

Rural Industrialisation Problems And Prospects

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Explore the critical problems and immense opportunities facing rural industrialisation today. This discussion delves into the key challenges hindering progress, from infrastructure deficits to market access issues, while also highlighting the promising prospects for job creation, economic growth, and sustainable development in rural communities.

Each syllabus includes objectives, reading lists, and course assessments.

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Rural Industrialisation

Rural Industrialisation Plays A Vital Role In India Due To A Large And Growing Reservoir Of Potential Workers, Abundant Resources Of Raw Materials, Traditional Skills And Large Demand For Goods And Services. This Book Consists Of Selected Papers Presented In The Seminar Organised To Analyse The Impact Of The Economic Reforms On The Rural Industrialisation In India At The Gri. The Book Consists Of Two Papers On The General Theme Of Rural Industrialisation. A Few Papers Discuss About The Growth And Performance Of Rural Industries In India And Other Countries. The Problems And Suitable Recommendations Are Presented In Few Papers Of The Book. A Few Case Studies Are Given For Strengthening The Rural Industrial Policy Measures In India. This Book Would Help The Researchers And Students Involved In The Study Of Rural Industrialisation.

Rural Industrialisation

Viewed mainly as the growth of manufacturing sector as opposed to agriculture and the increased use of inanimate sources of power in the production of goods and services, rural industrialization offers the greatest scope for absorbing the existing and growing labour force outside the field of agriculture. However, rural industrial scene continues to be characterised by the concentration of labour force in agriculture, predominance of traditional crafts, low levels of technology, hereditary mode of production, poor productivity and returns and low labour efficiency and utilisation. Besides glorification of traditional crafts and self-employment, caste-industry nexus, and above all policy bias in favour of agriculture as against industry and large and medium capital-intensive industries as against small village and cottage industries also worked as strong impediments to the development of rural crafts. Drawing from the nationwide experiences, this book examines the problems of the growth and modernisation of rural industries from socio-economic perspectives and probes into the organisational and technology system underlying their production structure with all its implications and ramifications. The reversal of the policy favouring large modern industry sector and the spread of tiny small industries throughout the country with full package of organisational, technical, financial and marketing support in adequate measure

have been strongly advocated. In addition, the integration of the development of rural industries with the overall programme of industrialisation was emphasized.

Rural Industrialisation in India: Problems and Prospects

In an over populated and developing country like India the rural Industries have a vital role to play and therefore, occupies a definite and important place in the upliftment of the economy, especially the rural economy. For a large country like India, having varied socio-economic condition as well as varied resource base necessitates more micro-level study for understanding the problems and prospects of rural industries in different parts of the country. The present study is conducted in Jalpaiguri district in the state of West Bengal is an attempt in this direction. It identifies the operational problems and prospects of this sector. The study suggested some policy measures in regard to the development of the sector. The book will provide guidance to entrepreneurs, researchers and others who are interested to this potential sector of the Indian economy.

Rural Industrialization: Prospects, Problems, Impacts, and Methods

A case study of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh.

Problems and Prospects of Rural Industries in India

Many Programmes Have Been Initiated To Ameliorate The Problems Of Rural Areas Which Range From Those Of Regional Development To The Issues Of Poverty Alleviation. The Recent Concern For Environment Has Enacted A Necessity For A Sustainable Approach Wherein A Subdued Technology Has To Play The Role Of Both Stabilising The Resource Augmentation Scenario And Sustaining The Gains Of Developments. It Is A Dilemma That Rural Areas Hitherto Neglected In Total Transformation Toward Viability And Regeneration Have To Bear The Grunt Of The Adverse Effects Of Developments More Than The Urban Areas. It Becomes Essential That A Holistic Pattern Of Development Wherein Different Sectors, Regions And Groups Are Simultaneously Developed And Transformed In An Integrated And Rational Manner Is Evolved To Contain The Ills Of Ecology And Economics. Not That The Current Emphasis On Rural Development Is Tardy And Overselling But It Should Be Judiciously Diversified And Differentiated So As To Achieve A Just Transformation Aimed At Development Of All Sectors, Regions And Targets. This Study Probes Into The Pattern Of Agricultural And Industrial Development And Points Out That The Pattern Requires More Sustainment And Stability. The Examples Of Coarse Cereals, Methanisation, Rural Industries Like Beekeeping Etc Are Considered To Prove The Issues. In Specifying The Process And Problems And In Understanding The Prospects Of Rural Areas, The Study Should Be Beneficial To Those Dealing With The Development Paradigms. Contents Chapter 1: Rural Development: An Introduction; Chapter 2: The Progress Of Technological Change In Indian Agriculture; Chapter 3: Rice And Ragi: A Comparison; Chapter 4: Prospects Of Rural Industrialisation; Chapter 5: Irdp: Can It Alleviate Poverty?.

Rural Industrialization in India

Agriculture plays a vital role in Indian economy from the very inception of economic planning. Agriculture alone cannot solve all the basic problems of the country like unemployment. So small Industries play a key role for economic development of the country. India is a country of resources, unless these resources are utilised in full, the development of the country is not possible, so establishment of small industries in rural as well as in urban areas are essential. This book is of immense value. It throws light on various angles of Small Industries of our country. The book is very helpful to the planners, teachers, research, scholars, students, government agencies and non-government agencies which are concerned with the economic development of the country as a whole.

Rural Industrialization

Case study of Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.

The Prospects of Rural Development

Fulfillment of basic needs has rather sidetracked in the face of breath-taking and competitive modernisation process. The primary rural sector for which the conception of basic needs becomes very appropriate, when caught in the process of development, is unable to give due priority to its different sectors owing to constraints ranging from cyclical to management of resources. As such rural industri-

alisation, hitherto an appendage of agriculture or industry is faced with not only crises in speedy growth but also being lost in importance as a basic need . This book attempts to view the differing prospects of rural industrialisation in a coastal region. The performance of industry, service and business units, evaluation of female participation in rural industrialisation and different artisanal units are attempted. Also, industries like tile manufacturing and cashew processing are considered as to their impact on the particular (rural) environment. The emerging role of bidi-industry is assessed taking into account the contribution of the cooperative sector. In providing a modest initiation to reemphasize the industrial potentiality of backward areas, this book would serve the interests of policy planners, researchers and laymen alike. Contents Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: Rural Industrialisation in a Backward Region; Chapter 3: Women and Development; Chapter 4: Cashewnut Processing; Chapter 5: Tile Manufacturing; Chapter 6: Artisanal Development; Chapter 7: Comparison of Bellmetal Artisanry with Others; Chapter 8: Bidi Industry; Chapter 9: Conclusion.

Problems And Prospects Of Small Industries

Balanced Regional Development Has Been One Of The Major Objectives Of Planning In India. Its Desirability, Rather Indispensability, Has Been Emphasised In Each Successive Plan Document Right From The First Plan. The Emphasis Became More Pronounced Since The Third Plan Which Stressed Continuous Strides In Regional Development. The Differential Strategy For Backward Area Was Put In Operation Since Third Plan For According Special Care And Treatment To The Development Of Backward Regions (Which Led To Techniques Of Area Planning And Sub-Plan For Backward Areas) As Distinct From The Integrated Strategy Adopted Till Then. In Spite Of The Pronounced And Pious Objective Of Reduction In Regional Disparity, The Area Of Planned Development Presents A Picture Of Uneven Growth In India. Eastern India, Comprising Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa And Eastern U.P. Has Lagged Much Behind In The Race Of Economic Development Vis-À-Vis The Rest Of India. Eastern India Has The Highest Incidence Of Poverty As It Constitutes Half Of The Population Of India Living Below The Poverty Line. Thus, Both The Economic Feature And The Economic Future Of The Region Are Intimately Linked To Rural Development. The Question Of Rural Poverty Can Be Effectively Tackled By The Sustained Growth Of Agriculture. Poverty Eradication Programmes, In Terms Of Wage And Self-Employment Schemes Hitherto Launched, Were Ill-Conceived And Clumsily Implemented. In View Of All These Disquieting Features Enveloping The Region, The University Of Bhagalpur Arranged A Two-Day Workshop (22-23Rd Dec. 1993) Organised By University Department Of Rural Economics And Co-Operation. This Book Is The Compilation Of The Lectures Delivered By The Participants Mainly On The Following Agenda. 1. Anatomy Of Rural Development. 2. Socio-Economic Features Of Eastern India And The Strategic Significance Of Rural Development. 3. Pace And Problems Of Rural Industrialization In Eastern India. 4. Rural Eco-System In Eastern India. 5. Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes In Eastern India: Pace And Problems. 6. Rural Public Administration Institutions In Eastern India Their Efficacy And Problems. 7. Jawahar Rojgar Yojna: Problems Of Implementation: State Experiences.

Rural Development

Papers presented at a seminar.

Rural Industrialisation

Contributed articles.

Rural Industrialisation in Backward Areas

Monograph exploring India's rural development potential in the field of rural industry and rural area industrialization - focuses on issues of industrialization policy, with particular reference to subsidies and other types of incentives, considers the appropriate choice of technology, the development of cottage industries and small scale industries, and includes a list of rural industrial projects. References and statistical tables.

Industrial economy: trends problems and prospects part II

On the importance of small scale agro-based industries.

Rural Development in India

Comparison of the impact of industrialization policy on rural industry development in India, Japan, Korea R and the Philippines - describes some small scale industries (incl. Sericulture), and the obstacles to cottage industry marketing in the handloom weaving, handicrafts and coir sectors; discusses financing, management development and training, choice of technology, etc. Statistical tables.

Rural Development

Monograph on rural development in India - points out the causes and consequences of the failures of industrialization in rural areas, and stresses the need for a new approach to the problem, including the development of appropriate technology and agriproduct processing, the utilization of natural resources and the creation of employment opportunities, etc. Bibliography pp. 219 to 225, diagrams, graphs and statistical tables.

Problems & Prospects of Industrial Development in a Metropolitan City

With special reference to India.

Problems and Prospects of Industrialization

In Indian context.

Rural Industrialisation in India

The Importance Of Industrialisation In Effecting A Change In Rural Areas Has Been Amply Proved. Rural Industrialisation Is Looked Upon As The Saviour Of Rural Economy And To Fulfill The National Objectives Of Decentralisation, Employment, Self- Reliance And The Like. Self-Employment Programme For Educated Unemployed Youth Introduced By The Government In Recent Years Aims At Fulfilling Some Of The Above Objectives By Providing Proper Development Incentives For Decentralised Industrialisation In Urban And Rural Areas. Though Implemented In Both Rural And Urban Areas, The Problems Seem To Be More Rural In Nature And Hence Exhibit An Extension Of Rural Industrialisation Characteristics To Urban And Semi-Urban Areas. It Is Hoped That The Study Will Be Of Use To Understand The Working Of The Self-Employment Programme On The One Hand And The Problems And Prospects Of Industrialisation (Through Development Of Industry, Service And Business) On The Other. Extension Of Such Programmes Would Be Appropriate For The Speedier Pace Of Rural And Small-Scale Industrialisation In India.

Rural Industrialisation in India, Its Nature and Problems

Aims to understand the process of rural industrialization in China during the post-reform period (after 1978), and brings out lessons for developing countries of Asia from the experience of the rapid growth of Chinese rural industries during the 1980s.

Rural Industrialization

The agricultural privatization strategy adopted in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania was based on the premise that family farms are the most effective alternative to socialist large-scale agriculture. In addition, international organizations, particularly the World Bank, made recommendations concerning reform speed, synchronization and ownership rights that would facilitate transferring resources from large-scale producers to family farmers. This book provides a critical and comparative analysis of the implementation of this policy, and in particular the strategy promoted by the World Bank. The preservation of large-scale production is the key to Estonia's success while its eradication from Latvia and Lithuania did not produce a family farm system. Work productivity and the extent of plot farming are the indicators of success or failure. Research findings on deindustrialization, the hardships faced by new enterprises, rural tourism, increasing poverty, and problems in the civil society as presented in this book shed new light on these and other key issues in transition strategy.

Rural Industrialization in India

In a vast country like India with varied resource base and socio-economic conditions macro level studies may not throw much light on the problems of all regions. So, more micro level studies for each region are necessary for understanding the prospects and problems of artisan units in different regions of our country. The present study conducted in Kurnool District, one of the drought prone and

backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, is a modest attempt in this direction and it throws much light on the problems and prospects of artisans and village industrial units in the District. Contents: Present Study-Scope and Limitations of the Study, Introduction and Role of Artisans in Rural Development, Kurnool District A Profile, Implementation of Adarana Scheme for Rural Artisans in Kurnool District, Socio-Economic Conditions of Artisans in Kurnool District, Summary and Conclusions.

Rural Industrial Management

This book analyses China's historical experience of industrialization. It adopts a critical stance towards China's development strategy and proposes an alternative approach, outlining its main features. Due to the great importance and special problems of China's rural modernization, special attention is devoted to analysis of the rural sector. Many of China's rural socio-economic problems are similar to those encountered in other developing countries. It is intended that the book will increase understanding of China's socio-economic development as well as contributing to wider debates in the theory of economic development.

The Industrialization of the Countryside

The rural fuse has been lit. The countryside is tinder-dry. Post offices and banks, shops and schools are closing. Farmers are going out of business. Houses are becoming unaffordable as prices soar and poverty grows. Pollution and over-exploitation are destroying landscapes. Many rural communities are on the verge of collapse. Some fear the foot- and - mouth crisis will prove to be the last straw. This book offers disturbing evidence of the background to the crisis. A Countryside For All is a rallying cry for action, pointing ways towards a prescription for the future. This volume tackles many of the issues in a variety of new and original ways. Possibly the most controversial and radical call is for the creation of a Department for the Countryside, with a Secretary of State for the Countryside- who would be responsible for setting a coherent set of policies to reverse the decline of rural Britain. This timely book outlines the main problems facing the countryside, and starts to bring together a balanced range of proposals. Thought-provoking, filled with common sense, often controversial but always fascinating, it points the way forward for the countryside, and for town and country as a whole.

Re-discovering Rural Development

Every Programme For The Development Of The Rural Poor, Should Be In Consonance With Local Resources, Local Enterprise, And Should Be Based On An Intimate Knowledge And Understanding Of Local Conditions, Local Needs And Local Possibilities. So The Plan Should Be Based On The Human Resources And Land Resources, Which The Rural People Have In Plenty, And At Least Some Capital, Which If Mobilized May Reduce Poverty And Improve The Quality Of Life. The Urgent Need Is To Manage The Rural Resources Properly, And Put Them Into Effective Utilization For Turning The Villages Of Problems Into The Villages Of Prosperity. This Book Is The Outcome Of The National Seminar Sponsored By The Universities Grants Commission And It Is Divided Into Seven Sections. According To The Managerial Streams, Of Which The First Section Deals With The Basic Issues Of Managing Change In The Rural Sector, Based On The Socio-Economic Infrastructure; Second Section Analyses The Development And Constraints In The Agriculture Sector; Third Section Makes An Impact Analysis Of The Various Strategies Of Rural Development Adopted By The Government; Fourth Section Presents The Rural Industrial Scenario; Fifth Section Determines The Role Of Rural Marketing In Developing Rural Areas; Sixth Section Evaluates The Role Of Banking And Finance In The Rural Sector; And The Last Section Presents The Problems And Prospects Of The Rural Sector. This Book Will Be An Immense Value To All Those Who Are Engaged Rural Development.

Rural Development in India

Contributed articles.

Incentives & Issues in Rural Industrialisation

With reference to Jammu and Kashmir.

Agricultural Development

Conference report on the role of international cooperation in the industrialization of rural areas in developing countries - comprises papers and a record of discussions on employment problems in

agriculture, underemployment of rural workers, rural migration, the scope of group action particularly by means of cooperatives, the role of ILO, etc. References and statistical tables. Conference held in tel-aviv 1969 mar 23 to 28.

Rural Industrialization in Post-reform China

In the Indian context.

Mapping the Rural Problem in the Baltic Countryside

Artisan Industry and Rural Development