry in India. 93
Maharashtra sugar industry : problems and prospects. 218
Major constraints in agro-industrial development in U.P. 40
Man power utilisation in rural areas. 182
Marketing product of cottage and decentralised sector. 61
Marketing Rajasthan hand made carpets. 47
Massive rural industrialisation. 168
Meet industry : potential for rural prosperity. 102
Mental retardation in village industry.  
Misconception about our plantation industry.  
Monthly expenditure and employment in the handloom industry of Varanasi - Sample survey.  
National growth and rural industrialisation.  
Natural rubber production : need for government encouragement.  
Need for development of agro-industrial economy.  
Need for strengthen village and cotton industries.  
Nutritional economies of poultry foods.  
Perspectives for rural industries.  
Phenomenal growth of village and small industries.  
Physical and chemical properties of Biogas.  
Plan for Khadi and village industries in the fifth plan.  
Pillars of palm gur industry.  
Potential of gur and khandosari.  
Price inflation and depreciation allowances in cotton textile industry.  
Power ghanī.
Pre-requisite for the success of fifth plan. 11
Problems of sugar industry. 197
Problems of trade unions and plantation industry. 112
Productivity and profitability of rice milling industry – Birbhum. 114
Productivity gains and distributive share. 228
Productivity in Kerala's fishing industry. 85
Profile of Indian vegetable oil industry, I: Productive system. 39
Profile of Indian vegetable oil industry, II: Movement of oil seeds and oils. 104
Profit making capacity of sugar industry: How factories indifferent regions facing. 198
Profit making capacity of sugar industry: How factories in different regions are facing. 215
Profitability in Indian sugar mill industry. 216
Programme for weaver's prosperity. 118
Promotion of small and cottage industries: its implication have a far reaching effect. 59
Prospects for khandasri industry in Andhra Pradesh. 210
Prospects for bee keeping in rural areas. 71
Prospects of woolenised jute blanket industry in West Bengal. 239
Protecting weaker sections and industries: role of institutional finance.  
Rationale of rural industrialisation.  
Rejuvenation of village industries.  
Relevance and role of handicrafts cooperatives.  
Replantation in the tea state: an uphill task.  
Role of agro-based industries.  
Role of agro-based industries in decentralised economy.  
Role of agro-industries in agricultural economics-I.  
Role of agro-industries in agricultural economics-II.  
Role of agricultural processing industries in economics development: a case study.  
Role of cottage industries in bridging the oil gap.  
Role of handicraft in tribal economy.  
Role of industrial entrepreneurs in rationalisation of Indian agriculture.  
Role of lac industry in tribal economy.  
Role of REC in promoting centralised development.
Role of rural industries in creating gainful employment. 146
Rope making in Rupnagar district. 75
Rural development through village industry. 116
Rural industrial development. 140
Rural industrialisation: study of Koraput district. 170
Rural industrialisation: Potentials and problems. 121
Rural industrialisation and unemployment. 145
Rural industrialisation through growth centre. 29
Rural industrialisation through cooperative agro-industrial development. 169
Rural industries and fifth five year plan. 123
Rural industries developing countries. 1
Santineketan leather goods industry. 100
Setting up agro-service centres: a new opening for unemployed engineers. 31
Small and village industry in Uttar Pradesh. 126
Small industries for rural areas: planning aspects-I. 125
Small scale industries: Assistance programme reviewed. 192
Small scale industries and Indian rural sectors. 186
Small scale industries survey data a note. 193
Some basic economics aspects of technological progress in the plantation industry. 113
Some less known factors behind recent industrial change in Punjab and Haryana. 16
Some observation of the working of village industries cooperation. 141
Standardisation of crushing conditions of power Ghani for optimum yields. 110
State small industries cooperative of India. 191
Strategy for bringing edible oil gap. 109
Strategy for development of Khadi and village industries during fifth plan. 173
Study of utilization of financial assistance for small scale and village industries in a village. 184
Sugar : valuable foreign exchange earners. 196
Sugar crisis : who bears the burdens. 212
Sugar decontrol needs to be followed. 202
Sugar : growth oriented industry. 208
Sugar industry : Problems and prospects. 199
Sugar industry in Maharashtra. 219
Sugar industry in West U.P. 221
Sugar industry - Problems of diversion of sugar cane to jaggery. 214
Sugar mills in industrial perspective. 203
Tea: outlook for export. 222
Technological and industrial input for rural India. 120
Technological choice under developmental planning: A case study of the small industries in India. 189
Technology for rural industries. 138
Technology for rural industries: the background. 135
Technological zeepage in rural industry sector. 139
Through thoughts on tea productivity. 224
Traditional Vs the modern: case of India sugar industry. 194
Trends in oil seeds production. 35
Two decades of poultry development. 74
U.P.: serve constraints retard the growth of agro-industries. 41
Urban concentration and economic development. 17
Village industries: A new lease of life. 129
Village industries and the budget. 124
Village industries as main plank of rural development. 136
Village industries in the fifth plan.                                    122
Village industries programme for Orissa.                               14
Weaker Section and rural industrialisation.                           128
Whiter Khadi.                                                         89
Why agro industries are vital for U.P. economic development.          42
Woolen industry and village sepn.                                     238