CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In order to proceed further the present study it is necessary to take review of studies made earlier relating to industrial development. Many more studies have been undertaken in the area of industrial development in India. A brief review of few of them is undertaken in this chapter.

In the book entitled ‘Industrial Development-A Strategy’ researcher R.A.Chaurasaia has assessed the geonomic foundations and the industrial Scenery of Uttar Pradesh of ‘Bundhelkhand Region’. The book is based on the authors Ph.D thesis, and it mainly dealt with the availability of resources like Agriculture, live Stock, Forest, Rocks and Minerals etc. and their relevance to existing and new industrial unit. The study also dealt with the industrial structure, infrastructure, locational analysis and strategy of industrial growth. The study focused on the importance of rural and cottage industry and mentioned that these are essential for developing the economy and reducing the poverty. In his statement “Rural industrial Development has been considered as a panacea to eliminate the wide spread poverty of an backward region for generating a wave of industrialization in the rural areas it is necessary to create a real in the people for adopting the SSI and Cottage Industries as means to build up their economy.” “The Agro Industrial Development of Rural or backward areas requires the joint efforts and attention of the economists geographers, regional planners and Social Scientists.” He has concluded with giving importance to the agriculture, infrastructure, proper planning of natural resources and training the human factors for economic development. Researcher also suggested for micro level planning, setting up of some financial institutions and training centres and also suggested to not overemphasis over the human factor and need of structural diversification of agro-industrial pattern.
Shri S.S. Ahluwalia\textsuperscript{2} in his paper entitled ‘Regional Pattern of Industrial Development in India’ has highlighted the regional pattern of Industrial Development in India. He traces the historical evaluation and the various measures taken, since independence, to influence the regional industrial Development. In his paper Ahluwalia deals with exhaustively the different policy decisions taken during the various plans of economic development so as to have a balanced regional industrial development. The regional pattern has been focused through different set of statistical data. He also give importance to the observed statement of Sixth Plan which indicates industries in backward states have need to give subsidies because its tendency of growth is not alike of developed states.

The paper entitled ‘Status paper on District Planning in Maharashtra\textsuperscript{3}’ was prepared by the state government of Maharashtra for presenting the art of District planning in the state. The paper observed that Maharashtra state differed in economic background at regional level. Vidharbha and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra were economically more backward as compared to the rest of Maharashtra. And focused the need to develop this region with proper planning. Though Maharashtra State after its formation decided to adopt the “District” as the unit of Planning. The policy was adopted and implemented by the state government from 1974 -75 in the name of ‘District Planning Policy’ with the objective of securing full development of the natural and other resources of the district and attaining parity in the matter of socio-economic infrastructure facilities over a period of 15 to 20 years, to ironed out district disparities in level of development. The state government designed the district planning board as- minister of the district as its Chairman and the membership of the board include Divisional Commissioner as a vice Chairman, District Collector, Zilla parishad president, the Mayor of Municipal Corporation, Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad, the Chairman of District Central Cooperative
Bank, the Chairman of District Land Mortgage Development Bank, the Regional Manager of the Lead Bank, three Non Official to be nominated by the government. The planning board also assisted by the district planning team consisting of Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad. The district Deputy director of Agriculture, the District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, the District Statistical Officer, the Divisional Forest Officer and the Industries Officer. The planning Officer of the Zilla as the member secretary of the district planning team. The planning commission received the District Planning Process of Maharashtra state, and the Paper prepared “District Planning – The Case Study of Maharashtra.”(p.96-103), by the Joint Director, Multilevel Planning Division, Planning Commission for evaluation. State District Planning programme was Criticizes that the district planning committee has not included taluka representative.

Regional imbalance is the major problem in the economic development of the state which depends on the historical background of traditional natural resources, economic infrastructure and several other factors. Considering the complexity of the process Government of Maharashtra has decided to undertake an indepth study of regional imbalance. For this the Government passed legislation in both the houses on July, 29th 1983 and appointed the committee of seventeen members as ‘Fact Finding Committee on Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra’ 1984, under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.M. Dandekar. This Committee has submitted its report on March 31, 1984. The committee was asked to study the different indicators for assessing imbalance in development, to obtain information about development expenditure and the assistance given by the state, Central Government under their Jurisdiction in the districts. They studied these objectives by conducting 62 meetings, 30 in all district and 32 for discussion of collected information to prepare a report. For preparing this report they selected all 30 districts of the state. After examining the 10 developed indicators of economic development they came to conclusion
that the large disparities in district and talukas existed more in Vidharbha followed by Marathwada and rest of the Maharashtra respectively. Further to reduce this backlog they suggest to obtain central assistance and commitment with the entire resources at the disposal of the State Government and also suggest to prepare development plan for each district. To reduce industrial disparities and promote industrial development in backward areas they stressed the need of Governments two phased programme i.e. to restrict industrial growth in Bombay, Pune Metropolitan region and to give appropriate incentive to industries going in the backward areas. After the study they also stressed the necessity to carry out micro level study by taking sub district, taluka or block which are below the state average and focused attention on them to understand the regional disparities.

Amit Shah⁵ in his research paper entitled ‘Linking Industrial Growth with Rural Economy: A Case Study of Ankleshwar Industrial Estate in Gujarat’ studied the impact of Industrial Growth on the peripheral economy of one of the largest industrial estate in the southern part of Gujarat, namely Ankleshwar. This is one of the Case Study of Ankleshwar Industrial Estate. To conduct the study researcher has chosen two villages – one on the fringe of the industrial estate and another at distance of about 10 Km. from the estate. 30 households were selected as a sample from 114 total household by using stratified random sampling method. Researcher mainly focused on comparison between two sets of households i.e. with and without land and industrial employment. Its results clearly indicated that the industrial employment was negatively associated with the households land base. Those who were landless or Small Marginal farmers had greater chances of getting employment. Finally he conclude 50% household from the sample who got employment perceived that the industrial growth is desirable because it provides least livelihood security to the landless and marginal farmers and who opposed the industrial growth were not received
any direct employment. Researcher also mentioned that in the given scenario the industry-agriculture linkage can be established only when it is able to offer better quality of employment so as to attract workforce from both the landed as well as the landless households.

In his study entitled ‘Industrial Development in the Panjab and Hariyana (Domination of Foot loose Industries)’ researcher Shri. Pandit M. L.⁶ dealt distinctive part played by footloose industries in accelerating the tempo of industrial development in a region, lacking apparent locational advantage in terms of material and markets. In this study researcher has assumed that the location and development of the industries in terms of local resource availability and market proximity are linked with each other. Researcher has choosed its samples on personnel judgment by taking special attention to including small, medium and large scale industries in restricted to localities or areas which has major concentration on industrial units. Further the choice of centre was primarily determined on the basis of its concentration of specific industries. For example Woolen Hosiery, Bicycles, Bolts and Nuts, Auto parts and Irons and Steel Casting and forging industries in the region of Ludhiana. The central idea of research is to understand whether the industrial break through in backward areas is possible. At last researcher has observed that it is possible and it mostly depend upon the proper selection of industrial activities in relation to the available potential skills to an enterprise in the particular regions. Researcher also observed that location of footloose industries in the Panjab and Hariyana has been influenced by the easy availability of skilled labour.

In his study entitled ‘Industrialization of backward areas – Self employment programme in action’ researcher S. Giriappa⁷ evaluated the scheme of Self Employment to Educated Unemployment Youth (SEEUY) implemented by the district industrial centre in Uttar Kannada District of Karnataka. For conducting the research the researcher has selected 213
units (70 in Industry, 88 in Service, 55 in Business.) Covered from five talukas of North Karnataka District. Major samples (86%) were collected from the three talukas namely Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi and remaining (14%) from the two talukas namely Siddapur in Sirsi Division and Honnaver in Kumta Division. The study period was limited to 1983 to 1985. Researcher observed that, District Industrial Centre provides various scheme for development of industries in this region like financial, supportive and motivative etc. which beneficial to educated unemployment youth to encourage for evaluating new industries. DIC and Commercial Banks in this region were provides loans to the industries (84%) and for service (78%). It increases the industries income generation capacity by 79.5% in cement and 70% in watch repairing. Researcher also identified the problem of SEEUY working. In his conclusion he mentioned that problems in input procurement, improper working capital and marketing of produce by the industries were lagging in these industries.

The planning commission has set up a national committee on the ‘industrial dispersal National Committee on development of backward areas (1980)’ and to formulate appropriate strategy for effective tackling the problems. The resolution of the same committee was made on 30th Nov, 1978. The committee had following references for the study and to recommend a) to estimate the extent of interregional disparities in Industrial Development b) to evaluate the extent to which the planning process for Industry and the operation of Lending Institutions have benefited different regions in the country, c) To assess the impact of fiscal majors and scheme of concessional finance for promoting the industrialization of backward areas,d) to identify the potential for industrial development in areas which have lagged behind e) To recommend programmes and policy measures for influencing and controlling the locational pattern of industrial activity (Annexure I, p.64). The committee had nine members including the chairman. The chairman of the Committee
was the chairman of the National Committee of development of backward areas. The committee had conducted 14 meetings from 17\textsuperscript{th} May,1979 to 27\textsuperscript{th} of Aug,1980 for discussion of references and send proper questionnaire to every state. Six states had given feedback and 80 replies were received from these states. After studying the references the committee has came in to conclusion that the backward areas are the result of migration of entrepreneurs from backward to sustained areas. Entrepreneurs need proper infrastructure which is not available in these areas and so they migrate to sustained areas. The committee recommended to the central government with stressing the need of development with the help of dispersal of industries in backward areas through providing various incentives and subsidies for balanced economic development.

The standing committee on general policy set up by the small scale industries board had recommended to the government of India that a committee should be constituted to review and examine the backward area development programme for small scale industries in backward areas. In pursuance of this recommendation the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and civil supplies, department of Industrial Development set up on 9\textsuperscript{th} Sept,1975. The committee consists of 12 members which includes Shri P.C.Nayak\textsuperscript{9} (Secretary, Industries and Labour, Government of India) as chairman. The committee submitted its report on `Report of the committee to evolve a strategy for developing programme for Small Scale Industries in Backward areas'(1976). The term of reference were set out by the government. of India were 1) to examine the adequacy of the criteria used for identifying the industrially backwards districts with view to suggest improvements/modifications if any  2) to examine the impact of the central scheme of investment subsidy for promotion of industries in selected industrially backward district/ areas with a view to had really developed industrially vice-versa. the other districts and if so size and types of Industries established and there concentration in different parts of the
districts/areas 3) to review the working and impact of the existing schemes of the central and state government and also of all India Financial Institutions for subsidies, Concessions and other incentives for promotion of industries in selected backward areas and to suggest modifications if any especially in the context of the growth centre strategy. The committee after considering the references had recommended to the government of India 1) The committee stressed the need of growth of centre approach and also recommended to establish authority for backward area development at a central level, 2) Though many financial institutions has made efforts to backward area development through industrial development but it was not resulted properly. So the committee recommended to improve their implementations. 3) The committee also recommended to the central government to locate industries in resource available areas and try to lag in big cities and nearby places.

The study on ‘Evaluation Study of Rural Industries Projects-Programme evaluation Organisation (1978)’ is made by planning commission to evaluate the (RIP) programme. The government well knew about the situation that the Indian people lived in the rural areas and its contribution to primary production sector is higher one. For the same the functioning of the rural industries projects has to be viewed against this background as an arrangement designed for expanding employment opportunities in rural areas through accelerating the development of small and village industries and improving the productivity of the rural artisans and workers. The study observed that, the decision to start the Rural Industries Project (RIP) as a centrally sponsored scheme was taken in pursuance of the recommendations of a high level rural industries planning committee which was constituted by the planning commission in 1962 with the object to review the progress of industries in rural areas, to advise the problem of policy and planning and to recommend programmes for intensive development of village and small industries in rural areas including
coordinated area and regional plans of development and pilot projects. For the study accordingly 45 projects areas were selected during 1962-63, in consultation with state and union territories. Planning Commission expected to these projects for intensive development of village and small industries and to assist in evolving effective techniques, methods and programmes which could be extended progressively to other areas having large incidence of unemployment and underemployment and to illustrate how different kinds of industries could be best integrated, and varying levels of techniques developed for improving the economy of selected areas each project was to be allocated centres funds, in addition to those available to the states and union territories under their plans and for the programmes of the all India Boards for different small industries. While concluding of the study, the study group has reviewed all projects properly and classified in three categories viz A,B,C. `A` category projects includes the projects which had achieved substantial measure of success, Category `B` which had achieved satisfactory progress and category `C` which had not done well. The committee also suggest that the industries those suffering from inherent and basic exogenous defects may be closed down.

The government had pursued different programmes and policies for backward area development mostly from fourth five year plans. It was necessary to review the working of these various programmes and to set out a suitable strategy for the development of backward area in the context of priorities and objectives set out by the draft 1978-83 plan. The planning Commission had decided to set up a high level committee to formulate appropriate strategies for effective tackling the problems of backward areas. For the same, Commission had decided to appoint Shri B.Shivraman\textsuperscript{11} (Member of Planning Commission) as a Chairman and other 14 members from specialized field to study the ‘General Issues relating to Backward Areas Development’\textsuperscript{1981}. The committee asked to study the references which are discussed as follows 1. To review the
working of (a) existing plans for dealing with general development problems of backward areas like tribal sub-plans, plans for Hill areas etc. and (b) existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas such as the schemes for concessional finance, investment subsidy, transport subsidy, sales tax concession etc. similar schemes in the agricultural and allied fields like DPDA (District Planning and Development Authority), and general measures for tackling the problems of poverty and unemployment with a view to find out their efficiently in the removal of backwardness and 2. To recommend an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problems of backward areas, classified if necessary, according to areas, causes or prescribed remedies” (p.4). The committee had used the Chakrawarthy Committees criteria for identification of backward areas and the references were studied with the help of feedback from states of India. The feedback was the answer of questionnaire send by the committee to different states. The committee concluded that many of the programmes have not been successful because of lack of integrated planning of related facilities and coordination between the different agencies involved. The evaluation studies observed the existing arrangement for coordination and integrated planning at the local level was not very effective and so, the committee suggest to improve its arrangement for local planning and coordination for succeed special programmes to backward area development.

‘Working group on district planning (1984)’ was constituted by the planning commission of government of India in 1983. Main reason behind constituting this committee was to decentralize the planning in the country. In India the decentralized planning is not new it was accepted from beginning of planning era, This is in spite of the fact that several disjointed efforts were made in the 50s, 60s and even in the 70s in this direction by the government both at the central and state and the planning commission had issued comprehensive guidelines for district planning in 1969. But it
was not much succeed in their objective at most in district level also, for this reason the Government of India’s Planning Commission had decided to set up a working group for prepare guidelines for planning at district level. The commission had constitute 14 members under the chairmanship of Dr. C.H. Hanumanth Rao12 (Member Planning Commission, New Delhi) and the terms of reference were “a) to define the precise scope and content of district planning in the context of state planning b) to delineate the procedure for decentralized planning at the state level to make the concept of district planning operational c) to advise the various steps in district planning and indicate methodology for each step d) to suggest the methodology for integrating block level planning with district planning and e) to recommend the procedure for nesting the district plans in to the state plan” (Annexure-I, p.99). Apart from these references they also asked to examine specific recommendations relating to district planning made in the report of the National Committee on the development of Backward area and to give considered views on them. Lastly the working group offers that, the report addressed to the states and is in the nature of guidelines on a subject in which the state has complete jurisdiction, the purpose of this report was to bring to the notice certain concepts and principles in local level planning that gains not only in India, but all the world over and to indicate certain alternatives methodology, illustrative approaches, analytical tools and implementable procedures that the states may considered for their use. The committee gave freedom to each state to decide its own individual approach, method, organization, staffing, training, administrative procedures, systems of contact and communication between area levels and other arrangements that may be necessary and come to its own reasoned decisions on these topics.

Third five year plan has stressed out importance of industrial development in rural areas and small towns. For implementing a programme for encouraging their growth in rural areas and less developed areas which
have marked industrial development potential, the Government of India appointed the committee popularly known as `Rural Industries Planning Committee`1962, the committee was Chaired by G.L.Nanda13 (Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission) including other14 members. The committee was asked to study the objectives mentioned in the third five year plans in the need of rural industrialization in India, through implementing programs for village and small industries these objectives were `1. To improve the productivity of workers and reduce production costs by placing relatively greater emphases on positive forms of assistance such as improvement of skill, supply of technical advice, better equipment and credit etc. 2. To reduce progressively the role of subsidies sales rebates and shelter markets, 2. To promote the growth of industries in rural areas and small towns. 4. To promote the development of small scale industries as ancillaries to large industries and 5. To organize artisans and craftsman on cooperative link` (p.16). The committee worked out a scheme for the intensive development of small industries in rural areas under which it was taken immediately about 40 selected areas. The addition of funds available from the state plan and the all India board according to their respective programme. They mentioned Block is effective unit for implementing this schemes for development.

In the paper entitled ‘Agriculture Growth and Industrial Programme’ prepared by C. Rangarajan14 focused on the effect of agriculture performance on industrial growth. He explained the importance of agriculture in industrialization. Agriculture development promotes industrial development these are interlinked and production of agriculture on industrial growth has favorable effect. According to his statement “Agriculture Exercises a reasonably strong influence on the growth of industry, 1% growth of agriculture stimulate 0.5% growth in industry” He also stated that the agriculture not only provide input to the industry but also extend the demand of industrial output. On his statement “The
importance of agriculture for industry lies not only in the raw materials supplied by agriculture but also in the demand for industrial output.”

In the paper entitled ‘Industrial Development and the convergence question’ researcher Marvin Goodfriend and John McDermott designed the model to interpret the record of divergence, convergence accompanied industrial development. This model embodies three basic ideas. First there must be a form of localized increasing return that induces geographically concentrated industrialization. Such localization elements are the basis for divergence in the model. Second it must be possible to know how developed the industrial leader to flow to the follower. This creates the potentials for convergence. Finally the model turns crucially on the idea that there is an important form of jointness in production one analogous to the jointness in production emphasized in learning by doing models. Major theme of this paper is that the efficiency with which knowledge can be acquired is a primary determinant of relative per capita product in long run.

In the article entitled ‘Rural Industrialisation Programme- Looking at Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)’ researcher Parthsarathi Ashok, focused on the KVICs programmes in Rural Industrialisation of India and Spark Programme of Chaina for Economic Development of Rural China. Researcher explained Spark as a “Spark Programme meant Small Investment and Quite Results”. This programme aimed at establishing a group of Small and Tiny based demonstration enterprises and healthy development of township enterprises along with restructuring of rural industries and product creation. This mainly based on Science and Technology. Researcher observed that KVIC, programme is not working satisfactorily and for improve it he advised, in KVICs rural Industrialisation Programme implementation, he advised to government of India to develop Spark type programme which are based on Science and Technology for rural industrial development.
Researcher Satyanarayana in his research entitled ‘Industrial Development of Backward Region – Resources and Planning’ has studied the comprehensive problems and prospective in industrial development of Anantpur which was one of the six Chronically drought prone districts in India, identified by the world bank for special assistance in 1970. In his study researcher further analyzed the problems and prospects of all sized industries i.e. Large and Medium, Small and Cottage and Village Industries. Researcher stressed the need of infrastructure in industrial development with remarking “Infrastructure facilities plays, probably the most important role today in accelerating the special concentration of industries. A well developed transport network, availability of power and financial institutions and industrial steps as well as medical and health and educational facilities are crucially important in industrial development”. He also explained the importance of Industrial development in overall economic development of backward areas.

In his study entitled ‘Industrial Development of Andhra Pradesh’ researcher Ramkrishna Sarma has studied the comprehensive work covering the industrial growth of the state and of its regions and districts. He examined the interregional and intra regional disparities over a period of time, considers the growth and problems of the different sectors of industries i.e. The large Scale, Small Scale and Public and Corporate Sector to analyse the structural changes that have taken place in these sectors. Researcher evaluates the economic characteristics of different types and sizes of industries, the trend in there localization and evaluated the role of the different state level promotional agencies in the industrial development of Andhra Pradesh. In his study researcher has proved the importance of composition of the district and localization of industries in terms of their regional and industrial aspects. Researcher explains the regional aspect with clarifying the interregional inequalities in industrial
development the growth of large, small, public and corporate in states, region and district backward areas. He stressed the need of growth in large, small, public and corporate sector development in backward areas and stated the importance of incentives schemes for the development of the industries.

In his study entitled ‘Industrial Development of Backward states’ researcher Dr. Nayak Uttam Charan\(^9\) has evaluate the industrial development of backward states of India with special reference to Orissa during the plan period. Researcher examined the interregional disparities in the level of industrialisation in the state. Researcher focused the industrial growth, the problems of the different sectors such as large, small, public and private sector and analysed the structural changes in the industrial sector. Researcher evaluates the role of both state and central level promotional agencies like subsidies schemes in the development of backward region. For the study researcher has taken all registered industries for intensive study. He concluded with stating the importance of basic and SSI development in rural areas for improving the economic condition of the backward area. Researcher observed that the industrial production framework was not proper during the pre-independence, but after independent it was improved.

The main aim of this article entitled ‘Industrial Development and Export Potential of the North Eastern Region’ by M. Dattatreyulu\(^{20}\) is evaluating industrial development and export potentialities of the North Eastern Region which includes seven states i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. He has also mentioned that North Eastern region has abundant Natural Resources but these are not using properly for economic development like minerals, forests, agriculture etc. He focused the vital role playing by the Tea and Petroleum industries in the region and also sugar, cement, jute, paper,
fertilizers and spinning in large scale and plywood, handicrafts and handloom in small scale. Author mentioned “Inadequate and poor infrastructure is one of the major reason of poor industrial development in the region.” (P.24) Further the author has focused on export potential with taking into account three different types of products / Commodities i.e. 1) which produced in the region but exported from out side the region Tea, Jute, Silk, Handloom, Cane etc., 2) product which produced in the region but exported through the custom check post located at the border to the region, ginger, dry chilly, fruits and vegetables and 3) the product which are produced out side the state but exported illegally from the region i.e. Onion, Salt, Kerosene, Spices etc.. Author concluded with remarking the chances for improvement in export of these regions.

In the paper entitled ‘Administration of Industrial Development in U.P’ researcher Roy, R. highlights the role of administration for industrial development in U.P. Effects and Problems of state promoted industries and departmental working concerned with the process of industrial growth namely directorate of industries. Administration in that process and deals briefly also with the attitudes of private industry and business towards the administrative bureaucracy. According to his statement “the role of government as the principal planner, energizer, promoter and director of accelerated development effort raises the question of whether a government is well equipped to play such a role. Good intention alone unfortunately do not provide a guarantee of an effective implementation. It requires a dynamic political leadership capable of mobilizing popular support and above all, a well geared competent administrative machinery committed to the developmental policies of the politicians. The intellectual, the entrepreneur are important but the administrator is vital cog in the achievement of social planning public servants in the developing society must adopt to new challenging responsibilities” (p.262) author has traced the importance of administration in economic development. Author also
conclude that industrial development in U.P. is unsatisfactory because of lack of basic raw material and other facilities are made more insurmountable by a bureaucracy steeped in the stultifying traditions of the old administration. Author mentioned that the political leadership in U.P. lacks proper industrial perspective and development oriented outlook. The author also suggested to the concerned administrative agency that “the concerned administrative agency must necessarily engage itself in continues of the advantages of different locations as well as of the need for different industrial establishment” (p.265).

In this paper entitled ‘A Regional Approach to the Urban and Industrial Development of the Kanpur Region’ author L. S. Bhat studied the urban and industrial development of the Kanpur Region. He explained the three important dimension: Macro- Comparable to groups of states; Meso – State and Sub regions formed by groups of block or district, and Micro – the district, block and village. Within this framework the author analyzed the problem of development of the Kanpur region. Analysis of regional structure (Agricultural Industrial and Urban), inter-regional and intra regional relationships is undertaken in order to suggest a spatial frame of reference needed for the preparation of development plan. Author concluded that potentials in agriculture, industrial and urban development have been barely utilized in the Kanpur Region. The agricultural structure has little scope for further diversification because of limited irrigation potential. He also suggest “If agro-industries are to make a significant impact in the economic development of U.P. an evaluation is necessary of the entire range of industrial complexes of the intermediary type between the iron and steel complex, on the one hand and agricultural processing industries on the other” (p.237).

Johnson E.A.J in his paper entitled ‘The Integration of Industrial and Agrarian Development in Regional Planning’ studied the integrated
industrial and agrarian development in the regional planning. For this he has taken Kanpur region as a sample, he suggest to set the objectives of a regional plan will be to improve the performance of the total Kanpur region, both industrial and agricultural, the time dimension will be long enough to operate an appropriately detailed phased investment programme and there is vision enough among the civic leaders, formulating the regional plan, so that the criteria for judging the content of the plan are Social and Educational as well as pecuniary and economic. He mentioned the “development depends on investment and production decisions, it follows that the growth development and transformation of any region of India will be affected not merely by the investment and production decisions of city-dwelling industrialists and traders, but partly also by for more numerous and relatively smaller individual decisions of cultivators, rural artisans and traders.” (p171) The argument of this paper is that proper manipulation of investment decisions within a region can have a profound influence in generating incentives for farmers and thereby have a ameliorative effect on every affected village community simultaneously with an increase in the marked national supply of agricultural production.

In the paper entitled ‘Industrial Development in North Eastern States of India : The Case of Service Industries’ researcher Srinivas Srivastav24 has analysed the sectoral composition of the net state domestic product (NSDP) of the North eastern states of India for the period of 1980-1996. The set of objectives are understanding the possibility of its catalytic role in the economic development of the region, for the same, the structure of the service sector and changes within the sub sectors of the services industries for the same period was further investigated and discussed the issue related to the sustainable growth of the service sectors. The researcher also mentioned that, in the short run, growth of the service sector may provide the required impetus to generate additional employment and income opportunities, it is necessary that in long run, the simultaneous growth of
agricultural, industrial and the service sector is desirable, in order to maximize the intersectoral linkage advantages. His inter state comparative analysis suggest that the states adopting a more focused approach towards economic growth by implementing state level economic reforms policies forge ahead in future to provide better employment and income generating opportunities and thus improve the standard of living of their people. Researcher stressed the need for development of important services like transport, storage, communication, Banking Insurance to develop and utilize their full potential. The researcher also suggest for balanced and sustainable economic development, and stated to adopt and implement a more focused growth oriented policy measures in North Eastern States.

The main aim of the paper entitled ‘Emergence of Small Scale Industries and Entrepreneurship in the rural areas of North Eastern States of India: An analytical approach’ by Srinivas Nirankar was to make an indepth analysis of the development of SSI in the Rural Areas of the states of North Eastern Region. The method of his study was to understanding the small scale industries in terms of changes of the number of enterprises and employees and working status classification, firm size and types of organization in the region. He focused especially on the role and profile of entrepreneurs in these areas. He classified the SSI broadly classified in the following categories – Manufacturing, Assembling and Processing Services and Repairing and Maintenance for intensive study. Research found that, 1) the Manufacturing, Assembling and Processing Activities was the dominant group among the various SSI activities in the North Eastern States in Rural and Urban Areas, 2) the next category of Activity of the services group followed by repairing and maintenance, 3) in most of the North Eastern States the SSI’s are going significantly in the rural areas, 4) In some states concentration and growth of SSI activities was higher in rural areas than in urban areas and the important feature of rising number of women tribal entrepreneurs in the region.
Srivastav Nirankar and Ricky AJ. Syngkon in their paper entitled ‘Economic Behaviour of Small Scale Industries in Meghalaya: An Econometric Analysis’ has dealt with the major characteristics and development of small scale industries sector in Meghalaya. In the process, size distribution, classification, characteristics of different categories of labour, firm size and organization to study the role of labour, capital and technology as productive resources for small scale industries. Researcher also made an effort to identify the determinants of output and to evaluate its relationship with inputs like labour and capital. At the first stage these issues had ascertained for the aggregate level i.e. for the small scale industries sector as a whole and at the disaggregated level, i.e. at the subsector level. The paper also conclude with some observation that, all indicators of industrialization of the state economy were emergence of small scale sector in a significant manner begun in the last thirty years only, where large and medium scale industries yet to develop. SSI were showing decreasing scale of return to scale. The state is passing through a preliminary stage of industrialization where the full advantage of technology and economies of scale are not being enjoyed by the existing SSI’s. It was also recommended by the researcher that additional manufacturing industries were developed in the state, as this would lead to the full exploitation of economies of scale and technical advantages to put the state economy on rapid growth trajectories.

Srivastav Nirankar and Ricky AJ. Syngkon in their paper entitled ‘Marketing Management and Entrepreneurship Development in a tribal Dominated Economy: A Case Study of Small Scale Industries in East Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya’ studied the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya which is one of the economically active district among all the seven district of Meghalaya, Which has also highest number of small scale industries. The objects of this study was analyzing the various emerging
aspects of small scale industries in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya which is located at North-Eastern region of India and covers demography of Khasi dominated tribes. The study was based on primary industrial field survey conducted during 2004-05. The paper observed that most of the SSI were adopting direct selling marketing strategy rather than indirect selling strategy and produce the product mainly to cater the local market demand. A majority of entrepreneurs are literate and first generation tribal entrepreneurs among them more than one fourth were women entrepreneurs. The researcher recommended to develop additional industries in the district, in particular and in the state in general, which leads to economies of scale and technical advantage to take the state economy on rapid growth trajectories.

In the paper entitled ‘Dynamics of Inter-Industrial Linkages in the Economy of Uttar Pradesh’ researcher Srivastav Nirankar and Ricky AJ. Syngkon analysed the dynamics of industrial linkages for the economy of Uttar Pradesh within the input-output framework. It applies the graph – theoretical sectors and sectoral groupings, i.e. cluster analysis. This approach helps him in classifying each industry into one of the five categories, namely the `Transmitter` receiver, carriers, ordinary and isolate sectors. In this way, six prominent industrial groups were identified for the state economy. He also mentioned that the significant inter industrial dependency within a specific industrial group would be difficult to develop a single industry of the group in isolation. The group as a whole should be developed in order to yield maximum gains from the technological links of the sectors in the context of the overall regional development.

In the research Project entitled ‘Industrial Decentralization and Urban development in India –with consideration of Southeast and East Asian Cases’ the researcher Prof. Amitabh Kundu and Prof. Marie- Louise Reiniche presented in the UNESCO arranged workshop on `MOST
Research Projects` on 1995 in France in the Institute of Francais de Pondichery. The research project evolved out of an interdisciplinary indofrench study of Tiruchengadu a medium size town in south India. The main object of the project was to undertake a comparative analysis of the socio-cultural and economic process that have fostered industries growth in small and medium towns, and of the impact of this `decentralized industrialization on urban development`. The study observes the importance of this projects was that, it aimed at linking urban configurations to trade networks and industrial development. Thus the focus was not just on economics, industrialization or urban anthropology, but rather on bridging these different aspects.

In this paper entitled ‘Measuring the cost of environmentally sustainable industrial development in India: a distance function approach’ researcher Murty M.N.\textsuperscript{30} and Surender Kumarw ere studied the cost of environmental sustainable in industrial development. To conduct this study they used the methodology of a distance function approach in the theory of production. This function was estimated by using both programming and stochastic frontier models for a sample of water pollution industries in India. The objectives of the study were the firm-specific shadow prices for pollutants, measures of efficiency, and scale of economies estimation. They found large difference in the estimates of firm-specific shadow prices of pollutants, it is because the use of inefficient water pollution abatement technologies. The study also found increasing marginal cost with respect to reductions in pollution concentration and deceasing marginal cost with respect to the pollution loads reduced by the firms.

Balanced Regional Development is major strategy of any economy for overall economic development. In the present study entitled ‘Regional Patterns of Industrial Growth in India’ researcher Awasthi Dinesh N.\textsuperscript{31} has studied nature, Pattern, causes and direction of regional industrial
disparities in India. To conduct this study researcher selected 17 major states and approximately 99% of the total fixed capital, employment from these states. Total 53 industries were studied for 18 years i.e.1961 to 1978-79. Researcher used an analytical framework which uses demand and supply side factors to explain the regional spread of industrialization. He finds demand side factors are important, and are getting to be more so as India`s economy diversified. He finds only agglomeration economies and power supply important on the supply side. Researcher concluded with inter regional inequalities in the level of industrialization have declined over time in the country. Researcher also mentioned while planning for a proper spatial spread of industries, the emphases will have to be given on the aspect relating to inter-industry demand, generation of income, availability of power and agglomeration economies.

The book entitled ‘Small and Medium Enterprises in Asian Pacific Countries’ by Moha Asri Abdullah and Mohd. Isa Bin Baker is based on selected working papers which were presented in the International Conference on Small and Medium Enterprises (SME`s) organized by centre for policy research, University of Science, Malysia, Penang, Malaysia held from 28th to 30th April 1999. from 53 presented papers 30 selected paper are selected for publish in this book. This book provides an overall account of small and medium enterprises in selected Asia Pacific countries such as Singapore, Malysia, Thailand, Phillippines, South Korea, China, Indonesia, Japan, Austrelia, Newzeeland, U.K.and Canada. All of these countries have given high policy agenda on the development of small and medium enterprises since SME`s contribute significantly to the respective national economic development. It therefore provides various experiences on SME`s, issues and challenges, incentives and policies adopted by various government and more significantly, prospects for growth and development potential of SME`s issues and Challenges, incentives and policies adopted by various government and more
significantly, prospects for growth and development potential of SME`s in the new millennium. This book can be summarized as follows: 1. It has summarizes some notable issues, problems, development, challenges and prospects, appropriate policy proposals and recommendations with respect to the development of SME`s in Asia Pacific region. 2. The book presents linkages and clusters in SME`s. It begins with building business relationships and possible supply linkages through SME`s, while effort towards industrial development through linkages and re-organisations of industrial clustering for SME`s with respect to Japanese experience is also presented. 3. The book also discussed the policy support, policy reforms, business training and market assistance as well as institutional support for development prospect of SME`s including prospectus for better productivity, quality and business performances.

This book entitled ‘Understanding Industrial Organisation – Theoretical perspectives in Industrial Sociology’ of Brown Richard K.33 provides a critical review of the perspective which have influenced the understanding of industrial organization in the period of since 1945. Four major approaches were identified in this book `System Thinking` which considers organization as a system of interrelated parts; `Contingency Theory` emphasizes the influence of an organization's context or environment of its structure and functioning; `Action Approaches` analysed organizations in terms of the operations and actions of organizational members; `Labour Process Theories` focused on the means whereby labour is controlled. The author concluded his review of this contribution to industrial sociology by arguing that `organization` is best seen as the terms of the employment relationship, through within certain limits of constraints.

The Book entitled ‘Economics of Industrial Organisation’ by A. Beacham and L.J. Williams34 concerned with fundamentals of economic theory and in
particular with the theory of value. This book supplementary fill out the general economic text treatment of industrial organizations.

The group of researcher *Jamalluding Sulaiman, Fatimah Wati Ibrahim and Norehan Abdullah* from faculty of economics, University of Kebangsaan, Malasia has conducted the study on 285 enterprises from all industrial estates in Kedah on ‘Industrial Development efforts through Linkages in SME’s’. Kedah has agriculture based economy but now it transferred into a more modern industrial economy in less than two decades. In this paper group of researcher studied the linkages in SME’s for industrial development. Linkages can interpreted in the any perspective of location, financial, and production. Yotopoulos and Nugent (1973) defined the linkages from the perspective of production. They defined *backward linkages* as an activity that employees significant amount of intermediate inputs from other activities, while *forward linkages* is defined as an activity that produce significant outputs which are used as inputs in other production activities. In there study the researcher were found that balance of industry is hindered in Kedah because of major investment made by foreign sources. Researcher group also found that the technology transfer is not happen in SME’s as MNC’s and LSE’s. The group of researcher also found industrial linkages with LSE’s or MNC’s are not gained much benefits but they mentioned that the linkages with local environment is beneficial.

In the present paper entitled ‘Reorganisation of Industrial Clustering for SME’s in Japan’ researcher *Keiju Mitsuhashi* has presents the challenges brought about by the rapid appreciation of Japanies Yen and the Emergence of Asian NES’s (Newly Industrialised Economies) followed by Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) economies. Industrial clusters have been useful in facilitating SME’s to increase there specialization by providing an environment for them to increase the scope
of the division of labour. In Japan the present industrial clusters is major strength in coping the increasing global competition for Japanies SME`s. However researcher had found that all industrial clusters were not succeeded in re-organising them selves to adjusting global competition.

The study entitled ‘Industrial Development of Andhra Pradesh’ was made by Dr. K. Munirathna Naidu is a study of regional planning and basically of applied economics. It studied the industrial backwardness, potentialities, practical problems and empirical lessons of selected large scale industries i.e. sugar, cotton, textiles, Cement and paper of Andhra Pradesh during the era of planning, with the objective of deriving scientific guidance for these and other industries in the state. Researcher found that there is much potentiality for development of these sector.

The book on ‘Industrial Development in Backward Region dynamics of Policies’ by Patnaik S.C. has studied the industrial growth in Orissa, identified factors for slow growth, satisfactory growth or good growth in the state and also focused on the industrial reforms needed. This study was conducted according to the suggestion made by the IDBI.

In this study entitled ‘Rural Industrialisation in India’ researcher M. Ashok has studied the problems and prospects of rural industries. Researcher conducted a survey of 377 industrial units i.e. Agro, Forest, Live stock, Mineral, Textile and Artisans based industries in nine selected villages of Warangal District in Andhra Pradesh. The researcher has also dealt with the financial analysis and production and marketing problems. In his research researcher has been given importance to the industries for two purpose one to eradicate poverty and reducing inequalities. According to his statement “rural industrialization serves the double purpose of eradicating poverty and reduction of inequality. It also enhances production
needed by the common man and thus increases the magnitude of economic welfare and through it promotes general welfare (p.13).

The book entitled ‘Economic Development of Maharashtra’ by Dandekar V.M.(Chairman), Bhange B.S., Kulkarni M.V., Deshpande S.H is a collection of papers prepared by experts on different aspects of economy of Maharashtra State. The book contain 17 papers, every paper has proper understanding of the problem and suitable value of contents. Researcher has chose three papers from this book for taking review for further review namely, “Resource Potential” by P.V.Chinchankar, “Growth and Problems of Small Industries” by S.B.Sakhalkar and “Balanced Regional Development” by D.R.Pendse. In the first paper author (P.V.Chinchankar) has studied availability of natural resources in Maharashtra and its potentiality for industrial development in the state. In the second paper author (S.B.Sakhalkar) has studied growth and problems of small industry in Maharashtra state in the period of 1966. The paper focused on the problems of marketing, financing, transport and also mentioned growth at the period in Mumbai and Pune region. In the third paper author (D.R.Pendse) has studied the importance and need of balanced regional development, the author also taken review of abroad countries in respect of balanced regional development strategy. Its major focus is on the balanced regional development of Maharashtra in Indian context.

In this paper entitled ‘Resource Potential’ author P.V.Chinchankar has studied the different resources in Maharashtra State and also explained the need and importance of such resources for economic development of Maharashtra. In his conclusion author mentioned that resources i.e. forest, land, water, minerals and power are available in sufficient amount in Maharashtra for industrial development and mentioned the need of utilization of these resources properly. According to his statement, “the state has diverse and rich industrial resources which if properly used can
propel it to become a major industrial state. The large area of the state is itself is a great asset as it also determine the size and variety of natural resources. Resources such as agricultural raw materials, water, power and minerals are basic to any industrial development, these resources are available in good measure in the state”.(p.42.)

In the present paper entitled ‘Growth and Problems of Small Industry’ author S.B.Sakhalkar has explained the growth and problems of small industry in Maharashtra state. He observed that the Maharashtra is one of the more industrialized state of India and having different large and small scale industries. In the paper author has taken only small industry and evaluated the problems and explains the growth. The study has covered the period of 1966 and available data upto 1970. The study explained the problems in entrepreneurship, risk capital and investment, paucity of credit, tax burden, raw material, marketing and obsolescence of appropriate technology for small industry development. Author has also explained the growth of small industries in Mumbai and Pune region and its causes in brief.

In the paper entitled ‘Balanced Regional Development’ author D.R.Pendse has evaluated the regional development in Maharashtra. The paper has four main parts, part first briefly reviewed the analytical problems in regional economics which are relevant to balanced regional development. In part second author explained the problems of balanced regional development in foreign countries and its strategies to tackling these problems. In the third part Maharashtra regional development has studied in National Setting and in last fourth part author made some suggestions for removing regional disparities. In his suggestion author made three important suggestions. (1) Need for area wise approach for balanced regional development because present state wise approach made confusion. (2) Author also suggest to create a free zones by central
government to promote the alteration of industries and lastly suggested (3) to appoint Regional Development Commissioner for balanced regional development and support him with adequate staff.

*Misra Rabindra Kumar* in his book entitled ‘*Development Banking and Industrial Development in India*’ presents a comprehensive and analytical picture of the development banking in India in industrialization of the country. The author has contents the review of literature in developing banking, new vistas in developing finance operational policies and practices of development banks in general and a case study of IDBI in particular for explaining development banking role in industrial development of India.

Small Scale Industries Board at its 16th Meeting held at Jaipur in 1960 decided to appoint a committee on ‘dispersal of industries 1988’ to hitherto undeveloped and underdeveloped areas. The meeting decided to appoint chairman Shri. E.P.Moon on the committee but because of heavy pressure he could not continue the work on the committee, then *Shri K.V. Venkatchalan* has appointed as a chairman of the Committee and Shri B.D.Pande and Dr. D.K. Malhotra were co-opted as members of the committee. The main object of conducting this committee was to develop the criteria for identifying backward areas in India and suggesting and recommending to overcome the problem of industrialisation in these areas. The committee established five criterias these are, (i) Poverty of people. (ii) High density of population in relation to development of productive resources and employment opportunities, (iii) poverty of communication as indicated by small length of railways and metal roads per sq. mile, (iv) high percentage of unemployment or gross underemployment and (v) Low per capita consumption of electric power. For applying these criteria committee suggested to took district as a sample six states of India were furnished the all criteria for identifying backward
district these are Maharashtra, Madhy Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Oriss, Uttar Pradesh. While considering the question of giving incentives which could attract industries to backward areas the committee took note of the report on the “Depressed Areas Legislation in Western Europe” by Senator Paul Douglas (i.e. Loan, Grants, Tax incentives, site improvement of building construction). The committee also mentioned to make the dispersal scheme success, it is necessary to provide the basic economic and social overheads in the undeveloped and underdeveloped areas where new industries are sought to be established under a planned economy. In addition to this the committee is of the opinion that certain direct incentives should be provided to encourage entrepreneurs in backward areas.

‘Economic of Development and planning (Theory and Practice)’ by Misra S.K. and Puri V.K. is basically a book of economics of development and planning. It considered many aspect of development which considered industry, agriculture, environment, technology with traditional and modern growth theories. The researcher included two topics for discussion and review in these are, 59th Chapter and 53rd Chapter of third unit. In the chapter 59th(p.809 to p.826) author discussed about industrial development of India from initial planned period (reforms period )and also discussed related problems and industrial policies of India. In the 53rd Chapter (p.713 to p.725) authors were discussed the regional planning approach in India from 1930. Authors were also very closely discussed about regional disparities by various indicators i.e.disparities in physical quality of life, disparities in per capita income, disparities in industrial growth and disparities in agriculture development and also regional planning in different phases.

The book entitled ‘Planning Industrial Development’ edited by Walker David F is a collection of papers by different development thinkers, all papers are based on industrial development and its related aspect like
infrastructure and employment and mostly planning of this aspect in particular. Researcher had taken five papers for review i.e “Political Aspect of Regional Industrial Development” by Walker David F.(p.129 to 148), “Industrialization and Regional Disparities” John Wiley and Sons. Chichester (p.71 to 97), “Manufacturing in Rural Development” by Christopher R. Bryant (p.99 to 128), “The Evaluation of Industrial Development Planning in North America” by Henry L. Hunker (p.15 to 43) and “Industrial Development and Regional Standards of Living in Finland” by Mauri Palomaki (p.189 to 213).

In the paper entitled ‘Political Aspect of Regional Industrial Development’ researcher Walker David F.\(^4\) stressed the effect of political organization of a country especially, the power of various types of government is increasing the complexity of development planning. Author has mentioned the importance of public and political leaders role in industrial development and concluded with the fact that the industrial development is only useful if it employs people as whole. In his words “industrial development is only useful if it serves the people as whole, opinions change about development as they do on any issue and both political structures and politicians change with them. This could lead to some disastrous decisions from the professional point of view, but it may also challenge the professional to ask whether his cherished opinions are based on solid ground. Professionals have the opportunities to express their views and to sway both public opinion in general and politicians in particular. If their efforts success, perhaps they should think their position. In any case, industrial developers must ultimately came to terms with political reality” (p.147).

In this paper entitled ‘Industrialisation and Regional Disparities’ the researcher Jean-Michel Roux\(^4\) has focused over the harmful effects of
industrial development and especially its tendency to concentrate attention to urban areas. Researcher also notes the conflict between the kind of long distance, impersonal linkages implied by industrialization and the natural local interrelationships found in small, traditional regions. Researcher also mentioned that industries in regional undeveloped area need to establish to overall economic development.

In his paper entitled ‘Manufacturing in Rural Development’ by Bryant\textsuperscript{50} has expressed the role and importance of manufacturing industries in rural development. Researcher further notes that difficulties of remote areas, he shows potential for rural areas within range of metropolitan centers. In his conclusion researcher has stated the need of regional approach in rural areas with Urban area, it creates symbiotic relationship between these areas.

\textit{Henry L. Hunker}\textsuperscript{51} in his paper entitled ‘The Evaluation of Industrial Development Planning in North America’ evaluated the distinct profession of industrial development in North America. In this paper the researcher shows how, particularly in the United States, development practice has been linked to the private sector; only recently and specialty in Canada, governmental economic development has been prominent, contrast may found in many parts of the world and in particular separate entity from planning in general and industrial commissioners in North America tend to feel an affinity for industrialists rather than civil servants or planners. The researcher has concluded that the industrial development goal for profit sake while still a goal is no longer the only task of the development. If it is to play a meaningful role in society, the industrial development must broaden his scope to include an understanding of the needs of the larger community.
Mauri Palomaki\textsuperscript{52} in his paper entitled ‘Industrial Development and Regional Standards of Living in Finland’ discussed the role of industrial location in the broad scheme of dealing with regional disparity in Finland. Also noted the necessity of industry being considered as only one element in a total programme. The researcher mentioned that industrialization process is the most importance means of development because it believed that results would ensure most rapidly from this measure. And also mentioned that standard of living is depend upon development already taken place.

The research on ‘A Pilot Survey of Sirur Taluka (Agro Industrial Balance)’ by Samaj Prabodhan Sanstha’s Research Team\textsuperscript{53} is pioneering study based on the survey of economic activity conducted in the Sirur taluka in Poona district, was made with view to formulating balanced development plan and to indicating an approximate minimum size of the planning units. For this they used the agriculture and industrial data for measuring the difference and suggesting the prospects. In conclusion they concluded that the balance in agriculture and industry is very important because they are interlinked and its unbalanced may affects the economy.

Full utilization of capacity is sign of efficient industry. Every industry are trying to achieve this efficiency, but all time it may not succeed because of internal and external problems of industries is an observation of researcher Bhatia Gurubachan K.\textsuperscript{54} in her study entitled ‘Industrial Development and capacity utilization’ where she studied this problem with taking engineering industry as a sample in Panjab which covers both large and small scale units registered under the factories act,1948. Researcher mentioned that economic development is a two dimension, their optimum utilization is the other. This study was conducted to understand the underutilization industrial capacity in internal and external. Researcher also focused on underutilization of capacity with taking the hypothesis of Robin
Marris that ‘normal preferences of people in favour of day of capacity’ and found positive response after testing. She (researcher) also mentioned the need of secondary sector to play a great role in the development of future economy of Panjab.

In this paper entitled ‘Industrial Development in Israel’ the author Mr. Michael Tzur\textsuperscript{55} has emphasis on the importance of combining a practical approach to problems with a genuine sense of mission inspired by effective leadership. Israel, unlike certain other countries, placed initial emphasis on agriculture development in order to approach self-sufficiency in food supply. At a second stage, industrial development took priority and a remarkable successful programme has followed. The organizational basis of successful industrial development programme, in Mr. Tzurs View, includes the following.

1. A Central Planning office to set general targets,
2. Detailed planning at the ministerial level,
3. A central authority to act on the detailed plans of the ministries and decide about priority and allocation of resources,
4. Implementation of the programme by the ministries.

In this paper entitled ‘Industrial Development in Puerto Rico’ researcher Teodoro Moscoso\textsuperscript{56} has expressed the success programme of Puerto Rico’s industrial development from underdeveloped and economically stagnant position. Researcher mentioned this is because of the Puerto Rico’s exposition of co-ordinated programme execution and a vigorous promotional efforts. The researcher also mentioned that the development of other countries includes the significant and perhaps transferable elements that may be useful for the development of other countries include willingness to accept change, willingness to accept and actively promote outside capital investment, willingness to distribute equitably the income increases stemming from economic growth, and a clear demarcation of the
responsibilities of government and private business in partnership for economic development.

In his paper entitled ‘The foundation and process of Industrial Development in Puerto Rico’ researcher Miguel Echenique draws attention to the fact that the type of economic expansion policy to be pursued depends on the countries stage of economic development. The policy of economic expansion, leading to higher stages may force existing branches of economic activity to mechanize their operations and may force the government to adopt policy designed to attract capital intensive industries. This process of change may lead the developing countries to increase its capital imports both for industry and mechanized agriculture. In such a case it becomes vital to create policies and programmes that will attract outside capital and create a climate favorable to domestic and foreign investment.

In this research paper entitled ‘Development of small industries programmes’ researcher Dr.Eugene Staley focused the problems of industrialization in developing countries. Researcher also analysed the role of different kinds of small industries at various stages of economic development and then considers the various methods that can be used to survey and planning to develop an efficient small industry programme suitable to the circumstances of each country. He points out that the nature of small industry itself will change with economic development (with house hold industries disappearing artisan industries being changed radically and small modern industrial production being developed). In developing economies small industry will normally have complementary relationship with large industry and will continue to play an important part even in the most industrialized nations. A most instructive aspects of his paper is the discussion of methods which can be used for training of managers, establishment of industrial advisory services, setting up small
industry financing programmes, creating industrial estates and promoting contractual arrangements between large and small industries as suppliers and customers. Last of all, he turns to some brief and considered proposals for introducing a small industry development programme according to the circumstances of each particular country. Researcher particularly commend this section of the paper to those who have an interest in industrial promotion in their own countries.

In this research paper entitled ‘Promoting Industry in underdeveloped Regions’ the authors Branko Chalonovitz and Allan Young\textsuperscript{59} has weighted the merits of domestic and export industries for developing countries and discussed the conditions under which the two types of industries can be developed simultaneously. They laid particular emphasis on the necessity for avoiding a doctrinaire approach to these questions and pointed out the dangers faced by developing countries in the attempt to develop major export industries. They also discussed in some detail the relation between industries producing for the home market and those producing primarily for export demand. They also discussed the question of industrial location of more strictly, the efforts of there countries to promote the development of distressed areas under very different conditions. Comparing Yugoslavia and Great Briton the Yugoslavia system of combining investment facilities for less developed region with a competitive system to assure efficient allocation of capital should be of considerable interest to a wide range of underdeveloped countries.

In this research paper entitled ‘The economic basis of industrial development’ researcher Kurt Martin\textsuperscript{60} emphasis the importance of progressive and rapidly developing agriculture as a basis for industrialization at least if that process is to be achieved most efficiently. The efforts to develop industry while ignoring agriculture will have obvious inflationary effects on the price of food and other wage goods. The
paper was analysed some indication of the complexity of the development process these four principal issues are the role of agriculture, factors affecting the price level, the types of industry which should be encouraged in a development programme and the effects of change in investment rates and stage of industrialization on economic stability. Researcher also mentioned that the developing countries are suffering with economic crises because of its economic policy. Import of commodities is one of the problem of developing countries, for industrial growth import substitution may ultimately be the more important factor in the industrialization of developing countries. Researcher also mentioned the growth of industry can be considered in same sense as a ‘filling in’ process which starts by serving consumer demand and builds up with the expansion of the market, a network of intermediate production backward towards capital goods and forwards from raw material processing industry through a chain of semi finished and finished good.

In this research paper titled ‘Organisation and Implementation of Industrial Development Programmes’ researcher Albert Winsemius has pointed out the importance of organization in implementing industrial development programme. Researcher also stated that in less developed countries successful diversified industrial growth has been accompanied by an effective public organization devoted to that objective and mentioned the importance of establishing clear policies and setting up an organization which can carry them out developed countries.

P.C. Peter in his research entitled ‘Industrial Development of Travancore–Cochin’ he has studied industrial problems and prospective with the help of Management, Finance, Labour, Location of industry, Infrastructure etc. in the small scale industry and large scale industry of Travancore Cochin Area. This study is limited to the more industrially advanced and politically compact state of Travancore and Cochin. This research selected 202 replies
from individual industries and co-collective replies from representative of 383 companies are collected. The analysis and deductions in the research are mainly based on these data. However possible corroboration with official figures has been attempted. This thesis has been divided in to two parts, the first part covers a description of the industries in the state small scale, large scale and plantations. The second part deals with the various problems of industries especially finance, organization and management, labour, location and transport, power and fuel. Researcher observed that the industries are facing very big problems in infrastructure and finance which affecting the growth. He also suggested to the government minimize these hurdles by improving proper infrastructure.

B.A.Khot in his research thesis entitled ‘Industrial Development of Sangli District’ has studied the overall situation of Sangli district. He made quantitative assessment in respect of industrial units and ascertained the problem faced by the industries in the day to day working. He also studied the resource position in the district for further growth of the industries. Researcher has selected eight talukas, 711 villages and 8 urban towns from Sangli district as a case. He traced the historical development of various industries and to assess the present position of the Small, Medium and Large scale industries in the district and the problem faced by these industries. Researcher found that the problems like raw material availability, Availability of Capital, Problems in marketing and transport and communication problem towards the industrial development of the district. To overcome these problem he suggested to create industrial friendly environment to the industrial economy of the district which helps to the proceeding industrial development in the district.

G.B.Baligar in his research thesis entitled ‘Industrial development of Dharwad District (Regional Study of Hulbli Dharwad Industrial units their problems and prospects)’ studied the regional problem of industrial
development with taking the case of Hubli-Dharwad industrial units. Researcher evaluated the overall industrial development of the district and made appraisal the present position of small scale Medium scale and large scale industrial units. He also studied the resource position of the district. He finds the different problems of industrial development and suggested to implement proper planning to overcome the problem.

The study entitled ‘Socio-economic inventory for Block Level Planning’ by Hanumappa H.G. was analysed the socio-economic inventory of a block in Tumkur District of Karnataka (South India). The term inventory was used to denote a set of data on relevant socio-economic and institutional factors for a specific special unit called the block. In the course of inventory analysis, the researcher has explored the possibilities of identifying certain village type and superimpose on them each one of the characteristics as a time in order to understand the pattern of interrelationship between the types and the characteristics. The study dealt the broader issue of sectoral importance such as agriculture, industry, amenities and institutions in the block and indicate their potentialities for bringing about development in the block.

‘Industrial Development in the states of India’ is a pioneering work of different specialiased researchers and edited by T.N.Kapoor. It includes different aspects of Indian states i.e. a. Economic resources, land and its distribution, population and its co-operation, agriculture, fisheries, forests, minerals, irrigations and power –resources transport and communications b. growth of industries in the public and private sectors including progress of large, medium and small industries during the first two decades of planning, c. state in relation to industry and d. potentialities and measures for industrialization.
The paper prepared by Kamat G.S. on ‘Maharashtra Industrial Development’ is mainly focused on the different economic and social aspects of Maharashtra State. The paper is brief introduction of all type of industries in Maharashtra and also infrastructural and planning regarding economic development. Author observed that the Maharashtra government is trying for industrial growth constantly with offering facilities to develop it. He also stated that the state progress and prosperity are linked up as much with setting up of major industries as with small scale and rural industries spread all over the state and also mentioned hope about good future of Maharashtra people, enthusiastic government about the acceleration of the process by affording economic overheads of this task.

S.Anand and V. Murugaiah in their paper entitled ‘Small Scale Industries In India: An Evaluation of Performance in the Post – Liberalisation Scenario’ studied the role and importance of small scale industries in India, problems they encounter and performance in terms of their contribution to the overall growth of the India. For explaining the importance they mentioned that the SSI are important for tapping of resources for productive purposes with minimum amount of capital investment which in turn helps to strengthen the industries structure of a nation. SSI contributes to bring down regional imbalance, creates employment opportunities, fosterage entrepreneurship in accelerating economic development. The liberalization, privatization and globalization has opened new opportunities and challenges for SSI sector which also described in briefly by the researcher in his paper.

Richard L. Meier in his book entitled ‘Development Planning’ introduced the different kind of discussion of economic and social development. Instead of describing how such a program should be carried out on the basis of theoretical models of rationality evolved in Western Europe and the United states, it starts with more skeptical and pragmatic view and
depends heavily upon observations of success and failure in recent times among countries which have been attempting to expedite economic development. It starts from the premise made by economists and other that economic development depends to a large extent upon a number of noneconomic factors. This study applies simple processes of economizing to the noneconomic sectors. It describes procedure by which a people may freely organize themselves so as to achieve a more desirable style of living.

The present study, industrial development – pace, pattern and gaps – a case study of chandgad taluka acquires significance in that, the earlier studies do not seem to have examined comprehensively the pace, pattern and gaps of industrial development at taluka (block) level. The present study is not only concentrated on industrial development but also elaborated pace, pattern and gaps in respect of resources consumption, production, employment generation, location of industrial units and their development in different span of period.
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