

Present Status and Issues of Rice Industry: A Case Study of District Bundi



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Abstract

Industries and related activities are included in Industrial Geography. There are various types of industries. The industries which use agriculture production as a raw material are known as agro-based industries. Major agro-based industries are cotton industry, sugar industry, rice industry, edible oil industry etc. District Bundi has an important place in the production of various industrial crops like sugarcane, rice, mustard, soya bean, groundnut, cotton and many more. As paddy (raw rice) is a major industrial crop, a remarkable development in rice industry can be seen in district Bundi.

Especially Bundi and K.Patan tehsils are ahead in the development in rice industry because of their suitable geographical conditions. Even after the establishment and development of rice industry in district Bundi, there is a lot of potentialities of the establishment and development of new rice units. According to the research analysis and results, rice industry in district Bundi should be more developed. The solution of some problems related to the raw material, finance, fundamental structure, socio-political efforts will lead the all over development of rice industry in district Bundi.

Keywords: Industrial Geography, Agro-Based Industries, Geographical Conditions, Paddy, Potentialities, Research Analysis.

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.

Study area

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. 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.

Administrative Setup

There are six sub divisions in the district viz. Bundi, Nainwa, K. Patan, Hindoli, Lakheri, Talera and Five Tehsils in the District Viz Bundi, Nainwa, K. Patan, Hindoli, Indegrarh. In 2013 Talera was established as a new tehsil. Now there are six tehsils and six sub divisions in Bundi district. In this district there is one Zila parishad and five panchayat samities which are co-terminus with tehsils and there are 181 Gram panchayats. The following table 1.1 gives the name of sub-division, tehsil, area in sq. km. villages and towns.



Table 1.1
Administrative Set-Up Year 2005-06 & 2014-15
2005-06

S.No.	Sub Divisions	Telsils	Area (Sq. Km.)	No. of Villages	Population	Towns
1.	Bundi	Bundi	1929	269	188965	Bundi
2.	Keshoraipatan	Keshoraipatan	754	121	171247	Keshoraipatan
3.	Indergarh	Indergarh	668	116	351358	Indergarh
4.	Nainwa	Nainwa	1158	181	137984	Nainwa, Dei
5.	Hindoli	Hindoli	1341	174	111715	Hindoli, Pech ki Baori

Source – District Statistical Department
2014-15

S.N.	Sub Division	Tehsil	Area (Sq. Kms)	Village Numbers	Town
1	Bundi	Bundi	1929	166	Bundi
2	Talera	Talera	N.A.	106	Budhpura
3	Keshavrai Patan	Keshavrai Patan	754	122	K.Patan Kapren
4	Indergarh	Indergarh	668	121	Indergarh
5	Nainwa	Nainwa	1158	190	Nainwa
6	Hindoli	Hindoli	1341	186	Hindoli
Total			5850	891	7

Source – District Statistical Department

Statement of the Problem

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 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.

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.

Objectives of the Study

Prescribed study is bonded with particular objectives to provide certain direction and clear vision. Certain aims are –

1. To study the geographical conditions of district Bundi. These are the base for the production of various industrial crops like rice, mustard, soya bean etc.
2. To study the co-relation between rice production and development of rice industries.
3. Spatio-Temporal presentation of existing scenario of rice industry in district Bundi.
4. To find out the potentialities for the development rice industry in district Bundi.
5. To provide suggestions after deep analysis.

Hypothetical Base

It is an important part of any research work. Without a hypothetical base it is impossible to analyze any research related problem. All field work, data collection, data analysis, research methods are based on hypotheses. Certain hypotheses of proposed research work are:

The industrial scenario of district Bundi is the result of agriculture-production and agro-based industries.

There is a positive relation between developed agriculture areas and industrial development.

The geographical conditions of district Bundi are favourable for the production of various industrial crops like rice, sugarcane, soya bean, mustard etc.

There is a regular change in the cropping pattern of district Bundi, which results in the temporal change in the development pattern of agro-based industries like rice and edible-oil industry.

Lack of fundamental facilities and infrastructure is responsible for under development of rice industries in district Bundi.

Methodology

The year 2005-06 is the base year of project work while 2014-15 is considered as the critical year. There was five tehsils in district Bundi is 2005-06. In the financial year 2012-12 Bundi tehsil was divided in to two parts i.e. Bundi and Talera. The data analysis and map work is based on the base year because of the availability of data and information. The documentation of data, related to various aspects is according to the administrative set up of 2005-06 till 2013-14.

Types of Data Collected

Primary Data

From field study, self observation, questionnaire, anecdote etc.

Secondary Date

From published and unpublished sources like statistical books, hand books of published by various departments etc.

Random sampling method is used to use data whether primary or secondary as requirements and applicability. Questionnaire and annexure were also prepared for the field survey.

Rice Industry: A Present Scenario

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.

Process of Rice Production

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.

Present Status

At present there are about 25 rice mills in district Bundi which are in working condition. During 1991 to 1995 more than 42 rice mills were working in district, but due to continuous fall in rice production and other factors many industrialists closed their rice mills. At present 31 rice mills are in working condition. The following table shows the yearly status of rice mills in district Bundi –

Table – 1.2
Rice Mills: Bundi

Year	No. of Rice Mills
1990	42
1995	34
2000	29
2005	27
2010	25
2015	25
2016	31

Source: DIC, Bundi

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. The table 1.2 shows the agglomeration pattern of rice industries in district Bundi.

History of the development of rice industry in Bundi district

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 production, which is the raw material for rice production.

Verities and Prices of Rice

Various verities of Rice	Price 2006 (Rs. Per Kg)		Price 2015 (Rs. Per Kg)	
	Raw	Processed	Raw	Processed
Traditional Basmati	36-38	30-31	51-53	45-46
PB-1 Pusa	24-26	21-23	39-41	36-38
Sugandha	22-24	18-20	37-39	33-35
Sharbati	20-22	18-19	35-37	33-34

Source : Various Rice Industries of District Bundi

Factors Responsible for the development of rice industry in district Bundi**The abounded rice production of district**

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.

Table 1.3**Production and Area under Rice in District Bundi**

Year	Production Area	Production (M.T.)
2005-06	8788	24510
2006-07	12773	28612
2007-08	16230	33224
2008-09	25626	37630

2009-10	36141	42628
2010-11	22877	45764
2011-12	20968	43802
2012-13	19312	38624
2013-14	29463	70094
2014-15	34548	82646

Source: District Statistical Department

Suitable geographical conditions for rice production

Rice belongs to temperate climate. District Bundi has 76.41 cm. annual rainfall and average temperature between 22^o to 27^o. The medium black soil of Bundi and Keshroipatan 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 Facilities

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 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. Following table shows the spatial distribution pattern of rice industries in district Bundi –

Table – 1.4**Spatial Distribution Pattern of Rice Industries: District Bundi**

Tehsils	Bundi	Keshroipatan	Hindoli	Nainwa	Indergarh
No. of Rice Mills	29	01	---	01	---

Source: District Statistical Department

This table 1.4 shows the effect of transportation and other facilities on the agglomeration on rice mills.

Labor

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.

Finance and Market

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. From the

ports of Mumbai and Gujrat Basmati rice is also exported to abroad.

Other facilities

Other facilities like availability of land, profit of initialization, profit of agglomeration and choice of

industrialists are supporting factors to the rice industry in district Bundi.

These all facilities provide a strong base to the development of rice industries. Here table 1.5 shows the list of important rice industries of district Bundi.

Table – 1.5
Major Rice Mills: Bundi

S.No.	Unit	Location	Production/ Rice Brands
1.	Shri Shankar Udyog Ltd.	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Makhmal brand, Rajnigandha brand
2.	Sh. Balaji Industries	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Tansen
3.	Shubh Laxmi Ind.	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Pakija and Chappan Bhog
4.	Nawal Rice Mill	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Tanpura
5.	Sh. Bhagwati Rice Mill	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Jadugar and Bhurani
6.	Sh. Jhanwar Ind.	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Royal Gem Brand
7.	Jyoti General Ind.	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	555 Brand
8.	Raj Rice Mill	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	VIP Brand
9.	Peramount Rice Mill	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	351 Brand
10.	Nuwal Rice Mill	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Rice
11.	Hadoti Rice Mill	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Rice
12.	Swastik Rice Mill	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Rice
13.	Vishnu Rice Mill	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Rice
14.	Ganesh Rice Mill	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Rice
15.	Ashutosh Rice Mill	Bundi, Dist.H.Q.	Rice

Source: District Industrial Department

Depending / Sub Industries of rice industry in Bundi

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. The table 1.6 shows the sub or dependent products and industries of rice –

Table 1.6

Sub or Dependent Products and industries of Rice

S.No.	Dependent and Sub Products of Rice
1.	Edible Oil
2.	Poha
3.	Parval
4.	Rice Floor
5.	Various types of Snacks Made of Rice Floor
6.	Bakery Items

Source: Survey and DIC

Growth Trends in Rice and Edible-Oil Industries

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 large-medium 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.

Findings

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 1.3 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 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.

Problems in the Development of Rice Industry

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.

Suggestions

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).

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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.

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 varieties 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 policies. 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.

Conclusion

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. After a detailed survey a suitable work plan should be prepared. This work plan should include the requirements of rice farmers as well as the requirements of the rice industrialists of district Bundi. The development of rice industry will lead the district Bundi towards a glorious future in the reference of socio-economic development.

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