

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Chapter 5SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

In the first chapter some of the salient profiles of rural India viz the population in rural india, number of villages, extent of population of small and marginal farmers landless labourers, rural artisans, 2) poverty in different states of India, 3) disparity in rural incomes, 4) unemployment/ underemployment has been stated. It has been pointed out that in this given situation, Khadi and village industries are suitable to overcome the problems mentioned above. Khadi and village industries utilise local resources, manpower, national resources, etc and with the traditional local skill, with the help family members, turn out goods useful to the society. The skill, capital requirements can be developed if they are assisted by new technologies and suitable organisations. The common difficulties faced by some common village industries have been mentioned with a view that the organisations should consider them. If these KVIs run along proper lines, they can solve some of the economic problems of rural population.

In the second Chapter, from all the discussion, it can be said, that the significance of Khadi and village industries was realized by Gandhiji long back. According to him KVI will make every person in rural India self reliant economically and will bring status and dignity to him. He suggested lasting solutions to the problems of poverty, unemployment, migration, regional imbalances. The healthy growth of KVI to every nook

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and corner of rural India would establish harmonious relations between man, nature and cattle life in rural India which is mainly an agricultural country. He expressed his view against mechanisation which will replace man power and create unemployment. He approved production by masses instead of mass production. He did not appreciate industrialisation which results in migration and ecological imbalances and environmental pollution. He thought that Economic development should start from rural areas. He was against concentration of economic power in the hands of few and in few areas. His views were appreciated by eminent thinkers like of Myradal, Schumacher etc, Gandhiji's views influenced India's industrial policies and plans, some extent. However the need to adopt newer technologies and turn out newer products in KVIs has been pointed out. A Neo-gandhian strategy of development is found in all the recent plans. The need of the period however is share allocated to KVIs in the total public sector should be raised. The scope of KVI activities should be widened so that larger persons can get the benefit of disbursements from KVI.

In the third chapter the need to revive KVIs have been emphasised as they are one of the important strategies in rural development. They can benefit the women force and SCIST population as well. These KVIs produce common consumer goods mainly by hands using simple tools and technique of production and they utilise labour power of artisans family members. These KVIs are good for:--

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i) employment generation, ii) equitable distribution of national income, iii) optimum utilisation of local resources iv) mobilisation of entrepreneurial skill v) regional dispersal of industries vi) avoidance of migration and social costs vii) decentralisation etc. KVIs utilise wood, agricultural products, forest products and start oil industry. Poltery, Bamboo industry.

KVIs suffer from some problems such as lack of credit facilities, ~~ix~~ raw material marketing, suitable organisation. A small assistance can raise the production of these industries. It can be said that a system of mobile banks and raw materials bank, warehousing facilities should be given so that the artisans may not be hit by speculation and fluctuations in peices. In KVI improved packaging and marking and quality control well increase the saleability of products.

The sphere of KVI production should be demacrated by fixing a limit below which small scale industry should not operate.

If care is taken of improved technology and designs, the earning if the artisans will rise and costs will be reduced. The need for Research in Development is stressed.

Generally industries producing common consumer goods like processed cereals and pulses, Ghani oil, cottage match are capital intensive but fetch high earnings for artisans and the products cost less as compared to other industries. This emphasises the need to adopt improved technology.

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In table 3.3 it is found that Ghani oil cottage match, hand-made paper have earned higher incomes for persons employed in village industries plam gur and plam products and Non-edible oil and soap, bee-keeping have fetched low incomes, with improvements in the quality of these products and training, these industries can fetch higher incomes to the persons employed. Role of Research in development should be emphasised Ghani oil, cottage match and hand-made paper fulfil the needs of villagers.

In table 3.4 it is found that processing of cereals and pulses industry, carpentry and Blacksmithy need larger capital. The reason might be use of improved machines and technology which are some what capital intensive. When table 3.3 and 3.4 are compared it is found that in respect of industries mentioned above (Table 3.3) are higher. It can be concluded that village industries can use improve machines to raise their efficiency and earnings.

In the fourth chapter besides the government the industrial policies, the plans, All india boards for the development of handloom handicrafts etc have been set up to help KVI. The KVIC took over the work of earlier KVI Boards. The KVIs plans, organises and implement programmes for the development of KVI with a view to provide employment, production, self reliant to the rural population. It has nearly 25 village industries under its purview KVI^C provides a package and assistance. As a result of this, there was same rise in employment, production value Exports, earnings, training facilities. These were achieved through a net work of institutions, boards and co-operative societies.

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The KVIC gives financial assistance. The concessional finance and subsidisation is limited and inadequate in view of the fact that out of 8 mm artisans it could help 1.3 mm artisans.

In respect of marketing sales are too small, the reason might be slow growth of rural economy when it will grow, incomes will rise and demands also will rise.

There is lack of infrastructural facilities in respect of roads (4 lack villages do not have approach roads.) electricity, training facilities etc.

The employment and earnings must rise to lift the poor ones above poverty line.

follow In respect of exports, it is found that village industries like village leather, (PCP), hand-made paper show continuous rise, hence, it maybe suggested that such selected industries should be developed.

Women participation in KVI must grow in view of the fact that 50% of population comprises of women, but their participation in KVI is small. It is pointed out that women participation in Khadi PCP khadi pottery etc is fair similarly SC/ST has scope in KVIS esp in village leather, fibre lime manufacturing non edible oil and soap, collection of forest plants etc. The involvement of these SC/STC should rise by paying more attention to the areas in which they are concentrated.

Impact of KVIC on KVIs in various states and union

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territories reveals regional variations e.g. Ghani oil is significant in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra.

This means that KVI will depend on regional/local resources. Attempts should be made to raise the local resources i.e. agricultural products, which supply raw material to some of the KVIs such as edible oil, Gur and Khandasari PCP etc.

In Industrywise Areas of concentration, it is found, that khadi is significant in up, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat etc. PCP in Maharashtra Karnataka up etc.

It can be suggested that concentrated attention should be given to these industries in respective states.

KVIC has given assistance to solve technological problems through a number of institutes. Further it can be suggested that Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) established in 1983 by the Govt. should play role in technological upgradation in KVIs.

In sum, it can be said that KVIC should not act as a fund disbursing agency. It should pay attention to strengthening state boards, professionalisation of management, training of artisans, Marketing management, quality control standardisation packaging of KVI goods.

KVIs are one of the important means of achieving rural development and ameliorating poverty.