Study of economic development of a country involves not only analysis of economic factors but also a host of non-economic factors or indirect economic factors like health, education, gender issues, and other social, political, and cultural features. Hence, any attempt to examine the process of economic development in relation to a single or a few economic factors may not yield an accurate picture of the society. While admitting this argument, we still followed the traditional way of studying the role of economic factors like small scale industry in the economic development of a country like ours. We did this as we consider that through small scale industries, aspects like "employment generation" and "regional development" of a country can be achieved comparatively easily. And, this may create atmosphere to solve other equally important problems related with the overall development of the country.

At the beginning, we planned to examine the effectiveness of industrial estate technique as an instrument to develop small scale industries in a vast, less developed, unemployment ridden country like India, where, even the spread of primary education and health is yet to reach a desired minimum level. In course of our study, in a later stage however, we realised that without a detailed study of the role of small scale industry in economic development, we will not be able to highlight the importance and necessity of techniques like industrial estates in any programme for development. Hence, we shifted our focus from exclusively industrial estate based study to a study of the effective use of small scale industry (located inside and outside industrial Estates) in the development of the country. Then, we intended to analyse the effective use of the instruments like industrial estates etc., with which small industries can work more efficiently.

The type of research work we attempted at, required a considerable quantity of data. But, after a long search for over a period of more than two years, we understood that, a substantial quantity of secondary data would not be available. We had to end up with very scanty secondary data and reached a situation which compelled us to collect primary data for the study. Collection
of primary data, in the field of small industries, is an extremely hard job for a lone researcher. And, even a very hard labour in most of the cases, fails to generate sufficient quantity of data. This is precisely what happened in our case. We have spent maximum time, vigour and money and ended up with such a quantity of data which only marginally allowed us to carry out some meaningful econometric exercises. We could not follow any statistically approved method for collection of primary data as that would have been entirely impossible in an extremely inhospitable terrain. Whatever data we ultimately succeeded to collect from both secondary and primary sources, we used the same to examine two aspects at a time which are: (i) how the small scale industries in general and those located in industrial estates in particular, are working; and (ii) how all these small industries can work more efficiently. Now, in most of the cases, due to limitation of data, we were able to show only the trend of different activities of small scale industries and other related aspects through tabulation procedure. In some other cases however, we were able to examine these activities through econometric exercises.

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