SUMMARY

OF THE THESIS
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INTRODUCTION :-

Preface

Agriculture is an important means of livelihood in developing countries. The most important feature of developing countries has been the dependency of economy on agriculture. For the economic development of the country, the development of agriculture is not only essential but also vital.

Industrialisation is a source of achieving the proper economic growth. In developing countries the industrialisation has been dependent on agriculture. Agriculture is not only the base of supplying raw material for industries but also provides a big market for the finished product of the industry.

In India the vast majority of farmers are too poor to buy even the essential inputs, such as improved seeds, fertilisers and insecticides. Not to speak of affording the more expensive producer’s goods like harvesters, tractors, sowing machines, etc. In manufacture also the vast majority of enterprises in India are run either on an individual or on a partnership basis; and it is beyond the means of enterprises to employ modern and more productive techniques.

One of the salient features of Indian economy is dominance of agriculture and heavy population pressure on agriculture. Agriculture sector today provides livelihood to about 64% of the labour force, contributes nearly 26% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and accounted for 18.1% (1999-2000) and 14.6% (2000-01) share of total value of country’s export.

Another feature of the economy is lack of the industrialisation. India lacks in large industrialisation based on modern and advanced technology, which fails to accelerate the pace of development in the economy. Average annual growth rate of industrial sector (including mining, manufacturing and power generation) was 8.5% in the seventh plan against the target of 8.7% per annum. This rate was only 3.5% per annum during the sixth plan. During 8th plan, the annual average growth rate of industrial sector was 8.1% against the target of 7.6% per annum. During the 9th plan the annual growth rate of industrial sector in various year has been as under-
Rate-  6.7  4.1  6.7  5.0  2.3

While for getting the growth rate of 8% in the 10th plan, 10% growth rate of industrial sector is required.

On a very large scale the economic development of the country depends upon the development of Agriculture-based industries. Various important industries in India find their raw material from agriculture sector. Cotton, Jute, Textile, Sugar and Vanaspati industries etc. are directly dependent on agriculture. Handloom, Spinning, Oil milling, Rice thrashing, Flour mill etc. are various small scale and cottage industries which are dependent on agriculture sector for their raw material. This highlights the importance of agriculture in industrial development of the Nation.

Development of agriculture based industries also helps in removing the problem of unemployment, poverty that ultimately helps in achieving the economic growth.

U.P. is the biggest state of India in population. The population of the state is 16.60 crore out of which 13.15 crore or near about 79% of the population live in villages. Their main occupation is agriculture. Agro-based industries are also being adopted as livelihood. Near about 8 lack people are getting employment from agro-based industries. Main crops of U.P. are Paddy, Wheat, Pea, Pulses, Phaseolies mungo, Pigean pea, Maize, Millet, Lentil, Kindney-bean, Sugar cane etc. Sugar mill, Jute, Textile, Rice and Dall mill have been developed in the state.

Economic development of the state is not equal. Regional disparities have grown up. Keeping in mind that for making the economy developed, it is quite essential to develop the agro-based industries. Such industries are facing so many problems resulting low yield and poor quality of product in comparison to other countries. So if we want to keep the exports of the country at a very progressing stage, we would have to pay attention to promote and develop the agro-based industries which would ultimately enhance the productivity and the exports of the country and would helpful in making the balance of payment of the country favourable.

Agro-based industries also help in removing so many problems of the country. As these industries enhance the productivity of the country which ultimately increase the per capita income as well as the national income.
District Jalaun is situated on the southwest side of the state. The economy of the district Jalaun is still agro-based. Besides producing the foodgrains, commercial and plantation crops are also produced. Due to this the availability of raw material for industries is possible.

As it is known from the dates that 79% of the total population of the district is dependent upon the agriculture. The marginal productivity of the labour is zero or sometimes it is negative too. Thus in the district disguised unemployment exists. Thus for reducing the dependency of labour on agriculture, it is essential to develop the industries, so that the excess labour may be shifted from agriculture to industry. Now a question arises that what types of industries should be developed keeping in view the available resources and the skills of the labourers.

The object of the present research work is also to find out the opportunities of the establishment of the industries in the district, keeping in view the available resources in the district.

As agro-based industries need to be started with low investment of capital and also the raw material is available easily and too skilled labourers are also not required so there exists the great opportunities of the establishment of agro-based industries. It includes the floriculture. Horticulture and producing of medical plants and fishing and allied agricultural activities.

The present research work is also about the role of agro-based industries in the development of district Jalaun. In this work the agro-based industries of district Jalaun are analysed and also investigation has been made about the opportunities of the establishment of agro-based industries. Great efforts have been made to find out all ins and outs of the agro-based industries which are established or may be established in the district.

**CHAPTER PLAN:**

**Chapter—1**

The opening chapter is the introductory chapter as this chapter indicates the basics of the Indian economy and the Indian agriculture and industry. Review of the literature is included in this chapter as the review represents the whole picture of entire research
work. The objects for which the research work is being made are included in this chapter. Finally the methodology i.e. indication of the action of work or to say the methods from where the primary and secondary datas have been collected are included.

**Chapter—2**

This chapter is about the development of the country, comprising agricultural and industrial development. As it is very essential to know about the economic characteristics of the country because the present research work is about the development of the economy of the district and the entire development of the country depends upon the individual development of the districts, so the salient features of Indian economy are included in this chapter. A big factor of the development of the country is the intervention of the government through various policies and plans, thus for solving the problems of poverty and unemployment; various programmes were started by the government, so the plans made by the government for solving the problem of unemployment and poverty; at a glance have been included in this chapter.

**Chapter—3**

The third chapter is about the area of operation i.e. about the district Jalaun. The geographical situation, economic activities, the available resources of the district and the opportunities that are existed in the district for the industrial development especially the development of agro-based industries are included in this chapter. The Performa of agriculture economy and the industrial situation of the district and various other informations are the contents of this chapter.

**Chapter—4**

In the fourth chapter the detailed study of the various agro-based products has been made. For establishing any agro-based industry it is quite essential to know all the ins and out of the product as well as about that industry. Great efforts have been made for finding out the various informations about the some agro-based products. Sample units of agro-based industries as Bread Plant, Floriculture and Refined Oil have been taken for the purpose of Analysing these industries. In the analyses the introductory part
of the product, raw material used, manufacturing process and from the accounting point of view; the estimated cost of product have been included. An important feature of the success of any industry is the availability of proper market, where the product is going to be sold out. Thus keeping in mind this factor the intensive market survey has been made in the field.

Chapter—5

The fifth chapter is about the agro-based industries established in the district Jalaun. Sample units using the statistical technique as stratified random sampling technique have been taken for the analysis of the industry. Also the form of employment and performance of production is stated. This chapter also includes the questionnaires which has been used while in the practical field work. The first questionnaire has been presented before the management and the administrative officers of the industry for knowing the ins and outs of the industry. The second questionnaire has been helpful in finding out the various aspects of various government institutions and societies which are engaged in promoting agricultural and industrial sector.

Chapter—6

The finance in any industry plays as an important role as such as the blood plays in the body. Proper availability of the finance is the most essential factor for properly running any industry. Thus in the sixth chapter the sources of capital are analysed for both agriculture as well as for industry. For avoiding from the over capitalisation and under capitalisation, the finance should be maintained properly i.e. the industry should have the loan as required ; that’s may be short term, medium term or long term finance, so keeping this point; the forms of the capital are analysed in this chapter.

Chapter—7

In the seventh chapter the employment opportunities existed are stated. Different types of industries require the different types of labour. Some industry require the skilled labour at the same time other type of the industry may be run only with the help of unskilled labour. Thus in the chapter the nature of labour required for the agrò-based
industries is discussed. The productivity of the labour also depends upon the condition in which the labour is working. In the other words the working conditions of the labour affect on the productivity of the labour. In the chapter the working conditions of the labour are discussed. Labour problems are also mentioned in this chapter.

Chapter—8
The eighth chapter deals with the problems of the industries. In reality no industry is free from the various types of problems. Some industry faces the problem of management on the other side another may face the problem of raw material or finance. Thus keeping the industry free from the various problems it is quite important to manage all the aspects of the industry. No problem should be underestimated and should be tackled properly. Thus in the chapter the various problems of the industry are discussed and suggestion to solve them on practical basis are mentioned. These problems are related to the industries which were visited while in the field work and suggestions for solving them are also dependent upon the facts.

Chapter—9
The chapter nine is the result of the research work as in it the conclusions are mentioned. Various aspects which were investigated and the various opportunities which have been found to be existed in the district for the development of agro-based industries as well as the economic development of the district are mentioned.

Chapter—10
The tenth chapter consists the suggestions for the development of agro-based industries. Various steps should be taken by the government as well as by the individuals for promoting the agro-based industries. Also the development model representing the whole picture of the development of the district Jalaun is presented. The formula made for the development of the district Jalaun may also be adopted as the growth model of the development of the country. Thus in this chapter the growth model is presented.
OBJECTS OF THE STUDY :-

Objects of the study are as follows:-

1- To study the various Agro-based Industries of the district established after 1991.
2- To analyse the factors responsible for development of the Industries.
3- To find that what further steps should be taken by the government to improve the economy of the district.
4- To find how the Agro-based Industries could made it possible to develop the economy of the district.
5- To find what opportunities exist in the district for the development of the industries.
6- To present the Model of the development of the district.

METHODOLOGY :-

The present research work is based upon primary and secondary sources. Primary datas have been collected specially from the Industries Office. The primary datas have also been collected through personal interview and discussion with management and administrative officers of various agro-based industries. Samples have been drawn by using stratified random sampling technique.

The secondary datas have been collected from Government publications, research papers & other document related to agro based industries and rural development. These datas are analysed systematically using statistical tool/ techniques with the help of computer. Suitable software are used for analyzing these datas. The graphical illustration are given to illustrate the various aspects.

CONCLUSION

After making an intensive study on the topic “Role Of Agro Based Industries In the Development Of The Economy Of District Jalaun; A Study Of Post Liberalisation Period From 1991 to 2001”, we have just jump in to the following conclusions:

India is an underdeveloped economy. There is no doubt that the bulk of it’s
population live in condition of misery. There exist unutilized natural resources. Indian economy is primary producing. A very high proportion of working population is engaged in agriculture. In 1999, about 61% of the working population was engaged in agriculture and it’s contribution to National Income was 28%.

Although from the occupational point of view the Indian economy is primary producing yet one can not easily escape the conclusion that agriculture continues to be a depressed industry as the productivity per person engaged in it is very low.

When we analyse the employment opportunities we see that in India labour is an abundant factor and consequently it is very difficult to provide gainful employment to the entire working population.

Moreover, in the agriculture sector of the Indian economy, a much larger number of labourers are engaged in production than are really needed. Accordingly the marginal productivity of labour in agriculture is often negligible; it may be zero or even may be negative, thus there exists ‘disguised’ or concealed unemployment in agriculture. Even if surplus population is siphoned off, the total out put from agriculture will not fall because those persons who were working below capacity begin to be utilised to the full. Disguised unemployment in rural areas is the result of heavy pressure of population on land and absence of alternative employment opportunities in our villages.

In India capital per head available is low and secondly the current rate of capital formation is also low. Gross capital formation in India is less than that of developed countries. In India the quality of human capital is poor. India suffers from mass illiteracy. Illiteracy retards growth. A minimum level of education is necessary to acquire skills as also to comprehend social problems.

In India most modern techniques exists side by side with the most primitive in the same industry, but there is no gain saying the fact that the majority of the productive units and a major part of the output is produced with the help of techniques which can be described as inferior judged by modern scientific standards.

Since new techniques are expensive and require a considerable degree of skill for their application in production, the twin requirements for the absorption of new technology are the availability of capital and training of an adequate number of personnel. It is necessary to have a basic minimum level of education among the actual
producers in order that the economy can absorb new technology.

The Indian economy suffers from this basic weakness. The low productivity per hectare in Indian agriculture and the low level of productivity per worker in agriculture and industry are largely a consequence of technological backwardness. In India the vast majority of farmers are too poor to buy even the essential inputs, such as improved seeds, fertilisers and insecticides, not to speak of affording the more expensive producers’ goods like harvesters, tractors, sowing machines, etc.

Agriculture has got a prime role in Indian economy. Though the share of agriculture in national income has come down since the inception of planning era in the economy but still it has a substantial share in GDP. The contributory share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product was 55.4% in 1950-51, 52% in 1960-61 and is at present reduced to nearly 25% only.

Agriculture sector, at present provides livelihood to about 64% of the labour force. Various important industries in India find their raw material from agriculture sector. Cotton, textile, jute sugar, vanaspati industries etc. find their raw material from agriculture. Allied agriculture activities like horticulture, agro-forestry, fisheries, milk dairy etc. are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. At the same time Handloom, spinning, oil milling, rice thrashing etc. are various small scale and cottage industries which are dependent on agriculture sector for their raw material.

India's foreign trade is deeply associated with agriculture sector. Value of agriculture exports to total exports of the country has been ranging between 15 to 20%. Besides, goods made with the raw material of agriculture sector also contributes about 20% in Indian exports. In other words, agriculture and its related goods contribute about 38% in total exports of the country.

India has attained self-sufficiency in almost all consumer goods. Growth of capital goods production has been specially impressive. An impressive industrial capacity has been achieved in mining and metallurgical industries, chemical and petrochemical industries, fertilizer production, capital goods industries including sophisticated equipment for steel mills, fertilizer plants, chemical plants, etc. light, medium and heavy engineering industries, power and transportation industry, construction industry, etc. Further, India can now sustain the future growth of vital sectors of the economy primarily
through domestic efforts and only with marginal imports. Finally, the infrastructure including R & D capability, consultancy and design engineering services, project management services and innovative capacity to improve and adapt technologies have indeed shown an impressive record of progress.

When we analyse the agriculture, agro-based industries and allied agriculture activities in the context of foreign trade we see that India’s share of the world trades in agriculture is only 1%. Its share in the world trade of agriculture products, except for the traditional items exported, has been low due to lack of export orientation in domestic production. Further as a policy, exports of items of mass consumption are only permitted in a manner, which does not compromise the food security of the country. The agriculture products exported from India include tea, coffee, raw cotton, rice, wheat, course grains, tobacco, fruit juices, cashew, sesame, Niger seed, oil meal extractions, sugar, flowers and horticulture products, fresh fruits and vegetables, processed fruits and juices, meat and meat preparations.

Medicinal plants as an industry offers the most attractive entry opportunities. It also offers good potential by the way of absolute volumes, growth potential and export potential. Owing to the inherent agro-climatic condition of India and its vast natural resource potential including an emporium of medicinal herbs available in India, the cultivation and processing of medicinal herbs is definitely a worthy business opportunity. A judicious selection of the plant species depending on its export potential and cultivation requirements need to be made before venturing on its commercial production. With the increasing attention being paid to ecological and environmental issues globally, rationalistic and realistic approach needs to be chartered for successful and sustainable development of this growing industry.

It is obvious that with land resource getting limited, integrating medicinal and aromatic plants with a high value crop such as oil palm through suitable agro-forestry systems of planting, appears to be a viable and attractive option which should be seriously considered by the planting community. Under current scenario of limited land availability and the need to increase productivity and income, maximizing land use through agro-forestry systems of planting compared to the traditional monoculture planting, offers an alternative option for the planting of potentially high value crops such.
as the medicinal and aromatic plants. With the adoption of existing advanced agricultural plantation technologies in agro-forestry systems of planting and the planting properly implemented, establishment and planting success of the medicinal and aromatic plants under oil palm will be somewhat assured. In addition, by raising the awareness of the herbal industry on the commercial importance of medicinal products using raw materials from our tropical forest, the economic potential of these medicinal and aromatic plants will be increased. This will subsequently contribute to the development of herbal industries as well as medicinal plants research in this country.

Finally we see that the economy of the district Jalaun is agrarian. 79% of the total population of the district is dependent upon the agriculture. The marginal productivity of the labour is zero or sometimes it is negative too. In the district disguised unemployment exists. Thus there is a great necessity to develop the agro- based industries as these industries require low investment of capital and not too much skilled persons are required. In the district many agro-based industries are working properly as in Orai, Dal Mills, Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Spices and Bakery industries are in large quantity where as in Jalaun seed processing units are established. In Konch area there is one fish hatchery of 16 hectare managed by Fisheries Development Corporation and the farming of peppermint plants is also in practice in large scale. There is big production of peppermint oil in the district. Many big and small units for extracting peppermint oil are established and working properly. In Kalpi Tehsil there are many units of hand made paper. This; hand made paper is a special type of product. As per the information received there are nearly 42 units in which nearly 5000 persons are employed. This industry is basically labour- intensive industry but in recent years some units are also using machines for quick and large production. In Madhoghar area there are some Oil Mills. Milk dairies are also working in unorganised way and there is also good production of Ghur in this area.

The government and many NGOs are promoting the herbal plantation in the district as there is great opportunities in this field. Some industries; based on such herbs and plant are also being established. Yet the full utilisation of the available resources of the district Jalaun has not been made.

There is very great opportunity in the field of the agro-based industries. All types of the industries like cottage and small scale industries may be developed in the district.
This step would be helpful in solving the problem of unemployment and ultimately will increase the per capita income of the district and the national income.

We see that in the district agro-based industries are established with low investment of capital. It requires a larger number of labourers as these industries are labour intensive. In such industries too much skilled labourers are also not required. Agro-based industries in the district had made it possible to provide employment and development in the rural areas. Many labourers living below poverty line, are now getting employment in the agro-based industries. There are more and more opportunities of the employment generation in the district, in the field of agro-based industries.

In short the following factors should exist for the development of agro-based industries:
-- Availability of raw material
-- Availability of labourers
-- Low investment of capital
-- Cottage, Small and Medium size of industries possible

Thus we can conclude that the economy of the district is agrarian. The availability of raw material is easily possible which is helpful in promoting such industries as well as in removing the problem of unemployment.

The market for finished products of such agro-based industries is available in the district itself as well as in the neighbouring districts. Also the opportunities of the export of such products exist, but for it we would have to pay attention towards the quality and quantity of the product.

Concluding we find that in the operation area i.e. in the district Jalaun there are so many agro-based products which were found to be very appropriate to the above conditions and thus the following industries have great opportunities to be established:
-- Flour mill
-- Bakery products industries like biscuits, bread etc.
-- Pulses (dall mill)
-- Processed Peanuts, Namkins etc.
-- Fishing and Canning (finished product of fish)
-- Floriculture
-- Herbal Plantation and its final products
-- Processed fruits and vegetable like tomato and chilly sauce and tomato soup
-- Paper products like hand made paper and boxes
-- Herbal cosmetic items
-- Herbal medicines
-- Vegetable products like processed vegetables and its products as Allu chips etc.

Main Factors Which Are Responsible For Non Creation Of Employment Even Though There Exist Education:

15 Excess of Population.
16 Corruption.
17 Wrong system of education.
18 Lack of technical education.
19 Lack of capital.
20 Non desireness of investment.
21 Low creation of employment opportunities by the government.
22 Low creation of self-employment.
23 Lack of employment according to education.
24 Non industrialization of agriculture sector.
25 Non utilisation of resources.
26 Non implementation of projects.
27 Complexities in documentation.
28 Non utilization of mental creativity.

hypothesis:-

1- Agro based industries have led to development of infrastructure and more and more employment in rural areas.
2- Agro based industries have generated a sustained growth of development.
3- Agro based industries made possible to keep away the problem of unemployment as well as the poverty.
4- Through Agro based industries the development of the economy may be made.

5- More opportunities of employment have been generated with low investment of capital in Agro based industries.

The assumed hypothesis as mentioned above have been tested on facts and the conclusions which have been found out are as below –

The first hypothesis is that – Agro based industries have led to development of infrastructure and more and more employment in rural areas, we see that in rural areas agro- based industries have failed to develop the infrastructure facilities but have been successful in providing the rural employment. People are getting employment in the rural areas as well as in the towns yet these industries are under developed. District Jalaun exist great opportunities of development of agro-based industries.

The second hypothesis that – Agro based industries have generated a sustained growth of development. It looks very near to the fact, as there is a positive correlation between the employment generation and the economic development. Since agro based industries have provided employment in the district and also these industries have been helpful in increasing the per capita income thereby making it possible to reduce the poverty. Thus these industries have generated a sustained growth of development.

The third hypothesis is that — Agro based industries have made possible to keep away the problem of unemployment as well as poverty; has also been accepted as these industries have generated employment in this area and thus made it possible to reduce the problem of unemployment and poverty.

The fourth hypothesis that— Through Agro- based industries the development of the economy may be made is acceptable in it’s original form. As the development of the agro based industries is one of the most important factor of the economic development. The economic development of countries, like India depends upon many indicators as education, employment, energy generation, export creation, technological development etc. The development of the agro based industries increase mostly all above mentioned indicators of development. The agro based industries generate employment in rural as well as in urban areas and the employment generation eliminate
the problem of poverty. Through the development of agro based industries the export of the country increases. Since the economy of India and particularly of District Jalaun is agrarian, bulk of the population is related to villages and agriculture so there is no shortage of labour and other inputs for the agro based industries. This factor indicates that in this area the agro based industries may be more developed. Thus with the help of agro based industries the development of the economy may be made possible.

The fifth hypothesis that— More opportunities of employment have been generated with low investment of capital in agro- based industries is true. Agro based industries are mostly labour intensive. In the district there is scarcity of capital but no shortage of labourers. Agro based industries are possible in cottage and small scale form which are labour intensive. Thus more opportunities of employment have been generated with low investment of capital in agro based industries in comparison to others.

We see that all the above mentioned hypothesis have been accepted except one “that the agro-based industries have led to development of infrastructure facilities”. The tested hypothesis reveal results that with the help of agro- based industries the development of the district is possible. At the same time the agro-based industries also reduce the problem of unemployment and poverty. Keeping in view the availability of physical and natural resources; the agro-based industries have great opportunities to be established in the district. Now we have to take steps towards establishing the agro-based industries.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT:-

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 upto 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.

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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, Ashwagandha, Guggul 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.

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.
MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT JALAUN

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

EARNING CAPACITY INCREASED

GENERATION OF NEW SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT

MODERN AND MORE ENERGY GENERATION

EXPORT CREATION

GAIN OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

IMPORT POSSIBLE

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 plantation based products etc.
Questionnaires

(A) QUESTIONNARIE REGARDING THE INFORMATIONS OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

1 Name of The Company/Firm:
2 Name of The Candidate:
3 Designation:
4 Main Product of The Company/Firm:
5 Raw Material Used:
6 Availability of Present Source:
7 Marketing Source (Channels of Distribution)
   Direct: Agent: Agencies: Home Delivery:
8 Marketing Problems:
   Lack of Agents:
   Quality:
   Price:
   Commission:
9 Employment Generation: No. of Workers
   Skilled:
   Unskilled:
10 Source of Finance: Amount Rate of Interest
   Proprietors Capital
   Bank: C.C
   T.L
   O.D
   N.B.F.C.
   Others
11 Production Process:
   Assembling
   Manufacturing
   Processing
   Refining
12 Utilisation of Machines
(B) QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING THE INFORMATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

Name of The Institution:
Head Office:
Branch Office:
*Name of The Assisting Candidate:
Designation:
Other Institution:
Government’s Scheme To Provide Assistance To -

Agriculture Sector :-
Financial Assistance:
Technical Assistance:

Industrial Sector :-
Financial Assistance:
Technical Assistance:

Institutions Assistance Provided To :-

Agriculture Sector :-
Financial Assistance:
Technical Assistance:

Industrial Sector :-
Financial Assistance:
Technical Assistance:

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