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Rice Industry and Economic Development in District Bundi

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ABSTRACT: The Bundi economy is primarily supported by agriculture, tourism and Mines industry. Agriculture contributes a major portion to the overall economic growth in Bundi. Major agricultural crops include paddy, wheat, oil seeds. Chambal Canal irrigates major portion of Bundi

Rice industry plays a pivotal role in the economic prosperity of Bundi. Rice industry provides livelihood to many people, exporting rice and earning foreign exchange to the country.

Bundi is endowed with great natural beauty and is a popular place of tourist's attraction.

KEYWORDS: rice, industry, economic, Bundi, development, agriculture, Chambal canal, foreign

I. INTRODUCTION

Industrial development is an important aspect of economy for every country. Industrial development is the source of foreign capital, employment and the establishment of various infrastructures. Raw material, capital, labour, power resources are essential requirements for any industry. There are various types of industries on the basis of raw material used. The industries which use agriculture production as raw material are known as agro-based industries. Cotton, sugarcane, paddy (raw rice) are major raw materials for agro-based industries. Paddy (raw rice) is used as a raw material in rice industry. In the study area district Bundi, rice industry has an important role in the industrial development. Various favourable conditions are responsible for the development of rice industry in district Bundi. The study is based on the hypothesis that district Bundi has a large potentiality for the development of rice industry, which will lead the total economic development of district Bundi. The district is situated in the south – east of Rajasthan, Between latitudes 24° 59'11" and 25° 53'11" North and Longitudes 75° 19'30" & 76° 19'30" East. The length of the district from east to west is about 110 km. and it is about 104 kms from north to south.¹ Bundi is bounded on the north by Tonk District, on the west by Bhilwara and on the south – west by Chittorgarh district. The river Chambal forms the eastern Boundaries, separating the Bundi and Kota territories. The southern tehsil of Bundi forms a wedge between Bhilwara and Kota and also touches Chittorgarh district. The total geographical area of the district is 581938 hectares. The Bundi district ranks Twenty second among the existing 33 Districts of Rajasthan from the point of view of area. District Bundi has a large potentiality for the development of various industries. Its versatile agriculture production, transportation and other facilities are the major elements which are supporting the present and potential industrial development. There are many industrial sectors in which there are great potentialities of development. Few of these industries are already exist while few of them to be established from beginning. The sector of agro-based industries is a major industrial sector of district Bundi. Rice and Edible oil industries are major agro-based industries in Bundi²

Rice industry is one of the major industries of district Bundi. This industry has important role in district economy and creating employment. Rice is the main crop of district. Rice is a major industrial and commercial crop which is the base of many industries in district. District Bundi have an important place in the production of rice. Rice is the raw material for rice industries in district Bundi. As the district Bundi has adequate rice production, so the district has important place in the development and establishment of rice industries. Rice industry has a glorious past as an industry in district Bundi. During the last two decades of 20th century district Bundi was known for its rice production and rice industries. But due to the downfall in rice production, irregular irrigation facilities, lack of economical and institutional help for rice millers, lack of basic infrastructure, the rice industry of district Bundi is facing a significant downfall since last decade. This research paper analyzes the present situation as well as the problems in the development of rice industry in district Bundi. It also finds out the certain ways and suggestions for the development of rice production and rice industry in district Bundi. Rice industry is one of the major industries of district Bundi. This industry has important role in district economy and creating employment. Rice is the main crop of district. Rice is a major industrial and commercial crop which is the



base of many industries in district. District Bundi have an important place in the production of rice. Rice is the raw material for rice industries in district Bundi. As the district Bundi has adequate rice production, so the district has important place in the development and establishment of rice industries. For the rice production paddy is the base raw material, which is also known as 'Dhan'. The preparation of field for paddy production is very time consuming and tiring process. After cultivating the field it is necessary to fill the field with water. Almost for three months it is necessary to keep filled the field with water. Paddy is collected form ripen crop. After it paddy is brought to industries for processing. After processing and polishing the paddy, rice is prepared. During grading process the quality of rice is decided. Whole rice is top grade rice, while the seed of paddy is broken during processing, it is considered as low or second quality rice. The agglomeration pattern of rice industries shows that about 100% rice mills are situated in district Bundi. The reasons behind this are high rice production rate, suitable climatic conditions, transportation facilities, cheap labor and market, finance facilities etc.³ There is the agglomeration pattern of rice industries in district Bundi. There was a long process behind the development of rice industry as a major industry of district Bundi. Before the development of rice industry, the sugar industry was dominating the district industrial scenario. From the downfall of sugar industry the development of rice industry begins. From the beginning and till now, rice industry is the base of district's economy. Very first, in 1974 the Vishnu rice mill and Maan rice mill were got established in district. In 1984 the Arjun Briz and B.R. & Sons came from Punjab and Haryana and started their business in the production of rice. In 1985 the Satnam Overseas, K.J. International, R.T. Exports, Khushiram-Bihari Lal established their Industries in district. The year 1998- 99 is considered as a golden year for rice. Reasons are: this industry made a turn over 150 crores. 'SELA' a special basmati bride was sold out at record cost that was 3700/- per qt. The demand of Bundi's basmati rice, is not only in India but also in 'Mid- West Asian' countries such as Kuwait, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arab, Quator, Bahreen etc. In district Bundi the special breeds of paddy like Basmati, Sugandha, Sela, Pusa – 1, 5, 1121, Sharbati etc. are grown. These all breeds are famous for their fragrance and taste. So Bundi is a well known name in the quality rice production. During nineties there were more than 40 rice industries in district Bundi. About 100% location of rice industry is in Bundi and Keshroipatan tehsils because these tehsils have an important place in paddy proccution, which is the raw material for rice production. Rice belongs to temperate climate. District Bundi has 76.41 cm. annual rainfall and average temperature between 220 to 270. The medium black soil of Bundi and Keshoripatan tehsils is useful in the production of rice. Excluding rainfall left canal system of river Chambal provides facilities for irrigation for rice crop. These geographical conditions of district Bundi are helpful for rice production in district Bundi. So these two tehsils have important place in rice production.⁴

Transportation plays a major role in the establishment of an industry anywhere. In Bundi district N.H. 52 passes through Bundi and Hindoli tehils and Kota-Chittorgarh broad-gauge rail line also crosses the Bundi tehsils. Another important rail line i.e. Delhi-Mumbai also passes through Keshroipatan. In Bundi district the main agglomeration of rice industries is in Keshroipatan and Bundi tehsils. As described, these two tehsils are properly connected to road and rail network in the comparison of other tehsils. In district Bundi, more than 50% of district population lives in Keshroipatan and Bundi tehsils. Cheap and ample labor is easily available for rice industries. These two tehsils also have a number of many technical institutions and ITIs. Skilled or unskilled labor is easily available for working in the rice industries

II.DISCUSSION

The popular Basmati rice of Bundi is aiming for the prestigious Geographical Indication (GI) tag with the joint support of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the Consortium for Industry Development and Awareness (CIDA) which held a one-day workshop for rice millers and other stakeholders to discuss the registration of the produce in Bundi. CIDA and NABARD have jointly decided to file an application for the GI tag of the Basmati variety. At the workshop, a presentation was made on the history of the Bundi rice, evidence and documentation required for the GI tage to millers, district industry officials and other stockholders⁵.

Rice industry is one of the major agro-based industries in Bundi. It has a significant role in the economic development of district. However, a gradual downfall has been noticed in the status of rice industry. The reason behind this was a dramatic decline in rice production and the other responsible reasons were irregular availability of irrigation facilities, government policies, lack of financial support, lack of awareness of local administration etc. Despite of all these constraints there is a wide scope for the development of rice industry in the mentioned region. Since 2005 the rice production is continuously increasing. In 2005 the rice production was 25000 metric ton., in 2010 it was 45764 metric ton and in 2015 it was 70096 metric ton. This continuous production of rice is working as a fuel for the growth of rice industry in district Bundi. Currently there are 25 rice units are working in district. But the large amount of rice production has a great potentiality for the establishment of new rice mills. About 90% of total rice production comes from Bundi and



Keshoraipatan and Talera tehsils. According to the J.C. Weaver 's crop-combination region delimitation method (1954), Bundi and Keshoraipatan, Talera tehsils are in Rice-Mustard-Soybean-Wheat-Sugarcane region, Hindoli is in Wheat-Maize-Pulses-Mustard-rapeseed region, while Nainwa and Indergarh tehsils are in Maize-Wheat-Barley-Mustard-pulses region. So, the potentiality of the development of rice industry remains in these three tehsils i.e., Bundi Keshoraipatan and Talera. According to the industrial development coefficient Keshoraipatan and Nainwa tehsils have high industrial development coefficient level. These factors prove the potentiality of establishment and development of rice industry in district. Three (03) new large & medium scale rice industries can be setup in Bundi. The proposed location of these three industries is in Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils, because of rice production and connectivity with road and rail network. The estimated investment will be 30 to 50 lack rupees, while the capacity of employment will be about 250 to 300 persons.⁶

Bundi is a district of Rajasthan in western India. The town of Bundi is the district headquarters. It has an area of 5,550 km² and a population of 1,110,906 (2011 census). The latitude of Bundi is 25.430513, and the longitude is 75.649902. It is located in India in the Cities place category with the gps coordinates of 25° 25' 49.8468" N and 75° 38' 59.6472" E. It is divided into 5 tehsils which are: Bundi, Hindoli, Nainwa, Keshoraipatan and Indergarh. Bundi in Rajasthan is popular for its exclusive forts and palaces. Located at a distance of 36 kilometers from Kota and 206 kilometer from Jaipur, Bundi has developed as a popular tourist destination in the state. The Bundi economy is primarily supported by agriculture, textile and tourism industry. Agriculture contributes a major portion to the overall economic growth in Bundi. Major agricultural crops include pulses, wheat, gram, barley, cotton, tobacco and oil seeds. Soybean, paddy, maize, sorghum, black gram and green gram are the main Kharif crops whereas wheat, mustard, barley and gram are the major Rabi crops of the district. Among oil seeds, mustard and rape are the mostly produced. Important fruit trees in Bundi include orange, papaya, pomegranate, lemon, guava and mango. The soil and vegetation of the state of Rajasthan varies with its wide-ranging topography of arid plains or parched regions, hilly tracts of the Aravalis, the flood prone plains of Eastern Rajasthan. Soil quality and fertility is largely influenced by controlling factors like climate, soil topography whereas soil erosion is a serious problem for productive agricultural land^{1, 2}. The purpose of present study is to create awareness about the soil quality of above said region which might help in maintaining and improving yield and economy.⁷

III.RESULTS

The cereals contribute tremendous and stupendous role in daily food requirement of the world and play an infallible part in human diet. Among the cereals 'Rice' (*Oryza sativa* Lin.) family Poaceae is 'Life' for the most people living in world. Considering its important position, The United Nation designated year 2004 as the International year of Rice. Rice play an important role in supporting over three billion people around the world with more than 6.7 billion bowls of rice consumed every day. (IRRI Annual Report 2010, Sushil Pandey 2011). Therefore it is a challenge for agriculture to increase food production to meet the food demands and human sustainability. The production of rice in India, however, increased gradually because of significant development in agriculture, research, education, extension etc. Besides increasing crop production, one of the greatest challenges is to control the disease of rice. Rice pests are any organism or microbes with crop potential to reduce the yield or value of this crop (Jahn et.al.2007). Epiphytotic infections and their effects on production were reported as early as 1942 in Bengal. (Padmanabham 1973). A major constrain in profitable rice production is the occurrence of certain fungal diseases and Paddy rice worldwide. Paddy blast is caused by a fungus belonging to fungi imperfect *Pyricularia oryzae* cav. Synonym *Pyricularia oryzae* cav. Having its perfect stage in Ascomycetes named as *Magnaporthe grisea* (Herbert) Barr (Omb nov.) In Rajasthan rice is grown in eighteen districts. The major rice growing districts are Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Kota, Bharatpur, Rajsamand and Bundi. The present study area 'Bundi' is situated in South Eastern Plains of Rajasthan. Here rice is an important crop under cultivation and is a major source of earning because of export especially in district Bundi. There was a long process behind the development of rice industry as a major industry of district Bundi. Before the development of rice industry, the sugar industry was dominating the district industrial scenario. From the downfall of sugar industry the development of rice industry begins. From the beginning and till now, rice industry is the base of district's economy. Very first, in 1974 the Vishnu rice mill and Maan rice mill were got established in district. In 1984 the Arjun Briz and B.R. & Sons came from Punjab and Haryana and started their business in the production of rice. In 1985 the Satnam Overseas, K.J. International, R.T. Exports, Khushiram-Bihari Lal established their Industries in district. The year 1998- 99 is considered as a golden year for rice. Reasons are: this industry made a turn over 150 crores. 'SELA' a special basmati bride was sold out at record cost that was 3700/- per qt. The demand of Bundi's basmati rice, is not only in India but also in 'Mid- West Asian' countries such as Kuwait, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arab, Quator, Bahreen etc. In district Bundi the special breeds of paddy like Basmati, Sugandha, Sela, Pusa – 1, 5, 1121, Sharbati etc. are grown. ⁸These all breeds are famous for their



fragrance and taste. So Bundi is a well known name in the quality rice production. During nineties there were more than 40 rice industries in district Bundi. About 100% location of rice industry is in Bundi and Keshropatan tehsils because these tehsils have an important place in paddy production, which is the raw material for rice production. District Bundi is famous for its rice production. It is the top rice producing district of Rajasthan including Shrigangnar and Hanumangarh. In 2015 in Rajasthan, the area under rice production was 167752 hect. and rice production was 315577 ton. While in district Bundi in 2015 the area under rice was 17169 hect. And production was 34338 m.t. Following table shows the area under rice and rice production during 2005-06 to 2014-15. Rice belongs to temperate climate. District Bundi has 76.41 cm. annual rainfall and average temperature between 220 to 270. The medium black soil of Bundi and Keshropatan tehsils is useful in the production of rice. Excluding rainfall left canal system of river Chambal provides facilities for irrigation for rice crop. These geographical conditions of district Bundi are helpful for rice production in district Bundi. So these two tehsils have important place in rice production. Transportation plays a major role in the establishment of an industry anywhere. In Bundi district N.H. 52 passes through Bundi and Hindoli tehsils and Kota-Chittorgarh broad-gauge rail line also crosses the Bundi tehsils. Another important rail line i.e. Delhi-Mumbai also passes through Keshropatan. In Bundi district the main agglomeration of rice industries is in Keshropatan and Bundi tehsils. As described, these two tehsils are properly connected to road and rail network in the comparison of other tehsils. In district Bundi, more than 50% of district population lives in Keshropatan and Bundi tehsils. Cheap and ample labor is easily available for rice industries. These two tehsils also have a number of many technical institutions and ITIs. Skilled or unskilled labor is easily available for working in the rice industries. Being a district headquarter in tehsil Bundi, there are many banks and financial institutions are situated. DIC, RIICO and other government institutions also helps the industries for their setup in the manner of finance and others. Population of district Bundi and regional headquarter Kota, provides a wide market for the rice produced in Bundi. Best quality rice of Bundi is also exported to the M.P., U.P., Gujrat, Delhi, Mumbai and Haryana etc. Rail and road network of Bundi district helps in export and import for rice industries. The major depending/sub industry of rice industry is poha industry. Poha is made of rice. All major rice industries in district Bundi are producing poha as sub product of rice. Different types of snacks are made of rice floor. These are the major products of small and cottage level rice based industries. Other rice base industries are – rice floor industry, starch industry. Rice industries are showing 15-20% annual growth due to their strategic location and adopting the modernization in technology. Shri Shankar Gauri Rice Industries is exporting rice in U.A.E. and Germany. In the district edible-oil industry is showing 10-12% annual growth due to their strategic location and adopting the modern technology. All three largemedium scale edible-oil industries are exporting their items in Singapore, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China and other Asian countries. In district, stone industry has 5-8% growth due to availability of raw material and demand in country as well as abroad.⁹

Implications

Rice industry has a major role in the industrial and economic development of district Bundi. The overall industrial scenario is determined with the more than two dozen rice mills. High quality Basmati rice is exported to the foreign countries. The agglomeration of rice industries is mainly in two tehsils which are Bundi and K. Patan. Sufficient infrastructure and suitable conditions like irrigation facilities, black and alluvial soil, transportation, financial facilities, benefits of initialization are situated in these two tehsils. A gradual down is observed in the situation of rice industries in district Bundi. Significant shut down of rice units took place in last decade. Irregular irrigation, competition with other industrial crops, lack of raw material, lack of financial assistance for farmers as well as industrialists, awareness less of administration and public leaders, unfavourable conditions are major reasons responsible for the down fall in the status of rice industries. During the first half of the last decade of 20th century more than three dozen rice mills were working. At present only about 31 rice mills are in working conditions. Although there is a lot of potentiality for the development of rice industry in district Bundi. There are some problems in the development of rice industries. New units at large and medium scale can be established at Bundi or K.Patan tehsils, on the other hand new units at medium scale can be set up at Hindoli, Bundi or K.Patan tehsils. The implementation of following suggestions will lead the development and establishment of rice industries in district Bundi.¹⁰

The problems in the industrial development can be divided in to six main categories – 1. Raw material and related problems. 2. Problems related with fundamental structure. 3. Problems related with policies. 4. Problems related with political leadership. 5. Problems related with rice millers. Raw material is the major problem in the development of industries in Bundi. Major raw material for rice industry is paddy (unprocessed rice collected directly from rice farms). The problems related to the raw material (paddy production) are below – 1. Competition with other crops like mustard and soya bean. 2. Poor and old technology farming. 3. Less developed farmers and equipment. 4. Instability in agriculture production. 5. Irregularity in irrigation and rainfall. 6. Lack of motivation for farmers and financial assistance. 7. Lack of



high quality seed providing center for more production. 8. Irregularity in the market value of crops yield in district. The lack of infrastructure required for industrial development is a basic problem in Bundi. These problems directly effect to the present industrial scenario and potential industrial development. The problems related to the fundamental structure and industrial developments are – 1. Lack of power resources. 2. Undeveloped transportation system especially in rural and remote areas. 3. Lack of financial assistance and financial institution in comparison of industrial development. 4. Old and poor technology used in production system. 5. Lack of skilled labor. 6. Lack of public interest toward industrial development. 7. Typical process and formalities for a new industrial establishment. 8. Lack of political and administrative interest towards industrial development. 9. Less knowledge of farmers and industrialists. 10. Lack of an export- import center for production in district Bundi. True efforts from district administration and politician for the development of industries in Bundi are necessary. Because these people can provide various types of facilities such as financial, policies related, establishment related etc. As we know these two agencies are fully capable in themselves. Some policies should be formed for the reestablishment of closes industries such as – Keshoraipatan Sugar Mill, K.J. International etc. Policies should also be formed for the working units so that they would not face these situations. Local rice millers are facing many problems related to the policies. Policies for industrial development are not favourable for the rice millers. These unfavourable policies are responsible for the shutdown of many rice units. Political leadership is also responsible for the downfall of rice industry in district Bundi. A strong and innovative public leadership can lead the development of rice industries. Every year rice units are getting closed but none efforts were made by political leaders to save the rice industry which is the base of district economy. Rice millers are facing the problems of raw material, finance, unfavourable policies, awareness less attitude of administration and public leaders. Rice millers of district do not get the sufficient facilities and favour that required. There is also a hard competition between rice millers and exporters. According to the market policies exporters are in good profitable conditions in the context of taxes and other wedges. So many of them are running their units in scary and unmanageable conditions and the result is growing number of closed rice units. Another major problem is related to the changing cropping pattern of district Bundi. The temporal change in cropping pattern is due to the various geographical, economical conditions.⁹

The detailed study of the rice industries of district Bundi finds out that the geographical conditions of district Bundi is quite favourable for the production of various industrial crops like rice, sugarcane, mustard, soya bean, groundnut etc. District Bundi has an important place in the rice production in Rajasthan. Table 1.2 shows the production and production area of rice in district Bundi. Temperature, rainfall, black and alluvial soil and benefits of initialization are major factor which supports the production of paddy (raw rice). Rice industry has a major role in the industrial and economic development of district Bundi. The overall industrial scenario is determined with the more than three dozen rice mills. High quality Basmati rice is exported to the foreign countries. The agglomeration of rice industries is mainly in two tehsils which are Bundi and K. Patan. Sufficient infrastructure and suitable conditions like irrigation facilities, black and alluvial soil, transportation, financial facilities, benefits of initialization are situated in these tow tehsils. A gradual down is observed in the situation of rice industries in district Bundi. Significant shut down of rice units took place in last decade. Irregular irrigation, competition with other industrial crops, lack of raw material, lack of financial assistance for farmers as well as industrialists, awareness less of administration and pubic leaders, unfavourable conditions are major reasons responsible for the down fall in the status of rice industries. Although there is a lot of potentiality for the development of rice industry in district Bundi. There are some problems in the development of rice industries. New units at large and medium scale can be established at Bundi or K.Patan tehsils, on the at Hindoli, Bundi or K. Patan tehsils. The implementation of following suggestions will lead the development and establishment of rice industries in district Bundi. The comparative study of the problems and the development potentialities of rice industries show that there is a strong need of the planned management and policy making for the development of the rice industry. Each problematic aspect should be solved through a systematic work plan. Basic need for the development and establishment of new rice mills is of raw material. A positive push up should be given to the paddy farmers. This can be done through financial assistance, providing authentic and high quality paddy seeds, subsidy for the agricultural equipments, assurance of the standard returns to the farmers for their paddy production etc. Due to the uncertain deviation of rainfall in district Bundi it is necessary to reform the canal irrigation system. It is strongly recommended that a large field survey should be done for the reformation of entire canal system of district Bundi. It will help the paddy farmers to get sufficient water for irrigation. If the water for irrigation reaches till the tale area, it will encourage other farmers in Hindoli and Nainwa tehsils for paddy farming. The rice of district Bundi is famous for its special verities like Sugandha, Sharbati, Sels, Pusa etc. A government seed centre should be established here to maintain the standards and uniqueness of Bundi Basmati. Thus by maintaining the quality paddy farmers will get the more profit. Local paddy farmers are very poor. They do not have enough financial sources to maintain the quality of production as well as to purchase the agricultural equipments. Special loan packages, government subsidies and financial policies should be given to the farmers. The farmers who use



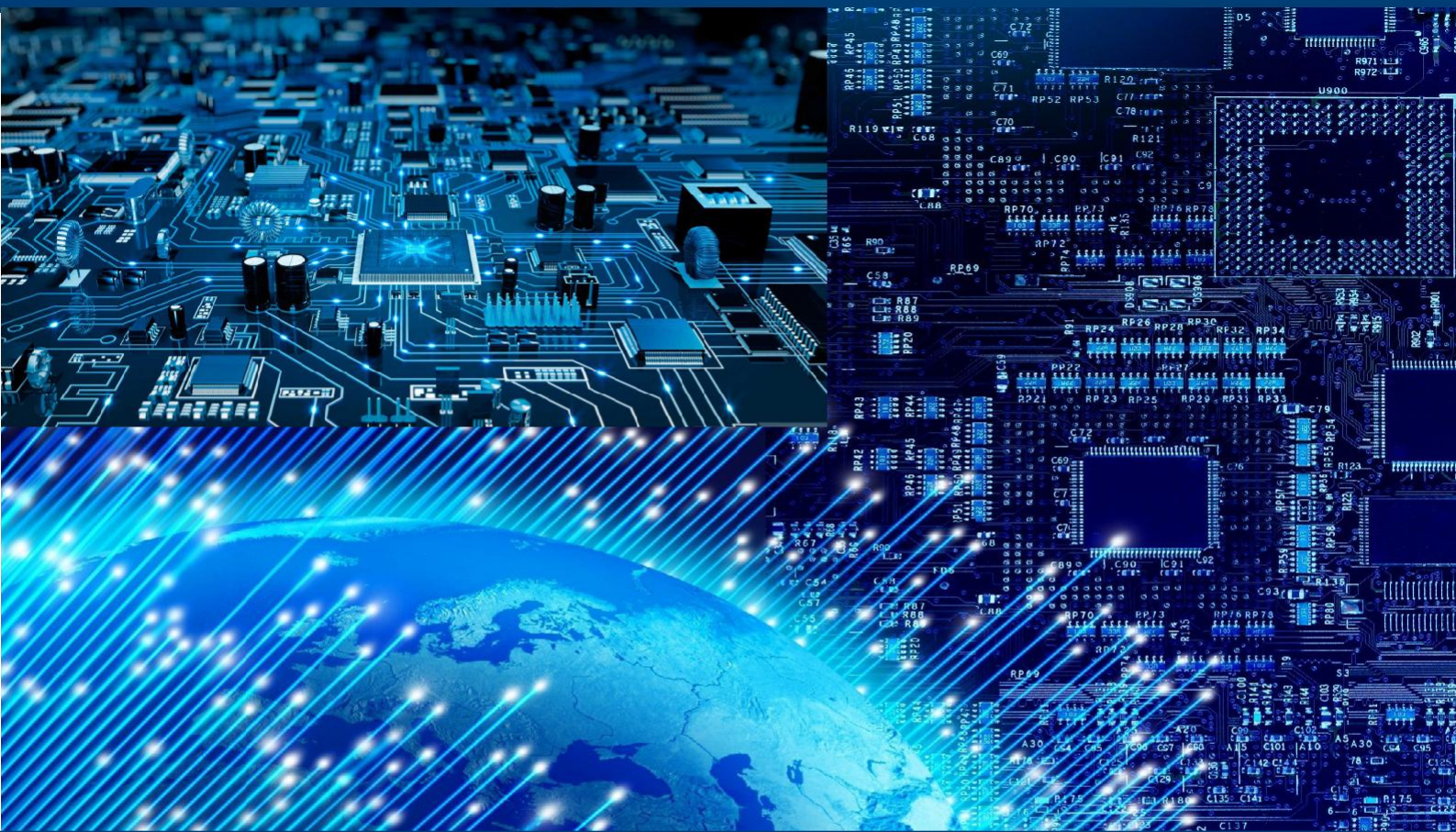
latest techniques and have high yield of paddy should be awarded with economic or financial encouragement. Required fertilizers and medicines for paddy farming should be provided to the farmers without any waiting or problem. District agriculture department should encourage the paddy farmers for the organic paddy farming to keep the natural quality of Bundi Basmati. Export-import facilities for the farmers and rice millers should be developed and extended at Bundi railway station. Transportation facility for the paddy farmers of remote areas should be provided so that they can sell their production at right place and right cost. The situation of roads in remote village areas should be reformed. Proper connectivity is essential for the development of any industry. RIICO should develop a special industrial area for rice industries. As RIICO is a responsible institution for the industrial development in Rajasthan, the essential facilities should be organized by the RIICO at such an industrial area. This industrial area for rice units can be developed in Bundi or K. Patan tehsils. District Industrial Department is an important department which can help in the establishment of new rice units. The policies and formalities should be made simple for new industrialists by District Industrial Department. All the information related to the new schemes and plans for the industrial development should be conveyed properly to the public, so that they can take advantages from it. A detailed study of development potentialities for rice industry in district Bundi should be undertaken by the district administration and district industrial department. After it a detail account should be prepared for the essential and required finance and infrastructure. This survey report should be sent to the state level industrial department for further actions. Local political leaders can make their efforts for the sanction of new financial assistance and development polices. Local public should also make their efforts in group towards it. The less importance should be given to the export of good quality raw material, because the exceed export of good quality raw material is a major problem for rice mills in district Bundi. This will help the rice units to get more and sufficient raw material for rice production. Serious and honest efforts should be undertaken for the reestablishment of the closed rice units of district Bundi. This will encourage the development the paddy production as well as the development of rice industry. Public awareness programmes should be conducted to make the local public aware towards the development potentialities and importance of rice industries. Cumulative efforts should be made to get a Geographical Index for the specific Basmati quality.⁸

IV. CONCLUSIONS

According to the development of rice industry district Bundi has an important role in the state of Rajasthan. Paddy (rice) is an important crop of district Bundi. Ample rice production, suitable geographical conditions are responsible for the development of rice industry in district Bundi. Bundi and K.Patan tehsils have a significant agglomeration pattern in the reference of rice industry. A gradual downfall in the status and development of rice industry was pointed out during the last decade. There were various important reasons behind this downfall. Lack of raw material, irregular rainfall and irrigation facilities, and awareness less towards industrial development, problems related to the industrialists and farmers etc. But according to the paddy (rice) production and various other geographical conditions there are lot of potentialities of development of rice industry. The problems of rice industry and rice industrialists should be sorted out. New rice industries should be established with the various encouragements and planning. Honest and sincere efforts should be done for the reestablishment of the closed rice industries. Bundi, K.Patan and Talera tehsils have a large potentiality for the establishment of new rice industries. The development of rice industry will lead the district Bundi towards a glorious future in the reference of socio-economic development¹⁰

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