CHAPTER-X

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT
CHAPTER- 10

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT:-

10.1 Suggestion for the development of agro-based industries:-

Suggestions for the development are divided in to two parts as (a) suggestions for the development of agriculture production and (b) suggestions for the development of agro-based industries.

(A) Suggestions for the development of agriculture production:

1- Improved Seeds should be used: The improved seeds have played an important role in agriculture productivity. Hybrid seeds should be used for increasing production.

2- Balanced Fertilizers should be used: Different types of fertilizers (i.e. Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash- NPK) should be used in a balanced proportion to maintain the productivity of soil. For, India, the standard ratio for the use of various fertilizers has been assumed to be 4: 2: 1’ but during 1999-2000, this ratio was 6.9 : 2.9 : 1. For 2000-2001, the estimated ratio was 6.4 : 2.7 : 1. It shows that consumption is biased in favour of nitrogenous fertilizer.

3- Irrigation Arrangement: The main sources of the irrigation in the district are canals. Nearly 70 percent of the area is irrigated by canals. The new system of irrigation as Drip irrigation should also be used. Under Sprinkler/ Drip Irrigation System water is sprinkled evenly on total agriculture ground through a pipe network cropped area. Empirical studies show that this system of drip irrigation saves 30% to 40% water as compared to irrigation with traditional method, i.e. surface irrigation. This system of irrigation also ensures 20-25% more productivity per hectare.

The Central Government has taken decision in Union Budget 1996-97 to bear 70% cost of establishing Drip Irrigation System as subsidy. The maximum ceiling of this
subsidy has been raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs 25,000. A special provision of subsidy up to 90% of total cost has been made for marginal farmers, women, ‘SC/ST’ people.

4- **Advanced Agriculture Equipments should be used**: The agriculture equipments have great importance in increasing agriculture productivity. The agriculture equipments helps in saving the labour, time and money. There is an arrangement of providing loans subsidy to the farmers for purchasing the equipments by the Central Government. The proper arrangements should be made so that the full benefits of such schemes may be enjoyed by the needy farmers.

5- **Soil Conservation And Reclamation**: Although positive data are lacking, available tests show clearly that Indian soils have reached the lowest stage of deterioration. While heavy crops are grown year after year, very little is returned to the soil by way of manures. Apart from soil exhaustion and deterioration, there is also the problem of soil erosion. Soil erosion takes place when the surface soil is washed away through excessive rains and floods. Soil erosion occurs because of cutting of trees, removal of vegetation which exposes land to wind and rain, uncontrolled grazing and cultivation on hill slopes.

    The remedies to soil erosion are: prevention of forest and afforestation, contour bonding, regulation of land use, etc.

6- **The Farming Of Medicinal Plants Should Be Increased**: As there are great opportunities in producing the herbal plants. These are used in medicines and cosmetic items etc. Thus the medicine and cosmetic industries are making big demand of these plants like Safed Moosely, Sahajan, Aloe Vera, Aswagandha, Goggol and Henna etc.

7- **Proper Assistance should be increased**: Assistance should be provided for raising small and large nurseries for production of good quality planting material, upgradation of technical knowledge of farmers through demonstration, training and publicity, rejuvenation of old orchards, area expansion, supply of mini kits for vegetables, improving productivity and training of farmers.
(B) **Suggestion for the development of agro-based industries and to enhance exports:**

1- Provision of soft loans for setting up of grading/processing centres, auction platforms, ripening/curing chambers and quality testing equipment.

2- Providing financial assistance to exporters/growers/cooperative societies for development of infrastructure facilities such as purchase of specialized transport nits, establishment of pre-cooling/cold storage facilities, integrated post harvest handling systems (pack houses).

3- Grant of financial assistance should be provided for improved packaging and strengthening of quality control.

4- Grant of Airfreight Subsidy should be provided for exports of selected fresh vegetable and fruits.

5- Laboratories should be setup for testing of products to ensure quality; technology transfer, process upgradation and product development.

6- Efforts should be made to introduce the advanced technology for the development of agro-based industries so that the entrepreneurs may come to know about the benefits of such technology and they may use such technology. For example in the district peppermint plantation is in good quantity and also many units of extracting peppermint oil are established, but no unit of making peppermint crystals and further processing is established. The main reason of this fact is that entrepreneurs and farmers are not aware of the technology of making peppermint crystals and further processing, though they are capable in all other aspects like money, management and other resources for establishing such units.

Thus the Government should introduce new technology in all fields so that the agro-based industries may be developed.

7- Seminars and training programmes should be organised: in the district the main reason of the under-development of agro-based industries is the lack of knowledge and motivation. Great efforts should be made by the Government and other NGOs to train the willing persons for establishing own agro-based industries.
8- Market should be reserved for the Cottage and Small scale industries: the Government should try to reserve markets for the products of cottage and small scale industries. As these industries have to face a big competition with the large scale industries, so the cottage and small scale industries find many problems in making their products stable in the market. At the same time cottage and small scale industries can not spend money on advertisement. Thus the Government should reserve the market for such industries.

9- The Government should start a programme on district level to train persons in the field of new patent rules and regulations.

As from 1 January 2005 new patent rules and regulations are applicable as per WTO agreements. In India as well as in the district there are many medicines and other things which are the invention of the India, but due to lack of knowledge and complexities these products and medicines frequently get patented by the other countries. A big example before us is the patent of Neem and Basmati Rice. So for solving the problem the Government should promote to make the persons trained in the field of patent (TRIPS) so that our invented products and medicines mat not be patented by the other countries except ourselves.

10- For developing the agro-based industries the Government should give relaxations in Sales Tax, Income Tax and in Excise so that these industries may be developed.

11- Soft loans to agro-based industries by the banks and other financial institutions is the most important factor in the development of agro-based industries, so the loans to these industries should be provided at a minimum rate of interest and also the requirement of the collateral securities should be minimized.
10.2 Model Of Development Representing the Whole Picture of Development Of The District Jalaun:

Basically, economic development implies the process of securing levels of productivity in all sectors of economy and this in turn, is a function of the level of technology. For obtaining a higher level of technology, the economy is required to forge the physical apparatus in the form of machines, equipments, tools and instruments of production on the one hand and on the other, to train the labour force of the country to make use of the physical apparatus thus created. In a nutshell, economic development is a process of stepping up the rate of capital formation. But the capital though necessary, is not a sufficient condition of economic development; which depends on such non-economic factors and efficient governance. Economic development thus depends upon the both economic and non-economic factors.

India is an underdeveloped though a developing economy. Bulk of the population lives in conditions of misery. Poverty is not only acute but also chronic. At the same time, there exists unutilized natural resources. The co-existence of the vicious circle of poverty with the vicious circle of affluence perpetuates misery and foils all attempts at removal of poverty. It is essential to understand and make efforts for making the major issues of the development in our favour.

There exists some major issues of development in India as:

1- Low per capita income and low rate of economic growth.
2- High proportion of people below the poverty line.
3- Low level of productive efficiency due to inadequate nutrition and malnutrition.
4- Imbalance between population size, resources and capital.
5- Problem of unemployment.
6- Instability of out put of agriculture and related sectors.
7- Imbalance between heavy industry and wage goods.
8- Imbalance in distribution and growing inequalities.
Thus we have to find out how the sustain development of the country may be made. There are many challenges in making the above issues of development in our favour so that the economy may be made developed. In other words:
- We have to increase the per capita income and rate of economic growth.
- We have to remove the mass poverty, as rapid reduction and eventually the elimination of poverty is, therefore, the most important issue of development.

There is clear need for an integrated policy with regard to prices, production and distribution of various food grains coupled with a programme for raising the output of such non-cereals as milk products, poultry, fish, meat, pulses, vegetables and fruits. The highest priority has, however, to be given to raising the output of pulses without necessarily diverting the land from cereal production.

A rising population imposes greater economic burdens and consequently, society has to make a much greater effort to initiate the process of growth. Moreover, with a rising population, per capita availability of land and such other resources fixed in supply, declines. Consequently, society has to make greater efforts to eke out more output per unit of land. Similarly, a significant proportion of capital formation is utilized to provide basic facilities to the additional population at the present level of living. Obviously checking the fast growth of population has a close relationship with economic development.

India is to eliminate unemployment and provide gainful employment to millions of people. The employment strategy of planned development will have to be directed (a) to adopt an employment-intensive sectoral planning, (b) to regulate technological change to protect and enhance employment and (c) promote area planning for full employment. The focus should be to expand employment through labour-absorbing technologies.

The expansion of infrastructure and social services i.e. road construction, rural electrification, water supply, rural schools and community health schemes, besides, irrigation, power and housing programmes will help to generate massive employment through expansion in construction activity and their secondary and tertiary effects in raising agricultural productivity and income of the poor.
We have also to devise a strategy of agricultural development which can promise a steady growth of agricultural output.

For reducing the imbalance between heavy industry and wage goods, we would have to consider two essential things, firstly, the supply of wage goods should grow at a faster rate than that of non-wage goods; and secondly, the price of wage goods should be stabilised.

Now that the economy has been able to build a reasonable industrial base, it is imperative that the imbalance between the heavy industry and wage goods sector be corrected by shifting investment policies in favour of wage goods. This not to say that the country has reached the goal of self-reliance in heavy industry, but to emphasise that simultaneous development of heavy industry and wage goods sector can bring about balanced development of the economy. This path of growth will help to improve the level of living of the masses.

A major issue of the development is to reduce imbalance in distribution and growing inequalities. Thus we have to assure continued growth with justice through better distribution of national wealth produced in the country.

DEVELOPMENT MODEL OF THE DISTRICT JALAUIN

To find out the causes of development it is essential to analyse the factors which are responsible for the development of a country. However the development of a country as well as the development of the district depends upon many factors. As there are four pillars of the bureaucracy, similarly four pillars of the development of the district (as well as the development of the entire economy) are invented. The entire development of the economy is deeply associated with these four factors of the development. We have determined the name of the invented model of development as “E-4 Development Model”. The all four factors of the development are not only essential but also vital for the economic development in the present economic scenario. There are as below:

1. Education
2. Employment
3. Energy generation
4. Export creation
**Education:** When we analyse the required elements of the development we see that the education is the most important element of the development. A Nation can never make the development unless the citizens of that country are educated. The Education plays an important role in the formation of the nation, similarly as the blood plays role in the body. Today we are in the need of education which may provide the opportunities of employment and also make the persons capable of establishing self businesses and industries. Since now a days great attention is being paid towards promoting education. The technical and vocational educational should be provided so that the youth may find himself appropriate to the challenging nature of the jobs.

**Employment:** Although efforts are being made towards increasing the level of employment yet the required level of employment has not been achieved. In fact the number of educated unemployed persons are much more than what is registered in the Employment Office. Thus the unemployed and unutilized man power may be motivated and trained for self employment, like establishing small, cottage and Agro-based industries.

As the employment generation by the Government is very much low. The growth of vacancies in the Government offices is much less than the growth of population. Self employment generation must be promoted so that the problem of unemployment may be solved. As the economy of the District is agrarian, large number of the working population is engaged in agriculture. The marginal productivity of the farmers is very low, some where it is zero and more crucially it is negative too. So the additional working population should be shifted from agriculture to agro—based industries. This step will increase the marginal productivity of the farmer as well as the industrial production of the District.

**Energy generation:** Here the energy indicates the construction of roads, proper supply of electric, good transportation continuous and clean water supply etc. In short the infrastructure development leads to the development of the entire economy. The object-oriented policy of credit supply is also a part of the energy generation as the proper availability of the money leads to the more capital investment in the economy and it leads to further generation of the employment. When we compare the Indian economy with the
other developed economies we see that in the developed countries there exists more infrastructural development than to India. Thus for the sustain development of the economy the energy generation (infrastructural development) is not only essential but also vital.

**Export Creation**: Exports of any country collects foreign currencies for that country. Through exports product specialization is also possible and the comparative cost benefits are also acquired. When we get foreign currency we utilise it for making imports of that goods which are not available in the country. Modern and advanced technologies are also imported which accelerated the industrial development. There are many benefits of the exports. Thus if we want to make our economy developed we would have to pay attention towards promoting the exports and many steps should taken to enhance the export oriented products and the exports of the country.

**CIRCULAR FLOW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY**

**(E-4 DEVELOPMENT MODEL)**

- EDUCATION ➔ EMPLOYMENT ➔ ENERGY GENERATION
- IMPROVEMENT IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION
- PURCHASING POWER INCREASED ➔ GAIN OF FOREIGN CURRENCY ➔ IMPORT POSSIBLE
- EARNING CAPACITY INCREASED
- GENERATION OF NEW SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT ➔ MODERN AND MORE ENERGY GENERATION
The all four factors of the development as Education, Employment, Energy Generation and Export Creation have the same meaning as they have in itself in addition to the following:

**Education** :- Professional, Vocational and Technical education etc.

**Employment** :- Self establishment of industries including agro-based industries, Ayurvedic industries and the industries based on the herbs and plants etc.

**Energy Generation** :- Proper transportation, Electric, Pure water, Pollution free environment, Roads facilities and infrastructure development etc.

**Export Creation** :- Export of both conventional and modern items as Technology, skills, medicines, agricultural products, herbal and plants based products etc.