

A STUDY OF CONTRIBUTION OF AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF JALNA DISTRICT

Miss. Rupali Jadhav
PG Student, Economic
Email: jadhavrupali1989@gmail.com

Abstract:

The conspicuous feature of our economy is the concentration of industries in a particular area and the lack of industries in the rest of area, The overcrowding of industries in a particular areas ties to various problem such as shortage of housing burden on transportation, shortage of water supply and many other. This can be avoided by dispersal of industries in rural area. Agro-based industries provide an opportunity for the decentralization and dispersal of industries instead of concentrating industries in particular area.

Keywords: Economy, Growth & Development, Agro-based Industries, Etc

Introduction:

Jalna District erstwhile a part of Aurangabad District was formed on 1* May 1982 by carving out Jalna, Bhokardan, Jafrabad, Ambad Tahasils of Aurangabad district and Partur Tahasil of Parbhani District. The district Head Quarter is at Jalna and well connected to State Capital and National capital by broad gauge railway line. Major towns of the state are also connected by state highways. Jalna is mainly an agricultural rather than an industrial district. Since older times, industrial activity in the modern sense owes its origin to the recent past. In the good old days the district was widely known for a number of arts and crafts. Jalna district is well known for its hybrid seeds based industries steel rerolling mills, Bidi industry and agro based industries like dal mill, sugarcane industry, cotton industries, seed based, oil mills etc. The researcher has concentrated on the study of Agro based industries in such as cotton industries, sugar cane industries, oil seeds, 'pulses, seed based and ginning industries researcher concentrate the ole of Ago based Industries.

In a primarily agricultural country like India, a significant contribution to economic development and general prosperity is possible only through intensive operation in the field of agriculture and the development of agro-based industries. Economic prosperity depends upon the integration of agriculture with industry. The strategy of economic growth has to be such as it integrates rural and urban economies by reducing economic disparity and regional imbalances. Agro-based industries are considered the most suitable agencies for achieving this with the renewed emphasis on integrated rural development, the wide varieties of agro-based industries have bounced back to their, rightful importance. Maharashtra State economy is basically an agrarian economy. There is a huge scope for development of agro-based industries in the state.

1) Upliftment Of Rural Economy: -

Agro based industries have to be set up in the rural areas where the raw material are available in plenty which helps in the upliftment of rural economy by providing employment opportunities to rural youth, resulting in increase of income, transportation, construction activities, number of educational institutions etc.

2) Opportunities For Employment: -

During the last two decades the most important problem is of unemployment a particularly that of disguised unemployment which is an increasing trend. The addition of the labour force unmatched by similar increase in employment opportunities highlights the vital importance of expanding employment opportunity through rapid 'Rural industrialization and the growth of agro-based industries helps in creating avenues for employment to the unemployed rural youth.

3) Income Generation: -

These industries enable the farmer to supplement his merge income from farming setting up of agro-based industries in the rural areas will generate income by providing employment Opportunities to the unemployed youth, providing off-season employment to farmers and it increases farmers share in consumer rupee. These industries give maximum return of the agricultural produce to the farmers which in turn improve the economic condition of the rural people.

Table No.1
ESTABLISHMENT YEARS

| Sr. No. | Year | No. of Units | Percentage Establishment of Location |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Before 1990 | 9 | 45% |
| 2 | 1991-2000 | 4 | 20% |
| 3 | 2000-2011 | 2 | 10% |
| 4 | 2011 onwards | 5 | 25% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

It appears from the above Table No. 1 that majority units under the study i.e. 45% are established by before 1990 followed by year 1991-2000 is 25% and year 1981-1990 is 20%. The organizational pattern indicates that's situated in the district. It means that the growth of Agro-based industries in Jalna was slowed down in the decade of 1999-2000, but is showing upward trend from the new millennium that is 2000 onwards.

Table No. 2
Registered Under Factory Act

| Sr. No. | Year | No. of Units | Percentage Establishment of Location |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Registered under factory act | 20 | 100% |
| 2 | Not registered | . | 0% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table No. 2 shows that all the samples are 100% registered under Factory Act. All the factories are well aware about Factory Act and the benefits of registration.

Table No. 3
NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT

| Sr. No. | Year | No. of Units | Percentage of Nature |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Individual/Proprietary | 3 | 15% |
| 2 | Partnership | 14 | 70% |
| 3 | Private limited company | 1 | 5% |
| 4 | Co-operative | 2 | 10% |
| Total | | 20 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 3 indicates that majority of the units under study i.e.70% are run by partnership organisations followed by proprietary organisation-15% and co-operative 10%. The organizational pattern indicates that small enterprises are preferred by entrepreneurs in Jalna district. It means that Partnership establishments are more popular than cooperatives and sole trading Pvt. Ltd. comes last in this segment.

Table No. 4
LOCATION PATTERN

| Sr. No. | Location | No. of Units | Percentage of area |
|---------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Urban | 14 | 70% |
| 2 | Semi-Urban | 4 | 25% |
| 3 | Rural | 2 | 5% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 4 indicates that majority units under study ie 70%. Location is situated in urban areas and only 5% location in form rural area it means that the Location trends in informs of urbanization more than 50% industries are situated urban area. This is because of the availability of infrastructure in urban area.

Table No. 5
LOCATION PATTERN

| Sr.No. | Location | No. of Units | Percentage of area |
|--------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Pulses/dal mill | 10 | 50% |
| 2 | Cotton ginning | 3 | 15% |
| 3 | Oil and oil cake | 4 | 20% |
| 4 | Ground spices | 1 | 5% |
| 5 | Sugar industries | 2 | 10% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 5 indicates that majority units under study i.e.50% are produced pulses, Dal mills, followed by oil and oil cake 20% and it means that the Pulses and Dal mill plays pivoted role in agro-base industries situated in Jalna District.

Table No. 6

PROJECT INTRODUCTION PATTERN

| Sr. No. | Location | No. of Units | Percentage of area |
|----------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | New | 0 | 15% |
| 2 | Limitation | 17 | 0% |
| 3 | Improvement in the product which is already in the market | 20 | 85% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 6 indicates that majority units under study i.e. 85% are interested improvement in the product which is already in the market. Followed by new product i.e. 15%. It means that the market is in favour of new products instead of improvement in old product.

Table No.7
PRODUCT EXPOSURE AREA

| Sr. No. | Location | No. of Units | Percentage of area |
|----------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Locally | 0 | 0% |
| 2 | Within Jalna District | 0 | 0% |
| 3 | Outside Jalna district but within Maharashtra | 15 | 75% |
| 4 | Outside Maharashtra | 5 | 25% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 7 indicates that the majority units under study i.e. 75% are exposure area of their product outside Jalna district but within Maharashtra. Followed by outside Maharashtra. It means that the Agro-based industries products are sold outside of Jalna district and some even outside Maharashtra

Table No. 8
PREFERENCE OF LOCATION

| Sr. No. | Location | No. of Units | Percentage of area |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Home land | 5 | 25% |
| 2 | Government | 0 | 0% |
| 3 | Raw Material Consideration | 10 | 50% |
| 4 | Cheap Labour | 2 | 10% |
| 5 | Proximity to market | 3 | 15% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 8 indicates that majority units under studies preference of location are raw material consideration followed by Home land i.e. 25% and proximity to market i.e. 15%. It means that the Location pattern is preferred on the basis of availability of raw material after that the available land near house of their own agro land.

Table No.9
USING COST MINIMIZATION FACTORS IN THE SELECTING LOCATION

| Sr. No. | Cost Minimization factor use | No. of Units | Percentage of area |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Cost minimization factor use | 9 | 45% |
| 2 | Not use cost minimization factor | 11 | 55% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 9 indicates that majority units under study i.e. 55% not use cost minimization factor and 45% units use cost minimization factor. It means that the Cost factor is not at all improvement while setting the industry but availability of raw material labour.

Table No. 10
MATERIALIZE PATTERN

| Sr. No. | Materialize pattern | No. of Units | Percentage of Materialize |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Materialize | 9 | 45% |
| 2 | No Materialize | 11 | 55% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 10 indicates that majority units under study i.e. 55% do not materialize. It means that the Exploitation of capital in full capacity more than 50% factories is not making use of all resources.

Table No.11
MATERIALIZE PATTERN

| Sr. No. | Available facilities in the area | No. of Units | Percentage of facilities |
|--------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Power line, water, road, city transport, telephone available | 20 | 100% |
| 2 | Not available power line, water, road, city transport, telephone | 0 | 0% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 11 indicates that the Location of factories is based on availability of basic infrastructure.

Table No. 12
CAPITAL INVESTMENT

| Sr. No. | Available Facilities in the area | No of Units | Percentage of Facilities |
|----------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 2500000-5000000 | 10 | 50% |
| 2 | 5000000-7500000 | 5 | 25% |
| 3 | 7500000-10000000 | 3 | 15% |
| 4 | 10000000-12500000 | 2 | 10% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 12 indicates that Trends shows that small-scale industries are more popular in this segment as partnership firm of organization is a dominant in these industries.

Table No. 13
EXPLOITATION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT

| Sr. No. | Available Facilities in the area | No of Units | Percentage of Facilities |
|----------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Use in installed capacity | 20 | 100% |
| 2 | Not use in installed capacity | 0 | 0% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 13 indicates that majority units under study use installed capacity. It means that the Investment is fully exploited in all the industries.

Table No. 14
EMPLOYMENT OF AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

| Sr. No. | Available Facilities in the area | No of Units | Percentage of Facilities |
|----------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 0-5 | 5 | 25% |
| 2 | 6-10 | 7 | 35% |
| 3 | 11-15 | 5 | 25% |
| 4 | 16-20 and above | 3 | 15% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The above Table No. 14 indicate that the majority units under study i.e.35% provide employment to 6-10 workers followed by 25% employment 0-5,it means that the 6-10 workers factories are more in number. These are cottage and small industry.

Conclusion:

On the basis of data analysis, the observations and recommendations given as follow: The principal findings of the study in respect of industrialization in Jalna district may be enlisted as follows.

- 1) A proper and effective utilization of huge quantity of cotton and sugarcane should be made through establishing agro based units.
- 2) No specific plan for development of waste land for fodder cultivation of forestry has been chalked out.
- 3) On the basis of findings of the present study, that the financial and fiscal assistance by the Government. Has been the most effective motivational factors responsible for initiating and accelerating the process of industrialization in Jalna district. The strategy of induced industrialization adopted by the Government of Maharashtra initiated and accelerated the industrialization process in the least developed districts like Jalna.
- 4) Resource based industries are helpful in exploiting local resources, creating job opportunities and providing market for agricultural products. Non-Resource based industries are also needed to cater to the needs of the Society, to create job opportunities and economic development,

References:

1. Datta Ruddra and Sundaram K. P. M. = Indian economy, S Chand and co. Ram Nagar, New Delhi, 2000.
2. Kale B. Aapla Jalna Zillah, Sanket Prakashan, Jalna 1991.
3. Maharashtra Economic Development Council, Mumbai Agro-industries in Maharashtra, problems and prospects, 1970.
4. Pandey I. M. Management Accounting, Vikas Publishing House, pvt. Ltd. Ansari Road, New Delhi. 1983.
5. Sandhu A. N. and Singh Amarjit — Research Methodology in social sciences Himalaya publishing house, Ramdoot or Bhalerao Marg, Girgaon, Mumbai, 1983.
6. Papola T. S. - Rural Industrialization (Approaches and Potential), Himalaya publishing house, Ramdoot or Bhalerao marg, Bombay, 1985.
7. Sinha Ajitkumar-Rural industry and rural industrialization, printer publishers, Gha, 22, Jawaharnagar, Jaipur, 198
8. Thakur shrinivas-Rural industrialisation in India, strategy and approach, sterling publishers, New Delhi, 1985.
9. Economics statistical directorate Maharashtra state, Mumbai. The district socio-economic review, Jalna district. (2005-2006).
10. The gazetteer of India, Maharashtra state, Aurangabad district 1977.