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### WORKING OF DAL INDUSTRIES and PRODUCTION

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#### ABSTRACT

*The tur is an important agricultural product produced and consumed (used in food industries as well) by one and all. It is the part of food consumption in India1 be- it vegetarian or non vegetarian. The significance of tur and tur dal is that it is cultivated in 35 lakh hectares and 19 lakh million tonnes is produced in the country. It is cultivated in A.P. Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Hariyana, Karnataka, M.P, Maharashtra, Orissa, Pujab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The Karnataka ranks fifth in the country in terms of the cultivation. The Karnataka has 4.4 lakh hectares devoted for tur cultivation and produces 2.20 lakh tones. It is cultivated is as many as 25 districts of the state. But it is an important agriculture production in Dharwad, Chitradurga, Bidar, Bangalore®, Kolar, Tumkur, Bellary, Koppal and Gulbarga. However, Gulbarga ranks first among these district in terms of cultivated area and production. Therefore for the study of tur, and tur dal industries to find its postion in the Gulbarga survey of tur dal industries is essential complimentary to chapter III above, that is tur cultivation.*

*Given this background, this chapter looks at the important aspects of tur dal industries in Gulbarga district. The important aspects are sample industries, history and location, the working aspects such as physical size, the scale, size of investment, employment, use of machines, use of energy, production, marketing and its association. This entire look is based on the survey of tur dal industries in Gulbarga city. For convenience, it is divided into following parts. The history, Location and sample size of industries is discussed in part I. The working of the industry in its vividity has been examined in part II. The production and marketing have been noted in part III & IV respectively. The financial aspects of tur dal industry in district based on field survey is given in part V. Benefit received from association and type of benefit from association has been captured in part VI. The summary and conclusion is given in part VII.*

**KEY WORDS:** agricultural product, investment, employment.



#### INTRODUCTION

The rationale of industrialization with special reference to tur dal industries in Gulbarga dictrict calls for an examination of the working of tur dal industries. The important points for examination are (1) Physical size of industries (2) Scale of Industries (3) Investment (4) employment (5) Availability of raw material (6) Raw materials (7) Valve of Raw materials (8) Number of

machines used (9) Value of the machinery (10) energy used industries.

The physical space is very important for the development of an industry. It has become more important given the growth of urbanization, where the land is scarce commodity. If we look at Table 1, There are industries belonging to different Physical size groups.

**Table 1**  
**Physical Size of Industries**

Area	No. of Tur dal Industries	Percentage
1. Less than acre	18	69.23
2. 1 to 2 acre	07	26.92
3. 2 to 3 acre	01	3.84
4. 3 acre and above	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>

Source : Field survey

There are as many as 18 industries (69.23%) which are under pressure in the working of their industries. Because the physical size of dal industries is less than an acre. Besides the tur dal industries even with big godomm do not require very huge amount of land. Therefore there is no single tur dal industry whose physical size is more than two acres.

Besides the physical size of industries, the industries have been classified as small, big and large industries. It is to be noted that there are 6 big industries 10 medium scale and 10 are the small scale industries in our survey. To put it in otherwards, we have 23 percent of the sample industries are large and the medium and small scale industries are 38% of the total sample respectively.

**Table – 2**  
**Scale of Industries**

Size	No. of tur dal industries	Percentage
1. Large	6	23.08
2. Medium	10	38.46
3. Small	10	38.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>

Source : Field Survey

A board conceptual classification may be relevant for the understanding for the policy makers but an examination of size of investment would help in implementing the policies and programmers for the encouragement and acceleration of industrialization. The actual size of investment of our sample tur dal industries may be observed Table 3.

**Table – 3**  
**Size of Investment**

Size	No. of tur dal industries	Percentage
1. 50000 to 1 lakhs	-	-
2. 1 lakh to 5 lakh	10	38.46
3. 5 lakh to 10 lakh	10	38.46
4. 10 lakh & above	06	23.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>

Source : Field Survey

For example, there are 10 tur dal industries comes in the range of investment of Rs. 1 to 5 lakhs. 10 industries comes under Rs. 5 lakh to 10 lakhs and 6 industries comes under Rs. 10 lakhs & above. The revised policy of the government would greatly to help to improve size of investment in these classified industries in terms of investment.

The industrial policy aims at not only increasing production but also provide employment opportunities for the people working in industries, viewed in this context Table 4 points to the direct and indirect & skilled and unskilled number of persons employed on tur dal industries.

**Table – 4**  
**Size of Employment**

Size (in numbers)	No. of tur dal industries	Employment
1. 1 to 10	10	80
2. 10 to 20	10	180
3. 20 and above	06	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>410</b>

Source : Field survey

Note: Including regular and contractual labour and daily wage earners (Hamals)

It is to be noted that the small industries employ 80% which is the cumulative figure of employment. Similarly medium and large industries employ 180 and 150 cumulative direct and indirect number of persons employed in medium and large tur dal industries.

The raw material is the king pin of production specially for tur dal industries. Because tur is the only required for converting it into dal. The tur is not only a local but also ubiquitous raw material. The price, the availability and accessibility of tur is essential for tur dal industries. Furthermore the tur is not altogether weight loosing raw material for tur dal industries. Looked in this background the following Table 5 indicates the availability of raw material to tur dal industries. It is evident that though 200 households cultivating tur only one of them have not been touched upon by the tur dal industries only 3 industries of our survey have been acquiring raw material from village farmers directly.

**Table – 5**  
**Availability of Raw material**

Source	No. of industries	Percentage
1. Farmers	03	11.5
2. Gunj	06	23.1
3. Middlemen	02	7.7
4. Wholesellers	15	57.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>

Source : Field Survey

Due to No quid pro as many as 15 industries get tur from whole sellers whole relation with tur dal industries is correctly business like and department on price differences and profitability. The commission agent do have but a marginal role.

The physical distance and as a result the means of transport assume greater importance for obtaining tur for tur dal industries. Due to greater production of tur in the district. Most of the industries get raw material from taluka head quarters followed by villages.

**Table –6**  
**Raw material**

Year	Quantity * (in quintal)	Price	Value (Rs. Crores)
1. 1998	4,68,000	1400-2400(a)	88.1
2. 1999	3,75,000	1250-1800	57.2
3. 2000	6,00,00	1350-1800	9.45

Source : Field Survey

\* Cumulative of sample industries.

Average of the lower & upper limits has been taken as the average price

(This may not be the price raw material for individual industries).

(a) Price tur for (1998) Rs. 1900, tur (1999) Rs. 1525, for (2000). Rs.1575.

During 1999, quantity received is 3,75,000 quintals and value is Rs.57.2 crores and in 2000, the quantity is 6,00,000 quintals and value is Rs.94.5 crores. The highest quantity and value appeared in 2000. Besides the Table 6 shows wise fluctuation in the value of raw-materials received.

Depending upon the size of the industry differing number of machinery tools and equipments have been used by the sample industries of our study. It may be noted that more number of industries used 3 to 5 machinery. It is observed from Table 7.

**Table – 7**  
**Number of Machines used**

No. of machines	No. of tur dal industries	Percentage
1. 1 to 3	8	30.77
2. 3 to 5	13	59.00
3. 5 and above	5	19.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>

Source : Field Survey

The value of machinery to be used in tur dal industries is an important capital cost. The range of capital cost of sample industries has been given in Table 8.

**Table – 8**  
**Value of the Machinery**

Value	No. of Industries	Percentage
1. 50000 to 1 lakh	00	00
2. 1 lakh to 2 lakh	04	15.38
3. 2 lakh to 3 lakh	05	19.23
4. 3 lakh and above	17	65.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>

Source : Field Survey

It is above board that dal industries, majority of them have been using high cost machinery whose value is above Rs. 3 lakh and above.

It is to be noted that, Table 9 gives the clear picture about quantity of energy used by tur dal industries.

**Table – 9**  
**The quantity of energy used in Tur Dal Industries -2000**

Quantity (in Range)	No. of Tur Dal Industries	Total quantity of Energy used (in Units)
1. 300 to 500 units	2	800
2. 500 to 1000 units	3	2250
3. 1000 units & above	21	21000
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24050</b>

Source : Field Survey

The use electricity is indispensable part of tur dal industries, the sample industries of the whole Table 9 use as many as 25000 industrial units of electricity is used by these industries during the year 2000.

### PRODUCTION

The ultimate objective of tur dal industries is to manufacture tur dal and supply them to the market for consumers. More than that take the tur (raw material) at a lower price and term them into dal and sell at a higher price so as to make profit. For the purpose of production the usual factors of production i.e. land, labour, capital & organisation will have to be used. Given this motive of profitability the important production aspects of sample industries has been discussed below.

**Table – 10**  
**Value of Dal Produced**

Year	Quantity (in quintal)	Price	Value (Rs. In Crores)	Net value of output
1998	3,65,000	2000-3200	94.9	6.8
1999	2,93,000	2000-2500	65.9	8.7
2000	4,68,000	1950-8400	101.1	6.6

Source : Field Survey

It may be noted that, for example during 1998 quantity of dal produced is 3,65,000 quintals, and the value is Rs. 94.9 crores. During the year 1999 quantity is produced by 2,93,000 quintals and value is Rs. 65.9 crore and during 2000, quantity is produced 4,68,000 quintals and value is Rs. 10.1 crore.

If we see the production aspects seriously. It is evident that there are fluctuations in the net value of production during the 3 years (1998, 1999 & 2000) the period of our study. Infact during 2000 there has been decline in the net value of production. The fluctuations in the price of tur and dal have become the order of the day.

In addition to tur dal production the piece dal and flour dal are the sub products (similar to bio products) which too have their own market. The hotels, eting houses largely use piece dal which is sold almost at a half price, compared to the price of complete dal. Furthermore the tur flour which emerges in the process of manufacturing is also used by food industries and also used as a feed for cattle. The following table 11 gives the picture of the quantity and value of piece dal and flour.

**Table – 11**  
**Quantity and value of sub products**

Year	Piece Dal			Flour Dal		
	Qty (in quintal)	Price (in Rs.)	Value (Rs. In Crores)	Qty (in quintal)	Price (in Rs.)	Value (In Rs.)
1998	30000	1200	3.6	7000	40	12000
1999	20000	1100	2.2	5000	30	8250
2000	35000	1050	3.67	4000	30	7950

Source : Field survey

For example, during 2000-2001 alone, there has been 35000 quintals piece dal were manufactured, the value of which is put at Rs. 3.67 crores. Similarly the flour also fetched Rs. 7950 as its value of output.

### CONCLUSION

Therefore for the study of tur, and tur dal industries to find its position in the Gulbarga survey of tur dal industries is essential complimentary to as above, that is tur cultivation.

The important aspects are sample industries, history and location, the working aspects such as physical size, the scale, size of investment, employment, use of machines, use of energy, production, marketing and its association.

The rationale of industrialization with special reference to tur dal industries in Gulbarga district calls for an examination of the working of tur dal industries.

The important points for examination are Physical size of industries, Scale of Industries Investment employment Availability of raw material, Value of Raw materials, Number of machines used, Value of the machinery energy used industries.

Besides the physical size of industries, the industries have been classified as small, big and large industries.

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