Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

Knowledgeable Research
ISSN 2583-6633
Vol.02, No.06, January,2024
http://knowledgeableresearch.com/

PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INDIA

Devendra Kumar
Assistant Professor
Department of Geography
L. Y. Degree College Kaimganj, Farrukhabad (U.P.)

****

Abstract: *Industrial development in India has been a critical driver of economic growth, employment generation, and technological advancement. However, it faces several challenges that hinder its full potential. This paper examines the key problems affecting industrial development in India, including infrastructural deficiencies, bureaucratic red tape, inadequate access to credit, technological backwardness, labor market rigidities, and environmental sustainability concerns. Additionally, the study highlights regional disparities, policy inconsistencies, and the impact of global competition on domestic industries. By analyzing these challenges, the paper suggests policy recommendations to foster sustainable industrial growth, such as improving infrastructure, streamlining regulatory processes, promoting innovation, and enhancing skill development. Addressing these issues is crucial for India to achieve robust industrial expansion and long-term economic stability.*

Keywords: *Industrial Development, Infrastructure, Bureaucratic Delays, Credit Access, Labor Laws, Sustainability, Policy Reforms*

****

The problems of Industrial development in developing countries in the eighteenth to twenty-one centuries, the countries of the world where industrialization took place at a highly rapid pace, they came in the category of highly developed countries of the twentieth century. Therefore, it was believed that the basic facts of development of developing countries are industrialization. But even in the twenty-one century, when transport and communication facility are developed, the knowledge exchange is essential goods has become relatively easy, developing countries are neither able to rapidly industrialization and nor the pace of development is much rapid. So the question is what the obstacles in this development process are of and what their solutions are. Economists and industrialist place a large section of the world's countries in the developing class. In fact, this enrolment is totally

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

relative and different many countries are standing on many stage of development. The problems for industrial development are also different and their solutions are also different. One of the symptoms is that the poor, in terms of per capita income and whole national capital. There is no equal distribution of wealth in most of countries. The most of capital is confined to a few people and the average population is poor. For example, the average per capita income of India in 1975 was 138 U.S. Dollar, while it was 190 in Bangladesh and 183 in Pakistan. It was 3709, Australia 1870 and Israel 3232 USD. The problems of population in developing countries are also different compare to developed countries. Population explosion in South East Asian and Latin American countries in the last three decades has created many problems. Here all off efforts for development become in veins for the population explosion but neither per capita income and nor production seems to be increasing. The resources and economy of developing countries depends on agriculture and the symbol of development is not found in agriculture. In other sense, the natural resources are not being properly utilized and there has been limited development of other economic activities like trade, industry, transport etc.

The land ownership system in developing countries is also in line with the tradition of the tribe's people or specific group owned by. In some countries, such as India, the individual are the owner of the land. Due to this fact the progressive contribution of the state government is not totally possible. Indirectly the state government provides opportunity for the development of the land. Whereas secular and socialist countries (such as Soviet Russia) bumper accelerated the pace of development by giving people land ownership rule and modernization updated in agricultural practices through planned development. As a result, agriculture here started so much that there was less problem of famine and it could become sufficient in terms of grains at least. The use of technology possible is the above analysis, it appears that the problems of use the natural resources, population and money in developing countries like as same. In fact, natural resources are important when they are change into useful goods for human, only through involves of technical knowledge and capital. It is proved by these facts that if there is no any necessary background and applicable factors for industrialization, then industries cannot be established rapidly in any developing country and also neither can they take up with them. Capital is another major problem in developing countries. Therefore, neither the standard of living of peoples gets better not there is accumulation of public wealth. As a result, in developing countries, in spite of having resources, labour and knowledge, lack of capital is a sensitive obstacle in industrialization. There is an extraordinarily large population of young people due to their long life, whereas there are still more children also. Where is growth of working population/productive

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

population, capital making in the country is rapid growth. The working population growth is also aggravates that are major problem of unemployment in developing countries, as it is seen in India today. The employment opportunities are also provides to industries, trade, transport, service works. The problem of labourers is not very serious in developing countries, especially they countries are involves agriculture is the major means of livelihood; Hence labourers are available for other economic activities like factory and industries. The limited spreading of education and technical knowledge in traditional industries most of the efficiency transfer from generation to generation. But the technical training and education is necessary for modern industries. It is an important obstacle in the development of skilled, artisan technical labour for industries in developing countries. A great number of technically savvy scientists are need for the innovative invention, maintenance of machines, improvement of capacity learning and other developing countries have to import technicians and scientists from developed countries. In addition to technicians and scientists such as capable and managers are also need for development of industries, who can run the industrial units, distribution and sales, handle production, accounting, advertising etc because industry cannot runs without efficient sale system. Other factors are transport and market; there is a common network of air, water and land (road and rail) transport which is one of the prime requirements of industrialization for developing countries. Transportation is a major one problem in industrial development. Transport is all-important for the uses of natural resources, to secure agricultural production from destruction by the industrial process and to gain products of goods to the market. The first industries were established at transport centers or transport routes were laid in backward regions. The location of industries established in India in the last century such as cotton textile, jute, iron steel, coal mining etc. confirms this fact. The establishment of steel industry of Bhilai, paper industry of Amlai and Nepanagar, aluminum industry of Korba, Renukoot are good examples of this fact. The analysis of the establishment of industrial units of India in the last three decades confirms this fact again. Large industries have been established near major railway routes and major cities, and the convenience of transport routes is an important factor in the establishment of steel units, electric heavy goods industry, engineering industry, aircraft, automobile industry, etc. The main reason for the establishment of medium and small-scale industries in cities and on their frontiers is the convenience of transport routes. Even today, the lack of transport routes is a major obstacle in the development of industries in the backward regions.

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

Analysis of the market clarifies many facts. In developing countries, the standard of living is low, per capita income is low, industrial development is limited and the network of transport routes is scarce, so there is limited agricultural capacity of the population and the needs are also limited. There is also limited scope for daily comfort as compared to developed countries, so the market of developing countries is also limited. There is a large section of developing countries, such as African countries, where items of daily necessities, such as household appliances, utensils, clothes, electrical goods, entertainment items such as radios, etc., are also imported from abroad. Such countries earn foreign exchange from their exports and import consumables. Capital is not able to accumulate in the countries where this system is there, so the possibility of investment in industries also becomes limited. The solution to this problem is that an industrial unit manufactures many types of goods in small quantities and serves the limited market of the country. There is no possibility of mass production in such countries. There is no need for industrial development here.

After independence in India, when the import of the above-mentioned goods was banned, the country had a big market, then the establishment and development of these industries got encouragement and protection and industrial production was not only consumed in the country but also exported to other developing countries. It started happening with the rise in the standard of living; the demand for consumer goods in the country has provided a limited basis not only in the cities. But it is increasing in towns and villages also. This growing market has given industrial development in India the market of key industries such as cement, chemical, iron steel, engineering, transport equipment industry, electrical equipment etc because these things are needed for the multifaceted development of the country. Factories, bridges, roads, airports, stations, vehicles, machines and many industrial processes require a large amount of capital to be invested in the growing market for chemicals. The development of large-scale industries is a natural phase with different stages of development. When small centres of these basic industries develop in backward regions, there is also a need for transportation to transport consumer goods there. Milk, vegetables, fruits, clothes, food items, home appliances, etc. have to be provided in such regions because these items are also not available in local centres. The above factors collectively start providing all the facilities which are basic requirements for industrial development in some specific centres. Therefore, new industries are also attracted to the same centres.

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

This is the reason why industrialization is not distributed evenly in the whole region but gets concentrated in certain centres. This is the reason why big urban centres have to be developed as industrial centres. The following figures of development are available and technical knowledge, management and development and development of distribution system after production is also necessary. Comparison of energy and power resources in developed and developing countries in comparison with power per capita is known that this from the point of view clarifies this fact. The development of coal, quarrying, hydropower and thermal power and production of mineral oil has also been limited in developing countries requiring means of power and energy. Russia 5677 6781 after independence in India, special emphasis was given on the development of the means of power and energy. This is one of the main reasons that industrial development in India got the necessary base. Proper coal production is the basis of mineral industries like iron, steel, aluminium, copper, cement industries etc. Electric power is the basis of industries like textile, jute, sugar, oil engineering etc. Mineral oil is also being used more and more for the units. The production of mineral in India has been less than the requirement and is met by imports. For example, in the year 1990-91, 207 lakh tonnes of crude mineral oil was imported. Therefore, from this point of view also industrial development in developing countries is problematic, in the beginning of industrialization; coal was used for energy in India. But it was only as a result of the development of hydroelectric and thermal power stations that more balanced industrial units could be distributed in the country. Electric power is the basis of industrialization in Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu in the south, Karnataka, Kerala etc. After independence, the exploration and production of mineral oil and gas in Gujarat, Bombay High and Assam has helped in re-industrialization and saved money in importing mineral oil. World Africa North America South America Asia Europe Oceania 1969 413 Industrialization in Developing Countries Diagnosis of Underdevelopment When the problems of underdevelopment in developing countries are analyzed, industrialization is said to be the solution to underdevelopment. Because the history of developed countries proves that only those countries have been able to progress through industrial development. Secondly, along with industrial production, other economic activities also develop and many amenities of life are provided by industrial production. It is clear from the above analysis that there are many interlinked problems of industrialization in developing countries. Therefore, industrial development is not possible easily in the long run. The requirements here include capital, technical knowledge, so that natural resources can be explored and exploited, adequate number of skilled craftsmen and technicians, transport system

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

and finally the market where the produced goods can be consumed. First of all, development of basic or first-class industries is necessary.

PHYSICAL BARRIERS: Natural instrument they known as natural resources are included in any physical instruments that are navigated, such as the situation of the nation, climate, minerals, forest and animal estate, soil, power tools etc. These means cannot be made by humans. Naturally the possibility of industrial development of the instrument-related countries is nature. But these means cannot be consumed until the ability of capable human means for their proper use of the appropriate use. Natural instruments are not self-organized but they are made functional by other means. In the absence of abundance of natural means, the best human instruments will also be unable to contribute to more than a limit. According to Sr. Raja and Berry, "the increase of the human and the ownership of the knowledge, the ownership of humans, increases, but also the process of limitations are there and humans will have to be dependent on the powers and substances of nature. "Therefore, the construction of favourable background for industrial development is based on the amount of nature and nature of natural means. As far as India's natural means of India, subsidiary of India is sufficiently friendly. This ability and diversity of the means are able to increase the affordable and borders of industrial development in India." Nature has formally provided their gifts to India but Indians have not taken proper benefits from them. How is the inexpensiveness of natural demonstration and human poorness? For this reason, India is called a rich country of poor.

Land instrument, large area and climate-India's situation is centrally in the world, which is also called intermediate position. In the view of the area, it is the seventh larger country of the world; the area is 32, 87,782 square kilometres. The country's dispersion is from the north of the sake of 3,214 kilometres and the east. We are 2,200 kilometres of the Lord Combat, 15.200 km and the length of the coastal limitations is 6, 100 kilometres. The country's climate is usually the sufficient effect of the air. The three-four-month limit of the three-four months is to the arrangement of the artificial irrigation system. India is only in the use of agriculture in the country. The prophetic land is less than fourth acre. The purpose of the proposal, management of the country and the national land resources protection and development commission was also less than the purpose of the protection of the country's land instruments, the National Land Board Resources and Development Commission in February 1983, the Government of India and the National Land Resources Protection and

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

Development Commission in the year 1983, the purpose of the protection of the country's land instruments and the National Land Resources Protection and Development Commission.

There are sufficient amounts of rivers in rivers, grounds and clay-economic development. In ancient times, the rise of many civilizations also happened on the edge of the rivers. In reference to the modern industrial era, the rivers are the very important part of the natural means of any country. Ganga, Yamuna, Satlja, Manhda, Tapti, Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri and other rivers have given enough yoga in the national agricultural development and industrial development. India's industrial development is a strongest possibility of getting more than these rivers in the future. The composition of the plains is only by the rivers, laying the soil from the mountains per year, laying in these plains. These rivers are gown in the very fertile plains of the world. Here are many types of valuable crops in the 'Caharhar' or 'Alluit' soil.

Agricultural produce-equivalent of many such crops in addition to food grains is enough amounts which are used as raw materials in many consumer industries. These crops are cotton, jute, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane, rubber, tea, saying, are mainly remarkable. Our infrastructure to requirements agriculture only is same. There is a necessity to import agricultural development in domestic population countries because it cannot be imagined without heavy industrialization. Virtually agricultural development presents a suitable basis for industrial development. According to Mr. Brice, "the foundation of industrial development in each industrial country was based on agriculture in the early stage of industrialization. It was also necessary to do so. In each case, agriculture was with an administrator, with the benefits of the necessary finance for industrialization, which was not a fulfilment of the farmers-class meaning system, which was present in the market for new items." I mentioned in this context, it is necessary that Indian agriculture has also done cornel lass in the direction of the industrialization of our country. In the future, any development of our country's industrial development cannot be seen as the development of agriculture. The plan is not clear of the Planning Commission that, "Because the food is the basic requirement of human being, the direct result of the policy of the propagation of agriculture in India will be that the risk of economic instability in the country will be generated." The 230 million tonnes of production of food grains in the 2th Five Year Plan was kept in 158.4 million tonnes, which were received in 1983-84. In the seventh plan, now the target of production of 18.5 million tonnes of food grains is being proposed.

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

One-way - Mihas, the clay and rivers are also the valuable property of the country, which is used in many industries. Wild receipts are fuel, timber, precious drugs, fragrant oil and many accessory substances (such as kbha, groom, wax, honey, birth, leather rubber, bilateral etc.). Many industries can be developed based on forests such as the reputable industry, paper industry, artificial fibre glass industry, silk industry, million industry, leather industry, aromatic oil and drug construction industry, plywood, pen and varnish, sports goods and furniture industry. The following types of forests are found in India:

(i) Enervated One-in-one places are found in more rainy places, such as mansoon period.

(ii) Mountain oriented forests are also called a single path and these are found in simple sights. These forests drop their leaves once in the year.

(iii) These are business victims because these types of useful tree are found such as Saganwan, Shesham, Ebony, Chandan etc. The heights are found. Their leaves are purely and straw and straightforward. Their wood is soft, in which pine, cedar, sunlight, spring, fur etc. are major which is used in making juicy, paper, reputation.

(v) Alpine One-The-Himalayas meets the grounds at four thousand meters on the mountain, which mostly grass, fruit and shedings are found.

(vi) River coastal forest - due to the occurrence of the river coast, this name is addressed. Deltia One is also the conversion of those who meet on the lower gauges of the rivers.

(vii) Beach forest-these are found in the bottom parts of the beach. These coconut trees are important. At present, there are forests on 746 lakh hectares of India which is 22.7 percent of the country's total area. Now the goal is that the area of forests should be increased by 33.3 percent. Overall, the total of 274 million cubic meters is produced. 40 percent of total production is in the form of timber and remains in the form of remaining 60 percent of fuel and coal. The number of states of the states received the Rajalty per year of 192 crores. Apart from this, there are approximately 150 crores of other wild production in which lakh, gaund, bomoe, honey, bambles etc. are headed.

Mineral instrument-industrial development of a country depends on the fulfilment of many minerals. Countries that have low-time reservoir of low minerals are not, they cannot increase industrialization a border. India's situation is very friendly with the view of minerals. There are enough

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

minerals in many parts of the country, which has Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka names are especially mentioned in the country, there are sufficient storage of iron, manganese, asbestos, balme, salt, limestone, gypsum, coal, marble, tongust, glass of salt, etc. On the other hand, the fabrics of non-ferrous metals such as season, tin, platoon, tungsten, zinc, lead) etc. The country is often lacking in minerals. Major minerals are given below: (i) Mineral iron - a quarter part of all Iron-storey of all worlds am accumulated in India. About 21 billion tonnes of iron storage in the country are accumulated. It is the most in the world. Iron variety is also very best in which 65 to 70 percent pure iron frames come out. India's location is the native in the world. The location of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa is the best in the form of production. Production of mineral iron in India has been a fire type.

Therefore, since the nationalization of the coal industry, efforts have been made to stop and increase production of its wastage. In fact, the nationalization of the coal industry was a basic reason in the background.

(iii) The most of the reserves are also safe in the purchase. This mineral is used in many industries such as heating preventive bricks, electrical industry, colour individual industry, radio, wireless wire etc. There is about 13 thousand tonnes of retirement per year in the country, out of which two-thirds are exported. (iv) Manganese of Rs. 18 million tonnes of manganese in India are accumulated, out of which three-quarters are only in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. This metal is used in the steel industry. In addition, it is also used in electrical and chemical industries. There are also a subsidiary of Manganese, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Rajasthan. India is produced 15 million tonnes of manganese per year in India.

(v) Bauxite-it comes to making aluminium making and is used in many industries, such as aircraft, electricity, chemical industries, making the pot and in the work of packing. There are 25 million tonnes of bachelor in the country that are spread over Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. The progress of the aluminium industry has been made due to the continuous increase in its production. In the country, 2-20 lakh tonnes of aluminum were made in 1984.

(vi) Zinc - The only amount of the country is in place of Udaipur. This metal works in many industries; especially it is used to plant the layer on iron and teen sheets. The annual output is abaut 10 thousand tonnes but demand is more than that, which is fulfilled by import. (vii) Gypsum - Estimates are Rs.3.8

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

million tonnes of Gypsum in India, which are in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu. The annual production of the country is one and a half million tonnes. It is used in chemical fertilizer industry and semant industry. In addition, many other types of minerals are available in the country such as limestone, marble, tungsten, valuable stone, salt, race phosphate, mineral oil, asbestos, molecules minerals etc. In the last two-year, the efforts have been made by the government for the mineral production, which resulted in consumer increase in minerals. Many organizations in the country to employ in the direction of the search and development of minerals are in the country, in which Geological Survey of India, Min Magic Explore Corporation are remarkable.

The power is importance of power in the modern industrial era is very high. Without any country, no country can make big plans of industrial development. In terms of power of the power, India has been encountered in such a nations, where are stores of adequate power for industrialization exist is the use of other available means is also difficult in the absence of adequate means of power. The significant factual view of industrial development is that all the modern power of the country are often all the instruments such as coal, water electricity, mineral oil, molecule power etc. There is need of coal in steel industry and rail transport etc. In addition, operates the heat-power systems and the fulfilment of fuel is also equal from it. The sufficient storage of coal in the country is accumulated, but there are two difficulties in terms of industrialization. First, the precise types of cooking coal coaches are limited. This coking coal is the basis of steel industry. Second, the rooftop of coal is cantered in a corner of the country and the stores of coal in North, West and South India are very low. Under mineral instruments, descriptions of the country's coal storage and production have already been described.

Petroleum requires petroleum products for road transport, air transport and fuel and domestic gas. This means of power of security and soldier is also a great importance. Modern industrial civilization cannot be imagined without mineral oil. International trade is very important part of mineral oil and its various productions. Oil-romantic in India is present in many parts but the production of oil is now happening in a few parts of the country.

At this time, twelve oil purifier factories in the country is working, whose oil purifier capacity is 378 million tonnes. The progress of production is the following: Petroleum production (in lasers) in India. Tentative Perspeck Plan Estende Bombay, Eyelash, Nunamati, Madras, Cochin, Coal, Haldia, Visakhapatnam, Bogaigaon, Mathura now has become the big center of oil purification. The

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

construction of the factory of Mathura's oil purification is now at end. Pipelines have been brought to carry oil to oil oil purifier factories in many places in the country. 1,266 km long pipeline has been almost up to Mathura from Matthead of Kutch. Two other huge oil purifier factories in the seventh plan

Mineral-oil and petroleum production is an important means of strength to increase the speed of industrialization, because many industry dependent on such air and road traffic, rail-traffic, petrochemical industry, plastic, artificial rubber and fibbers etc. Oil in the eastern coastal sea has provided new hopes to the country. Hope, in the next ten years, our dependence on overseas for mineral-oil and petroleum productions will be able to reduce.

(C) Hydro electricity, low production cost, the abundance of water-electricity for industrial development presents a great base. There are many of its specialties that are different from other means of power such as the simultaneousness of the simplicity and the supply of transportation. Its distribution can be easily made by electric lines and it is such an instrument of power that will never end (while coal and petroleum will never end in the future). It is also a great means of health and hygiene because there is no problem of dust, smoke etc. This gives the decentralization of industries. In the total power generation of the country, the ratio of height-electricity is 60 percent, 35 percent of water-electricity, remaining 5 percent power is built in nuclear power houses and diesel electrical houses. In other states, power is obtained from individuals to thermal power and water-power systems. In the form of independence in India and has been completed many special river-valley schemes in particularly planning, under which the majority of the major binds have been arranged to prevent the water of the rivers. It has been facilitated with irrigation as well as power generation. The Progress of electric capacity in India (Million KW) instrument Hydroelectric diet Power Nuclear Electrical Hot Electricity Difference, Normal Electricity.

The order of our country's industrial development in the future will be based on the progress of electricity production for a lot of limits because the possibility of developing coal and mineral oil are limited. Electricity for industry, transportation, irrigation, lights and domestic and business uses with economic and industrial development, the demand for electricity and is still increasing.

May 1974, India has achieved sixth place in the list of successful nurses of the world's nuclear power by the successful nuclear explosion in geography. The trade of minerals required for the

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

development of the accumulation in the country are present. Estimates are in accordance with the 15,000 tonnes of uranium in India, Bihar and Rajasthan. In addition, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Rajasthan have got the storms of the thorig. Monerjeel Sand is a sufficient amount of thorium in the sake of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In other states, it gets in granite rocks. It is estimated that the 20-year-ton toners of theorem are compromised in India. The importance of these two minerals for the development of the accumulation is the highest, but the situation of India is also the best in other minerals required for the mixture. Here are minimal sufficient quantities of Cherryite, Berolium, Jirconium Graphite and Antimony etc. The necessary organizations have been established in India in the direction of the development of nuclear power years ago. The 20012, the Musical Tission is responsible for search and development in this direction. This interception is operational and interval of molecule minerals. Under the four nuclear repactors, setting up by the end of this century, there is a proposal that the total production of the modulation in the country will be 10,000 MW. To meet this goal, it will expect to spend 14,000 crores. (E) In addition to the above mentioned means of power, other information of the power of other power is also possibility of developing other means of power in India. These are particularly remarkable names of tide-power, air power, and wind power. There is a research in various areas for development and partial success has also been found. In the rawings and kutch's laps and the wealth of the holeshy river, the suitable conditions for the development of tide power.

HUMAN INDUCED PROBLEMS: Human means to sharpen the speed of industrialization are as many natural areas. Modern ideology is now a human being considered more important. If there are adequate amounts of natural means in any country, but the residents of that country are inefficient and indigenous, then in such a situation the industrialization will not be further. On the contrary, if there is no relatively abundance of natural means in any country, but the resident of the country is efficient, efficient and staff, then the route will be paved for industrial development in such a way. As far as India has question, there is such a great abundance of human means in India as it is not in China and other than the world. But the quality of India is not evenly expected to be in the same time. Only 2.5 percent of the world's ground area is in India, while the population of 15 percent of the world is resident in India. This implies that our country is also ahead of the relatively population of the population even relatively low. The size of our population is too big inhibitor in the way of industrial development in themselves. Also, the rate of our population growth is very high, making this large size per year and the big and the brunette in the path of our industrialization. Year 1951 1961 1971 Population (Karod)

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

36.10 43.92 54.81 Increase in the size of human power increase (rate) Year 1.33 1981 2.16 1985 * 2.48 1991 ** Population (Karode) 68.40 73.40 80.30 increase rate (percentage) 2.67 2.02 1.83 * Revenised force forcen # 07. Extress for the Seventh Plan Professor Harsarman and Professor Coll Clark has not expressed that the high rate of population growth cannot be procutulated to the future of industrial development of countries. Mr. Harshaman is the statement that "Pressure is a type of pressure (due to the pressure of the population that gives birth to the process that can increase the qualifications in persons with the purpose of controlling their replacement in persons and to organize themselves and Integrated to develop. Similarly, Professor Collin Clark is not that "If the population is made in the society from conventional ramps, it causes many economic difficulties for the people of time, but it is such a powerful power, which is the residents of these societies to change their archaeological customs and change these communities in the financially in the productive and uninterrupted societies." But here it is noteworthy that in the early period, the population increases the difficulties by making pressure. The process of generating per-pressure (and the process for improving is possible to start the process. Currently, the human means of India cannot be given by the quality of the qualitative level, which is for the intense industrialization except for the level. The following percentage of educated persons training and technical techniques are also the characteristics of the productivity, due to the inability of the efficient persons, the following proportion of working population, the short-term period, malnutrition and life the low level of productivity etc. Our human rights are the attributes which are in the route of industrial development. As long as the process of improvement is not completed, our human instruments in the country's industrial development will not be able to give enough yoga. It has already been said that the indulgence of social countries requires many types of obstacles to pursue the process of industrialization of these industrialization. In the words of Professor Kernakas, "only enough money is not economical development and it is not a very economical crisis".

All aspects of social behaviour come under it such as the establishment of law and arrangement, in the business transaction, the deep-lane is also included), the name of the internal relations in the family, the name of the literacy, the meaning of the technique of the technique, the main social obstacles are information is of the unique procedures. (A) The name of the uneducated workers is very limited, due to which they do not understand new processes and techniques quickly and as well as goodness. (B) The formation of social batch and family conditions is something that this mobility of labour is very limited. In the society, the banded of labour is very limited. (C) The labour of education

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

is also in the form of the work of the factory and cities in the society, the labour is not the permanent class in the form of the industry and cities. The duration is also a permanent labour class for industries is not standing in the adaptation of the factory and cities in the form of carton. (D) Productivity of labour is relatively caused by malnutrition and low-life level. The rate of population-relative-population and population growth is both in the industrialization. No population of population for industrialization, but quality is more useful. The population is the ability to have a type of load. Most part of the new capital is stressed in the here of more population. Per person life-level is already at the very low point, which causes more appropriate in consumer industries. Thus, a large part of savings is done in this and the capital of the capital and productive industries can be found in relation to the most capital. It makes the process of industrial development and prolong. The qualities of the population in relation to the population level are relatively low. In the iteration, ignorance, conserves, fortunes and infrastructure, malnutrition and disagreeable diet, prisoners in social stuff, ethnic heights, emotions, etc., inserts the qualitative aspects of the population of the countries. It adverse effects on productivity and functionality of industries. This type of obstacles can be removed in the long run. So this attitude makes rare capital and rare in short-developed countries. Mr. Regagar Nurso has expressed it in these words - "When people have the excellent items, advanced levels of consumption, the achievement of new objects or the new methods of the old desires, then some time after them, the specialist is to be aware of the distraction and unmanageable. Their knowledge area is expanded, their imagination power becomes high, the new resorts of their minds are born and the craving is increasingly increasing. The idea is that the attraction in advance-developed societies is a very big obstacle in the path of industrialization.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES: The entry of the state in the industrial field is of short duration. The experience in management and administration is naturally immature; there are no universal standards or norms created as yet. Every country is experimenting with several organizational forms and administrative practices and conventions. India, being a young country politically, economically or industrially, has many more problems to face in the field of industrial management. The problems which the public sector in India is facing today relate to the pattern of organization, constitution of governing boards, parliamentary and ministerial control, price policy, consumers' interest, public understanding, etc

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

(1) Pattern of Organization, The forms of organization and their relative merits and demerits have been discussed in adequate detail in the foregoing pages and the need for toning up administration of public enterprises and for adopting a suitable uniform organizational pattern has been pointed out. The fact that the government is well aware of the need for improving things and is anxious to remove any weaknesses, is evident from appointment by it of several committees and commissions in this connection. The Bureau of Public Enterprises is doing very useful work in this respect.

(2) Governing Boards, The constitution, functions and working of the governing boards of public enterprises have also been discussed already. It is gratifying to note that the government has accepted the recommendations of several Seminars and Committees and has decided that M. Ps. should not be appointed to boards of management, that the Secretary of any Ministry or department should not be appointed as a director of any government company, and that no officer assigned ordinary secretarial duties would be appointed as a director in more than three or four companies at the maximum. The chairman and the managing director are now to be appointed by the government and except in the case of very small concerns, shall be full-time. The members of the Board now appointed are well qualified and trained professional persons rather than deputation man.

(3) Ministerial Control, There has been a usual tendency on the part of ministers either to sit themselves or to appoint persons from amongst the officials of the concerned ministry on the boards of State undertakings. Such a dual role of a minister or his representative is subjected to so many difficulties and is open to criticism and as such, is not consistent with the smooth functioning of an enterprise. The principle of maintaining balance between ministerial control and the board's autonomy should be strictly followed. The ministerial control over the State undertakings should be confined to matters of general principle and policy. Such a control should be more constructive and effective so as to sub-serve public interest in its proper meaning.

(4) Parliamentary Control, The establishment of proper relationship of State undertakings with Central or State legislature is another intricate issue. Parliamentary control involves two things mainly that the control of the minister becomes effective and authority of the House is maintained. In this country, the main devices used for this control are questions, debates, annual reports and the reports of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. The creation of this Committee will prevent undue interference in the day-to-day working of the industrial enterprises and at the same time, provide enough information to parliament so as to make supervision by it effective. It is further

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

desirable that the government should examine the possibility of establishing efficiency audit units and consumers' advisory councils which may be required to submit periodic reports to parliament.

(5) Labour and Staff Problems, The practice with regard to recruitment of labour, training, conditions of employment, methods of wage payment, etc., vary widely in the State undertakings. It is felt that they should uniform as far as possible so that there may not be an all-too-frequent movement of the staff for better prospects elsewhere. Besides, the trade unions in State undertakings have not been powerful and effective so far which is either due to the bureaucratic pressure or due to workers' fear of being victimized. The unions are mostly affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress which is a wing of the Congress party in power. The observance of uniform labour laws as between State enterprise and private industry should be adhered to so that a worker may enjoy his rights and privileges fully.

(6) Consumer's Interest with a view to safeguarding the interests of consumers, advisory bodies have been usually constituted in the case of those undertakings which supply services to the amorphous mass of consumers, while in case of State industrial undertakings which are, for the most part, monopolies or near monopolies, such bodies do not exist. It is found that the advisory committees, wherever they exist, are mostly official bodies and, therefore, they do not represent the consumers' angle completely.

(7) Public Understanding, How to win and maintain the goodwill and confidence of the general public has been another biggest problem facing the public undertakings. The fact that the public itself is the sole judge of its own interest has placed a special obligation on these enterprises. There should be a flow of information from the public to the industry and vice versa. This may be achieved through various devices. State undertakings in this country have not been able to fulfil this aspect of their operation. The arrangements for seeking public understanding are inadequate and deserve greater attention in future.

(8) Price Policy, The study of the pricing policies of these undertakings has revealed that they are neither uniform nor based on definite commercial principles. The need of sound commercial principles in this respect is highly imperative. It is desirable that in an under developed economy as we have where the State has made substantial investment in state enterprise, an adequate return on capital is desirable. The State enterprises should yield an economic price which would cover the cost

Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

of production of a commodity, including, of course, an allowance for replacement and a normal profit so that they may stand on their own legs in the matter of expansion or capital formation.

(9) Specialised Personnel, There is a general need of building up suitable Cadres for specialised personnel in management and accounting matters like chief accountants, financial controllers as distinct from financial advisors, costing experts and company secretaries.

(10) Efficiency, As regards efficiency of the State undertakings, it is found that there are only a few enterprises which have made a substantial progress while others have been incurring recurring losses. It is felt that a proper costing procedure should be maintained by every manufacturing unit, whatever its organizational structure may be. There is a vital need of organizing independent italic ne quality control section with a view to ensuring the maintenance of high standards of quality. The devices of piece work rating and incentive bonus are absolutely essential to establish and maintain industrial morale and goodwill, and ultimately to maximize efficiency.

(11) Scientific Research, The research activities of the State undertakings so far are inadequate and technically dependent on the foreign know-how. It is felt, however, that the research facilities including laboratories, equipment and personnel are not the things that can be purchased or built up overnight, but rather, the development of research institutions is a result of the pursuit of well-thought-out policies and programmes extended over a reasonably long period of time.

(12) Industrial Democracy, There are some of the enterprises which have got a labour leader as a director on their boards but such examples are rare. Mostly, the labour representatives have been outsiders and the presence of these non-workers has not been looked at with favour. Joint management councils have also been set up in many of the State enterprises. Their working is still subject to trial and experiment. It is felt that the development of industrial democracy will turn 'State Capitalism' into 'People's Capitalism' where the economic power will be wielded with the assistance of the representatives of the rank and file of workers for the good of the nation as a whole.

(13) Profitability, It is a sad commentary that the performance of public enterprises (commercial and industrial) is far from satisfactory. In a competitive situation profitability is an effective measure of efficiency. To measure profitability according to business standards, there is need to keep in mind the level of production in relation to capital and the level of costs in relation to international prices.

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

(14) Managerial co-ordination with public enterprises have certain areas of management which more or less are similar, e.g., personnel, materials, Inventory control, Finance, Medical, Security, Welfare, Industrial Relations, etc. These provide considerable Scope for formulation of common policies. Co-ordination in these fields would cut down over-head costs considerably and also ensure the optimum use of resources.

FINANCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROBLEMS: Public enterprises have facing many financial problems due to the high rate of capital construction in India. Due to the following rate of capital building, the public ventures are getting the excessive amount of financial and internal means. Due to the currency spread, the cost of the veteran and raw materials are continuously due to cost and the reason is the lack of prudent price policy. There is also a major problem of privacy use of these means of notification of only enough financial instruments in public ventures. The financial issues of the public ventures are as follows: The problem of raising financial instrument public undertaking in India, its financial requirements are prominently owned and loan capital, internal instruments, capital markets (indigenous and international), public financial institutions Loans, government grants and do through medium and public deposits. The management of ownership capital is the government in public subcontractors, but the government has a problem limited to financial instrument. Therefore, the system of financial requirement also runs by the management of loan capital. But in public sub crimination, there is a problem of interest on loans due to the management of the long-term maturity, long-depth natural duration and the lower gesture. On receiving the capital achievement in admission and promotion of the indigenous currency market and due to the inadequate development of financial instruments in the country, there is no need to get enough financial means. Government support and grant has a limit but it is unfair to stay dependent on them. There is also permission of 'public deposit' for the increase in financial instruments of contract and currency spread but it has been facilitated by competition with banks. Surely this type of interference can be helpful in keeping the price level permanent in the country, but the appropriate offense on the appropriate pursuit is also important and necessary. The problem of financial assistance and supports and public economies supporting public and services related to the public subcontractors.

The problem, of effective cost control is not difficult to survive without using any modern cost techniques without any establishment at present time. Probably inspired by these fears, many public ventures have appointed a controller or cost accounting officer in the control of the finance official.

Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

The effective budgeting problem, the cost of the budget process is not particular importance of controlling techniques. The budget is the program of the tasks that are edited in the future. It is planning to manpower, power and goods etc. The purpose of the budget in government departments is to be stopped only to not exceed the expenditure on the expenses and the amount of accepted amount of actual expenses. The capital of the following force is capable of the amount of the first initialization of the capital in public sub-crimination. The percentage of gross profit compared to the demented capital, which was 9.4 in 1976-77, he fell in 1984-85 to 12.7. Thus, in this year, there has been a percentage of this percentage.

There are many complex problems of industries in developing countries. These problems are remaining brunt in the route of their economical development. Industrial development in India depends on how important the country can achieve success in solving these problems with intensity and efficiency. According to Professor Bone development expectations is direction and guidance in some form, so that the powers of the expansion can be created and they can be kept in the form of this. The fact is applied to all developed countries almost. All 1 doubt is expressed that proper directing control and route.

At the place of antique production methods, we want to replace the latest scientific technical competencies of production, and then it will have to undergo a long term process for it. Such society lacks education and exploration facilities, labour skills and entrepreneur qualifications and due to social, economic and political ruralise, there is a long time to become suitable environment for the development and dissemination of innovations. Advanced Technology can be imported from abroad, but its nature and limit will also depend on how much capacity is to bearing, he caning to the heart and the local conditions, in the country. The country has to establish research and development of the scientific searches, inventions, innovations and the establishment of research related to the research and other advertorial centres, who should be considered to be a substantial number of educated countrymen foreign experts or abroad. Therefore need for the exchange to implement foreign advanced technology. Evolved countries should not wish to have a "depth of capital for their industrial development and should not allow them to adopt the same extent as they show us from industrially advanced nations." I labelled the limitations of capabilities and competencies if the capital and prevalence of capital is adopted, then it is more likely to be losses instead of being benefited. Therefore, the long term can be made short to the production of the development and dissemination

Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

of the production of technical competencies and skills, but it cannot be eliminated. Since the independence in India and in particular the period of five year-plans, the significant progress has been made in the direction of technical self-dependence. These efforts have been made on both the basis and the privacy on both the basis of foreign technical cooperation. Under the foreign cooperation agreements, foreign collaboration agreements have been imported modern plants and equipment from abroad in all major branches of industrial production and with the services of foreign experts for their maintenance and operation, the countrymen have also been trained in that direction. Along with the development of inner industries, the use of useful machines and equipment for many industries is now being in India. India has made an advanced technology in the areas of electrical, transportation, steel, heavy machine construction, heavy chemical, petrochemical, electronic equipment etc. India has been attempted to build suitable favourable environment for the development and improvement of that technology. Not only this, the research in India has been extended further in India. The names of external space, nuclear science, radar computers, geodic, communication instrument, aviation etc. are particularly remarkable. A government institution in the name of the National Research Development of India (NRDC) in New Delhi has been working for coordination between the research and industries for many years. To encourage inventions, this is the work of this corporation. So far, this year, 2,000 percent agreements have been completed in the midst of the industry and industries. Thus, on the basis of the perceived procedures an annual value of the products is more than forty crore. A book publication has been done by two corporations by the name of "Expropriate Technology," in which the number of 73 and 107 appropriate production methods for the inner year and chemical industry is inclusive.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS: Today's human society is undergoing industrial and technological revenue along with the urban revolution. This is the reason that in the world, the number of cities along with the migration has increased in the latter of the current century. The badly affected by development such as huge stretch of the population and their individuals. According to a report, only 34% of the world in the 1960s lived in cities, which increased to 45% in 1990 and it is likely to reach 60% up to 2000 by the end of this century, about one-third of the world developing the world will reside in metropolis, which will be one-third part of the slums. The development of modern cities is happening as a consumer centres. According to an estimate, a Dharalakhi city requires approximately 6,25,000 tonnes of water, 2000 tonnes of food, 9500 tonnes of fuel daily. It has a deep pressure on the environment of the nearby environment. In addition, the production of 500,000 tonnes

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

of polluted water produced from the city, 2000 tone solid waste, air pollutants and the major role in environmental degradation to improve the ecological balance of the airlines. Thus, two sights of the city are seen on the environment of the city and its environment. This is the decrease in the quality of life and the slums are increasing, which can be found due to the absence of policy. In fact, there is a Due to the people who live in the middle of the people living in these slums and the poverty line in the rural areas, there is a big challenge of the future, which will be a big challenge. The social life and political stability of the city of the city increases also has the effect. There is also a possibility that if this unplanned death is not controlled urban development, then the future of energy, raw materials, labour, water, food etc. from the rural pharmaceuticals of the city will also be arranged.

Social problems due to industrialization can be divided into two sections shortly:

(1) The problems within the industrial areas, which are affected by the city's administrative range of people or those who live on it are affected.

(2) There are problems outside from the industrial areas so that the emotional or impact area or its civil are affected. Internal problems in the industrial areas are residential problem, problem of transportation, problem of pollution, sprinkling of spout, immunity, problem of electrical and fuel supply, the problem of administrative management etc. are prominent. Industries require more land for factory, store, labour settlement, office prostitution etc. For this, their establishment is often done outside the city in rural areas. Some of the industry's lack of the place, crowded, growing tax and government deficiencies or government are also being established in the burden parts with the encroachment of agricultural land, the physical and social environment of rural areas is being affected badly. The country's emotional and social degradation of the moral and social bulk after material of the physicality and moral,social consumption. There is a tendency to accelerate these new social changes.

They arise the intense sense of mutual competition. With the desire to move forward from each other in prosperity, their life becomes mechanical, highly busy, part-racing and stressful. Gradually, the human accessible properties of the merchandise, the faculty of socialism, social melt pap etc., they are slowly being in the form of mercy, philanthropist, mutual cooperation, in law and happiness. He becomes accustomed to jealous, selfish and luxurious life. This trend is emerging in the cities of the world in the nations. Due to unemployment, frustration, stressful life etc., citizens of criminal

Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

tendency, drug, violence etc. In the town's turnover, the similar urban culture is developing, which is a vomiting subject. These suffering from problems are in the pinnacle countries; they are migrating towards the rural areas. To improve the industrial areas, the effective steps should be taken to the diagnosis of these problems on regional, national and international levels, which should be taken in order to be good and satiable for both the current and future. The problem of urban crime, the critical criteria of the critical civilian consoles are seriously producing rich growth and urban danger. The life of people of various classes is economically visible and the struggle is complete and confectionary, which automatically constitutes oriented towards the crimes. There is no shortage of so-called corporate people in the industrial city, which are involved in many social and nation actions and in these economic visually packed menstrual people. Today, these urban criminals are also getting political protection and sometimes the criminal is successful in the political area itself. In such a situation, it is difficult to control the urban crimes. Many crimes in the cities are the product of urban society. The use of fake funds, thieves, mixture, profit, rise, trafficking, collection of narcotic substances and sales etc. are such a social committee that many less data are available.

While the dirty industrialized countries is hidden in the cover of the fascinating. In the last three decades, the heavy industries have been developed with so much intensity in the industrialized countries that water-pollution and atmospheric pollution, so that the countries of the fact that the executives of the factories and the chemical elements have been so much that those countries not only, other countries have also been threatened by it. The fishes of the lakes have been deadly many times that they have been very much harmed in the lakes, which are very much harmful fluid lakes. The amount of toxic elements in their fishes is increasingly respectively, the danger of the brain related and the need to change the arrangement. There are many deaths in industrial areas so that such fish has been done. In industrial region the immersion of millions of tonne substances is done in the form of smoke and toxic gases per day at the airplane. The results of the process and instrument-plurality is dirty or opened countries of the short-developed countries are openly described, that there is no need to describe the adaptation of the small-scale countries, heavy industrialization, although it is also many such people in these countries, which are due to these fears, there are heavy industrialization plans to oppose. It is only so that the developing countries are aware of these threats of highly industrialization and employ their industrial development so that the factories are arrangements and removal of these toxic elements and polluted substances that will produce at least threat to human health. The errors that have been developed countries in terms of industrialization, they will not be repeated.

Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

Environmental pollution if the growing increases in the world, then it will not be eligible for the lives of world human and other bacteria. We are all aware that with the dangers arising from the use of molecular fuels and molecules-blasts. If these dangers achieved the increase in similar and growing speed, it is certain that the situation is certain that a situation will be more in the future that the amount of hazards generated from the benefits that received humanity from heavy industrialization will be higher. If this situation comes, then you will need to consider the question of heavy industrialization again. But scientific is trying to avoid such a situation. Environmental pollution has become an important branch of industrial management and is being made and victim and extended exploration and studies on this topic worldwide. Developing countries, who are now thinking of heavy industrialization, surely benefit from this exploration. The pollution of water, tours' and air is virtually the result of uncontrolled and unplanned industrialization. It has been certified by the institutions that due to the industries, the anticipated in the aircraft and the harmful chemical elements in the aircraft, the industrialized areas and metals have increased rapidly in the astronaries of Asthma and Breath, which are polluted the water of clothing, clothing millions, leather factories, sugar mills, coal washing factories velocity oil mills, petrochemical industries and fertilizers and pesticides.

REFERENCES

1. Samajarthik Samiksha (2009):Janpad Kanpur Dehat, Arthavam Sankhyadhikari Karyalaya (U.P.), P.70
2. Sankhikiya Patrika (1981): Janpad Kanpur Dehat, Arth Sankhyadhikari Karyalaya, P.32.
3. Jila Jangadana Pustika. (2001): Mandal Karyalaya, Kshetriya U.P. Nideshak Jangadana, Sharda Nagar, Kanpur.
4. Ateet se Aaj Tak. :(2009): Opp. cit.P.70
5. Wadia, D.N. :(1957): Geology of India, London, P.389.
6. Burrard, S.C. :(1912): "On The Origin of Himalyan Mountain" Geological Survey of India, Professional Paper No. 12, Calcutta, P.11
7. Oldham, R.D. :(1917): The Structure of The Himalyan And The Gangetic Plain, Memories of The Geological Survey of India,Calcutta vol-13, Part-2. P.82
8. Records of the Geographical survey of India, :(1934): Vol. 68, Pt.4, P. 372

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

9. Mamoria, C.B. :(1987): Advanced Geography of Modern India, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra, P.89.

10. Alkham, R.D. :(1939): The Deep Boring of Lucknow, Records of The Geological Survey of India, Memories of The Geological Survey of India, Vol. 73, P.13

11. Shafi, M. :(1960): Land Utilization in Eastern U.P., Aligarh, P.3

12. Verma, R.V. :(1977): Bharat Ka Bhougolik vivechan, kitabghar, Kanpur, P.69

13. Maurya, S.D.:(2006): Opp. Cit. P306

14. Maurya, S.D.:(2006): Opp Cia. P 308

15. Tiwari, R.C. Avam Singh, B.N.:(2010): Opp. Cit P 113

16. Singh, Jasbir(1974): Spatio Temporal Development And Land Use Efficiency in Haryana, Geographical Review of India, Calcutta Vol XXXIV, No. 4, P.31

17. Singh, Jasbir & Dhillion, S.S. :(1994): Agricultural Geography tata M.C.Graw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, P234

18. UJAS (2008): United Journal of Awadh Scholars, editing by Dr. Arun Kumar Tiwari, Vol.2 No 2, P.137

19. Gautam, Alka (2009): Opp. Cit. P. 102

20. Weaver, J.C. (1954): Crop Combination Regions in The Middle West, The Geographical Review, USA P.P.175-200

21. Banerji, R.K. (1954): Changing Cropland of West Bengal, Geographical Review of India, Vol.24, No. 1, P.22

22. Tripathi, B.V. Avam Agrawal, U. (1968): Changing Patterns of Cropland Use in The Lower Ganga-Yamuna Doaab, The Geographer, P.128-14

23. Chauhan, B.S.:(1971): Crop Combinations in The Yamuna Hindden Tank, Geographical Observer, P.66-72

24. Sharma, S.C. :(1971): Patterns of cropland use in Utter Pradesh Dankan Geographer, P.1-17

25. Nityanan (1972): Crop Combinations in Rajsthan "Geographical Review of India, P.46-60

25. Doi, K (1959): The Industrial Structure of Japane Se Prefectures, Proceedings, I.C.G.U. Regional Conference in Japan, PP.310-316

26. Katyayan, Arun. :(2001): Krashi Vigyan Ke Moolbhot Sidhant, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, P. 126

27. Gautam, Alka :(2009): Opp. Cit. P.372

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

28. Fanda (1998): Parners of India', Vol.1. New Delhi, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, P. 125.

29. Kundleborger, C.P. (1966): Economic Development', New York, p. 220.

30. Illiamson, A.V. (1925): 'Irrigation in the Indo- Gangetic Plain'. Geographical Journal, Vol. 65, No.2, pp.141-153.

31. Metcalf, David :(1970): The Economics of Agriculture! Harmouds worth (England), Pengerin Books Ltd.. p.65.

32. Shalla, 0.8. :(1972): Changing Structure of Agriculture in Haryana (A study of the impact of Creen Revolution), Chandigarh, The Economic and Statistical Organization, Planning, Department, Government of Haryana, pp. 85-87.

33. Spate, O.K.K. and Learmouth, A.T.A. :(1967): 'India and Pakistan'. London, Lethuen, p. 266.

34. Garg, S.P. (1968), 'Land Utilisation In Saharanpur District', unpublished and approved Ph.D. Thesis, Agra University, p. 194.

35. Eyre, S.R. (1964): Vegetation and Soils, A world Picture, reprinted,London, P.10

36. Mrada Sarvekshan Prativedan Mradayen Avam Prabandh.(2008): Janpad Kanpur Dehat, Mrada Sarvekshan Ikai, Kanpur, krashi Vibhag, U.P. P.5

37. Mamoria, C.B. (2000): Manav Bhoogol, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra, P.252

38. Trewartha, G.T. (1953): The Case of Population Geography, Ann. Asso. American Geographers, Vol. 43, PP.71-97

39. Verma, R.V. (1977): An Out Line Theory of Population, Mascow, P.246

40. Velentry, D.I. (2001): Jansankhya Bhoogol, Kalyani Publishars, New delhi, P.101

41. Chandana, R.C. (1997): Bharat Ka Bougolik Vivechan, Kitabghar, Kanpur, P.487

42. Utter Pradesh Geographical Journal. (2009): The Bramhavarta Geographical Society of India, P.53

43. Maurya, S.D. (2005): Jansankya Bhoogol, Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad, P.83

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024

Knowledgeable Research *ISSN 2583-6633* Vol.02, No.06, January, 2024
An International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal

44. Kaushik, S.D. (2005): Manav Bhoogol, Rastogi Publications, Merrut, P.P.146-146

45. Maurya, S.D. (2005): Population Geography, Sharda Pustak Bhawan,Allahabad, P.213

46. Mishra, J.P. (2006): Janankikeya, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, Agra, P.63

47. Srivastava, V.K.:(1973): Habitate & Economy upperson Basin, P.89

48. Mamoriya, C.B. (1976): Manav Bhoogol, Sahitya Bhawan Publications,Agra, P.140

Devendra Kumar
Received Date: 05.01.2024
Publication Date:29.01.2024