CHAPTER II

AIM AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the problem under study, importance, objectives and limitations of the study as well as the methodology adopted. A brief narration of the policy implications of this study has also been given. Besides comprehensive survey of the related current literature on the subject has been presented.

The Present Study

The advent of political independence has led to launching of various economic development and planning schemes throughout the country for development of forests and forest based industries. Andhra Pradesh is no exception. Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh is endowed with a variety of forest products, and the extent to which the forest wealth and number of industries can be developed for proper exploitation this abundant forest wealth. The present research project concerns itself with the conduct of an indepth study of the various forest products that are available in the district and explore the possibilities of their industrial uses. The study also attempts to examine the various problems like marketing, financial, labour, etc., being confronted by the various forest-based industrial units in Kurnool district. The study also examines the role of various organisations in the promotion of forest-based industries. The study also covers the
environmental aspects together with the developmental aspects involved in the development of forest-based industries. The present study covers general data ranging from 70's to 80's about certain macro-aspects of forestry. The field work was done between March-December, 1991, in the tribal forest areas of Kurnool district.

The objectives: The principal objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To describe the importance of forest wealth in economic development;

2. To examine the existing pattern of forest wealth in Kurnool District;

3. To study the functioning of the existing forest-based industries in Kurnool district;

4. To study the role of some important organisations concerned with forest-based industries and tribal welfare;

5. To bring to light the environmental concerns effecting the development of forest-based industries;

6. To project possible future prospects and to give suggestions for further development of forest-based industries in Kurnool district.

Importance of the Study: The study assumes greater importance in view of the fact that the development of forest wealth and forest based industries is attracting the attention of the officials and non-officials at the Central and State levels in recent times, in view of the
abundant and rich variety of products available in the forest whose utilisation on scientific and commercial lines will not only help improve the wealth of nation's economy but also setup the levels of incomes employment, standard of living, etc., in the rural areas.

The study assumes greater significance in view of the massive social forestry programme launched by Central Government in the Seventh Plan. The study deals with the association of the people in the implementation of afforestation programmes and also the need for creation of awareness, exchange of views on forest preservation and the environmental consciousness.

The study assumes further significance because the development of forests and forest-based industries will open new vistas of industrial growth and will also help substantially in stepping of the levels of exports.

Methodology of Research: The relevant data for this research work has been collected from various sources published and unpublished literature, records, documents, files, etc., available in public libraries, government offices of Forest Department and also from the Directorate of Industries and Commerce (Government of Andhra Pradesh), Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Co-operation Department and Directorate of Small Scale Industries, etc. A fund of information has been collected relevant to the research work with the help of a questionnaire and conducting interviews with a number of officials and managers and proprietors engaged in one way or the other in the process of the development of forest-based industries in the
The questionnaire has been prepared for the purpose of conducting interviews and necessary information has been gathered through the responses. There are 250 forest-based industrial units in Kumool district. Among them 120 units have been selected on a stratified random sampling basis for the purpose of conducting interviews and collection of opinions. Unstructured interviews have also been conducted with a number of experts on the subject of industrial management and a lot of invaluable suggestions, opinions, observations have also been collected. Besides, own observations, analyses and suggestions to the opinions collected from various persons have helped the researcher in drafting this thesis. The result is the presentation of this thesis.

It is hoped that when all the suggestions made in this thesis are implemented by the concerned authorities, there will be bright and prosperous future for the development of forest-based industries in Kumool district. It will add to the levels of income, employment, standards of living and prosperity and happiness of the people in the district.

Two separate questionnaires were specially designed to obtain data relating to the responses from the individual tribals and the small-trading industries depending on forest material/produce respectively.

Survey of Literature

There is no adequate literature relating to the problems of forest based industries. However, there are some works whose
essence has been quoted as follows:

M. Thomson in his study\(^1\) opined that rural poverty is the main cause of tropical deforestation. Mounting population pressures, increasing unemployment and inequalities in land tenure lead to clearing forest land for spontaneous settlements, shifting cultivation and open grazing . . . . social restiveness is said to be increasingly intermixed with these processes. M.K. Muthoo\(^2\) stated that the rural masses are most concerned about their dairy bread and other basic needs. Consideration of conservation and environment do not have the same immediacy for them. P.J. Jacob\(^3\) in his study found that increasing population, urbanisation and industrialisation are causing pollution. The drive to produce enough food to support a growing population has resulted in the use of increasingly marginal resources, the application of harmful fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, and a full scale assault on the world's remaining forest lands. However, food security can be achieved only by developing forests which protect soil, conserve water and ameliorate microclimate. D.N. Tewari\(^4\) concluded in his study: For sustainable development forestry has to be developed on priority basis since forests provide a renewable source of materials, energy and other services and help in reducing

\(^4\) Tewary, D.N., *Victims of Environmental Crisis*, (Dehradun: EBD Educational Private Ltd., 1987).
environmental crisis. Creation of healthy environment is possible only by adopting sustainable strategy for survival. S. Hecht and A. Cockburn⁵ in their study expressed concern about the impact of tropical deforestation on global warming, ozone depletion, and changes in rainfall patterns. Guntur Schramm and Jeremy J.⁶ Hylaited the Intertational Financial Institutions (World Bank) approach to environmental management in developing countries.

Philip Hersch⁷ in his study stated that Deforestation is a complex problem that has largely resulted from poverty, unequal land distribution, and the pressure of a growing population. As productive land becomes scarce, the small farmer seeks new and fertile soil either in fragil upland forests or in marginal lowlands already overburdened by large numbers of like minded subsistence farmers.

J.E.M. Arnold⁸ in his paper stated that there is a clear need to build capacity of identify priorities for forestry research based on user needs; to strengthen existing institutions and create a new one where necessary; and to plan, manage and conduct research at an accelerarated pace. But forestry research can be meaningful only with

a strong bond to the practical efforts it is intended to support. R.E. Buckman\(^9\) in his paper stated that the forests of developing world have suffered serious depletion due to relentless pressure arising from ever-increasing demand for fuelwood, fodder, timber, inadequate protection measures; diversion of forest lands to non-forest uses without ensuring compensatory afforestation and essential environmental safeguards. The Tropical Forestry Action Plan is an unprecedented international effort to stem the depletion of the tropical forests. R. Chambers\(^10\) in his study stated that it is not demographic pressure as such that threatens the world's forests but rather the rapidity of population changes, particularly the increasing number of landless and the poor living in and around the forest areas. O'Jin Bee\(^11\) in his paper focused his attention on trade in rain forest products or jungle produce was the many hundreds of items which were collected or gathered and which collectively are listed to-day as 'minor' forest products, that is products other than wood. J.C. Allen and D.F. Banes\(^12\) opined in their study that unlike the development countries where economic accessibility of their forests depends in large part upon their ability

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to improve productivity in logging and transportation, economic accessibility in the tropical world in the postwar period depended critically upon the existence of an adequate infrastructure, in particular a transport network to provide physical access to the forests within the country and to its overseas markets.

D. Ali Moulali\textsuperscript{13} in his stated any further course and strategy for utilising the resources of Nallamalais has to be implemented after providing adequate precautionary measures to ensure that the rich flora of the area is conserved; alternative sources of energy to replace firewood in domestic and commercial sectors must be promoted; wood substitutes for packaging railway sleepers and furniture should be encouraged. Liberal fiscal incentives may be given to industries for substituting wood. A.V. Shashikala\textsuperscript{14} in her study evolved the forest resources of Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh and concluded a comprehensive planning and development of forest resources need a through ecological analysis of the region. K.M. Bhat\textsuperscript{15} in his study stressed on properties and utilisation of lesser-known and non-conventional timbers. D.P.S. Verma\textsuperscript{16} in his study focused the attention of woman forestry ..... no serious efforts have been made so far to associate women with forestry development activities. Inspite of


the fact that rural women and forests are inextricably linked. Ajit Bharthuar\textsuperscript{17} in his study concluded that rhetoric of participation in planning and management of social forestry project while well accepted remain a problem of practical of operationalization. K. Ramesha\textsuperscript{18} in his study revealed that the forest output and productivity declined sharply and suggested for concentrated efforts to enhance forest output. S.D. Khanduja\textsuperscript{19} in his study concluded that the "second-energy," crisis, associated with scarcity of firewood has assumed alarming dimensions in the developing countries. Creating new resources of firewood by establishing firewood plantations on saline and alkalisoils is an attractive option which is in consonance with the potentialities and constraints of our economy.

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