CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION
CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 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 years has been as under:

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While for getting the growth rate of 8% in the 10\textsuperscript{th} 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, Phaseolus, Pigeon pea, Maize, Millet, Lentil, Kidney-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.
1.2 Review of Literature

India is an underdeveloped economy. There is no doubt that the bulk of it’s population lives 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. Rural areas where illiteracy is a rule, are the backwaters of civilization and the centres of superstition, social taboos and conservatism.

But if we enlarge the definition of capital formation to include the use of any resource that enhances productive capacity, then besides physical capital the knowledge and training of the population will also form a part of capital. As a result the expenditure on education, skill formation, research and improvements in health are included in human
capital. The Indian expenditure on primary to higher education and research and development in 1997 was about 3.2% of the G.N.P. the corresponding figure for the U.S.A. is 5.4% of G.N.P.

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.

Deficiency of capital hinders the process of scrapping off the old techniques and the installation of the up-to-date and modern techniques. Illiteracy and the absence of a skilled labour force are the major hurdles in the spread of technology in the economy.

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.

A noteworthy change in Indian agriculture was it’s Commercialisation that spread between 1850-1947. Commercialisation of agriculture implies that production of crops for sale rather than for family consumption.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, industrial revolution had been completed in England. There was a tremendous demand for raw materials especially cotton, jute, sugarcane, groundnuts for the British industries. By offering a higher bait of market price, the peasants were induced to substitute commercial crops for the food crops as the former were more paying than the latter. Consequently the peasants shifted to industrial crops and in some districts the movements for commercial agriculture became so strong that the peasants started buying foodstuffs from the mandis for their domestic needs. This led to a
fall in the production of food and consequently this period is marked by the occurrence of most terrible famines in the economic history of India. Commercial agriculture was also to some extent, the result of the mounting demands of the land, revenue by the state and excessive rents by the landlords from the peasantry.

The process of commercial agriculture necessitated by the industrial revolution was intensified by the development of an elaborate network of railway in India after 1850. Railways linked the interior of the country with ports and harbours, urban marketing centres and thus Indian agriculture began to produce for world markets.

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.

When we analyse the industrial growth under planning we see that the progress of industrialisation during the last 50 years since 1951 has been a striking feature of Indian economic development. The process of industrialisation, launched as a conscious and deliberate policy under Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and vigorously implemented under the five year plans, involved heavy investments in building up capacity over a wide
spectrum of industries. As a result, over the last nearly 50 years, industrial production went up by above five times, making India the tenth most industrial country of world. The industrial structure has been widely diversified covering broadly the entire range of consumer, intermediate and capital goods. The progress India has made in the field of industrialisation is clearly reflected in the commodity composition of India’s foreign trade in which the share of imports of manufactured goods has steadily declined; on the other hand, industrial products, particularly engineering goods have become a growing component of India’s exports. Finally, the rapid stride in industrialisation has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in technological and managerial skills for efficient operation of the most sophisticated industries and also for planning, designing and construction of such industries.

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.

**Fruits and Vegetables Industry:** Agriculture growth has been key to the economic development of many countries. With the agro-exports as the ‘engine’ of growth process. Access to the globally convertible currency is crucial part of the nation’s development; especially in less developed countries, with non-convertible currencies, where efforts to gain this access becomes a necessary ingredients of growth process. In the less industrialized and densely populated countries, banking on agro-exports for realising this goal is thus natural. In the sphere of agricultural exports (horti-exports) promotion as a crucial component of strategies for diversifying agricultural exports, India has rich varied agro-ecological and geographical resource base. This diverse potential can be fruitfully harnessed, for overall production and exportable product range. In the current globalization scenario, where, nations eye each other for cutting larger pie out of the total global market, strategies to diversify production are of crucial importance. Horticultural goods are becoming a promising component of India’s agro-exports.

For raising the nutritional status of the country, it is essential to have a higher level of consumption of fruits and vegetables. While, exports of horticultural products have been going on for decades, the potential to earn a larger foreign exchange has been emphasized only recently. Horticulture products account for over 25 per cent of the total export of agricultural commodities from India. India is exporting fresh fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, seeds, cashew kernels and its products, spices and their products and processed products of fruits and vegetables. Of these, the exports of fresh fruits and vegetables, flowers and seeds has been taken up since last decade. The total value of export of these commodities increased from Rs 1499.78 crores in 1991-92 to Rs 30005.65 crore in 1995-96 accounting for a total increase of over 100 per cent. Among fresh fruits mangoes, particularly Alphanso, kesar, Dusheeri, Banganapalli varieties and grapes constitute the bulk of exports. Other fruits being exported in smaller quantities are banana, sapota, pomegranate, ber guava, litchi, kinnow, strawberry etc. the total export of fresh fruits was 1.87 lakh tones by the end of VIII plan. In vegetables, the bulk of the export is onion and potato. Other vegetables being exported in smaller quantities are okra, brinjal, tomato and chillies. The total export of fruits and vegetable has recorded an increase of 55.3%. it is clear that despite the development of improved
technology, the productivity achieved by the Indian farmers is rather low.

**Spices Industry:** At the same time in the world of spices and herbs, India plays a pivotal role. More than 52 spices and herbs are grown in our country. Our annual production is two million tons. This nature’s bounty has enabled us to contribute the lion’s share in spices and herbs in the international basket.

Currently, India’s spice export amounts to 40 per cent of global spice trade in quantity and 19.5 percent in value equivalent to 2,20,000 tons in quantity and US $ 340 million in value. This reveals India’s leadership in the trade. Our export spectrum is led by pepper followed in the order by chalols, spice oils and other spices. Since the inception of the spices board in 1987 several quality improvement measures have been adopted with close interaction with the exporting community represented by the all India spices exporters forum. In this area of fast changing world economy, closer co-operation is vital between trading partners globally. As a member of WTO, each country becomes part of the global economy and so quality concerns and trade barriers are to be well disseminated and debated to have a better understanding of all concerned for faster development in each sector.

Now the spice industry is focusing on the major concerns of the trade such as pesticide residues, mycotoxins, heavy metals, microbial, contamination, etc. a business plan is underway to tackle these qualities issues in collaboration with the world organizations. In addition, dissemination of information on these issues to farmers and training programmes at the grass route level are in progress. This will lead to an assured source of excellent raw material. Our ultimate goal is to deliver ‘clean spices’ rather than ‘cleaned’ spices, towards this end; organic farming of spices is a major initiative.

Further, spices and herbs are building blocks to a series of value added derivatives- such as spice oils, oleoresins, food colours, mint oils, hydroxycitric, acid, ground spices, curry powers, freeze dried green pepper, dehydrated pepper, green and pink pepper in brine. We have the expertise and world class facilities to manufacture all these products which now dominate the international market. This has completely changed the scenario in the processed food, naturaceutical and perfumery industries.

In 1990-91, total export of all commodities amounted to Rs. 43187 crores. While exports of all agricultural commodities amounted to Rs. 6017 crore contributing 13.93%
to the total, the share of spices was a mere Rs. 242 crore at 0.56%. The share of spices in
the export of agricultural products alone was 4.02%. However, with just 6 years in
1996-97 total exports from the country reached Rs. 117525 crores, an increase of 172%.
Exports of all agricultural products increased by 299% to Rs. 23988 crores now
contributing 20.41% to the total. But during the same period export of spices went up by
388%, crossed the magical figure of Rs. 1000 crores to reach Rs. 1180 crores, now
contributing 5.16% of agricultural and 1% of all exports from the country.

Floriculture Industry :- A growing agriculture allied industry in India is ‘Indian
Floriculture Industry’. The global acreage for both the cut flowers and pot plants are
increasing. The world cut flower acreage, based on the seventeen most important
countries, was estimated at 76000 hectare in 1997. This is 13% more than 1992 (56000
Ha). Over a quarter of the acreage is in Japan. The Netherlands, Italy, the USA and
Mexico each contributed about 10% to the world acreage.

The percentage of protected cultivation remained the same between 1995 and
1997. Cultivation has taken place under plastic or in glasshouses in about 28% of the
acreage.

Japan, US, Italy and Netherlands are the world’s main producers of both flowers
and pot plants. On the supply side, Europe plays a great role having more than 76% share
of the total world market of cut flowers. The Netherlands is the largest exporting country
with a share of 58%. The other major exporters are Columbia, Italy, Israel and Kenya.

Floriculture products exported from India include bulbs, tubers, roots, cactus, cut
flowers for bouquets, edible fruit trees, flowering plants, foliages, live mushroom spawn,
mosses and lichens for bouquets, other dendrobiums and unrooted cuttings.

All these floriculture products are currently being exported to countries all over
the world. USA, Netherlands, Germany, Japan, UK and Gulf countries are the major
buyers of Indian floriculture products. Japan itself has been regularly buying many of
these products. Among the floriculture products that India has been exporting fresh cut
flowers (especially cut roses) is the single most important item in terms of value and has
grown in recent years. The main reason for this is the sharp increase in the number of hi-
techn floriculture ventures that have been setup in India in the last few years.

The country has only two green house projects in 1989. These have presently
gone beyond 50 and many more are in various stages of planning and execution. Approximately 175 hectares of area are under green house production today. Between 1986 and today, 134 EOUs have been registered entailing an investment of Rs. 1000 crores. Bangalore, Pune, Gurgaon in Harayana, Hyderabad and Thiruvananthapuram are major centres. Everyday new floriculture ventures are coming out with public issues to raise funds in the capital market. Corporate houses in India have understood the commercial benefits of entering into this industry.

Experts in the floriculture sector estimate that more than Rs. 3000 crore capital investments have already taken place over the last 3 years. And in addition to that more than 1000 entrepreneurs have applied for registration to start new floriculture projects.

**Plantation Crops Industry** :- Plantation crops occupy three million hectares of gross cultivated area of 177 million hectares in India and constitute a fragmental area of around 2 %. But the bulk of the holdings are marginal too small in size. Though the crops cover only about two percent of the total cultivated area, from the point of view of national wealth and capacity it earns foreign exchange. Apart from the internal consumption it contributes to 80 percent of foreign exchange earned by agriculture and plays a vital role in the agrarian economy of our country.

Production and productivity of the crops of ‘TRAP CROPPING SYSTEM’ ( T= Tropical/ and tree, R= Rubber, A= Area cannot, P= Oil palm, 6Cs ( Coffee, Coconut, Cardamom, Cashew, Cassava and Cocoa) have increased by several folds particularly in the past one and half decades. This has been possible because of the intensified and sustained research work by our plantation crops research institutions. In some crops erratic low and high yield are registered. It is opportune time to go into the factors that are responsible for these variations and standardize low cost high technology to enhance production and sustain it with increased quality standards.

Production of tea is around 6.57 lakh tones over an area of 3.96 lakh Ha. Presently and the foreign exchange earned is around Rs. 750 crores. Production of 11 lakh tones of tea with marginal expansion of area of 4.5 lakh has been set as a future target. This would result in an earning of around 1300 crores of rupees of foreign exchange. Productivity of tea from 1659 Kg/Ha is to be stepped upto 2444Kg/ha which is the future goal.
India produces 0.297 million tonnes of natural rubber, but its consumption was 0.342 million tonnes in 1996-97. While other rubber producing countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand do not have sufficient consuming industries, India consumes the entire rubber produced and the widening gap between supply and demand which is likely to widen further due to new industrial policies and expected spurt in industrial growth needs to be bridged to meet the estimated demand of 1.0 million tonnes by 2010 AD. Expansion in estimated potential area of 1.2 million Ha in non-traditional areas is set as target during the VIII plan period.

At present 5664 million coconut are produced over an area of 11.13 lakh ha. And the future target has been set to produce of 12000 million nuts with an area expansion to 21 lakh ha.

The target drawn up by all the concerned in these plantation crop commodities indicates that there exists immense potential for the growth of production and exports. Any developmental strategies attempted in this sector will have great importance on internal economy besides its significance on exports and foreign exchange earnings. Millions of people are employed and millions more are dependent on those employed in this sector. We should look for possibilities for increased productivity at sustained quality and should make efforts to develop this sector and enable our country to have its due slot in international scene, under fierce competition. We cannot increase area for various environmental problems.

Multi-disciplinary approach is more or less an accepted practice for better end results. Multi-institutional approach and establishment of common facilities, which will enable pooling of scientific expertise that, eliminates isolation and enhance possibilities of deriving positive results. Substantive saving in time and resources could be achieved through this approach.

The scope of diversification of the products in plantation is vast. The processing for that matter should be quality oriented and suit eminently to the consumer demand and a wide array of value added products is to be developed to augment the resource potential and to meet the consumer demand in national and international markets.
When we analyse the economy of the District Jalaun we see that the economy of district is agrarian. The availability of raw material for agro-based industries is possible. The level of education is also not too good. Here exists vast rural unemployment. Rate of capital formation as well as availability of capital is not satisfactory. Due to large disguised unemployment there is no scarce of labour. The labour of district is unskilled. In the district the infrastructure facilities are also not satisfactory. All the villages of the district are not electrified. And where the electric is available it is not in proper ways.

Thus keeping in mind all the available resources in the district we have to see that how the development of the district may be made.

We see that agro-based industries may be established with low investment of capital. It require larger number of labourers as these industries are labour intensive. In such industries too much skilled labourers are also not required.

In short the following factor 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 exists of the export of such products, 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.

1.3 Objects :-

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.
1.4 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.

1.5 Chapter Plan (Structure of the Thesis)

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 outs 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 out 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 agro- 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.