



VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

A PROJECT REPORT ON

ECONOMIC STUDY ON BRICK'S INDUSTRY IN WEST MIDNAPORE AND NORTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT (INFORMAL SECTOR)

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF THE BECHALOR OF
SCIENCE ECONOMICS**

**UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF PROF. DR. BIKASH KUMAR GHOSH (ASSISTANT
PROFESSOR IN ECONOMICS) KHARAGPUR COLLEGE**

SUBMITTED BY:-

SOMRICK BANERJEE

ROLL:- 1126121 NO:- 200048

REG NO. :- 1210937 OF 2020-2021

SESSION:- 2020-2021



KHARAGPUR COLLEGE

KHARAGPUR

ESTD. : 1949

P.O.– Inda, Kharagpur, Municipality– Kharagpur, Sub-Division– Kharagpur,
P.S.– Kharagpur (T), Dist.– Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, PIN– 721305.

Ref :

Date : 10/08/2023

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is certify that the project to entitled Economic Study of
Bricks Industry in West Midnapore and North-24 Parganas
District (Informal Sector).

Relating to Economics (Honours / General) DSE-4 B.Sc (Honours),

year 2023 is a bonafide dissertation done

by Somrick Banerjee

having Roll 1126121 No. 200048 under my supervision.

Name DR. BIKASH KUMAR GHOSH

Designation : Assistant Professor

Date 10/08/2023



CONTENTS

- **Introduction**
 - Importance of Street Food for Economic Development
 - Statics of Street Food Vendors in some selected cities
 - Importance of this Study
- **Data and Methodology**
 - Data Set
 - Methodology
- **Objectives and Hypothesis**
 - Objectives
 - Hypothesis
- **Result and Discussion**
 - Socio Economic Condition
 - Socio Economic Demographic Characteristics of Street Food vendors
 - Educational Qualification Structure of Households In Sample village
 - Occupational Structure of Households in Sample Village
 - Monthly Income Distribution of the Households Respondent Engaged in Street Food
 - Monthly Expenditure Distribution of the Household Respondent Engaged in Street
 - Monthly Saving Distribution of the Household Respondent Engaged in Street
 - Economic Analysis
 - Various Cost Components for different Street Food
 - Result of Regression Analysis
- **Problems**
 - Constriction Analysis
- **Conclusion**
 - Conclusion Recommendations for Future Prospects
 - Reference

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This distributed paper has been down in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree course in ECONOMICS under VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY.

I am highly intended to Dr. Bikas Kumar Ghosh Asst. professor in Economics in Kharagpur College, for the completion of my project. It was good as well as enthusiastic to collect the data's related to the project.

I am grateful to all those Brick's factory workers for their kind co-operation . I am grateful to guided by the teachers during the course of this study.

I am equally grateful to my all friends and my family members who helped me a lot regarding my project work. It was Good experiences to do this survey of such place that around my locality.

DATE: 10/08/2023.

Somrick Banerjee

(SOMRICK BANERJEE)

INTRODUCTION

An **Informal economy enterprises** that are not registered, where employers do not provide social security to employees.

- i. In many parts of the developing world, including India, informality has reduced at a very sluggish pace, manifesting itself most visibly in urban squalor, poverty and unemployment.
- ii. Despite witnessing rapid economic growth over the last two decades, 90% of workers in India have remained informally employed, producing about half of **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**.
- iii. Official **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)** data shows that 75% of informal workers are self-employed and casual wage workers with average earnings lower than regular salaried workers.
- iv. Combining the **ILO's** widely agreed upon definition with India's official definition (of formal jobs as those providing at least one social security benefit – such as EPF), the share of formal workers in India stood at only 9.7% (47.5 million).

STATISTICS OF INFORMAL SECTOR

Introduction

India in 2015 has changed its base of the

Industry	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18.5	17.9	17.2
Mining and quarrying	3.2	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	17.4	16.8	16.4
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.3	2.5	2.7
Construction	9.6	7.8	7.8
Trade, repair, Accommodation	10.9	11.5	11.8
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	6.5	6.7	6.4
Financial services	5.9	5.4	5.4
Real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services	13	15.5	15.6
Public administration and defence	6.1	5.9	6.2
Other services	6.6	7.7	8.1
TOTAL GVA at basic prices	100	100	100

National Accounts to 201-12. It is currently the sixth largest economy measured in terms of PPP. The contribution of various sectors to total GVA are presented in Table 1. The agriculture sector which employs more than 40% of the workforce contributes 17-18% of the Gross Value (GVA) added of the economy. The services sector (excluding construction) contribute 50% of the GVA. The comparison with 2011-12 is because of 2011-12 is the base year for the new series which was released in 2015.

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY :SHARE OF BROAD
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTORS IN OVERALL GROSS VALUE
ADDED (%)

Source: Computed from National Accounts Statistics,
2019

The informal/unorganised sector of the economy

The terms unorganised/informal sector are used interchangeably in the India context. The informal sector/unorganised sector consists of enterprises which are own account enterprises and operated by own account workers or unorganised enterprises employing hired workers. They are essentially proprietary and partnership enterprises. Table 2 presents the contribution of formal informal sector to total GVA. It may be mentioned that India treats unincorporated enterprises maintaining accounts as quasi corporates and are treated as part of the formal sector. The table presents the share of informal /unorganised sector GVA to total as shown in Table 2 is more than 50% across all years. However, as stated if quasi sector is also taken into account, the share reduces below 50%. The share of unorganised sector is highest in agriculture as the holdings are small and fragmented. This is followed by trade, construction, real estate, professional services etc and other services.

Share of formal/informal sectors across broad sectors to GVA

Industry	2011-12				2016-17				2017-18			
	Organised / formal	Unorganised/ Informal		Total	organised/f ormal	unorganised/i nformal		Total	organ ised/f ormal	unorganised/inf ormal		Total
			Of which HH*				Of which HH*				Of which HH*	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	96.8	94.8	100.0	2.8	97.2	95.2	100.0	2.9	97.1	95.2	100.0
Mining and quarrying	77.4	22.6	22.6	100.0	77.4	22.6	22.6	100.0	77.5	22.5	22.5	100.0
Manufacturing	74.5	25.5	12.7	100.0	76.4	23.6	12.5	100.0	77.3	22.7	12.0	100.0
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	95.7	4.3	3.2	100.0	95.0	5.0	5.0	100.0	94.7	5.3	5.3	100.0
Construction	23.6	76.4	76.4	100.0	26.6	73.4	73.4	100.0	25.5	74.5	74.5	100.0
Trade, repair, Accommodation and food services	13.4	86.6	56.0	100.0	13.4	86.6	55.8	100.0	13.4	86.6	55.8	100.0
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	53.0	47.0	39.6	100.0	53.7	46.3	38.5	100.0	52.3	47.7	39.6	100.0
Financial services	90.7	9.3	0.0	100.0	88.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	88.1	11.9	0.0	100.0
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	36.9	63.1	57.2	100.0	46.8	53.2	46.7	100.0	47.2	52.8	46.0	100.0
Public administration and defence	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other services	58.8	41.2	22.6	100.0	52.7	47.3	24.4	100.0	52.1	47.9	24.3	100.0
TOTAL GVA at basic prices	46.1	53.9	45.5	100.0	47.3	52.7	43.6	100.0	47.6	52.4	43.1	100.0

*Excludes quasi corporates

Source: Computed from National Accounts Statistics, 2019

CONCLUSION

These economic result indicate that net economic returns of bricks production are markedly high for workers during current year of the study. Raw materials & labour cost are to be the major contribution. But due to market demand and some important constrains the income the house holds are not regular. It indicates that through their monthly income is above poverty line level of the income, due to uncertainty in the industry and some internal problems their market conditions are very low in the present economic perspective.

The study shoe that bricks industry worker is a vital community tool as it plays very important role in socio economic condition. bricks industry are an important but an unexplode economy. Although bricks industry workers is unorganised it significantly help to reduce unemployment, increased income of workers , providing strong economic linkage in the economy.

REFERENCES

- (1) NSSO (2013), 2010-11 unit level data, 67th round, Unincorporated Non-agricultural (excluding Construction) enterprise survey in India, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation. Government of India. New Delhi.
- (2) NSSO (2014), 2011-12 unit level data, 68th round, Employment Unemployment survey, NSSO Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation. Government of India. New Delhi.
- (3) CSO (2015) Changes in methodology and data sources in the new series, base year 2011-12, June 2015, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation. Government of India. New Delhi.
- (4) SNA system of National accounts 2008, UNSD
- (5) National accounts Statistics, 2019, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- (6) Sunderam, S.K.G. (1995). "Organising the Unorganised Urban Labour: Case Studies from Maharashtra", in The Indian Journal of Labour Economics
- (7) Subrahmanian, K.K.; Veena, D.R. and Bhanumati, K. P. (1982). "Construction in Labour Market - A study in Ahmedabad", Concept, New Delhi.
- (8) Singh, S. (1997). The Informal Sector: Some Linkages and Credit Issues, Presented at IAMR-IHD Seminar, New Delhi.
- (9) Singh, M. (1990). The Political Economy of Unorganised Industry: A Study of the Labour Process, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- (10) Agrawal, A. N. 1991. Indian Economy: Problems of Development and Planning. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited

- (11) Anderson, T.W. 1984. An Introduction to Multivariate Statistical Methods (2nd edition). New York: John Wiley
- (12) Bongaarts, J. 1991. "The KAP-Gap and Unmet Need for Contraception." Population and Development Review 17(2): 293-313
- (13) Bruce, J. 1990. "Fundamental Elements of the Quality Care: A Simple Framework." Studies in Family Planning 21(2)
- (14) Dandekar, V.M. 1995. "The Indian Economy, 1947-92." Population, Poverty and Employment, vol. 2. Sage Publications
- (15) Sen, A. 1997. "Indian Development: Selected Regional Perspectives
- (16) Sen, A. and Jean Dreze. 1998. India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity .

Handal
11/08/2023

SM
11.08.23

Prady
11.8.23

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY



A CASE STUDY OF
“ ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF GOLE BAZAR
MARKET, KHARAGPUR”

PREPARED & SUBMITTED BY:

ISHA KUMARI SONKAR

REGISTRATION NO : 1210850

ROLL NO :1126121-200043

SESSION : 2020__ TO 2021__

Under the Supervisor of
PROF. SHUKLA MONDAL SAHA

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN ECONOMICS
KHARAGPUR COLLEGE, KHARAGPUR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am highly indebted to Prof .Sukla Mondal Saha , association professor on economics in Kharagpur collage , for the completion of my project work of the partial fulfillment of B.sc (hons)degree .It was good as well as difficult to collect data's related to the project .Necessary information and their relation data 's were collected from market area of Kharagpur -1 .

I am grate full to be guided by all other teachers of the department . I would also like to commemorate my friend's in compartment co-operation through high sense of gratitude and respect .

It was a good experience to do a survey of such places which I was completely a good experience to do a survey of such places which I was completely unaware .I came to know the economic condition of the businessmen ,what problem they are facing , features of business in Kharagpur while working with the project.

ISHA KUMARI SONKAR

ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT

KHARAGPUR COLLEGE

KHARAGPUR



KHARAGPUR COLLEGE

KHARAGPUR

ESTD. : 1949

P.O.– Inda, Kharagpur, Municipality– Kharagpur, Sub-Division– Kharagpur,
P.S.– Kharagpur (T), Dist.– Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, PIN– 721305.

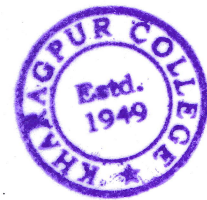
Ref :

Date : 21.07.23

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is certify that the project to entitled A case study of
Economic Structure of Gole bazaar
Market, Kharagpur

Relating to Economics (Honours/General) DSE-4 B.Sc (Honours),

year 2023 is a bonafide dissertation doneby Isha Kumari Sonkarhaving Roll 1126121 No. 200043 under my supervision.Dr. Sukla Mondal Saha.Name : SUKLA MONDAL SAHA.Designation : Associate prof. of Economics.Date : 21.07.23

CONTENTS:

1. INTRODUCTION
2. OBJECTIVES
3. DATA BASE
4. METHODOLOGY
5. SAMPLE DESIGN
6. SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION
7. BUSINESS RELATED FEATURES
8. RELATION BETWEEN AMOUNTS OF OWN AND PROFIT
9. RELATION BETWEEN COST AND PROFIT OF GOODS
10. REGRESSION
11. FINDINGS
12. PROBLEMS FACED BUSINESS OWNERS
13. CONCLUSION
14. REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION

Indian is an under develop through developing economy .There is no doubt that the bulk of its population lives in a poor condition .In India their are different people having different level of income hence , ther are difference between status , area , locality also in families on the basis of asset holding ,education level, consumption and expenditure pattern .

Business is an organization or economic system where goods and services are exchanged for one another or for money .every business requires some from investment and enough customers to whom its output can be sold on a consistent basis in order to make a profit .In city Kharagpur having a population around 3 lakh , business is one of the main occupations of the people due to less job opportunities .

This study highlights the business scenario of selective areas of Kharagpur Paschim Medinipur district .In this we have presented the strength of some social as well as business parameter .Beside I have also given effort to find out the inter relationship between investment ,profit and cost of goods.

OBJECTIVE

We know that Gole Bazaar such an area of Kharagpur which is basically business prone area. Where more than 50 types of business like from fruits to clothes of which 5 items are selected for my studies which are Dress, Saree, Suit, Shoes, Fancy Dress, Bag etc. the main objective of this study is to find out nature of the business, cost pattern of the business, investment of the business, source of capital of the business of material coming for that business ultimately. We are interested to study the profitability and the present condition of different business.

METHODOLOGY

Primary data of business of Gole Bazar area 50 owners (businessman) from these different items of primary data which are collected from primary data we have presented this in tabular formate.

Primary data are collected on family size education, income, investment etc and we have present all this ascription different table formate. We have also use bar diagram pie chart, SD, mean, variance etc. we have used coefficient of variance (CV) to get unit face measure of income, consumption etc. to get the co-relation between different variable like profit, investment, cost and profit and daily sale and profit etc. by using A NOVA package of regression analysis. So that we get the positive and negative relation among the different variables.

DATA BASE

In our project we basically collect primary data. The areas are selected randomly. The selected areas are Gole bazaar of Kharagpur-I. Primary data's are collected from 50 shops from each area of Kharagpur block-I through random sampling method. Moreover, primary data's are collected through questionnaire method.

The data includes figures on total income, total number of family member both male and female and their caste, education, total expenditure on consumption, education, health and other things, amount of loan, investment, staff pattern, cost price, selling price, profit etc.

CONCLUSION:

We have purposively selected two areas of Kharagpur-I. The data are collected by using random table from Gole bazaar and Gole bazaar. We have seen that, there are low level of education among the owner of sampled business. There are no proper health facilities in both the areas. The whole area is under railway. Proper Current facilities are not there in both the markets. Maximum number of shops doesn't get current facilities. They have to use generator which is quite costly for them. Instead of good income business owners have to face many problems. Financial instability is more in business. Advanced technology should introduce in business.

Therefore combining these problems, we can state that the present condition of business in Gole bazaar and Gole bazaar are quite good for big business owners. But some improvements are still needed to make the conditions healthier for small business owners.

FINDINGS

In Gole Bazaar maximum households have small family size contain members. Number of males is slight more than females. The level of education of owner of maximum shops is between I-IV. Some of the young owners are graduates also. But they want their family members to be educated. There is a common factor to have house, TV, mobile, bike in maximum households of Gole Bazaar. Maximum households have monthly income more or less in ranging between Rs.25000-50000.

There are all types of goods available in Gole Bazaar but maximum shops are of men's and ladies wear. Some shops are of steel utensils, footwear, kid's wear also. Business needs capital. Some have their own capital while others take loans or credit from banks and relatives. Maximum households have taken loan especially from government banks and private banks. Some businessmen have taken loan from relatives also. Number of staff is between 1-5 members in maximum shops. Working hours is between 11-12 hours of most of the businessmen. Most of the businessmen bring goods from outside state (like Delhi, Mumbai etc.) for better quality of goods at cheaper rate. Profit of maximum businessmen lies between Rs.25000-50000 and some earns less than Rs.25000 while some earns more than Rs.75000 per month.

REFERENCES:

- ❖ STATISTICAL METHODS: N.G. DAS '
- ❖ BASIC STATISTICS: A.M. GOON, M.K. GUPTA AND B. DAS
GUPTA
- ❖ GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT: A.P. THIRLWALL
- ❖ BUSINESS STUDIES: J.K. MITRA
- ❖ INTERNRET

Handal
11/08/2023

dy
11-08-23



KHARAGPUR COLLEGE

KHARAGPUR

ESTD. : 1949

P.O.– Inda, Kharagpur, Municipality– Kharagpur, Sub-Division– Kharagpur,
P.S.– Kharagpur (T), Dist.– Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, PIN– 721305.

Ref :

Date : 21-07-23

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is certify that the project to entitled A Study of
Agriculture Pattern of a Village in
Paschim Medinipur.

Relating to Economics (Honours/General) DSE-4 B.Sc (Honours),

year 2023 is a bonafide dissertation done
by Pralay Bhunia.

having Roll 1126121 No. 200046 under my supervision.

DR. Sukla Mondal Saha.

Name : SUKLA MONDAL SAHA.

Designation : Associate Prof of Economics.

Date : 21-07-23



CONTENT

TOPICS

PAGE

No.

❖ Acknowledgement	[1]
✓❖ Introduction	[2-4]
✓❖ Objectives	[5]
✓❖ Database & Methodology	[6]
❖ Hypothesis	[7]
❖ Socioeconomic features of the Village	[8-42]
❖ Mean, Standard Deviation and Coefficient Of variation for some features across the village.	[43-58]
❖ Regression Analysis	[59-66]
❖ Findings	[67]
✓❖ Conclusion	[68-69]
❖ Reference	[70]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am highly intended to Dr. Sukla Mondal Saha Associate Professor of Economics at Kharagpur College, for the completion of my project work and Partial fulfillment of bachelor degree under VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY. It was good as well as enthusiastic to collect data's related to the project. Necessary information and their related data's were collected from different areas of Kharagpur.

I am grateful to be guided by the teachers to work in a systematic way on the collected data's and information. I would also like to commemorate my friends incomparable co-operation through high sense of gratitude and respect. My sincere respect and gratitude goes to all names and unnamed persons who have contributed and assisted me to complete my project specially the peoples of the different areas.

It was a good experience to do a survey of such places that was around my locality but I was completely unaware about it. I came to know the different prospect and problems of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural development basically means transformation of traditional agriculture through changes in agricultural technology, changes in agrarian relations-basically the land tenure system and The changes in agricultural organization. Increase in agricultural.

Agricultural development on the one hand requires some reform of agrarian institutions and on the other hand it requires improvement in the technique of production or modernization. These improvements are affected in the use of improved seeds, chemical fertilizer in required proportion of nitrogen, phosphate and potash (NPK), pesticides, insecticides, in controlled use of water, in the reduction of cropping time through proper use of chemical fertilizer and HYV seeds and in the introduction of machines like tractor, sprayer, thresher etc. All these improvements lead to increase in land productivity as well as labor productivity. Technological improvements occur

through innovations which results from research and it receives its final shape through adoption. In between innovation and adoption there are a number of steps, viz, awareness, interest, evaluation and trial. The success of such technological innovation and adoption depends mainly on two things-the incentives or the interests of cultivators and the degree of adoptability of the new technique in the existing set up.

inputs (land, labor and capital) may lead to some increase in agricultural output, but for structural changes one or more of the above said changes are required. Among the inputs land is fixed in supply and is fully used; labour is in excess supply; capital can be increased only by transforming the techniques- with controlled use of water and other inputs, with the introduction of a healthy land tenure system and with a suitable organization in production. Schultz is of the view that the problem with the traditional agriculture is not even the shortage of capital but the general apathy of the

producers to use those capital goods or the improved techniques. In the absence of a proper land tenure system they find no incentive. The producers are not convinced of the havoc of new technology. So for the transformation of traditional agriculture the producers are to be trained with the new technique, they are to be made interested in it. A suitable land tenure system is required to create incentive among the producers and an organization in the form of co-operative farming or so is necessary to make the new technique viable. If the new technique is imported one, research is required to make the technique adaptable to the local conditions. What follows is a detailed discussion on

- (i) Land Tenure and Land Reform,
- (ii) Mechanization of Agriculture and
- (iii) Co-overactivation.

OBJECTIVE:

- (i) To examine the nature of cropping pattern of the village (Gholghoria) Paschim Medinipur district.
- (ii) To examine the socio economic condition of the village as well as the villagers.
- (iii) To estimate the mean and variance (both Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variation) of a large number of variables related to economic conditions of cultivators, production of different types of crops, input used in those production, revenue and profit obtained etc.
- (iv) To examine the production function of Cobb Douglas types for different rice cereals in the village.
- (v) To examine the relations of land productivity, land profitability and rate of profit in respect with land size.



DATABASE:

This study is based on the Primary data. All this information collected from sampled households one block is drawn randomly. The selected block is Kharagpur – II. The village Gholghoria from this block is selected and 50 households have been randomly selected.



METHODOLOGY

All the data are collected from Primary sources. Simple statistical tools like Group Frequency Table, Percentage, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, regression etc have been used. And also simple graphical methods like Pie diagram, Histogram have been used.

CONCLUSION

Overall, there is no doubt that agriculture is still to be considered as a backbone of an economy as well as more than 45% of population is still engaged in agricultural activities. From the above project and the survey the idea is very clear that in village areas agricultural is the main activity for living and also government has launched various schemes by which poor farmers can earn their livelihood. In the village Gholghoria where the survey was being conducted and we came to know about methodologies and details about agriculture. Also by the help of the statistical methods we came to know about the land productivity, production, and the net income which the farmers earn by selling their cultivation. While doing this project I came to know the uses of various statistical applications performed in computer. I understood that many times small land size can also gives us more production as compared to a big land. I got the general features like Mean, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variance of the various expenses. I got various groups of people who are illiterate, and also wo are graduated. From the survey we saw the frequency distribution of the family sizes, their castes, and the variables which are used in the

cultivation process. They are considered as the expenses for the production. Some of them are Fertilizer cost, Irrigation expenses, labour cost, Ploughing cost etc. Our main motive of the project and the survey was to find the land productivity relation with the expenses. To find that which land size gives us more production. According to the data which I have got through I have constructed several graphs and charts which will make our understanding more clear. Although this project was really very interesting and was knowledge gaining for me. Through this project I came to know about many things.

THANK

YOU

Handal
11/08/2023

Sly
11.08.23