In the present study the secondary data for the Handloom in West Bengal are collected mainly from "Paschim Banger Tant Shilpa", a journal of Government of West Bengal for the earlier periods that is upto the period 1980 - 81 and for the period 1981-1991 data have been compiled from two Handloom Censuses and also from official collection by the Directorate of Handloom and Textile, Government of West Bengal.

In the case of Electronics, no data for the earlier period that is from 1950 - 1980 are available because electronics is a completely new sector and no separate information was collected by the office of the Directorate of Small Scale and Cottage Industries, Government of West Bengal during the period. Upto the period of study only the census on registered small scale electronic units in West Bengal 1985 - 86 was published, so most of the secondary data was for the period 1982 - 85. Data for the period 1986 - 91 are compiled for the 4 electronics concentrated districts, Calcutta, Howrah, North and South 24 Parganas from an overall record of registered small scale units of District Industries Centres of these 4 districts.

The most regrettable fact for both the industries is that official records are not uniformly maintained. The publication
of "Paschim Banger Tant Shilpa" has completely stopped and current censuses both for Handloom and Electronics under small scale are yet to be published. So the greater part of the analysis is made on the basis of field survey.

For Handloom industry the cost of production, wage rate, price, requirement of capital are mentioned for the year April, 1990 to March, 1991 and for the Electronics industry also for April, 1990 to March, 1991. Only for one software manufacturing unit the data relate to April, 1991 to March, 1992. For the electronics again the aggregate value of plant and machinery, employment etc. compiled from census 1985 - 1986 relate to the year April, 1984 to March, 1985 and the data compiled from records of District Industries Centre for the period 1986 - 1991, relate to the year April, 1990 - March, 1991.

Regarding survey methodology a detailed method of collecting data has been furnished in the study. Although specification has been made regarding the handloom sector at the time of selection of district as well as of co-operatives and non-co-operative units (for example districts with 20,000 looms and co-operatives with 200 looms have been given special importance), consideration also has been made regarding product specification, special character of the district or of the co-operative units. Similarly for electronic units also special emphasis has been given on product specification and nature of employment and because of this during the survey a completely new entrant in the software field (came in 1991) has been
The present study is a case study and therefore the actual performances and co-ordination problems of both traditional and modern small scale sectors are analysed on the basis of this case study. The product-specific, the region-specific as well as unit-specific problems are shown in detail on the basis of field survey. So no attempt has been made to show generalised version of some specific problems on the basis of the theoretical framework.

The conflict between output and employment is more complex than has sometimes been supposed. India as a large developing country has experienced such conflict. Since in the early years of planning, the planners did not give special emphasis on employment generation, so till now the country suffers from huge unemployment problem. In the present study this fact has been emphasised. Since the study was made up to the year 1992, it was not possible to make a reference to the recent book of Prof. Etienne, namely, Rural Change in South East Asia, 1995.

The study wants to show the actual problems of the small scale sector and therefore a large number of tables are used which would help to support the comments made in the study.

The study has pointed out the difficulties faced by the co-operative units and at the same time proposes for the better co-
operativisation programme in the handloom sector — there is no contradiction in the policy implication because the study has repeatedly shown for various districts that where co-operatives perform better, the influences of mahajans are less. As it is a vast sector decentralisation is necessary for local-level perception of problems and that is why the role of local bodies has been mentioned. The responsibility of purchasing and selling both yarn and finished products should not be given to only two organisations — Tantuja and Tantusree. The yarn selling at controlled price may be made in each handloom concentrated regions by the government controlled shops. Similarly marketing of finished products must be made according to the need of the people and therefore separate selling activities must be undertaken for low quality janata products and high quality products. The selling personnel must be appointed on commission basis such that they could get special enthusiasm of selling such government products.

Besides these matters the awareness among the artisans is the basic factor for eliminating illegal activities of influential persons. The present study has pointed out the specific problems that have hindered the growth of this sector. If these problems could be removed then co-operativisation programme will be successful.

In electronics sector, till now no special emphasis has been given for the small scale electronic units. Since the units are not concentrated in one region it is very difficult to solve the specific problems. But the study has shown that, lack of important
raw materials and components is the most important factor of lower growth of this sector. Until and unless major components could be manufactured cheaply and efficiently within the country it would be difficult to visualise a continuous growth of this sector. Even with such constraints better performance can be shown by the newly built units for new products if government provides common facilities to these units at different Electronics Estates for example the Estates situated at Taratalla and Salt Lake in Calcutta or at Bellilious Road in Howrah. In this sector also lack of information about various assistance programmes is an important cause of low rate of growth of this sector.

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