AGRO INDUSTRIES IN INDIAN ECONOMY
A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY


by
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ALIGARH
DEDICATED TO

My Loving Parents and Brother,

Mr. MIRSHAD ALI.
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**Socio-Economic Significance of Agro-Industries.**

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INTRODUCTION

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 potential 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 information science came into being the aim of documentation and information science is to enhance the research potential and to avoid the duplication of the research works. For this purpose several agencies have been launched on the national and international bases. These agencies established by governments and privately, cover almost all the subjects of the day. Abstracting, Indexing services are being furnished by the different agencies. Several techniques, methods, and
systems have evolved and there are many systems which are computerized. In the field of information-science, netWORKS on national level have been established.

It is humbly endeavoured in this present work, to cover all aspects of the problem. It consists of Three Chapters. The first is the descriptive in which a detailed account of "Agro Industries in Indian Economy" has been covered. References to the sources consulted in the development of this chapter, are indicated underneath and a list of periodicals is also given.

Chapter Two consists of a list of Subject Headings and the Main Bibliography given here. Chapter-III deals with indexes i.e. Author Index and Subject Index.

Scope and Source of Compilation:

The bibliography includes 248 entries which are not comprehensive but are fairly representative of the subject. A general survey of the literature available in important libraries of Delhi, Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh and Seminar of the Department of Commerce, A.M.U. is made.

Although the bibliography is essentially selective in nature, I have tried my level best to cover all aspects of the problem.
STANDARDS FOLLOWED:

As far as possible, the Indian standards recommended for bibliographical reference (IS: 2381-1963) have been followed. In certain cases, where the said standards do not give any guidance, I have preferred my own judgement.

ABSTRACTS:

The entries in the bibliography contain abstracts, giving the essential information about the articles documented. I have given informative abstracts to some extent rather than indicative which eliminates the burden of consulting the original articles in the periodicals.

ARRANGEMENTS:

Efforts have been made to arrange the entries under coextensive subject headings. For this purpose, a comprehensive list of subject headings has been included. For the development of subject headings, no classification scheme was found to give a coextensive class number, therefore the headings have been derived by following a logical helpful sequence, guided by postulates and principles of helpful sequence given in CC. Although there is always scope for difference of opinion on any issue, the list of
subject headings is expected to be helpful to the consultants of the bibliography.

The entries are serially numbered and the following items of information are contained in the various entries:

a). Serial number
b). Name of author/authors
c). A full stop (.)
d). Title of contribution including sub-title and alternative title, if any
e). A full stop (.)
f). Title of periodical in abbreviated form and underlined so far as possible.
g). A full stop (.)
h). Volume number
i). A comma (,)
j). Issue number
k). A semi colon (;)
L). Month
m). A comma (,)
n). Year
o). A semicolon (;)
p). Inclusive pages of the article
ALPHABETICAL INDEXES:

Bibliography contains an exhaustive author and a title index in alphabetical sequences. Consideration of the permutation in the names of the authors has been specially kept in mind.

I hope it will augment the utility of the bibliography.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Sirajuddin, Reader, Department of Library Science who put in his best in the compilation of this bibliography inspite of his heavy schedule.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not record my thanks to Professor M.H. Razvi, Head of the Department, who was ever ready with his suggestions whenever required.

I also thanks to Mr. Al-musaffar Khan, Lecturer in the Department of Library Science for his humble attitude during my study in B.Lib. and M.Lib.Sc. and will not forget in thanking other teachers in the Department namely M/s. Sabir Husain, I.A. Qureshi and Hasan Zamarrud.
Appreciation due to Dr. Badar Alam
Iqbal, Lecturer in the Department of Commerce
who guided me like his younger brother
in compilation of this bibliography and Mr. Mahmood
Ali who helped me a lot.

Last but not the least, my thanks are
due to my friends M/s. Mohd. Yaseen, Javed
Ali, A. Basit, M. Aslam, M. Rafi and A. Murad
who assisted me in compilation of this work
in more than one way.

KHALID ALI
# LIST OF JOURNALS

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25. **Sterling Publishers** | : **Sterling Publishers**

26. **S. Eco.** | : **Southern Economist**

27. **Weidenfeld and Nicolson** | : **Weidenfeld and Nicolson**

28. **Yojana** | : **Yojana**

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CHAPTER - I

CONCEPT:

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 connotation of the term is clear, it will 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 and acceptance as an integral part of a programme of national economic development with emphasis on the development of modern large scale industries, the need for such clarity 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 and money. 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 a country like India where 75 per cent 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 its 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. In this broad perspective, industries other than those doing processing of agricultural produce and manufacturing other inputs like insecticides, agricultural implements etc. are also included in agro-industries. Thus, in the first instance, agro-industries provide the essential inputs and in the second phase they function as an outlet for the agricultural output.

1. M.Mohsen: Agro-Industries in the Economy of Uttar Pradesh (Edited), Faculty of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
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. The widespread unemployment and under-employment associated with the problem of migratory labour in developing economies 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 and have become an invaluable weapon in bringing out a harmoniously balanced and integrated socio-economic 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. The idea has originated because

of close interdependence between agriculture and industry. Both are complementary, as such the development of industries in the country depends upon the development of agriculture. It is, however, interesting that although the agricultural sector predominates the other sectors of the economy of the country, yet its productivity is very low. 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 machinery, improved appliances, fertilisers etc. to agricultural sector. The development of these industries serves as 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.

Thus, an important role has been assigned to agro-industries in the economic development of the country. To faster their development, Agro-Industrial Corporations have been established in the country. By agro-industries we mean the industries which are engaged in the

5. Ibid.
manufacturing process of inputs, such as agricultural machinery and implements, pesticides and insecticides, manures and fertilisers, etc., required by the agricultural sector. And industries which extract raw materials from agriculture and utilise agricultural produce as their basic raw materials. These industries include oil crushing, sugar manufacturing, rice milling, bakery, processing of cereals and preservation of fruits and vegetables, etc. In other words, agro-industries are the industries which (1) encourage greater input into agriculture, (2) lead to better processing and conversion of agricultural commodities, (3) ensure high returns of processed goods and (4) increase agricultural production.7

Thus agro-industries depend not only on output of agriculture and allied activities but also on the inputs like agricultural implements, fertilisers 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, especially at the output end. Agro-industries are more labour intensive rather

8. Ibid.
than capital intensive. For example, Sur and Khandsari units can be set up with small capital and technical know-how which can absorb a large number of labourers, say about 28 to 30 persons in each unit on an average. Similar is the case with rice milling industry. Apart from this, agro-based industries also supplement the 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 important factor for which these industries are being assigned a due importance in the economic development of the country is for mechanisation of agriculture. These industries provide improved agricultural machinery and implements, fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides to the agricultural sector. The machinery for irrigation purposes such as pumping sets and tube-well machinery etc. is also manufactured by the agro-industries. The inputs supplied by these industries are the pre-condition for congenial 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. Such industries are also important and effective instruments to reduce the foreign exchange requirements by using indigenous raw materials, machinery and technical skill etc.

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

13. Ibid.
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. 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 implements for the farmer and those processing agricultural products are complementary to each other. In a planned programme both types of industries must be simultaneously developed so that the mechanisation and rationalisation of agriculture can give a tremendous boost to the rural economy.

Thus in an agricultural society, where there are both unemployment and under-employment, the mechanisation in agriculture must be introduced after creating sufficient alternative employment opportunities to the working force. The agro-based industries must be developed first to provide employment not only to the existing man power but also to absorb the additional labour force which will be released from the mechanisation of agriculture. It

is true that a part of the surplus labour can be absorbed in industries producing agricultural machinery and equipment. Some people can also be absorbed in industries processing agricultural products either for direct consumption or for further use in industries. Thus, agro-industries play a double role and 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 suit the needs of our country. These agro-industries must be an accelerator for the promotion of the above goals. On the basis of the above concepts, the following points can be derived as a definition for the agro-based industry:

(1). The industry must foster the spirit of interdependence between agriculture and industry.

(2). Such industry must use the raw materials provided by agriculture, and the output of the industry must have a market among the rural population.

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

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

(5). Such industry should as far as possible use the indigenous technical know-how and must conserve the 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 simultaneously be encouraged. Keeping this as a signpost, we can use agro-industries to utilise our own man and material. Shri S.C. Dey says, "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

17. Ibid.
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 last four decades - 1931-1971, has been very rapid in our country which is depicted in table 1.

<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>351.0</td>
<td>298.5</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>439.1</td>
<td>330.2</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>547.9</td>
<td>439.8</td>
<td>100.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table indicates that the total urban population has increased by more than three times 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 agricultural sector, poor and landless labourers migrated to the 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 ambitions and promising younger people from rural areas to the cities, a movement 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, imagine 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 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 that is entailed in the settlement of the population in work near their homes.

DECENTRALISATION:

The organisation of large scale industry by the well established private industrialists leads the concentration of industries and economic power in the hands of few people. In this context, Shri S.K. Dey 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, tends 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 abundant and labour is scarce. In such

countries, the concentration of wealth 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 wealth owner groups. The late Shri V.L. Mehta in his book, 'Decentralised Economic Development' writes, 21 "unless a remedy is found 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, two of the principal objectives of our national planning. The remedy must be such as fits in with the conditions of our economy which is predominantly rural". The agro-industries can provide a solution of the economic problems facing 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 standards and working conditions for the masses". 22

The magnitude of the surplus rural manpower can be indicated by the growth of rural population and their employment trends which are shown in table 2.

**FARM OUTPUT:**

A majority of the rural manpower depends on agriculture which is already threatened with 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</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>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>211.9</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>177.2</td>
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<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>

**TABLE - 2.**


(In Million)


22. 1914.
23. 1914.
on fragmented or overcrowded holdings and on inferior soil, where their productivity 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 and relieving the pressure of population on 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.

24. Ibid.
The income of the agricultural population as well can be increased by a subsidiary occupation like this. The Japanese farmers are able to increase their income with the help of dual occupation created 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.1.50 against Rs.27 in U.K., Rs.17 in Japan and Rs.72 in U.S.A.\textsuperscript{25} According to an estimate of the National Sample Survey, about 70 per cent of the rural population live in abject poverty.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{27}

\textbf{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

\textsuperscript{25} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{26} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{27} Ibid.
penury and poverty to prosperity and affluence? 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. Dey28 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 a society can be found in the vulnerability of the unemployed and underemployed man-pow to exploitation by disgruntled politicians as an explosive ammunition". The importance of the full employment has been realised by the Fourth Plan29. It says, "employment is a significant indicator of the quality of plan implementation which can be kept under close observation in relation to (a) different branches


29. Ibid.
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 sectors 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 standards in a section of the community upon whom the growth in population has already borne harshly".

A REAL CHALLENGE:

Another phenomenon that has bedevilled out rural economy in particular is under-employment. Agriculture, being a seasonal occupation, cannot guarantee fuller employment throughout 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, 103.6\(^{30}\) which can be seen from table 3.

\(^{30}\) Ibid.
TABLE - 3

TREND OF UNEMPLOYMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>New Entrants to Labour Force</th>
<th>Jobs in Agricultural Sector</th>
<th>Jobs in Non-Agricultural Sector</th>
<th>Backlog</th>
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<td>1951-61</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
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<td>17.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966-71</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>13.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971-76</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The position of the rural under-employment is grave and its magnitude is great. Prof. V.M. Dadekar observes that[31] "nearly 40 per cent of the rural population appears variously under-employed. It is this under-employment among a very large section of the rural population which is a crucial problem of the 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-employment 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 suggests that "it is not necessary that all those who are presently underemployed should leave 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 others 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 easily be absorbed by these industries because they are well-versed 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 depend 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 the 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 manpower. Industry-wise training as well as common training without 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 the existing industries must be very positive. As far as the question of the existing industries is concerned, they need not be disturbed provided they are aiming at the national goals.\(^{33}\) The future pattern of the organisation of new industries must be directed towards agro-industries.

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32. Ibid.

The problems 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 depends on the marketing facilities created and the study of the tasks of consumers. Self-realisation of the national problems on the part of the people and the government will be more fruitful.

**ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP:**

The organisation of agro-industries must be a decentralised one. The organisation of 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 problems exist, we must vigorously implement decentralised agro-industries. Gunnar Myrdal in his "Asian Drama" warns that South Asian countries now

34. Ibid.
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 distributor in Madras says when the village homes become the hub of industrial activity there is a surge of industrialisation in the whole nation. When thus an 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

35. Ibid.
with industry. 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 millions of 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 economies 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 a 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 remain 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 adoptability 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 elective pattern.

Industrialisation feeds upon agricultural surpluses 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 thus 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 thus an important prerequisite for diversification of rural economy. Increase in productivity of land in its turn depends upon 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 economies. It is considered that co-operative 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 agro-industries. In this process of integration, the agro-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 sectoral 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 creative 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 the availability of raw material. As such, the agro-based industries have to be 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 new 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 middlemen. If the agricultural produce is absorbed by the nearby industries, the farmers could be assured of the offtake for their produce at a better price. This will encourage them to bring more and more areas under various crops which may give rise to the agricultural production and improve nation's economy in general and rural economy in particular. In addition, as 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.

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 sugar-cane, medicinal plants are transported from one place to another, because of the time lag in crushing the sugar-cane, the sugar content will be affected and in the case of extraction of essential oil from medicinal plant like Geranium, they yield of oil will be affected. As such, it is better to process them 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 but 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 activate 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 fertilisers. The area under high yielding variety and area benefiting from irrigation should be increased. Efforts should be made to improve the overall availability of fertilisers. The area under high yielding variety and area benefiting from irrigation should be increased, intensification of plant protection measures and use of large quantities of pesticides should be envisaged, meaningful agricultural research should be carried out, arrangements for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds should be strengthened, the programme for dry farming in the drought prone 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 input and output of agriculture.
The existing industrial financing corporations are not helping the decentralised agro-industries fully. The present institutions must change their attitude and come 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-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 affect the working of the industry. Moreover, the industry cannot 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 the same variety throughout the year, but they may 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.
CHAPTER - II

LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS

ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY, CONCEPT
ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY,

..... , ..... , ASSAM
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..... , ..... , MORNI
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ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE, INDIA, UTILITY STUDY

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... , ... , ... , MARKETING
India has a long cherished tradition for decentralisation and it has lately been accepted by the industrialised 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.
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 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.

4. MURALI NANDHAR (K) and RAMALAH (P). Industrialisation of tribal areas. *Khadiramodvoy*. 27, 1; 1980; 22-4.

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.

5. NAGAIYA (D). Role of REC in promoting centralised development. Khadigramodyog. 24, 1; 1977; 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.

6. ROHAT DAV. Indian Political Parties and decentralised economy. Khadigramodyog. 24, 1; 1977; 27-34.

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.

ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY, ASSAM:


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.

ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY, KARAPUT:


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.

ECOnomlcS, INdUStRy, MORN1:

9. PAERZADE (SAJ) and JOSHI (HC). Industrial potential in Morni hills. Khadigramodvyog. 25, 9; 1979; 415-8.

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 need for study and survey prior to the application of development schemes.

ECOnomlcS, INdUStRy, Plan:


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.

About 70 per cent of the population lives on agriculture. The incidence of unemployment and under-employment is high in this sector. Mass scale transfer of labour force to big industries is revealed out. The remedy lies in the development of agriculture and agro-industries.

ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY, ORISSA, PLAN?


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 disrepute and most of all, the effects of centuries of exploitation.

ECONOMIC, INDUSTRY, 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 goods to the production of basic goods. However, he shows concern about the under-utilization of capacity on a large scale.

**ECONOMICS, INDUSTRY, A STUDY:**


Agro-based industries have much to contribute in the economic life of any developing country. Injecting self-confidence in farmers, they provide a base for a pattern of socio economic development that can contribute to the 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.

**ECONOMIC, INDUSTRY, U.P. A STUDY:**


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 lies in development of small scale industries and sincere follow-up measures are taken up. Indeed it would be interesting to watch out the progress.

**MORNI. A STUDY:**


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 need for study and survey prior to the application of developmental schemes.

**MYSORE. CASE STUDY:**


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 setup of a developing economy.

**utility: Study:**


Urbanisation has been on the increase as a result of industrialisation 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 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.
COMPARATIVE STUDY:

19. DILBAR (UN). Competition between Large Scale and Small Scale industries. Khadigramodyog. 13, 10; 1967; 669-75.

Highlights the importance of Small Scale Sector as an integral part of the country's economy. States that in the absence of any regulatory action, the processes of displacement in the sector continues. 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.

PROBLEM:


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 imbalances. The problem is not only scientific and technical but social too, the solution of which is impossible without undertaking critical measures and public education.

PUNJAB: PROBLEM:


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.

In relation to WEAKER SECTION OF SOCIETY:


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.

**COOPERATION:**


During the fifth plan period, about 650 new agricultural processing cooperatives in the co-operative sector would be installed. These include 76 sugar factories, 45 cotton ginning 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.

24. TAIMNI (KK) and CHELLAPPAN (K). Dormancy among Industrial Cooperatives. *KhadiGramodyog.* 22, 7; 1976; 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.

**KARNATAKA, COOPERATION:**

25. **TAPPING INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL.** *Jat. Eco.* 73, 19; 1979; 26-34.

There vast potential for development in various sectors in Karnataka and there are big gaps to fill. This can be done by the joint endeavours of the public sector and private entrepreneurs. It needs to be stressed that over 70 per cent of the state population lives in rural areas. The fruits of development should reach the mass of village folk, for which establishment of agro-based, household and cottage industries is essential.

**INDIA, A SURVEY:**

The tremendous importance that agriculture commands in the Indian economy can be judged from the fact that about 70 percent of the country's population depends on agricultural profession, which contribute about 50 per cent of the total national income. Besides industrial development greatly depends on raw material 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 technique of farming and provision of adequate irrigation and other necessary facilities.

ECONOMIC. INDUSTRY. RURAL:

27. BANERJEE (IK) and PADU (K). How public Sector undertakings can help develop rural industries. Kurukshtra. 25, 22; 1978; 11.

The role of public sector undertakings in rural industrialisation has been explained that how these undertakings should function to achieve maximum results.
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 same time, it has been found out, and found out fast enough, because only then the poor of the poor can served.

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. There productive resources therefore, continue to remain unutilised as under-utilised. Their industrial uses for augmenting agricultural production 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 introduction. Many programmes introduced there like new seeds on a fertile virgin soil, proved tremendously successful. One such example is Rae Bareilly District, which showed fine progress after the Rural Industries Programme.

Argues that problems confronting the rural sector are not as simple as some might imagine them to be. The problems of rural poverty cannot be solved 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 as economically viable units.

33. PHENOMENAL GROWTH of Village and Small Industries. *J. Industr. tr.* 17, 2; 1957; 119-21.

Describes 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. There has been not only a quantitative 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 all-round improvement and better performance.

35. SOKAPPA (M). Need to Strengthen Village and Cottage industries. KhadiGramodyog. 25, 1; 1968; 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.

influencing POWER:

36. BHARATANANDA. Impact of power on Village Industries. KhadiGramodyog. 19, 1; 1972; 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.
In relation to Khadi:


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 scale industries, rural industries 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) State-wise product and per capita income, 1950-51, (2) State-wise 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.
It is necessary to understand the essential and basic difference between Khadi and other village industries. The farmer is essentially a programme for providing wide spreading employment while the later are eminently suitable for decentralised development. By separating the two, it would be easier to concentrate attention on the special preservation qualities of such sector, and develop both differently for their respective ends, thus ensuring a smooth transition consistent with a long-term policy.

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

43. MAHAJAN (VS). Employment and Village Industries. Khadi Gramodyog. 20, 11; 1974; 536-7

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, 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 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.
In relation to UN-EMPLOYMENT:


The dawn 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.

46. VENKATESWARAMAN (K). Employment Opportunities for women in rural areas. Khadigramodyog. 24, 8; 1978; 434-6.

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 nations' march forward.
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 doorsteps 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 relation to WEAKER SECTION:

About 80 per cent of Indian population live in rural areas. Agriculture is main source of livelihood for 75 per cent of the people in the countryside. But agriculture alone cannot provide productive 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.

SCOPE:


If rural industrialisation has to be actively promoted, the best way to do it is 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 tiers which can carry oil the more sophisticated secondary as tertiary processing activities by adoption of the required advanced technology thus building up a strong cooperative agro-industrial economy, through the fullest possible utilisation of rural resources.

PLAN:

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 countryside.

51. GURUSAMY (MP). Rural Industries and Fifth Five Year Plan. \textit{Khadigramodyog}. 19, 10; 1975; 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 round development and progress in rural areas can be turn into a reality.

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. They have to work in unison without projects in this supreme task.


The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, ever since its inception, has been striving hard to fulfill the tasks which it has been entrusted with viz., planning, organizing and implementation or programmes for the development of Khadi and village industries coming under its purview. And it is successful to quite an extent as the preliminary estimates of the progress achieved in 1978-79 indicate.


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 score. It is in this context that the measures for rural industrialisation must be viewed with particular reference to the size of the plant and enterprise.


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

56. SRIVASTAVA (MP). Rural industrialisation through growth centre. Khadigramodyog, 19, 1; 1972; 83-6.

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 affects the prospects of rural industrialisation and the growth centre thus combine both agricultural and industrial development within one framework.
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.

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 problems and developed a marketing system framework for identifying growth opportunities and strategies. He has also indicated the type of policy support.
A STUDY:


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.


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.

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


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 adoption by the masses. It must become a part and parcel of their lives.

63. SADASHIVA RAO (H). Rural industrialisation through cooperative agro-industrial development Khadigaramodyog. 13, 1; 1966; 68-75.

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.
64. SAR AR (SC). Rationale of rural industrialisation. Khadi Gramodyog. 12, 5; 1966; 399-405.

States that rural industrialisation seeks to integrate modern industry into the life of the people of particular locality and emphasizes the adaption 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 industrialization.


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 reform 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 besides augmenting total production and providing gainful employment.

States the need for rural industrialization in India and points out the efforts made so far in this direction. Highlights the main defects on the rural industries programme.

GORAPUT, CASE STUDY:

67. PATHI (SC) and MALLAPARNO (PC). Rural industrialisation. Case Study of Goraput district. Khadigramodyog. 27, 1; 1980; 92-100.

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 rural labourers 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.

INDIA, UTILITY STUDY:

68. BAWA (DS). Greatest need of rural industries in India. Khadigramodyog. 19, 1; 1972; 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.

Nanjappa (KL). Role of rural industries in creating gainful employment. KhadiGramodyog, 19, 1; 1972; 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.

PROBLEM:


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 of industrial cooperatives during the past several years has served to underline certain factors which make for the success or otherwise of a society. Enlightened 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.


The sixth plan has rightly stressed the need for absorbing a considerable part of our rural population in non-farm activities in the country side 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 sections could be ensured.


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 seepage of transfer that has and that can take place in the soap making and oil pressing industry specially in the rural sector.

**Village:**


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 brings some hardships in day today life of the citizens. But then, any change has to begin some where and prosperity, like every thing else in this world has its own piece.


The five year plans have 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.

VILLAGE, CASE STUDY:


District industries centres have to come to stay. The purpose of the creation of those centres is laudable 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.


The Indian economy is passing through a crucial period. No single effort from any single quarter can bring the 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.
In relation to KHADI:


The Khadi movement aims at appropriating the dignity of labour and inculcating the same spirit among the workers. Development of creative faculties and human resources with emphasis on altruistic values may lead to better standard of living. To attain this, it is imperative to educate the workers and the people alike.

78. BANDOPADHYAYA (SK). Evolutionary changes in Khadi and Village Industries. _KhadiGramodyog_. 20, 11; 1974; 531-5.

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 change and enabled the programme to keep pace with the times, ensuring increased production, sales and wages. Technological change has however, certain problems attached to it. But then, one has to accept it. There is no escape.
A backward India region need not remain backward forever. More so, if abounds in 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, Alphonso has a vast scope to be prominent in the industrial field as well.

FINANCING:

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 undergoing rapid change. The village artisans are suffering. If the large scale unemployment and underemployment 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 bankable in all respect, are not turned down.

People's active participation and organisation at grass 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 number and complex in nature, by undertaking research and development programmes on scientific lines the way can be paved because science as such has never let the man down.


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.
SMALL SCALE:

83. DESAI (Chandubhai) Manpower Utilisation in rural areas. Khadi Gramodyog. 25, 1; 1968; 27-33.

There is today an urgent need for organising on a country wide scale, a reoriented programme of developing village and small scale industries, including Khadi in rural areas. The promotion of these industries based upon local sources, in man and materials and skills can provide considerable production potential and gainful employment to millions of rural poor, and, given the necessary guidance for continuous improvement of techniques, they can help in raising the living standard of rural community and adding to country's perspective as a whole.

ANALYSIS:

84. ARE SMALL Companies Surviving? Est. Eco. 43, 8; 1954; 329-30.

Analysis the development of small companies during 1956-1961 and examines whether financial policies of the government and practices followed by big business are hampering their growth. The rate of growth in the case of Small Companies is lower because they make a lower rate of profit
which in turn is due to the absence of economies of Scale.

A STUDY:


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 out.

86. MUGERJI (K). Economic development and Small industries. Khadigramodyog. 14, 1; 1967; 141-5.

Maintains that the efforts to assure the continuation of Small industries of a pre industrial type are necessarily of the nature of holding operations. Their viability will essentially depend on wage rates or real earnings being lower in nearly the same proportion as the productivity differences. Experimenting with various shades of intermediate technology makes the administration of joint production programmes in these areas very much more difficult.
There is no doubt that the country has made tremendous all round progress since the attainment 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 undoubtedly been made in that direction, but the problem can best be tackled only by taking vigorous and coordinated measures to develop small scale industries in rural areas throughout the country by way of mobilising and utilising local resources and skills and providing all the facilities for their balanced growth as part of an overall development programme.

There is doubt about the scope for the development of small scale industries all over the country. The various processes in this direction have to be streamlined and cooperation sought from voluntary organisations. Such as Chambers of Commerce and industries, manufacturers,
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.


This a comprehensive study of the cottage industries in India with preference 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 1946-55. This is greater than the contribution of large scale industries. The total employment provided by these industries in 1951 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.
FINANCING:

92. AYODHYA PRASAD and VISHWA NATH. Financing of Small Scale industries by commercial banks. 
Khadigramodyog. 20, 3; 1973; 168-72.

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 hitherto neglected sector.

INDIA, REVIEW:

Artha Vijnana. 8, 3; 1966; 259-71.

States a factual description of Small Industries Corporation set up in each state with a view to promoting and developing the Small Scale industries. A comparative review
brings out that despite of their main objectives being similar, the cooperation differ in their external as well as internal organisational pattern.


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

A SURVEY:


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.
COTTAGE:

96. CABRA (Kamal Nayan). Promotion of Small and Cottage industries: its implications have a far reaching effect. Yojana. 19, 12; 1975; 15-6.

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 hold of big business on the nations' economy and, help in more equitable distribution on community's wealth.


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

98. TIWAI (KK). Relevance and role of handicrafts cooperatives. *Ee, Bco. 74, 2; 1980; 73-6.

Despite the growing trend in the production of handicrafts and impressive increase in exports, the craftsman has not benefited to the extent he should have. There are instances of underpayment of wages, unfair demands and unwarranted rejection of his wages. The desirability of encouraging craftsmen to form cooperatives which would enable them to jointly control the organisational machinery and avoid being exploited.


Indian handicrafts that once occupied a place of pride among the products of the world had 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 restored to his place of honour, handicrafts can once again reign supreme the world once thus
providing a better remuneration for the artisan and earning fame to the country.

BANKURA, ANALYSIS:

100. CHATTERJEE (AB). Food and Cottage industries of Bankura. Geogr. R. India. 28, 4; 1966; 1-5.

Attempts to find out the food and cottage industries bases of the city, delineate their zones and analyse their links with the town.

CASE STUDY:

RAO (NM). Roll of Cottage industries in bridging the oil gap. Khadigramodyog. 22, 10; 1976; 435-42.

Oil is an indispensible element in our system and the only source of supply of fat for human consumption in majority of homes, in this country. Still the per capita income of oil is very low. Similarly the non-edible oil for industrial use also in short supply. TAVIC has built up an infrastructure not only to increase production of these oils but also their distribution. This should benefit the people.
ARUNACHAL PRADESH:


It is interesting to note that the wild, lively regions of Arunachal Pradesh abound is 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.

HANDICRAFTS:

103. SWATAMRA. Aesthetic pulse of a nation handicrafts. Yojana. 21, 10; 1977; 29-31.

Handicrafts have played a significant role in the 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 in export of Indian handicrafts have revealed the growing popularity of reoriented handicraft items all over the world. The future of this industry depends upon the introduction of fresh designs in line with changing times.
A STUDY:


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

POULTRY:

105. RAO (AR) and SUHIIJA (SS). Nutritional economics of poultry foods. Est. Econ. 74, 8; 1980; 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.


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

HONEY:


Beekeeping holds a prominent place in an agricultural economy 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.


Modern beekeeping, as we came to know, is a profitable and easy to operate avocation. Lately it has become an interesting and fascinating hobby to many. And the fact that the bees have a major role in boosting up the crop yield &
speaks for itself the necessary to take it up on a national scale.

**NORTH BIHAR, A STUDY:**


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 an edge over the other occupations. If only one takes some precautions for the old reasons, this profession could be recommended as the best.

**UTILITY STUDY:**


Honey is a food, a tonic and a medicine. Collected from different plant sources it varies in characteristics. Honey is said to be laevoratory due to its optical activity which is caused by presence of asymmetric carbon atoms in it.
It is well recognised fact that honey is used for numerous purposes. It helps the ailing persons to overcome the diseases and the other to beautify their faces by using beauty cream 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.

Manufacturing of consumer articles of daily use can be a convenient and profitable supplementary occupation to the underemployed, whose problem is as acute as the unemployment. However simple it is, and yet benefiting it can be, as is shown by the villagefolk of Rup Nagar district.

In relation to small scale industry:

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 heed of the well thought out advice and go ahead. This is one game in which one has only to gain and nothing to lose.


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.

COTTAGE, PROBLEM:

115. CHELAPPA (S). Cottage tanning industry: problems and prospectus. AJCC Egg. R. 18, 4; 1976; 29-40

Leather tanning is an important industry in India with annual output of Rs.79 crores and
employing four lakh persons. Deals with problems of cottage tanners and the efforts through which they are sought to be resolved by Khadi Commission schemes and cooperative movement. Offers suggestions for further development of this sector.


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

TEXTILE, PLAN:

117. CAPITAL FORMATION in the Cotton textile industry during the first, second and the third Five Year Plan periods. Company news and notes. 5, 15; 1987; 1087-1102.

Attempts to assess the extent of capital formation in the public limited company sector of the cotton textile industry during the first
technocrates' associations etc., to ensure that Small Scale industries play a large role in the economic growth of the country.

**A.P. A STUDY**


Contains descriptive monographs on three selected crafts of Andhra Pradesh viz (1) Bidriware of Hyderabad city (2) Red sanders wooden toys of Tiruchanur and Madhanamala in Chittoor District and (3) Himroo fabrics of Hyderabad City. Gives detailed information on design of the goods, raw materials and tools used and process of production. Includes photoplates of some of the article manufactured.

**CHITTOOR, CASE STUDY**


With its vast forest wealth Chittoor 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
three plan period. Also discusses the sources through which such capital formation has been financed.

TEXTILE, INDIA, A STUDY:

Ind. J. Lab. Econ. 9, 4; 1967; 367-77.

Develops a framework for the measurement of contribution of each factor to productivity increases with the help of the CIM and ASI data for the cotton textile industry for the period 1946-61. 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 shares of capital and labour in (1) productivity gains and (2) factor income.

CASE STUDY:

119. PURANANDAN (J) and MANJUMANTA RAO (KS). 
Corporate saving in the Indian textile industry. 
Presents the estimates of the short run marginal propensity and the long run 'desired' saving ratios in the public limited companies in the Indian Cotton Textile industry for the period 1946-63 using the estimating equation derived from the Lintner 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.

COTTON, A STUDY:


We have in our midst not less than a hundred million people at the lowest level of existence, urgently needing succour and
uplift. This green number will persist with us for at least thirty years to come. The programme of Khadi and village industries provides 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. Handlooms offer employment to millions of people all over the country. It is time the government frame rules for definite relationship between composite mills, powerlooms, handlooms and the man-made fiber textiles.

LUDHIANA. A STUDY:

123. SHARMA (AC) and CALLEN (AS). Location of cotton ginning and pressing industry in Ludhiana district. Ind. J. Agri. Econ. 21, 4; 1966; 33-40.

Examines the locational and other factors effecting the economy of coton ginning and
pressing industry in the Jegraon and Hillanpur markets. The industry located in Ludhiana market is now showing resultant signs of disintegration. In other markets like Rajkot and Multanpur, the locational disadvantage has resulted in decline in its business.

HANDLOOM, TAMIL NADU, PROBLEM:


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

VARANASI, A SURVEY:

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.

**HANDLOOM in relation to POWERLOOM**


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 and stable footing.

**S I L K**

Apart from mulberry silk, the only silk popular and produced by many countries, there are some other varieties of silk, viz., muga, tasar, eri etc., which are exclusively Indian. Few people are aware of existence of these silks. They are traditionally and very economically produced by tribal and have tremendous export potential. All out efforts must be put in to encourage the production of these silk varieties.

MEGHALAYA:

128. DEKA (H). Eri Silk industry in Meghalaya. Chandigramodyog. 26, 7; 1980; 308-11.

Among Sericulture activities in India, Ericulture in North-Eastern India has been and still is a predominant occupation in the rural areas. Now the governments at the centre and in the states are taking keen interest in developing and improving this activity on a wider scale because of its employment potentials. It would be worth while to have an idea of the prospects, the industry has in Meghalaya.
A STUDY:


The much cherished silks can be had now with much easier means. What more do we want, at this hour, than an industry, rather a craft with less labour, at less cost, with the simplest possible technology but with immense employment opportunities.


Sericulture is not only a quick return giving industry but also instrumental in minimising the gigantic problem of unemployment, earning foreign exchange through export and strengthening the economy of the nation. The industry thus deserves encouragement from all fronts.

CASE STUDY:


The study pertains to India. Conclusions drawn from the analysis are (1) During 1960-64
the art silk industry was net spender of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 15 crores per year
(2) Internal capacities for manufacturing import substitutes of the order of about Rs. 15 crores are required to be set up if the industry is to be made self reliant.

UTILITY STUDY:

132. GARG (RBL). Generating employment through Sericulture. Khadiamodyog. 35, 3; 1979; 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 antinuous income to the farming community and to the backward classes.

SILK: In relation to EMPLOYMENT:

133. NARAYANA (DL) and LASHMINARAYA (K). Employment generation through sericulture. Khadiamodyog. 25, 3; 1978; 161.

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
problems. All the dreams of an enterprising worker - basis expenses, labour-intensive and therefore employing his kith 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.

COOPERATION:

134. BATRA (JD). Focus on Sericulture Cooperatives. Khadigramodyog. 25, 12; 1979; 553-6.

Sericulture comes in handy in the search for avenues to provide employment, and therefore living opportunities, to the people living in the less economically developed areas. We have the Nature's cooperation to develop this delicate activity. The need for human effort to organise this industry systematically specially under cooperative fold.

K H A D I

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


Considering the pitable plight of the countrymen, Gandhiji presented his constructive programme which aimed at ameliorating the lot of the downtradden, 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 CVI programmes would ultimately refurbish the image, making the nation economically strong.

REVIEW:

137. PATEL (J). Whither Khadi? *AICC Econom.* 18, 1; 1966; 24-30.
Reviews working 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 the Gandhian Khadi. The present Khadi technology and organisations have been discussed and lessons provided for evolving cooperative agro-industrial communities working on Sarvadya principles.

**B I O - G A S:**


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

**A STUDY:**

139. HIMMAT PATEL. Bio-gas plants and rural development. _Khadigramodyog._ 25, 5; 1980; 229-33.
Bio-gas 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.

CARPET:


Nearly 75 per cent 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 complaint that goods sent on consignment basis lie with the retailers too long and they find it difficult to get their payment even once a period of years.

A STUDY:


To better ones 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.

WOOL, W. BENGAL. A STUDY:

142. BANDOPADHYAYA (S) and DEB(P). Prospect of Woolenised jute blanket industry in West Bengal. Khadigramodyog. 25, 10; 1979; 456-9.

Necessity is the mother of invention. Just as we have accepted the synthetic fibre for our clothing, we may welcome woolenised 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.

CASE STUDY:

143. CHOWA (JM) Balance of payments position of the woollen textile industry. Reserve Bank Ind. B. 22, 9; 1986; 991-6.
The study is confined to the actual foreign exchange earnings and payments of India's woollen textile industry during 1960-64 and the net impact on the foreign exchange resources. 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.

UTILITY STUDY:

144. RAGHUBIR CHAND. Woolen industry and village cepu. Abadigramodyog. 25, 3; 1979; 144-8

Wool is an absolute, necessity in colder regions, and its production is adopted as one's livelihood, by many a shepherd 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 it is likely the country may lose once and for all good manufacturers of woollen material.
AGRICULTURE, PUNJAB:

145. JOIL (SS) and MUDAHAR (MS). Distribution of agricultural processing and supply industries in Punjab. Ind.J.agric.Econ. 21,4;1966; 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 motors, Sugarcan Crushers etc.

AGRICULTURE, INDIA, SYSTEM ANALYSIS:

146. CHANDRASEKHARAN (S) and ACHAYA (KT). Profile of Indian Vegetable Oil industry: I - Productive System. Eco. and Pol. 25, 8; 1980; 441-8.

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.

A STUDY:

147. **GYAU CHAND.** Need for development of agro-industrial economy. *Khadigramodyog.* 19, 1; 1972; 21-5.

Socio-economic policies pursued so far have generated imbalances and distinctions. A really bold radical and revolutionary 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 utilization of manpower and other resources with emphasis on higher productivity with the use of power. Ours in short, should be agro-industrial economy on a decentralised and integrated basis.

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.

SHARMA (MD). Role industrial entrepreneurs in rationalization of Indian agriculture. Ind. J. Com. 20, 71; 1957; 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) maximisation 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.

SOMAIYA (SK). Industrialising agriculture. Industr. India. 18, 1; 1967; 17-23.

It 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.

**PUNJAB. A STUDY:**


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.

**OUTPUT STUDY:**


Oilseeds output shows an increase of only 60 per cent 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 oilseeds production in the over all context of supply and demand for edible oils. The oil and oilseeds situation reflects the neglect of research and development effort in oilseeds agriculture.

U.P. A STUDY:


Examine the regional embalance in development in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Argues that the rural occupational structure will have to be diversified to check influx of rural population to urban areas.

U.P. DEVELOPMENT:

154. IJBAL (Badar Alam). Why agro-industries are vital for U.P. economic development Khadigramodyog. 23, 10; 1977; 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 pronged
approach, involving both agriculture and allied industries, would bring in the desired improvement in the economic sphere.

A.P., A STUDY:


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.

INDIA, UTILITY STUDY:

156. ibbal (baizar alam), jian (javed alam) and farooqi (sibghatullah). Role of agro-industries in agricultural economies - II. Khadigramodyog. 24, 6; 1978; 335-46.

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 the 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 vegetable 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.

**CASE STUDY:**


Agro-industrial development implies the growth of industries in rural areas through independence with agriculture under a system of mutual 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 as an output donator 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.

158. IQBAL (Badar Alam), KHAN (Javed Alam) and FAROOQI (Sibghat Ullah). Role of agro-industries in agricultural economies—I. Khadi Gramodyog. 24, 5; 1978; 281-8.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian population. But the productivity of land is too low to absorb the existing labour force in the countryside. 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.

159. IROT (SM) and KAMALA (GV). Role of agricultural processing industries in economic development: a case study. Ind. J. Agri. Econ. 21, 4; 1956; 54-9.

Observes 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.


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 doorsteps with simple tools and equipment designed to be operated by unlettered villagers will once again restore their lost glory. Decentralisation of the economic order seems to be the only way to accomplish this objective.

**COOPERATIVE STUDY**


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, Indian 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.

SHARMA (MD). Agricultural, agro-industries and agricultural processing industries. *Agric. Situation in India*. 22, 8; 1957; 901-3.

Outlines the design for a limited vertical tie-up of agriculture and industries associated with agriculture - an organisational structure calculated to produce mutual all-round 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.

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 up promotion and management work pertaining to the development of agro-industries.


The small agro-industrial units in Uttar Pradesh are faced with formidable 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 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.

**PROBLEM:**

165. IJbal (Badar Alam). Role of agro-based industries. *Yojana*, 20, 21; 1976; 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 aero yield, lac. of incentives and stagnating output are some of the factors to be corrected to stimulate the export of agro-based industrial products.

**U.P., PROBLEMS:**

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.

**Agriculture in relation to Employment:**


The government of India proposes to set up a number 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.

**Seed Process, Inefficiency:**

168. **SHUILLA** (BD) and **PANDEY** (PK). Location and role of mustard and rapeseed processing industry. in Hisar. *Ind. J. Agric. Econ.* 21, 4; 196; 59-54.

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 (olhurs).
When judged from the standpoint of the oil recovered per unit of raw material.

**FRUIT CANNING, A STUDY:**


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

**RICE MILLING, A STUDY:**


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

171. IQBAL (BA) and SALAHUDDIN. Sugar: a valuable foreign exchange earner. *Yojana*. 25, 4; 1977; 15-5.

Sugar ranks second among the major agro-based industries in the country. It is a valuable foreign exchange earner. During 1975-76 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.


India is an important party to the new international sugar agreement and is interested in making the agreement broad-based, says the author who is Head Department of Commerce, and Director Delhi School of Economics. It therefore has cause for concern about EU's reluctance, under pressure from the French sugar lobby, to join the agreement from the very beginning.


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 bound 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.

174. RAJGARAJAN (C) and SARLO (AH). Choice of technology in the sugar industry. S. Econ. 15, 5, 6 and 7; 1980; 333-5.

The planning commission's exercise relating to the sugar industry does not bring out explicitly the implications for the rate of 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.

A STUDY:

175. PANDEY (HP). Sugar mills in industrial perspective. S. Econ. 16, 9; 1977; 21-2.
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 indifferent quality is cited as one of the imponderables facing the sugar industry. There are many other fluctuation fortunes in the production of sugar.


Though Tamilnadu is a new comer as a producer of sugar, its performance has been encouraging. The area under sugar cane is growing mainly because of prompt payments made to cane-grower and a distinctly higher price paid for their product.


States that sugar production of this region has come down from 31.63% in 1960-61 to 25% in 1964-65 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.
CASE STUDY:


Analyzes 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 1951-61. Points out that during the period 1951-58 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.

MAHARASHTRA, A STUDY:

179. GULABCHAND (B). Maharashtra sugar industry: problems and prospects. Ind. Sugar. 17, 7; 1957; 531-4.

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 scale 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.

COOPERATIVE STUDY;


Discusses the competition between the gur, Khandasari and sugar producers for the sugarcane in terms of the transition from the traditional to the 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 Khandasari producers on the other is avoidable
if a rational and dynamic view is taken of the whole problem


The sugar industry of East U.P. and North Bihar along with West U.P. and Punjab catered to the requirements of India until 1952 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.

**SUGAR, PROBLEM:**


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. smaller units
6. cane price
7. return to industry
8. creation of multiple administrative agencies.
Observe that since this industry is very important for rural economic development, the continued progress of the industry needs to be ensured.


Review 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.


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.
186. SHERVANI (AR). Crisis in Sugar industry. 
Ind. Sugar. 17, 2; 1967; 95-9.

Advocates a few policy measures for raising sugar output immediate decentral, check on cane division to other sweetening agents through a revision of sugar price, points out, the inadequacy of the cost schedules prepared by Sen Commission. Points out the irrationality of beening 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.

C R I S I S:

188. SANJAYA BARU. Sugar crisis: who bears the burden? 
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 at all.

This call for a serious review of the working of the sugar cooperatives in India.

P R O F I T:

189. JHUNJHUNWALA (VD). Profit making capacity of sugar industry. How factories in different regions are facing. Ind. Sugar. 16, 10; 1967; 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 disadvantageously placed in these aspects, suggests uniform cane price and bloc-assessed return on capital for vitalising the units in these two states.

190. SUR (AI). Profitability of Indian Sugar Mill industry. Ind. Sugar, 17, 2; 1967; 127-38.

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 1957-55. Attributes this fact to high taxation.

REVIEW:


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

Manufacture of Khandari, 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 sugar cane and its utilization 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.

HARYANA, CASE STUDY:


Even when looked at from the economic point of view, if not from social angle which is also equally important, small scale, improved Khandari 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.

JIHANDSARI SUGAR, CASE STUDY:

194. RAO (KH) and DOSS (KGB). Economics of filter press in Khandari sugar industry. KhadiGramodyog. 24, 6; 1978; 329-33.
Changes are the law 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 outwits its traditional counterpart in more than one way.

G U R, A STUDY:


Having gur and Chandasari 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. Economies of this industry and the scope for its development on scientific lines are discussed.

P A L M G U R:

196. GAJANAN MAI. Pillars of palm gur industry. Khadi Gramodyog. 19, 10; 1973; 491-3.
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.

A STUDY:


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 needs attention of top priority.
A.P., COOPERATIVE STUDY:


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 the Indian scene offers an opportunity to the industry to demonstrate that its product, the popular Palm cola - a neara 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.

RUBBER, INDIA, A STUDY:


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 the consequent fall in the demand for tyres. The author emphasises 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.

VANASPATI, INDIA, A STUDY:

200. RAGHAVACHARI (HV). Location and growth of Vanaspati industry in India. Artha Vijnana. 9, 1; 1967; 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 increased, West and East Zone declined and of the South remained static. This is explained in terms of differences in efficiency of the plants on account of labour productivity and fuel efficiency. Shows that Vanaspati industry grew as a demand related industry and urbanisation was an important location factor. North Zone also showed faster growth in consumption. Thus consumption continues to be an important factor in the location of the industry.
Indias export of coffee have increased in volume by 73 per cent during the past nine years. Yet the value realised has risen by about 700 per cent. Coffee plantation has certain problems. One of which 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 a perspective plan coffee production is scheduled to rise to 200,000 tonnes in the year 2000 from the current production of 120,000 tonnes.

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 the ambitious
plans drawn up for enlarging coffee cultivation in the country.

**PROBLEM:**

203. **REDDY (PN). Coffee industry: problems and prospects.**

_AIC_ Econ. R. 18, 18; 1971; 35-8.

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.

**PLANTATION OBSERVATION:**

204. **SARKAR (G.I). Some basic economic aspects of technological progress in the plantation industry.**

_Ind. J. Agrl. Econ._ 21, 1; 1956; 156-71.

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 region are the measures suggested for easing economic difficulties.
CASE STUDY:


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 tea planters industry in particular, but to all industries in general, specially as far as employer – employee relations are concerned.

PROBLEM:


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 bargaining.

HISTORY:

This account begins with a 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 accrued from the first phase of activity in Assam up to the present day, with a chapter on tea growing in Pakistan.

T E A:

208. IJBAL (Badar Alam). Tea: Outlook for export. 
*Eco.* 67, 9; 1976; 419-22.

The author has brought out the major problems facing the tea industry and has made certain suggestions which in his view will lead to increase earnings through enhanced exports.

209. KANI (NC). Thoughts on tea productivity. 
*Eco.* 68, 8; 1977; 336-9.

Tea is the most organised crop in the country. Looking back at the industry over the past 25 years the yield has gone up from 876 lgs per hectare to 1360 Kg. Maintaining the rate of production is not enough. It is believed that the industry will have to use all its technical expertise to achieve
much higher rate of growth to meet the growing internal demand on this common man's beverage and attain satisfactory level of export.

**CASE STUDY:**

210. RAKHANI (NC). Thoughts on tea productivity. 
*Est. Econ.* 58, 8; 1977; 336-8.

Tea is the most organised crop in the country. Looking back at the industry over the past 25 years the yield has gone up from 875 kgs per hectare to 1360 kgs. Maintaining the rate of production is not enough. The author believes that the industry will have to use all its technical expertise to achieve much higher rate of growth to meet the growing internal demand of this common man's beverage and attain satisfactory level of export.

**OUTPUT STUDY:**

211. RAO (NBA) and BENG (Augus). India and the World tea economy. *S. Econ.* 9, 28; 1974; 111-8.

It describes the policy failures in the tea sector during the 1960's and 1970's and suggests measures that would enable 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.

CASE STUDY:


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 the 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 twin objectives.

PUNJAB, PROBLEM:


Tea industry in Langra (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 outdated processing units and the sub-standard quality of tea produced which fetches low prices.
The coconut industry provides employment to some 10 million people in the country. The yield of coconut per hectare has declined over 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-livestock-fish culture.

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 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.

PLANTATION, PROBLEM:


Coconut trees guard the coastline of our country by protecting it from sea erosion, and yield precious foreign exchange through the 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 providing employment to a big chunk of the coastal population.

ARECANUT:


Arecanut has great potentialities for growth and export. It suggests ways and means by which the central and state governments can help in strengthening its base and streamlining the development efforts of
of the crop.

**JUTE, A STUDY:**

218. RANJIT KUMAR. Long trends in productivity in jute industry in India. *Ind. J. Industr. Relat.* 1, 3; 1966; 246-69.

Works 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 manufacturers (2) Statistical abstracts of British India (3) Indian labour statistics and the Indian labour year books, and (4) Trends in real wages in the jute textile from 1900 to 1951.


Attempts to bring out whether the growth in fixed investment in jute textile industry is in consonance with the targets set out in the Third Five Year Plan. Study also examines the relationship between investment and output for finding out the quantum of additional investment required for attaining a given increase in output in the jute textile industry.
CASE STUDY:


Jute was one of the prestigious items of our export, claiming 22.7% of the total export earning of our country in 1965-66. The decline then set in and jute exports in recent years have dwindled to a mere 6% of the total exports. In 1950-51, we exported 75.5% of our production, which came down to 44% of our production 1975-76. This calls for an urgent attention of our government.

COMPARATIVE STUDY:


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

L A C, CASE STUDY:

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 utilised 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.

AGRO-CHEMICALS:

223. FOCUS ON Agro-Chemicals. Est. Econ. 73, 6; 1979; 270-6.

If planned development in the early fifties marked the incipient growth of chemical fertilisers and pesticides industries, the green revolution fifteen years later firmly put them on our industrial map. If fertilisers were needed to get the optimum results from the high yielding varieties of seeds, pesticides and irrigation were as much important in sustaining a high level of production and productivity. One of the immediate tasks confronting the government is to improve the low capacity utilisation, level and the crippling operational efficiency of both the industries. The job need not be too difficult considering the rich and varied technical talent the country has.
D A I R Y:


The article deals with the study of parameters of dairy and crop enterprises on small farms in the Malir Kutla development block in Punjab. The authors come 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 integrated crop and milk production schemes.

225. SAINI (Amrik S) etc. Credit management on a model dairy farm. *Est. Eco.* 73, 7; 17, 1979; 356-61.

Dairy with crossbred cows is a paying and sound proposition with the existing resources of the farmers, it is not possible to introduce high yielding crossbred 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.
DAIRY. A STUDY:


The importance of dairying has only been recognised in our recent five year plans. The planners have, however, made a great leeway 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.

UTILITY STUDY:

227. GANGADHARAN (TP) and SUMBHARE (3L). Drifts in dairy development. _Est._ _Eco._ 75, 10; 1980; 602-5.

Dairy has great potential for providing employment and stable income to the weaker sections of our rural population. The authors who are associated with National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, have set 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-western region holds a dominant concentrated attention if we mean to correct the regional imbalances in rural development.
In 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 within the next few years using the limited feed resources available, a small proportion of the indigenous bird must be replaced gradually by high yielding animals which are more efficient converters of feed into milk.

Despite the fact the feed stuffs available are not sufficient to meet the scientific feed requirements of the existing herd, the efficiency with which these feed stuffs are used can be increased to meet the country's growing demand for milk.

CASE STUDY:

Dairying has always occupied 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 low, this role can be made even more meaningful.

MARKETING:


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.

COOPERATION:

231. BATRA (JD). Dairy cooperatives for accelerating rural development. Kurukshetra. 27, 8; 1979; 17-9.

It is narrated that 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

BARODA, PROBLEM:


Sindrut is a small, low-lying village situated on the banks of river Malri in Baroda district of Gujrat. 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.

FISH, KERALA:

233. RANA RISHANA KORA ANDI. Productivity in Kerala’s fishing industry. Est. Eco. 72, 26; June; 29, 1979; 1385-7.

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
reality, 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.

MEAT, CASE STUDY:


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 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.

LEATHER:

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.


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 leatherwares and footwear. Italy has shown interest in helping develop technology for enlarging exports. 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.

A STUDY:

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 to get a foothold in the international markets, he feels ultimately we should introduce our own varieties of leather garments in the world markets.


Though in a 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 coming in the way of its development and is rendered all round assistance.

CASE STUDY:

239. CHELLAPPA (S). Increased carvings from processed leather. *Khadigramodyog*. 25, 3; 1979; 149-52.

A bit of investment and a touch more of labour can enhance the income 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.

**LEATHER, In relation to EMPLOYMENT:**


Attempts to analyse the location, size and seasonability 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.

**OIL, STRATEGY:**


The per capita availability of edible oil in the country is much below the level recommended by the leather authorities. An attempt is made here to assess the efforts being presently made
to increase oilseeds 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:**


Despite stiff competition from the organised sector, ghani oil enjoys consumers' preference owing to its pleasing flavour and nutrition 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.

**SQC TECHNIQUES:**

Statistical quality control techniques are complicated scientific observations and finding made easy for the layman 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 cost and losses.

A STUDY:

244. CHANDRASIKHARAN (S) and ACHAYA (KT). Profile of Indian vegetable oil industry-II: movement of oilseeds and oils. Econ. and Pol. 25, 9; 1980; 475-88.

Protection of specific type of oilseeds in India is strongly regional. Proportions of statewise 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 produced.

Correlation with oilmills 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 per cent of the total production of major oilseeds and oils, and even this movement is mainly to contiguous areas which themselves produce
and prize these materials, but fall short of their needs. The percentage of marketable surplus of an oilseed depends on its other outlets and varies greatly from one oilseed to another.

The whole sale market comprise three levels, namely local markets, assembling or primary markets, and terminal markets. The operation in all of them are controlled by commission agents and brokers, and subject to considerable speculations. Peaks and troughs characterise the annual fluctuations in the prices of oils through the course of the year, obscured in certain years by unexpected events.


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 and oilseeds. Second, increased attention should be paid to the cultivation of soyabean and sunflower, and the minor oilseeds which have been neglected so far.
CASE STUDY:


Fully conscious of the 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 its 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.

UTILITY STUDY:


The production of edible oils in the 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 oilseeds.
COMPARATIVE STUDY:

248. MADAPPA (PP). Growth and location of the ground-nut solvent extraction industry. Ind. J. agric. Econ. 21, 4; 1966; 23-33.

Describes and compares the growth of industry between 1946-57 and 1958-64. Observes that direction of the expansion is oriented towards raw material production in general but export oriented in the Sawai Madhopur region.
CHAPTER III

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