

# **A DISSERTATION**

ON

**“A STUDY OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES**

**IN RANGIA SUB-DIVISION OF KAMRUP(R), ASSAM”**

SUBMITTED TOWARDS THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF M.COM3<sup>RD</sup>  
SEMESTER COURSE CURRICULAM UNDER GAUHATI UNIVERSITY



SUBMITTED BY

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M.COM 3<sup>RD</sup> SEMESTER

EXAM ROLL NO. - PC-221-200-0022

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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# **CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY**

## **TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

**It is to certify that the dissertation “A STUDY OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN RANGIA SUB-DIVISION OF KAMRUP(R), ASSAM” has been done by RITWIK BARMAN of M.Com 3rd semester bearing roll no. PC-221-200- 0022 under GAUHATI UNIVERSITY, under my guidance.**

The report embodies an original piece of work done by her and she has not attempted to copy it from any work done by any other student for any course under GAUHATI UNIVERSITY or any other university. The findings are his own effort.

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# DECLARATION

I, RITWIK BARMAN, a student of M.Com 3<sup>rd</sup> semester, here by declare that this dissertation report entitled “**A STUDY OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN RANGIA SUB DIVISSION OF KAMRUP DISTRICT, ASSAM**” is an independent work done under guidance of SMITA CHOUDHURY ,assistant professor Department of Economics , Nalbari Commerce College.

To the best of my knowledge and belief , this an original place of work done and is the pure outcome of my own efforts and had not either in full or in part been submitted either to this university or any other University or Institution for the award of any degree or diploma before .

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The success and final outcome of dissertation work required a lot of guidance and assistance from many people and I am extremely fortunate to have this along the completion of my work.

First to fall I would like to acknowledge my gratitude to Dr. BASANTA KALITA , Principal of Nalbari Commerce College for providing me this opportunity and all the necessary facilities in completion of this project.

I am also thankful to BIBHUTI BHUSAN DAS, Department of Management, Nalbari Commerce College for providing me with valuable advice, guidance in completion of my project .

I would also like to convey my gratitude to SMITA CHOUDHURY , assistant professor, Department of Economics of Nalbari Commerce College who took keen interest in my dissertation work and guided me till the completion of the work, he provided me with all the necessary information when ever required, in spite of his busy schedule.

I also give my heartfelt thanks to my family and friends (Mitali Barman) for helping and supporting me in my research work.

My warm thanks to all the respondents for giving me their precious time, relevant information.

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# **PREFACE**

As a partial fulfillment of the Master of commerce , 3<sup>rd</sup> semester , Nalbari Commerce College has given an excellent opportunity to the student of commerce to conduct a study on any topic related to industry, commerce, business or service sector.

The research is conducted on the topic ‘ A case study on khadi and village industries under Rangia Sub-Division’. It has been a good experience for me conducting the project work. The survey has helped me to gain more and more knowledge during the course of time of my dissertation.

The prime objective of the project is to study the role of khadi and village industries in the economic development . Khadi and village industries play an important role for creating employment opportunities in the rural areas and there by strengthening the rural economy. It also highlights problems by these industry in the economic development .

Considering the above objectives and collecting relevant data there by same finding and suggestions have been forwarded so that the research work may help to understand the economic condition of khadi and village industries in Rangia and help to government to make policy for the development of khadi and village industries .

In conclusion ,I apologize for the errors ,if any, that might have crept in despite of sincere attempts.

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# **CHAPTER-1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

Khadi and village industries play an important role for creating employment opportunities in the rural areas and thereby strengthening the rural economy.

Khadi is a part of our conscience and the symbol of our self-respect and self-reliance. Khadi spinning is also a very effective medium for commercial harmony and national unity. A wheel ties each person of nation with one thread called Khadi spinning which helped country to fight against extreme poverty and made INDIA producing khadi, independently, which helped country in development of textile.

In INDIA, the khadi and village industries have now gained permanence. Actually this industry is deeply ingrained in Indian culture. In our freedom struggle the khadi role is an unforgettable one. So, all Indians must remember our great MAHATMA GANDHI vision, mission, attitudes about the khadi industry.

Today khadi production is more popular. Peoples all over the world purchase khadi products because of the quality and comfort of these products. All khadi products became fashion symbol in today's fashion world also. So khadi and village industries have an important and well established place in the Indian industries.

In khadi and village industries sectors 54% of women of the villages are working under khadi and village industries. Nowadays maximum number of women of villages are appreciating khadi and village industries and working in this sector.

So, khadi and village industries playing pivotal role in socio-economic and rural development of rural areas and also playing very important role in giving employment opportunities to women and men who are working under the organisation to improve the economic condition of the rural areas. The organization applying Gandhian philosophy like self-reliance of villages.

The role of khadi and village industries in the Indian economy can be explained in the different periods –

- a) Khadi and village industries in the pre-independence period.
- b) Khadi and village industries in the post independence period.

### PRE-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD:-

Mahatma Gandhi attempt to receive spinning commenced in 1915 , when he first began to wear cloth out of mill made foreign year. After 3 year of patience and strenuous effort he was able to see a spinning wheel at work in 1918.

Khadi was a part of swadeshi movement. It gave India's national identity and became a weapon for our throwing the British rule. Once independence was achieved, the relevance of khadi started declining. The all India congress committee held in Baswoda in 1921 called upon the people to turnout 20 working charkhas during the era of the flourishing textile mill.

The congress Committee set up a khadi development in the year 1922.It was converted in to all India khadi board in the year 1923 then into, All India spinness association (A.I.S.A.) in 1925. Till the attainment of independence in the A.I.S.A. was actively engaged in reciving khadi.

### POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

The government of India assumed responsibility for initiating assisting and financing khadi under the auspices of government of India. All India khadi and village industries board was established in 1953. It was late converted in to a statutory body called khadi and village industries commission in the year 1957. In the statement of textile policy announced by government inthemarch1981. It was stated that 'Government is committee to encourage production of textile products intact khadi sector considering its large employment potential, it would be the endeavour of the government to make the products of his sector more compensative and better quality.

Khadi and village industries playa significant role in the development of the Indian economy. It contributes significantly to the national income and provides employment oppurtunities to a large number of the rural economy . However, the main basis of khadi progress was its economic value which is not divorced from human values.

So these two periods really spilts the khadi industry clearly.

## 1.2 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Various research studies are made on NGOs but some important research studies are mentioned here as follows:-

Arya(1996) in his paper finds that employment generation and poverty alleviation are the two main causes for which the KVI sector is committee and they continue to have their hold even in the fast changing socio- economic and political scenario

Ravindran (1997) in his study explain the importance of village industries as rural non-farm activity is to be seen as against the backdrop of the colossal problem of unemployment and diminishing employment opportunities in the farm sector. An analysis of the Indian economic scenario amply proves that neither agriculture alone can sustain a large economy like India nor can go for large scale industrialisation due to capital scarcity . Apparently , this situation points towards the necessity of decentralized economic activity , giving focus on non-farm sector. Obviously the cottage and village industries segment is a natural choice before India. The paper pictures the resource base of KVIC and illustrates that it is much narrow and merger when compared to the same of SIDBI and NABARD . KVIC is placed at a much disadvantageous position as far as resource availability for relending to non-farm sector is concerned. KVIC can successfully deliver the goods only if its sources of finance are enlarged. At the same time, an internal revamping is also equally necessary by modifying KVIC's loan rules. The Author also suggests that it would be also necessary to entrust the task of financing individual entrepreneurs to well established indirectly aided institutions with necessary modifications in loan rules etc, altogether would ultimately lead not only to expand KVIC's coverage but also to plan its leading role in the development of the rural non-farm sector.

Prasad (1998) in their article states that innovating technologies and structures within and outside the khadi establishments holds the key to the greater dissemination and spread of khadi and village industries. Khadi in modern context has become a narrow definition of raw products made only at the khadi institutions and sold only through some certified outlets. For a new direction of khadi , they suggest to take up some specific research and policy interventions with which the khadi establishment can work towards a new vision peoples industries in the years to come.

Raizada (1998) in his study finds that khadi notwithstanding the onslaught of sophisticated textiles has made its own niche in the hearts of public , the young and the old alike. It has bright future in times to come purely because of its inherent advantages like employment generation .

Banerjee (1998) in his articles states that the KVI products should take off and

establish their mark in the international market, since these are the only products, known as on today, to be eco-friendly which utilize natural local resources, involve less investment and provide meaningful living wage to the poor masses. Nowhere else one finds a good bargain. Therefore it should be in the fitness of things to remove all the hurdles that are coming in the way of their development and see that these products reach everywhere, catering to everyone's tastes and fancies.

Narasaiah and Margaret (1999) in their study explain the policies, programmes and performance of Small Scale industries in India. They also discuss about the development of Small Scale Industries during various plan periods. The study conducted in Anantapur district, throws much light on the problems and prospects of small-scale industries units at the district level. The analysis of employment and capital in sample units reveals that there is positive relationship between capital and employment.

SIDBI Report on Small Scale Industries Sector (1999) provides with a comprehensive insight into the SSI sector of the country. The publication contains national level and state level data on different facets of SSI sector, policy initiatives and their impact, institutional support and the role SIDBI. The status of credit dispensation and the impact of the recommendations given by various committees regarding the availability of credit to SSI sector are also covered in the report.

Krishna(1999) in their study discusses about the significance of handloom industry in rural economy and the present plight of the industry in prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh. They also discusses about the position and development of handloom industry during five year plans, organisational pattern and the socio-economic profile of the handloom weavers, employment and income generation and indebtedness of weavers and the problems and prospects of the handloom industry and have found that the socio- economic life of the weavers are deplorable and majority of weavers are not financially sound because of the inadequate earnings from their profession and their levels of living are on the decline.

Azagudasan (2000) in his article states that silk has a fascination of its own and continues its status among fabrics through the ages. He describes about the different stages of the production of khadi silk and states that each rupee spent for production of silk cloth is spent fully as wages paid to the artisans engaged and raw materials used in this industry has a specific humane and patriotic aspect that should reign supreme above all else, especially in a welfare state.

Sarkar (2000) in his article explains growth of the IT sector recent years and the

less employment generated by the khadi sector . According to his opinion the khadi sector has to come out of the traditional mode to usher in a revolution that IT sector has envisaged, reaching the remotest corner to unite the world not through the web- but through the independent economic status of the poor workers.

Murthy (2000) in his article points out that khadi and village industries is the only potent sector to take up the responsibility of employing masses in viable activities. He states that any plan drawn up for the development of india should aim at the development of agriculture and agro industries like khadi and village industries.

Nagayya (2000) in his article states that khadi and village industries should act as the lead organization of the sector, and should provide guidelines to all organisations associated with the khadi and village industries sector. He also states that various aggressive marketing strategies need to be evolved for khadi and village industries to cope up with the demands in this liberalized context. The exportd for khadi and village industries products are also to be tapped properly in phased manner.

### **1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

This study is relevant particularly when Government is very keen on the promotion and development of this capital sparing and labour intensive sector.It has already been mentioned that a big role is played both by non- governmental organisation government and for the promotion and smooth functioning of the khadi and village industries . Yet, these units are performing average to the expectations of many as it has been suffering from several problems

Therefore, the importance of the present study need not be over emphasized in the light of the fact that different problems are centered in this organization and this study aims at resolving the varied problems of this organisation . The present study attempts to throw light on the varied problems of the organisation. Further, the study may help the policy makers to formulate of certain policies in the light of changing conditions to resolve the problems of khadi and village industries . The study may also lead top further research in the field of khadi and village industries . But this organisations have to cross more hurdles. One of the major hurdles faced by khadi and village industries is fund management can be presented as follows:

1. These institutions find itself at a loose end in competition with large scale industries with their large organisation and resources . Of the present difficulties, availability of raw materials at competitive prices appears to be the greatest.
2. These institutions suffer from inadequate work space, financial support from banks, lack of customers retailers and wholesalers.
3. Marketing is one of the major stumbling blocks for these institutions i.e. lack of standardisation , poor designing , lack of quality control, lack of precision, poor bargaining power , scale of production and the like affect them .
4. These institutions produce handmade products so production is limited. Its time consuming and costly .
5. These institutions are unable to afford advance technology it is using old method until now.
6. Some artisans are old aged so they cannot do work speedily.
7. Selling areas of products of the khadi and village industries areas are limited just because lack of much advertisement of products.
8. A serious problem which is hampering these institutions are its sickness. Many small units have fallen sick due to one problem or the other. Some aggregate economic behaviours of the country such as growth in Gross National Product, availability of credit, volume of money supply , capital market activity or level of investment and price level fluctuations, may have important bearing on khadi and village industries sickness in the country.

The crux of the problems is very often that of finance of khadi and village industries is very poor and have little to offer as security for raising finance. In the background of these developments, a study on the financial performance of non-governmental organisation has become desirable.

#### **1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

Research questions based on the literature review and existing research gap, the following research questions are formulated :

- a) How does the presence of khadi and village industries contribute to

economic development ?

- b) What is the current market situation for khadi and village industries in terms of profitability ?
- c) What are the key challenges faced by khadi and village industries ?

## **1.5 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

- i) To understand the role of khadi village industries in economic development.
- ii) To assess the market situation in terms of profitability .
- iii) To indentify the various challenges faced by khadi and village industries .

## **1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by researcher in the studying his or her research problem along with the logic behind them.

The research methodology that is being used in my study as follows–

i) Formulating of research problem :-Identifying what is the industry determining production level of supply , profits, and sales present status of organisation and its various development schemes are included in the first step in the methodology .

ii) Source of the data :- The sources of data are both primary as well as secondary data.

- a) Primary Data : A primary data is an original data source. Primary data collection is quite expensive and time consuming compared to secondary data collection. For this study ,data were collected through a well-defined questionnaire and responses were recorded

from the available and accessible khadi and village industries of the study area. Besides, survey method and observation method of data collection were also used as and when required. There are some photos show at last.

b) Secondary Data : Secondary data is the data that have been already collected by and readily available from other sources. The secondary data are collected by-

- 1) Books
- 2) Articles
- 3) Internet

i) SAMPLE DESIGN-

a) Population : The population of the study area is unknown

b) Sample size : Sample size measures the number of individual samples measured or observations used in a survey or experiment . The sample size taken to conduct the survey was 30.

c) Sampling technique : In this study, convenience sampling technique is used for collection of primary data from the sample. Convenience sampling is the most common type of non-probability sampling, which focuses on gaining information from the sample who are convenient for the researcher to access. Keeping in view the availability of respondents, cost and time factor, this method is found to be well-suited for the study.

## **1.7 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

i) This study will reflect the present scenario of khadi and village industries.

ii) This study will encourage the unemployment rural people to work in khadi and village industries.

- iii) This study will show case the process of khadi production starting from production to sales.
- iv) This study will reflect the various development programmes performed by khadi and village industries behind khadi and gram odyog production.
- v) This study will help in knowing market situation in the market of khadi gram odyog production.
- vi) This study will show the economic development of that local areas and villages.
- vii) This study will brings the informations of financial supporters and investment

## **1.8 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

All research designs suffer from sum limitations. These limitations exert impacts on the implementation of the research design and hence, hundred percent applicability of interpretations drawn on the basis of the sample results cannot be guaranteed for entire population. The following problems were faced during implementation of research design and writing the report-

- i) The biggest limitation that was faced during this research study was non-responses and partial response and lack of cooperation on the part of some respondents.
- ii) The responses obtained from respondents may suffer from personal biasness.
- iii) Lack of complete information
- iv) The employees are in work so there are not able to share there ideas in detail.
- v) The officers busy works etc are the important limitation of the study.

## **1.8 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The present study is expected to help the policy makers in formulating policies for solving the problem of microenterprises in the region the study will also useful to the directors of industries. The direct industries center, the KVIC

AND KVIB while formulating their action plans for future growth of micro enterprise .

Again , it is anticipated that findings of the present study will provide inputs to the KVIC regarding their performance and failure for their implemented schemes in the growth of micro enterprise . It will also help the KVIC to undertake right steps for revitalizing the existing micro enterprise by providing all adequate supports for its overall growth and overcoming them problems . It is also expected that the study will help micro entrepreneur to diversity and innovate their enterprise which will increase their income, output and employment .

**CHAPTER – 2**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE**

**STUDY AREA AND**

**ORGANISATION**

**PROFILE**

## **2.1 HISTORY**

Rangia is a town and a municipal board in Kamrup rural district in the Indian state of Assam. Before the British rule, Rangia was under the rulling of different kings. Two were very famous among the kings, they were the king 'Arimatta' and the king 'Haradatta'. During the British rule, Rangia began to extend its area. It grow from big to bigger occupied several villages and grew to a big township. The British rule set up, different administrative offices and brought Rangia their rulling. The British established Railway up to Rangapara in the district of Darrang. The railway was built mainly for the transportation of tea and timber. Rangia subdivision is a big part in the district of Kamrup. The word Rangia derived from assamese words Rang (colour) and Diya which means colourful. Rangia is a part of Kamrup cultural region.

## **2.2 GEOGRAPHY**

Rangia is located at 26°28' N 91°38' E/26.47° N 91.63° E. it has an average elevation of 39 meter (128 feet). The river Borolia flows through the heart of the city. The geographical area of Rangia Sub-Division is 795 sq. kms. under Rangia Sub-Division there are 3 nos. of circles. These are given below :-

- i) Rangia Rev. circle
- ii) Goreswar Rev. circle
- iii) Kamalpur Rev. circle

Rangia Pincode is 781354 and postal head office is Rangia. Bongaon, Uttar Paschim Bongaon, Khandigar, Moranjana, Bishnupur, Balisatra are the nearby villages to Rangia. Rangia is surrounded by British Tehsil towards east, Kamalpur Tehsil towards south, Barbhag Tehsil towards west, Barigog Banbhag Tehsil towards North. This place is in the border of the Kamrup District and Nalbari District. Nalbari District Baribhag Banbhagis North towards this place.

## **2.3 DEMOGRAPHY**

As of 2011 India census, Rangia had a population of 27,889, Males constitute 54% of the population and females 46%. Rangia has an average literacy rate of 73%, higher than the national average of 59.5%. Male literacy is 78% and female literacy rate is 67%. In Rangia, 12% of the population is under 6 years of age. As per 2011 census Rangia Sub-Division has 1,17,523 literate

populations which male literate population was 64,736 and female literate population was 52,787. The illiterate population of this area was 37,810.

The native language of Rangia is Assamese, Bengali, Bodo. Rangia people use Assamese, Bengali, Bodo language for communication .

## **2.4 LOCATION**

Rangia is the Sub-Divisional headquarter of Rangia Sub-Division under the District of Kamrup(R). It is the regional divisional headquarters of the North East Frontier Railway. Its situated 52 kilometers away from the state headquarters Dispur Guwahati and 39 kilometers from Jalukbari.

## **2.5 EDUCATION**

There are several education institutes made up in villages and town area of Rangia Sub-Division. These educational institutes are Assamese , Hindi , English Bengali, Bodo medium.

Some of them are Jawaharlal Nehru Shishu Vidyalaya (Estd. 1993),Third eye Computer Education Center(Estd.2008)Pragmatic Academy, Faculty Academy , Symbiosis Academy , Rangia College (Estd. 1964), Manabendra Sarma Girl's College , Rangia Arabic college, Rangia Teachers Training College, Rangia Higher Secondary School (Estd. 1936), Rangia Girls Higher Secondary School, Rangia High Madrasa & H.S. School, Arimatta Vidyapith H.S.School , Rangia Hindi High School, Railway High School (Bengali Medium)(Estd.1950),Sankardev Shishu Niketan(Estd.1987),Ambedkar Lotus English School (Estd.1984), Fatima Convent School (Estd.2007), Kendriya Vidyalaya N.F.R. Rangia , Jawaharlal Nehru Vidyalaya , Red Horns Public School (Estd. 1988), Socio-Educational-Research-Society Public School.

In Rangia Sub-Division same private higher secondary institutes are made in a few years . The level of educational awareness in this area is high.

## **2.6 TRANSPORTANDCOMMUNICATION**

In this state of Assam, Rangia is must visit place. We can easily get regular trains to Rangia from other major cities of the country. Rangia doesnot have an airport . Rangia's nearest airport is Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport situated at 40.7 K.M. distance.

The major and main transportation systems of Rangia Sub-Division are road transport and Rail transport. This transport system is smoothly explained below-

a) Road Transport – The Road Transport is the most important means of communication for the movement of goods as well as passengers traffic of this region. As a main road way the National Highway no.31 has gone through this area.

In the road transport system of this region both public and private sector operators are playing equally important role. In Rangia, there are various bus stops they are – Rangia Bhutan bus stop, Route 31 –Nuruddin RD, Tinali bus stop, Halir chowk bus stop.

b) Rail Transport – Rangia is an important transit point in the region, nearly all trains halt at Rangia Railway Station. It is a junction station on the New Bongaigaon –Guwahati section of Barauni – Guwahati line.

It is one of the divisional headquarters of North east Frontier Railways. The Railway-Murkonselek line connects the state to Arunachal Pradesh.

## **2.7 TRADE AND COMMERCE**

Rangia Sub-Division mainly Rangia town has become an increasingly important commercial area as the transportation and communication system have developed. In this region, there are daily and weekly vegetable, Meat and Fish's markets in different places. And so many shops of wholesalers and retailers of various goods and products such as food products, cloth, books, sport goods, furniture, etc. in both sides of the roads.

In Rangia Sub-Division there are many branches of various government and private banking institutions, these banking institutions are State Bank of India, Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Union Bank, Allahabad Bank, UCO Bank, Canara Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank etc. These banks offer good services to the people of this region by giving 24 hours ATM services, various types of loans for different terms.

## 2.8 ORGANISATION PROFILE

In our Rangia Sub-Division there is also a khadi vandar namely 'GRAM SWARAJ PARISHAD RANGIA' covering 8 bigha at bongaon Rangia . It has totally 3 Branches in Kamrup District . Its main objective is not earn profit . It follows the method of “ No Profit No Loss” . It is mainly based on social welfare activity . They operated in nearby areas of Rangia Sub-Division including four blocks Rangia , Goreswar ,Kamalpur and Jajikona Development of Kamrup District. It was established in the year 1974-75 dated 28-04-95. The organisation registered under societies Registration Act 1860, Registration no.- 310 of 1974-74, Foreign Contribution Registration Act (FCRA) 1984-85 Regd. No. – 0207800 and Registered under Khadi and village industries Commission, certificate no. Assam – 3134.

Gram Swaraj Parishad a voluntary organisation came into existence in 1974-75 , started as a destitute home named “ Satya Sai Sishu Sewa Sadan” . as it grew up with the time aimed to promote gandhian philosophy for self reliance of villages. From 1978 after getting the certificate of Khadi and Village Industries Commission ( KVIC ) Government of India , GSP started the production of Khadi and Village Industries which is getting employment opportunities to rural poor people specially the women of nearby areas .

The Gram Swaraj Parishad products a wide range of exclusive products , which are having distinct characteristics . It distributes their products in different areas at the reasonable price to retailers and wholesalers of nearest areas and out of local areas . These products are as under –

- a) Cotton Khadi –It is one of the types of khadi, which include 100% of cotton .Dhorthies, lungies, towels, shawls, etc. are included in this category.
- b) SILK Khadi – silk khadi comes in various categories like tussar , matka , etc. Silk Khadi can be converted into shirting , into attractive sarees and saree border as printed saree.
- c) Woolen Khadi – Woolen Khadi items consisting sweatness, mufflers , blankets and socks.
- d) Polyvastra Khadi – poly vastra khadi consisting of shirting and suiting in attractive shades and design including dress materials and sarees.

e) Muslim Khadi – This type of khadi is very thin , which comes under 90 rs , 100 rs and 150 rs.

f) Muga Silk – Muga Silk is produced by the muga silkworms , scientifically known as *Anthera assamensis*, which are fed on somand sualu leaves .

g) Pat Silk- Pat Silk is produced by bombyn textor or bombyn mari , a mulberry silkworm that feeds only on mulberry leaves .

h) Eri Silk – Eri Silk is known as Errandi or Endi is derived from the silkworm *Philosomia ricini* and *Samia ricini*. P , ricini feeds on castor oil plant leaves and hence known as castor silk.

i) Mustard Oil – The term Mustard Oil is used for two different oils that are made from mustard seeds –

1) A fatty vegetable oil resulting from pressing the seeds.

2) A nessential oil resulting from grinding the seeds, mixing them with water and extracting the resulting Volatile oil by distillation.

j) Turmeric Powder- Turmeric powder is the spice that gives curry its yellow colour. It has been used in India for thousands of years as a spice and medicinal herb . Curcumin is the main active ingredient in turmeric .

k) Cumin Powder – Cumin is a spice that comes from the *Cuminum Cyminum* Plant . Cumin powder is usually purchased in the form of whole dried seeds or as ground powder .

l) Agarbatti –Agarbatti is a household good having great market potential . Agarbatti is an aromatic powder or paste . People burn this as a fragrant fumigant .

m) Candle – Candle making business can be initiated on a small scale and part time basis . People light candles not only for religious purpose but also as the décor item.

n) Pickles – Pickles are the most popular item . The pickles making process is simple and any individual can start this business from his or her home location.

o) Hand made Paper – Hand made paper is great for using in a variety of craft projects such as scrap booking and numerous paper-crafts manufacturing of paper is a low – cost business idea .

p) File Making– The second low cost manufacturing business that can be easily started is folder file and envelop making . There are two ways of making folder file and envelopes . First is hand made and second is using a machine .

q) Biscuit Making – Biscuits are one of the most popular snacks around the world and liked and enjoyed by people of all age groups. Biscuit is a small quick bread that is made with flour, butter , baking powder (soda) , milk (buttermilk),eggs , and white sugar.

r) Honey Making – Honey making is a business of beekeeping or bee forming . Honey making is one of easiest business that can be started with low cost.

The main objectives of Gram Swaraj Parishad areas follows-

- i) To promote Gandhian Philosophy for self reliance of villages.
- ii) Helping the poor and destitute aged person along with other project concerning social welfare activities including development of child and women awareness creation and education in its integrated development .
- iii) To organise seminars, workshops, Conference visits, study tours etc.
- iv) To collaborate and maintain and skill training project and programme which improve the economic condition of the needy persons.
- v) To try to improved socio economic status of its people falls under its working area and unable them to leaded better life in society and happy life through various educational skill upgradation training in producing quality , handicraft and Khadi Gramodyog items.
- vi) To help skill worker and poor section of the society by implementing Khadi and gramodyog activities .

The problems of Gram Swaraj Parishad can be presented as follows–

1. These organisation suffer from inadequate work space , financial support from banks, lack of customers , retailers and wholesalers.

2. These organisation produce hand made products so produce hand made products so production is limited .
3. These organisation are unable to afford advance technology it is using old method until now.
4. Some artisans are old aged so they cannot do the work speedly.
5. Selling areas of products of the khadi and village industries areas are limited just because lack of much advertisement of products.
6. Marketing is one of the major stumbling blacks for these organisation i.e. lack of standardization, poor designing , lack of quality control , lack of precision, poor bargaining power, scale of production and like effect them.

# **CHAPTER – 3**

## **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

### **3.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

Data analysis and interpretation are the integral parts of the study. The important objective of analysis of data is to provide answers to the question activated in the study . After processing of data the next step is the analysis of data . Interpretation refers drawing inferences from data collected facts after analytical study.

So , the interpretation has two major aspects namely establishing continuity in the study through linking the results of a given study with those of another and the establishment of some relationship with the analysis data .In this study, about the khadi and village industries , the analysis and interpretation stages convey an important role . To get a clear cut idea about the industry is obtained by the process . This analysis and interpretation stages more through important aspects of an organization. So, these study clear wipeout all doubts about the khadi and village industries.

So, analysis and interpretation process is an unavoidable thing because of its tremendous advantages and good results .

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of primary data collected through questionnaire . The data found through the survey with the help of the questionnaire is analyzed and interpreted below –

Table :-3.1TYPES OF PRODUCTS

| PARAMETER       | NUMBEROF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1-3             | 0                    | 0          |
| 4-6             | 2                    | 4          |
| MORETHAN6       | 40                   | 80         |
| NOTPREFERTO SAY | 8                    | 16         |
| TOTAL           | 50                   | 100        |

SOURCE:-Field survey

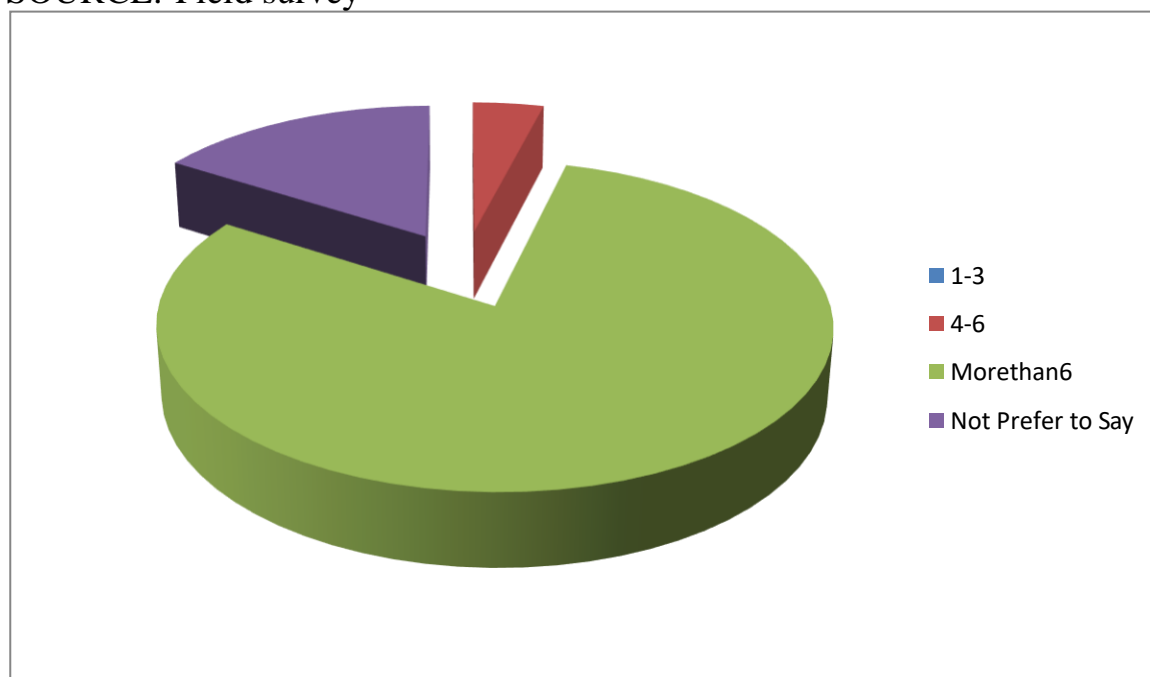


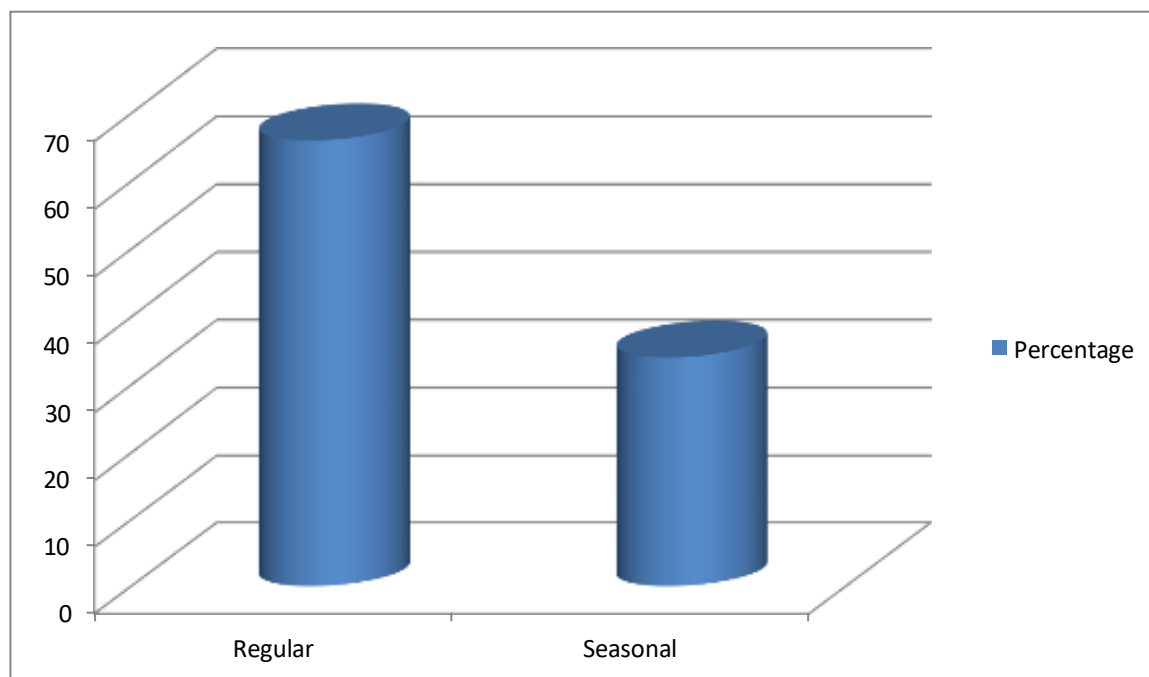
FIGURE:-3.1

**INTERPRETATION:-**The above table and figure show the types of the products with whom the survey was conducted. It was found that the number of respondents regarding type 1-3 products are 0% . Type 4-6 products are 4% type more than 6 are 80% and not prefer to say are 16%.

Table:-3.2 NATURE OF DEMAND OF THE PRODUCT

| NATURE   | NUMBEROF<br>RESPONDENT | PERCENTAGE |
|----------|------------------------|------------|
| REGULAR  | 33                     | 66         |
| SEASONAL | 17                     | 34         |
| TOTAL    | 50                     | 100        |

SOURCE:-Field survey



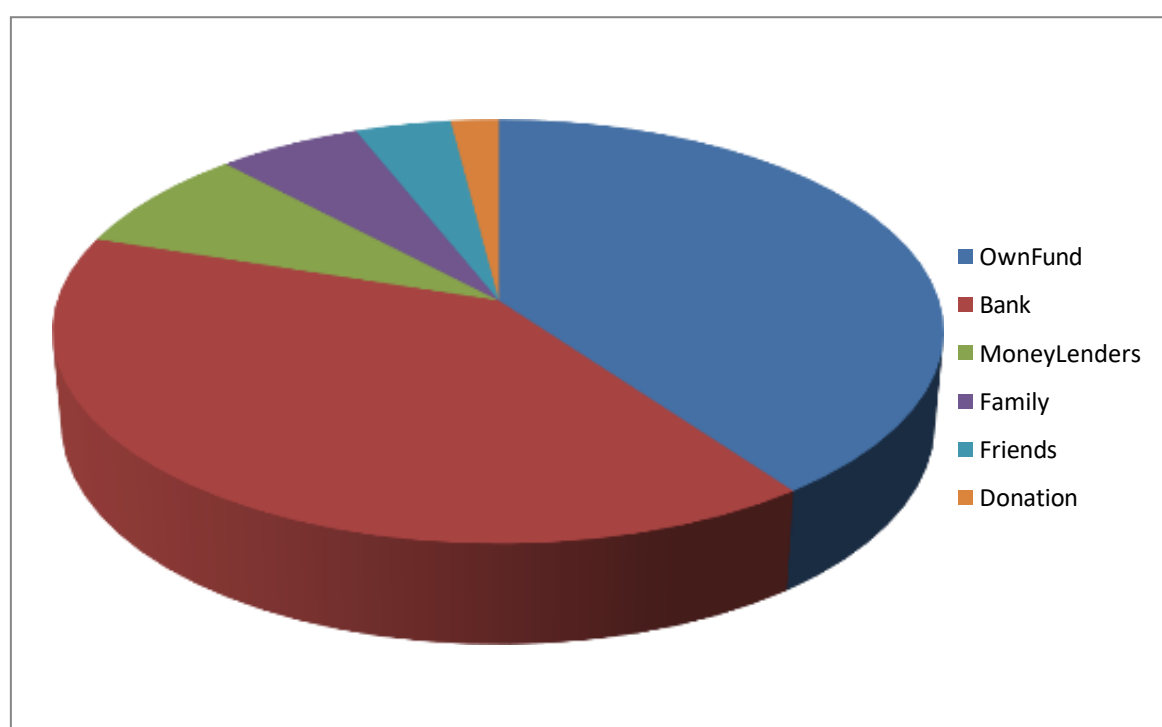
**FIGURE:- 3.2**

**INTERPRETATION:-**The above table and figure show the view of the respondents regarding the nature of demand of the products. It was found that the number of respondents under regular demand are 66% and under seasonal 33% .

Table:-3.3DETAIL OF SOURCE OF WORKING CAPITAL

| AREA         | AMOUNT(in lakhs) | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| OWN FUND     | 20               | 40         |
| BANK         | 20               | 40         |
| MONEYLENDERS | 4                | 8          |
| FAMILY       | 3                | 6          |
| FRIENDS      | 2                | 4          |
| DONATION     | 1                | 2          |
| TOTAL        | 50               | 100        |

SOURCE:-Field survey



**FIGURE 3.3**

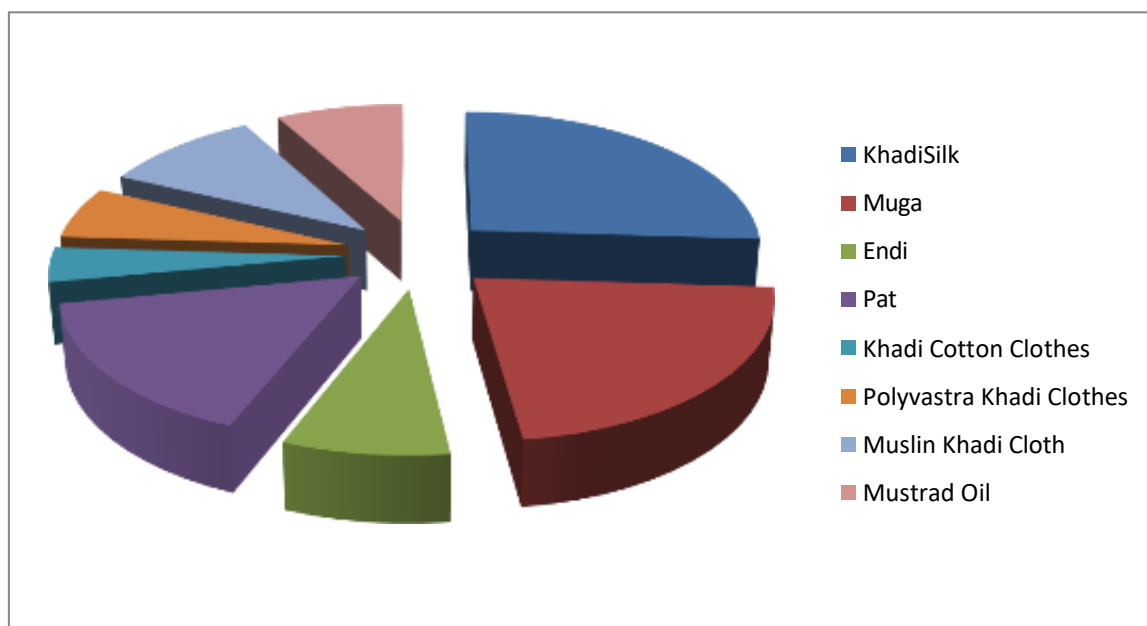
**INTERPRETATION:-**The above figure shows that the promoter contributes a last of funds and is capital of meeting uncertainties in the near future.

Table :-3.4DETAILS OF THE PRODUCTS THAT AREBEING PRODUCED

| OPTION                 | NUMBEROF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| KHADISILK              | 13                   | 26         |
| MUGA                   | 11                   | 22         |
| ENDI                   | 4                    | 8          |
| PAT                    | 8                    | 16         |
| KHADICOTTON CLOTHES    | 2                    | 4          |
| POLYVAISTRA KHADICLOTH | 3                    | 6          |
| MUSLIMKHADI CLOTH      | 5                    | 10         |
| MUSTARDOIL             | 4                    | 8          |
| TOTAL                  | 50                   | 100        |

SOURCE:-Field survey

**FIGURE:-3.4**

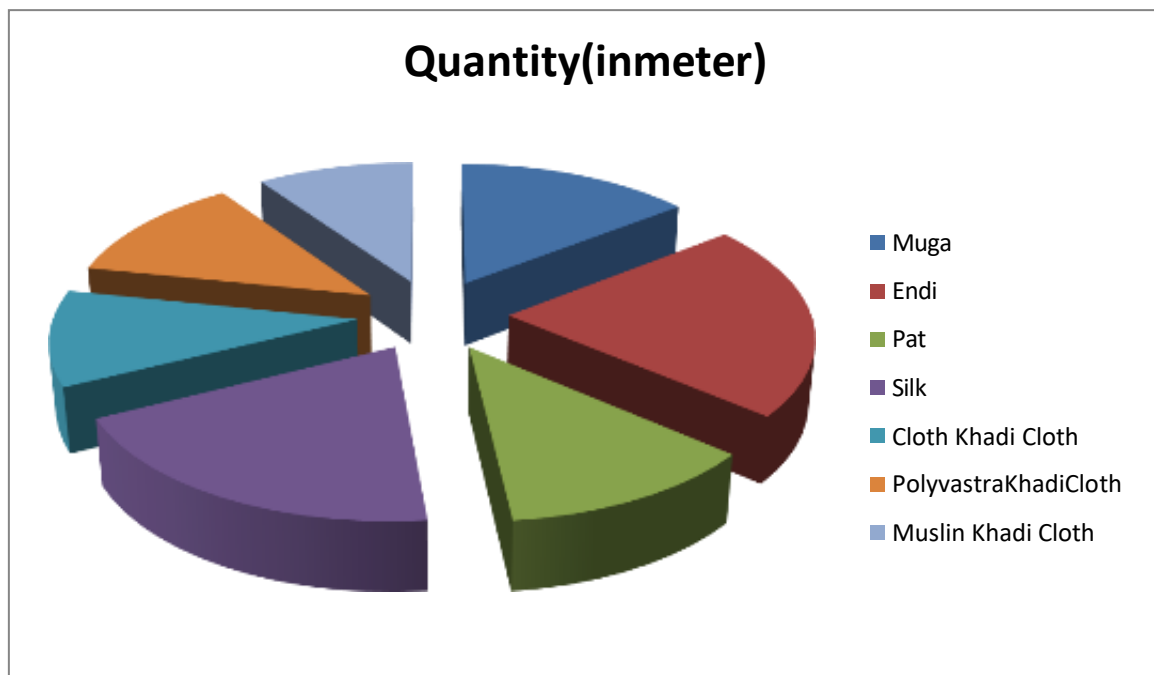


**INTERPRETATION:-**The above figure shows that the Gram Swaraj Parishad produce all types of khadi material and also mustard oil etc. Since 26% of the respondents are engaged to making khadi silk , 22% are engaged in muga , 8% areengaged inendi, 4%areengagedinkhadicottonclothes, 6%areengagedin polyvastra khadi clothes , 10 are engaged in muslimkhadi cloth and 8% are engaged in mustard oil.

**Table :-3.5QUANTITY OF THE PRODUCTS THAT AREBEING PRODUCED**

| SLNO. | PRODUCTS               | QUATITY(inmeters) |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1     | MUGA                   | 30000             |
| 2     | ENDI                   | 45000             |
| 3     | PAT                    | 25000             |
| 4     | SILK                   | 40000             |
| 5     | COTTONKHADI CLOTH      | 22000             |
| 6     | POLYVAISTRA KHADICLOTH | 25000             |
| 7     | MUSLIMKHADI CLOTH      | 20000             |

SOURCE:-Field survey



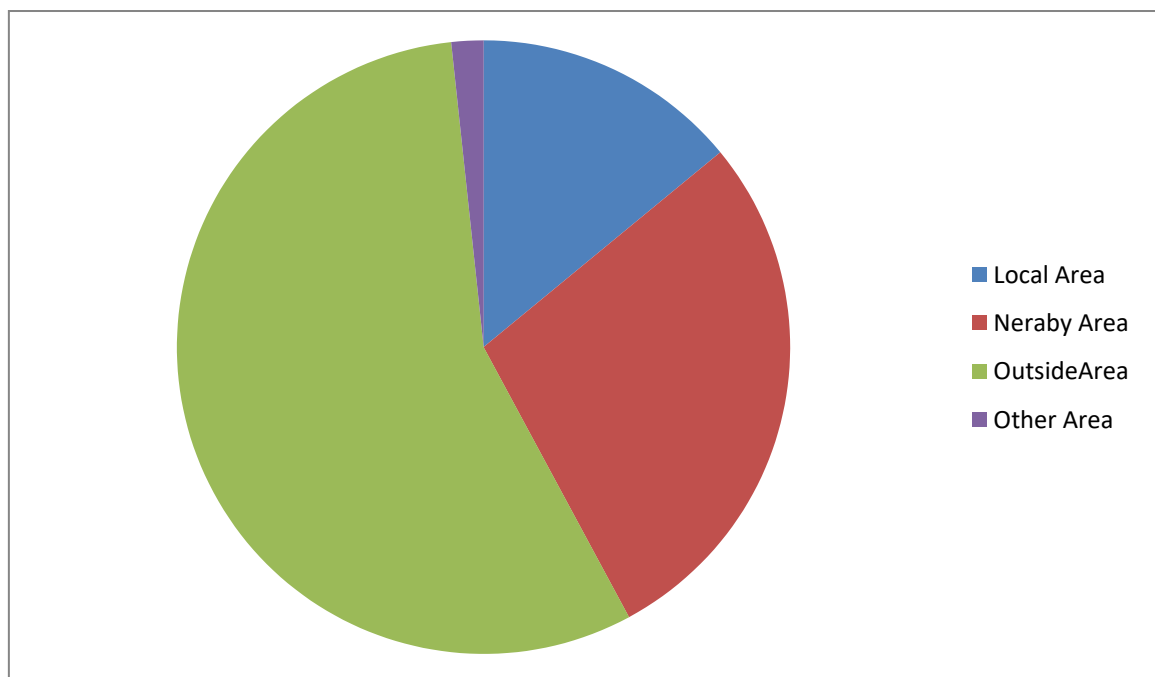
**FIGURE:-3.5**

**INTERPRETATION:-**The above figures hows that the quantity of the products that are being produced . The different products have different quantities .

Table :-3.6SOURCE OF RAW MATERIALS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

| SLNO. | PLACES      | NUMBEROF<br>RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|-------|-------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1     | LOCALAREA   | 5                       | 10         |
| 2     | NEARBYAREA  | 10                      | 20         |
| 3     | OUTSIDEAREA | 20                      | 40         |
| 4     | OTHERAREA   | 15                      | 30         |
|       | TOTAL       | 50                      | 100        |

SOURCE:-Field survey



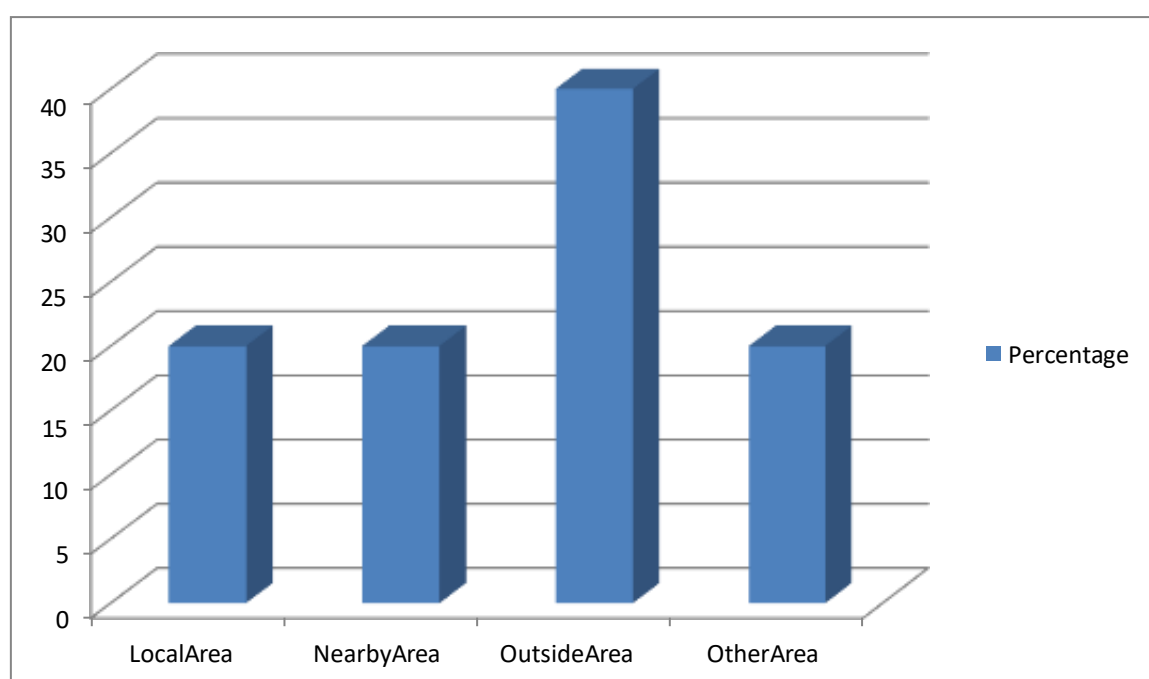
**FIGURE:-3.6**

**INTERPRETATION:-** The above figure shows that 10% of the respondents supplied from nearby area, 40% of the respondents supplied from outside area and 30% of the respondents supplied from others area.

Table :-3.7DETAILS OF THE VARIOUS PLACES WHERE PRODUCTS SALE

| SLNO. | AREA        | NUMBEROF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|-------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1     | LOCALAREA   | 10                   | 20         |
| 2     | NEARBYAREA  | 10                   | 20         |
| 3     | OUTSIDEAREA | 20                   | 40         |
| 4     | OTHERAREA   | 10                   | 20         |
|       | TOTAL       | 50                   | 100        |

SOURCE:-Field survey



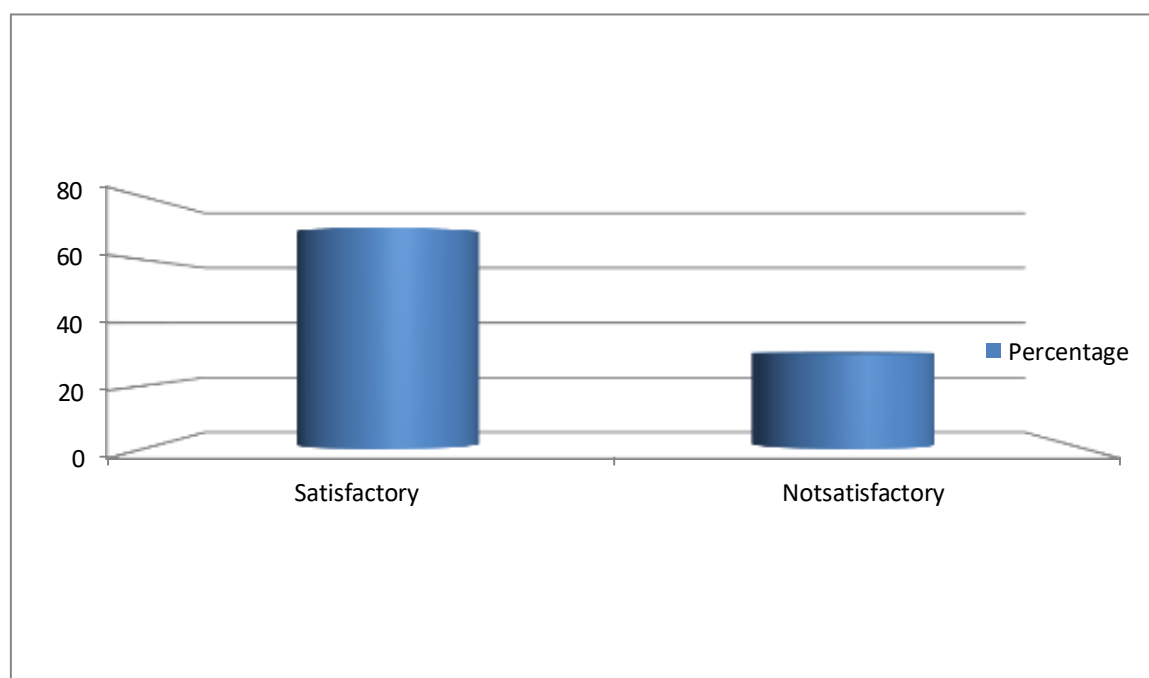
**FIGURE:-3.7**

**INTERPRETATION:-**The above figure shows that place of supply where highest number of khadi products are sold to outside area. It is a area where trade and commerce is maximum .

Table :-3.8 MARKET SITUATION OF THE PRODUCTS

| PARTICULARS         | NUMBEROF<br>RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| SATISFACTORY        | 35                      | 70         |
| NOT<br>SATISFACTORY | 15                      | 30         |
| TOTAL               | 50                      | 100        |

SOURCE:-Field survey



**FIGURE:-3.8**

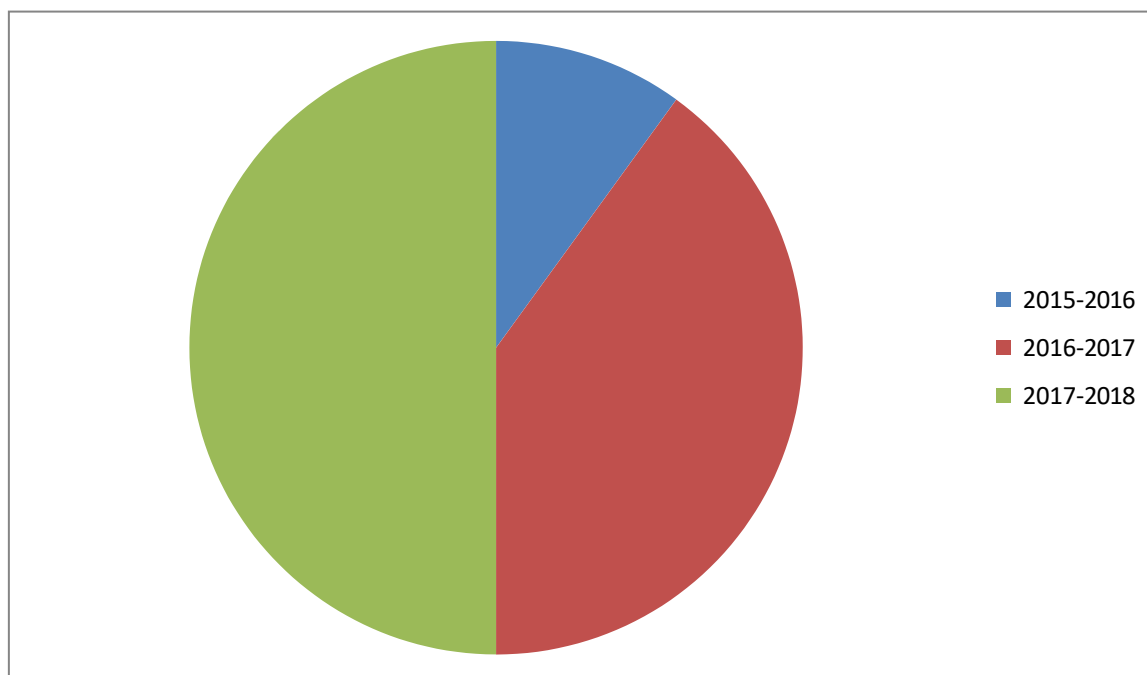
**INTERPRETATION:-**The above figure shows that 70% of thea resatisfied the market situation of product and 30% are not satisfied .

Table:-3.9 HIGHEST PROFIT OF LAST 3 YEARS

|           |                       |            |
|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
| 2015-2016 | 5                     | 10         |
| 2016-2017 | 20                    | 40         |
| 2017-2018 | 25                    | 50         |
| TOTAL     | 50                    | 100        |
| YEAR      | NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |

SOURCE:-Field survey

FIGURE:-3.9

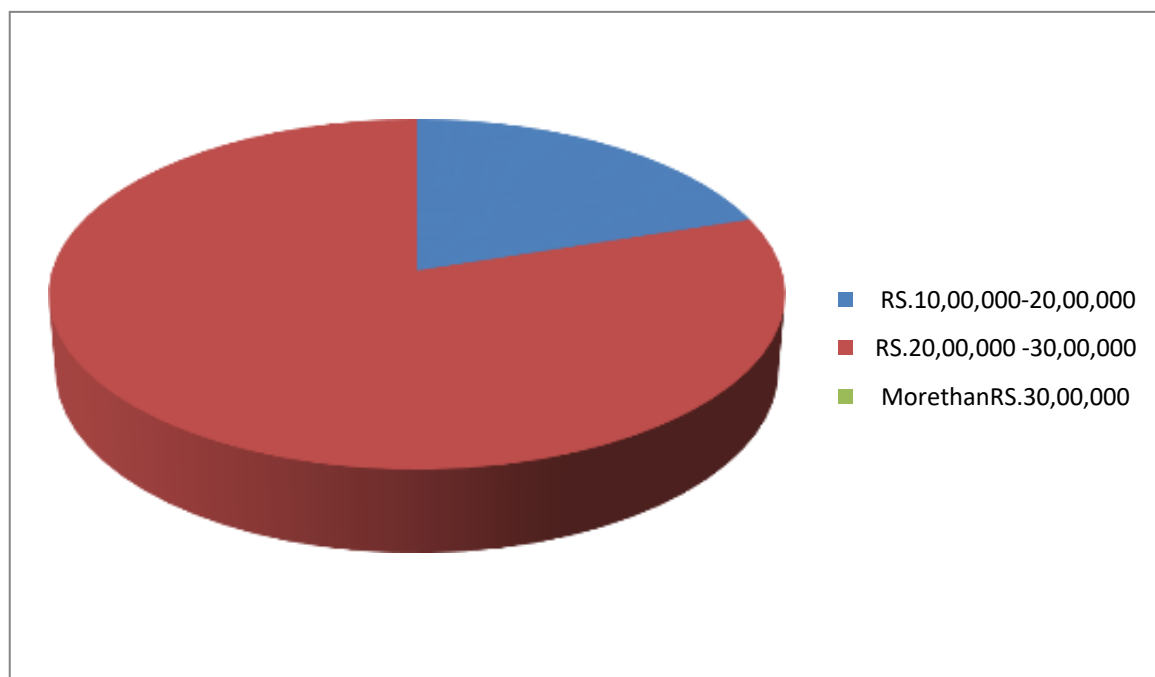


**INTERPRETATION:-** The above table and figure shows that the highest profit of last 3 year of the organisation as respondent said. 10% of the respondent are said in the year of 2015 - 2016, 40% of the respondent are said in the year of 2016 - 2017, 50% of the respondent are said in the year of 2017 - 2018 .

Table :-3.10 ANNUAL TURN OVER OF THE INDUSTRY IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR

| PARTICULARS             | NUMBEROF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| RS. 10,00,000-20,00,000 | 10                   | 20         |
| RS.2000001-3000000      | 40                   | 80         |
| MORETHAN 3000000        | 0                    | 0          |
| TOTAL                   | 50                   | 100        |

SOURCE:-Field survey



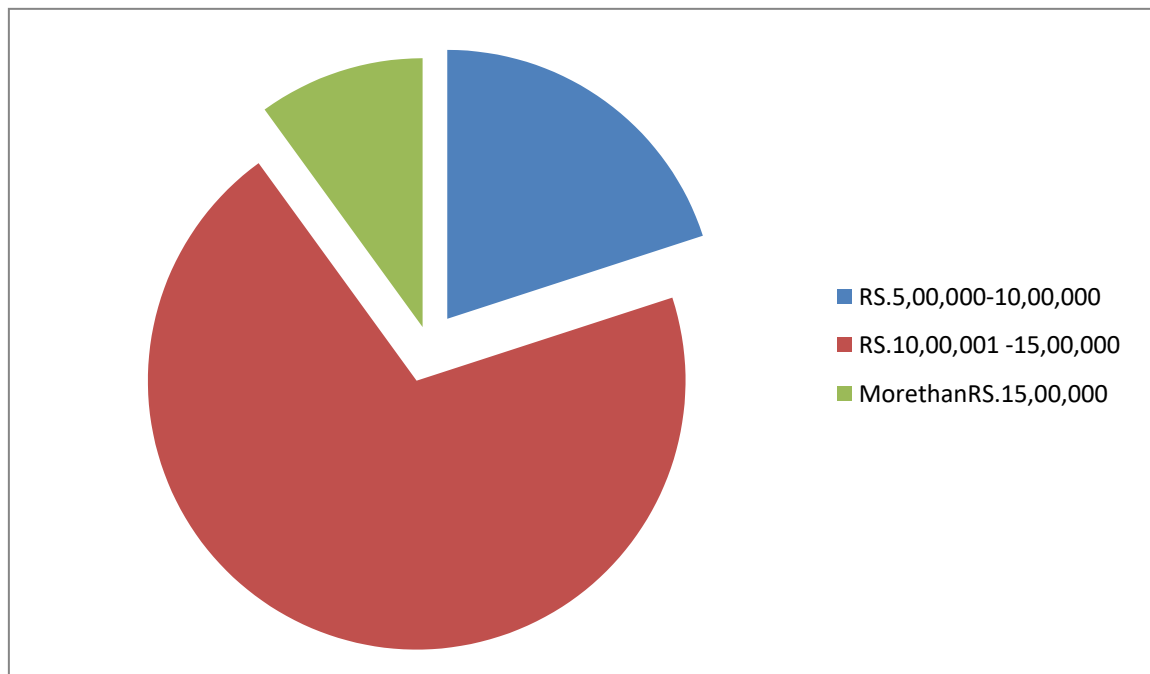
**FIGURE:-3.10**

**INTERPRETATION:-**The above table and figure shows that the view of the respondents regarding annual turnover . It was found that the number of respondents between 10,00,000 to 20,00,000 are 20% between 20,00,000 to 30,00,000 are 80% and more than 30,00,000 are nil .

Table :-3.11 ANNUAL PROFIT OF THE INDUSTRY IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR

| PARTICULARS                 | NUMBEROF<br>RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| RS. 5,00,000-<br>10,00,000  | 10                      | 20         |
| RS. 10,00,001-<br>15,00,000 | 35                      | 70         |
| MORETHAN<br>15,00,000       | 5                       | 10         |
| TOTAL                       | 50                      | 100        |

SOURCE:-Field survey



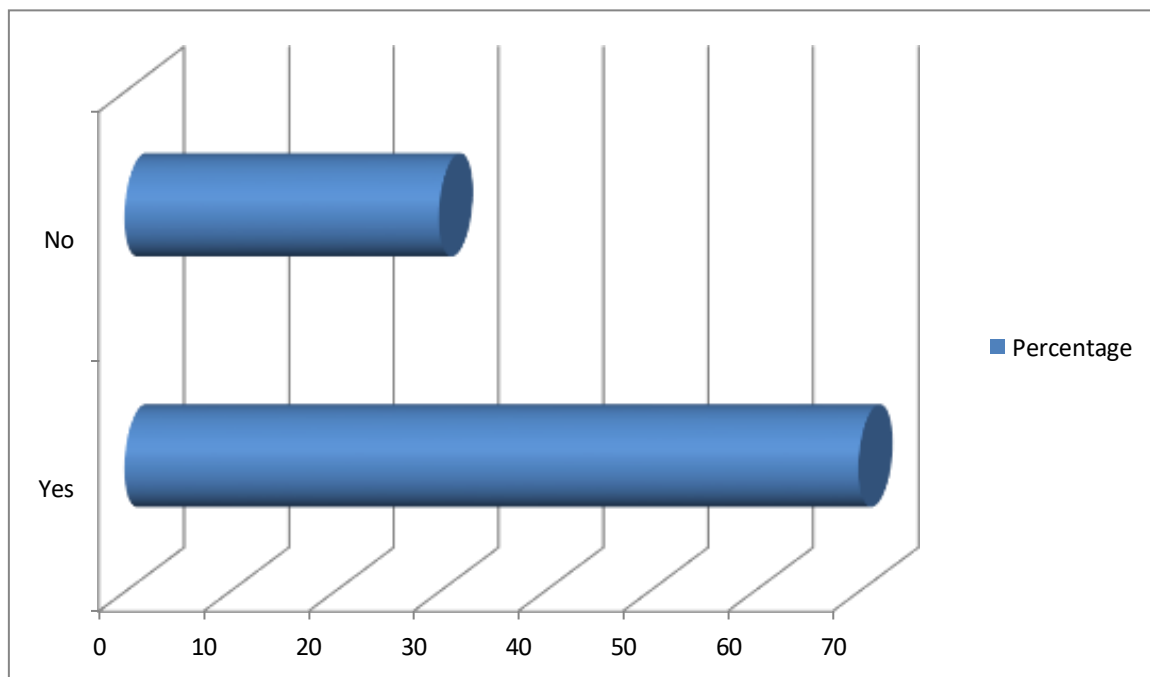
**FIGURE:-3.11**

**INTERPRETATION:-**The above table and figure show the view of the respondents regarding annual profit. It was found that the number of respondents between Rs. 5,00,000 to rs.10,00,000 are 20% between Rs. 10,00,000toRs.15,00,000are10%.

Table :-3.12VIEW OF THE RESPONDENTS REGARDING PROBL EMSIN SELLING PRODUCTS

| PARTICULARS | NUMBEROF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| YES         | 35                   | 70         |
| NO          | 15                   | 30         |
| TOTAL       | 50                   | 100        |

SOURCE:-Field survey



**FIGURE:-3.12**

**INTERPRETATION :-**The above table and figure show the view of the respondents regarding occurrence of problems insellingproducts.70%ofthe respondents facing problems in selling their products , and 30% of the respondents are not facing problems .

**CHAPTER – 4**

**FINDINGS, SUGGESTION,  
CONCLUSION**

## **i) FINDINGS—**

1. Gram Swaraj Parishad produces limited amount of products just because of hand made and its time consuming .
2. The production of Gram Swaraj Parishad are Cotton Khadi, Silk Khadi , Polyvatsra Khadi, Muslim Khadi , Muga Khadi , Eri , Mustard Oil, Agarbatti, Pickles etc.
3. Retailers, Wholesalers, Individual, are the person who purchase the products .
4. The raw materials supplied from Boko, Hahim, Tangla, and Dekhiajuli.
5. The organisation helps weaker and poor sector of the society by implementing khadi and gramodyog activities for the purpose of reducing poverty of that local areas .
6. There are 50 or more artisans and maximum number of artisans are women in the organisation. They providing employment opportunities to women .
7. There are 38 employees which are given allowances.
8. The organisation adopts old techniques for production and it earn limited profits.
9. Workers orartisans are given salary on the basis of their work.
10. Products of the organization are facing imported products.
11. The organization is producing handmade products which are costly.
12. The financial supports of the organization are bank loans and donation etc.
13. The organisation usually supplies products to Rangia retail market , Tamulpur market , Mangaldoi market , Nalbari market , Ujanbazar market , Maligaon market etc. and supplied to outside states such as Delhi, Maharastra, West Bengal , Gujrat , Uttar Pradesh.

14. The organisation try to improve social economic status of its people falls under its working area and enable them to lead better life in society and happy family life through various vocational training and skills in producing quality handicraft , khadi and gramodyog items.

## **ii) SUGGESTION**

- 1) Some people donot aware about the khadi products. So sufficient advertisement or publicity must be needed in between the people.
- 2) The greatest disadvantages ofthe organization is that it doesnit produce khadi products rather than supplied by different suppliers . So, it is advisable that the organisation must make necessary arrangement for producing raw materials itself.
- 3) The prices of the khadi products should change according to their demand and supply . Amount of salary should be increase of artisans and employees .
- 4) The organisation should sell on credit online for the purpose of spreading their selling in different states.
- 5) The organisation should apply as much as possible for the financial support from banks.
- 6) The organisation should select the educational employees and skilful artisans who are able to adjust themselves with advance technology for the purpose of maximum production .
- 7) The organisation should give more and more advertisement of their products in television , radio and newspaper to attract the consumers to increase their products.
- 8) The organisation lack of frequent training programme . The number of training programme organised by the organisation still not sufficient . The organise should organise more training programme to increase skill of artisans.
- 9) Some artisans of the organisation are old aged , they donot have so much speed asyoung has incase ofwork and theyare usingold and out dated method and techniques , so the porganise should be focus on this matter .
- 10)Amount of salary should be increase of artisans and employees

## **i) CONCLUSION**

The Khadi and Village Industries is playing an important role in Indian economy as it covers about 2.48 lakh villages throughout the country . Over the years , the main thrust of KVI activities has been to provide a larger share of employment to schedule caste and schedule tribes and women . The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been playing an important rules as an instrument to generate large scale employment in the rural areas with lower per capita investment . The KVIC has worked out a plan to supply KVI products in a big way to central and state government organisations. Plans are afoot to setup show windows in Indian missions abroad as well as to open khadi gramodyog bhawans in Australia , Germany , U.K. , U.S.A. , Canada , Dubai , Singapore .

From the opinion , views and responses of the artisans and allowances receiver employees on this study, we can conclude that the economic growth of gram swaraj parishad depends upon various factors like increase in sales, earning sufficient profit , lowering cost of production , minimizing cost of transportation and installation of equipment .

On the other hand, future opportunities and future prospects of khadi and village industries depends upon implementing schemes for rural development , generating employment specially for village women to utmost level , training and skill development programme , adopting of advance technology and equipment etc.

Finally , I want to conclude with a positive note on the study by saying that there is greater scope of economic growth and future prospect in Gram Swaraj Parishad under Rangia Sub-Division , Kamrup (Assam) as the organisation is earning sufficient profit over the years and engaged in various development schemes. But , certain improvement in multi- purpose strategy covering all the aspects of economic growth and future opportunities must be brought up and this will help the organisation to become a benchmark for the rest of the Khadi and Village Industries in the field.

# **ANNEXURE**

## QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name of the organization.

.....

2. Name of the owner.

.....

3. Name of the area in details

.....

4. How many types of product do you product ?

a) 1-3      b) 4-6      c) More than 6

5. What is the nature of demand for your product ?

a) Seasonal      b) Regular

6. What is the source of working capital ?

a) Own funds      d) Bank  
b) Donations      e) Money lenders  
c) Family      f) Friends

7. Sources of raw materials ?

a) Local area      b) Nearby area  
c) Outside area      d) other area

8. Where do you sell your products ?

a) Local area      b) Nearby area  
c) Outside area      d) other area

9. How many number of employee engaged in your industry?

a) 1-15      b) 15-30  
c) 30-45      d) More than 45

10. What is the nearest situation of your product ?

a) Satisfactory      b) Non-Satisfactory

11. What is the annual turnover of your industry in the previous year ?

a) 1000000-2000000      b) 2000001-3000000      c) More than 3000000

12. What is the annual profit of your industry in the previous year ?

- a) 500000 – 1000000   b) 1000001 – 1500000   c) More than 1500000

13. Do you get any kind of government subsidies ?

- a) Yes      b) No

14. What are the problems faced by the organization ?

- a) Finance
- b) Raw material
- c) Marketing
- d) Price

15. What are the different products that are produced by your organization ?

- a) Khadi Silk
- b) Muga
- c) Endi
- d) Pat
- e) Cotton Khadi Cloth
- f) Polyvastra Khadi Cloth
- g) Muslim Khadi Cloth
- h) Mustard oil

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ସୂଚକ ପତ୍ର, ବକ

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ବେହେଇ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ପୋରା ହୁଏ

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୧/ ଗ୍ରାମ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଡାଓର, ବଢ଼ିଆ ।

୨/ ଗ୍ରାମ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଡାଓର, ଗୋବିନ୍ଦପୁର ।

୩/ ଗ୍ରାମ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଡାଓର, କମଳପୁର ।

୪/ ଥାନା ଡାଓର, ବଢ଼ିଆ ।

ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ୱରାଜ ପରିଷଦ, ବଢ଼ିଆ ।

















