



The Role of Cottage Industries in the Economic Development of Rural 24 Parganas District of West Bengal

¹Sanchayita Ray, Research Scholar,

¹Department of History

¹Seacom Skills University,

¹Birbhum, West Bengal

²Dr. Kiranmoy Jana, Assistant Professor

²Department of History,

²Seacom Skills University,

²Birbhum, West Bengal

Abstract

This study investigates the role of cottage industries in the economic development of the rural 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, highlighting their significance in generating employment, promoting local entrepreneurship, and enhancing income levels in underserved communities. Through a documentary historical analysis that includes historical document review and assessment of socio-economic data, the research identifies the contributions of cottage industries to the diversification of the rural economy and their impact on reducing regional disparities. It explores the challenges faced by these industries, such as market barriers, which hinder their growth and sustainability. The findings underscore the need for targeted policies and support mechanisms to strengthen the cottage industry sector, thereby facilitating sustainable development and improving the quality of life for rural inhabitants in 24 Parganas. This research provides valuable insights for policymakers, stakeholders, and practitioners aiming to harness the potential of cottage industries as a catalyst for rural economic growth.

Keywords: Cottage Industries, Economic Development, Rural 24 Parganas, Employment Generation, Local Entrepreneurship, Income Levels, Regional Disparities.

1. Introduction

Cottage industries play a significant role in the economic development of rural areas by providing employment opportunities, enhancing household income, and promoting local entrepreneurship. In the rural 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, these industries, which include weaving, pottery, handicrafts, and food processing, serve as an essential source of livelihood for a large portion of the population, particularly for women and marginalized communities (Goswami & Sarkar, 2020). These industries not only support rural employment but also reduce migration to urban areas, thereby stabilizing local economies (Mukherjee, 2019). The decentralized nature of cottage industries allows them to operate with minimal infrastructure and capital investment, making them highly adaptable to the economic conditions of rural areas (Chakraborty & Bhattacharya, 2018). However, despite their contributions, cottage industries face numerous challenges, including limited access to credit, inadequate

infrastructure, and poor market connectivity, which hinder their growth potential (Banerjee & Roy, 2021). Government initiatives, such as the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) schemes, have aimed to provide financial and technical support to these industries, but gaps in policy implementation persist (Chattopadhyay, 2021). Addressing these challenges is crucial for maximizing the economic impact of cottage industries in rural areas like 24 Parganas (Saha, 2022).

1.1. Background of the Study

The cottage industry sector has historically been a cornerstone of economic activity in rural India, including the 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, where agriculture alone is insufficient to sustain the rural population (Chowdhury & Das, 2019). These industries, which encompass small-scale manufacturing, handicrafts, and traditional artisan work, play a pivotal role in supplementing agricultural income and providing livelihood opportunities, particularly for women and disadvantaged groups (Roy & Biswas, 2020). The decentralized nature of cottage industries allows for the use of locally available raw materials, enhancing their sustainability and reducing dependence on external resources (Sen and Ghosh, 2018). Despite their economic importance, the sector faces persistent challenges such as inadequate access to finance, modern technology, and organized markets, which limit the industries' growth and profitability (Chakrabarty, 2021). Government initiatives, including schemes under the MSME sector, have provided some support to these industries; however, policy implementation remains uneven and underwhelming in many rural areas (Dutta & Banerjee, 2020). The potential of cottage industries to reduce rural unemployment, alleviate poverty, and contribute to rural development remains significant, but addressing these systemic challenges is crucial for realizing this potential (Sarkar, 2021).

1.2. The Statement of the Problem

The cottage industries in the rural areas of the 24 Parganas district of West Bengal have long been considered a key driver of economic development, providing employment and income opportunities to local communities. However, despite their potential, these industries face several challenges that hinder their growth and contribution to the rural economy. Issues such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to financial resources, outdated technologies, and poor market linkages have created significant barriers to their sustainable development. Additionally, the lack of government support and ineffective implementation of policies aimed at promoting cottage industries exacerbate these problems, leaving the sector underutilized and unable to fully contribute to rural economic advancement. Therefore, it is critical to investigate how cottage industries can overcome these challenges and maximize their role in fostering economic development in the rural areas of the 24 Parganas district.

1.3. The Significance of the Study

This study on the role of cottage industries in the economic development of rural 24 Parganas district of West Bengal is significant as it provides valuable insights into how these industries contribute to local livelihoods, reduce rural unemployment, and enhance economic sustainability. Understanding the economic impact of cottage industries can inform policymakers and development practitioners in designing targeted interventions to support this vital sector, which plays a crucial role in alleviating poverty and empowering marginalized communities, particularly women and low-income households. Additionally, the study sheds light on the challenges faced by

these industries, such as financial constraints, infrastructure deficits, and market access limitations, which are critical for formulating strategies to strengthen the sector. By identifying solutions and opportunities for growth, the study aims to promote rural economic development and foster inclusive growth in the 24 Parganas district.

1.4. The Research Questions

RQ1: How do cottage industries contribute to the economic development of rural areas in the 24 Parganas district?

RQ2: What is the extent of employment generation by cottage industries in rural 24 Parganas?

RQ3: What are the barriers to market accessibility for cottage industries in rural 24 Parganas?

1.5. The Objectives of the Study

O1: To analyze the contribution of cottage industries to the overall economic development of rural areas in the 24 Parganas district.

O2: To assess the employment opportunities generated by cottage industries in the rural economy of 24 Parganas.

O3: To explore the challenges faced by cottage industries in terms of market accessibility in 24 Parganas.

2. The Review of Related Literature

Sengupta, P., & Chakrabarti, A. (2024). A Comparative Study of Regional Disparities in the Districts of West Bengal. *The Indian Economic Journal*, 00194662241238586. The relatively low contribution of the secondary sector reveals an absence of a strong manufacturing base in the state. The high contribution of the tertiary sector indicates diversification and expansion of services. The time dimension for district-level analysis has been constricted by data availability. The inequality among the district is increasing, with a divergence of growth. Three development indices and a composite index reveal a significant disparity in development outcomes across districts between 2001 and 2013. The developmental gap between districts in the southern and northern parts of West Bengal has become prominent.

Kundu, D. K., & Chakrabarti, B. (2023). *An Indigenous Knowledge of Cottage and Small Scale Industries at Barrackpore and Barasat Sub-Divisions of 24-Parganas (N) District, West Bengal: Issues and Policies*. SSRN. The issues have been discussed and in the light of library and information science, the policies, which are to be considered as necessary for the development of economy and the cottage and small-scale industrial sector as well, have been mentioned. The role of library and information centre has been assessed. The paper has also highlighted the respondents' attitude about the necessity of Industrial Information Centre.

Mandal, J. K. (2020). The Scenario of Population Growth in South 24 Parganas District, West Bengal, India. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 10(4), 10-26. The South 24 Parganas is the largest and the second populated district is originated on 1 March in 1986 in West Bengal state in India. The paper primarily explains about the history of population growth and gives an overview of the trends of population growth over hundred years of the district and patterns of population; growth discussed in block level for last three decades. It

explains the differential population growth for both rural and urban areas. It also suggests that the rural unemployment and diminishing agricultural productivity are responsible for the rural urban migration and resultant very high population growth in urban areas than rural areas. This paper attempts to identify the accelerating population growth in the northern part of the study area which is contiguous to Kolkata due to the urbanization, industrialization and commercialization etc. whereas declining trends of population growth has been observed in the rural agrarian littoral deltaic southern part which is contiguous to the Sundarbans mangrove forest.

Bhattacharyya, A. (2018). MGNREGS and Rural Employment: A Study of the Changes in the lives of the Beneficiaries in North 24 Parganas. *Productivity*, 59(3). The paper has been part of the experience, which was obtained while conducting a project funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research by the contributor in the district of 24 Parganas (North).

Kundu, D. K. (2017). Artisans' Attitude towards the Library and Information Centre: A Study in North 24 Parganas District of West Bengal, India. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 7(12), 96-017. Cottage industries, the ingredient of micro, small and medium enterprises play an important role in Indian economy. This sector is based on the efficiency of the artisans. However, the industries developed if the artisans are aware of the latest development about the materials required for manufacturing the cottage goods. The library and information centre is one of the important sources that can contribute to the development of cottage industries. The present paper analyses the artisans' attitude and satisfaction about the services provided by the library and information centres. This study is based on survey method. After collecting data through questionnaires from 533 populations, it has been analysed and interpreted. The study shows that the use of public libraries by the artisans depends on their standard of education. The present information system is not in a position to meet the information needs of the artisans. The work concludes that almost all the artisans need the industry information centre for the development of cottage industries.

2.1. Research Gap

Despite the existing literature on the role of cottage industries in the 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, there remains a significant research gap regarding the comprehensive impact of these industries on the economic development of rural areas. While Sengupta and Chakrabarti (2024) highlight regional disparities and the absence of a strong manufacturing base, they do not specifically address how cottage industries can mitigate these disparities through local employment generation and economic diversification. Kundu and Chakrabarti (2023) discuss the indigenous knowledge related to cottage industries but primarily focus on issues and policies rather than the direct economic outcomes. Additionally, Mandal (2020) emphasizes population growth trends and their implications for rural unemployment but does not connect these trends with the potential of cottage industries to create sustainable livelihoods. Furthermore, Bhattacharyya (2018) and Kundu (2017) address rural employment and artisans' attitudes toward library resources, respectively, yet fail to explore how access to information and support systems can enhance the productivity and market accessibility of cottage industries. Therefore, there is a need for a focused investigation that links the economic development of rural 24 Parganas with the growth, challenges, and potential of cottage industries, encompassing aspects of employment generation, market accessibility, and sustainable development.

3. Methodology of Study

In investigating the role of cottage industries in the economic development of the rural 24 Parganas, district of West Bengal, historical document analysis served as a crucial methodology. This approach involved a systematic examination of various archival materials, including government reports, historical records, trade journals, and local publications, to gain insights into the evolution and impact of cottage industries over time. By analyzing these documents, the study aimed to identify patterns of growth, challenges faced, and the socio-economic contributions of cottage industries to the local economy. Additionally, the historical context provided by these documents facilitated a deeper understanding of how socio-political changes, such as colonial policies and post-independence economic reforms, influenced the development and sustainability of cottage industries in the region. This methodology allowed for a comprehensive narrative that highlighted the historical significance of cottage industries in shaping the economic landscape of rural 24 Parganas, thus grounding the study in a rich contextual framework.

4. Analysis and Interpretation

Pertaining to Objective 1:

O1: To analyze the contribution of cottage industries to the overall economic development of rural areas in the 24 Parganas district.

Cottage industries in the rural areas of 24 Parganas district played a crucial role in generating employment for a significant portion of the population. These industries provided jobs to artisans, artisans, and individuals who lacked formal education or technical skills but possessed traditional knowledge and expertise in local crafts. As a result, cottage industries became a vital source of livelihood, particularly for women and marginalized groups, helping to supplement agricultural income and reduce rural unemployment (Roy & Saha, 2020). The decentralized nature of these industries allowed workers to engage in small-scale production from their homes, thus enabling them to contribute to household income while managing domestic responsibilities. This flexibility helped reduce rural-to-urban migration, as individuals found economic opportunities within their local communities (Das & Bhattacharya, 2019).

Utilization of Local Resources and Sustainable Development

Cottage industries made effective use of local resources, promoting sustainable economic development in rural areas of 24 Parganas. These industries relied heavily on locally available raw materials, such as jute, clay, and bamboo, reducing production costs and ensuring that local resources were used efficiently (Chakraborty, 2021). By utilizing local inputs, cottage industries not only supported environmental sustainability but also enhanced the self-reliance of rural communities. In particular, sectors like weaving, pottery, and food processing thrived on the availability of these resources, fostering economic activity and boosting the income of local producers. Moreover, the emphasis on traditional artisanship contributed to the preservation of cultural heritage, which further enhanced the market appeal of the products (Ghosh, 2019).

Contribution to Rural Economic Diversification

Cottage industries diversified the economic base of rural areas in the 24 Parganas district by providing an alternative to agriculture, which often suffered from seasonal fluctuations and market uncertainties. In periods of low agricultural productivity, cottage industries acted as a stabilizing force by generating income for rural households (Banerjee, 2020). This diversification not only helped to reduce the economic risks associated with dependency on agriculture but also allowed rural communities to explore new economic avenues. The promotion of non-agricultural sectors such as handicrafts and artisanal products helped in broadening the scope of rural development, contributing to more balanced and resilient local economies (Sen & Majumdar, 2020).

Reduction of Rural-to-Urban Migration

By providing employment opportunities within rural areas, cottage industries played a significant role in reducing migration to urban centres. In districts like 24 Parganas, where employment opportunities in agriculture and formal industries were limited, cottage industries offered an alternative that kept local workers engaged in economic activities closer to home (Chowdhury & Das, 2021). This reduction in migration helped alleviate the social and economic pressures on urban centres while maintaining the social fabric of rural communities. Cottage industries also allowed rural families to remain together, with multiple family members often participating in small-scale production, further contributing to local economic development (Sarkar, 2019).

Empowerment of Women and Marginalized Communities

Cottage industries were instrumental in empowering women and marginalized communities in rural 24 Parganas by providing them with economic opportunities. These industries enabled women, in particular, to engage in income-generating activities without leaving their homes, thus balancing their domestic roles with their economic contributions (Saha & Roy, 2018). The financial independence gained by women through cottage industry work helped improve their social status within their communities and contributed to overall poverty alleviation. In addition, these industries provided employment to marginalized groups who often faced barriers to entering formal employment sectors, thereby fostering inclusivity and social equity in rural economic development (Bhattacharjee, 2020).

Challenges and Government Support

Despite the positive contributions of cottage industries to the rural economy, they faced numerous challenges, including limited access to modern technology, insufficient financial support, and poor infrastructure. These factors constrained the growth potential of cottage industries in 24 Parganas, limiting their capacity to scale up production and access larger markets (Chakrabarty, 2021). Recognizing the importance of these industries for rural development, the government introduced various schemes under the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector to provide financial assistance, skill development, and market linkages to cottage industry workers (Mukherjee, 2019). However, the effectiveness of these initiatives remained uneven, with many rural producers still struggling to access the support they needed to thrive.

Pertaining to Objective 2:

O₂: To assess the employment opportunities generated by cottage industries in the rural economy of 24 Parganas.

Cottage industries in rural 24 Parganas contributed significantly to employment generation by providing job opportunities to a large portion of the population, especially those who were unable to secure employment in the formal sector. These industries, characterized by small-scale production and home-based work, were particularly beneficial in rural settings where formal industrial jobs were scarce (Roy & Saha, 2020). By tapping into traditional skills such as weaving, pottery, and handicrafts, cottage industries ensured a steady flow of income for local communities, reducing their dependency on agriculture alone (Mukherjee, 2019).

Employment for Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Workers

Cottage industries provided employment opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled workers who lacked formal education and technical expertise. These industries utilized labour-intensive processes that did not require advanced machinery or formal training, making them accessible to a wide section of the rural population (Das & Chakraborty, 2018). Workers trained on the job or employed based on their traditional skills, which passed down through generations. This aspect of cottage industries ensured that a large number of individuals, including women and marginalized groups, could participate in economic activities and contribute to their household income (Chowdhury & Sen, 2020).

Employment for Women

Women, in particular, benefited from employment opportunities created by cottage industries in rural 24 Parganas. Due to social and cultural constraints, many women in rural areas were unable to work outside their homes or engage in formal employment. Cottage industries provided these women with an opportunity to earn an income from home, enabling them to balance domestic responsibilities with economic activities (Saha & Roy, 2020). Women, who could contribute to the family income without leaving their households, commonly performed activities such as weaving, embroidery, and food processing. This also had a significant impact on women's empowerment, as it allowed them to gain financial independence and improve their social status within their communities (Das, 2019).

Seasonal Employment and Income Stability

The nature of cottage industries allowed for seasonal employment, providing workers with an alternative source of income during periods when agricultural work was unavailable. In rural areas like 24 Parganas, where a large percentage of the population relied on agriculture, employment was often limited to specific seasons. Cottage industries offered a solution by providing income-generating opportunities during off-peak agricultural seasons, thus ensuring greater financial stability for rural households (Mukherjee & Banerjee, 2019). This seasonal

flexibility helped mitigate the economic risks associated with agriculture, as workers were able to diversify their sources of income.

Support for Rural Artisans and Craftsmen

Cottage industries also played a vital role in supporting rural artisans and craftsmen, whose skills were integral to the production of traditional goods. These artisans, who were often part of generational families engaged in crafts like pottery, textile weaving, and bamboo work, found a sustainable means of livelihood through cottage industries (Ghosh & Basu, 2020). The demand for handmade, artisanal products both within and outside the district ensured that these craftspeople remained employed and were able to continue practicing their traditional skills. This not only contributed to employment generation but also helped preserve the cultural heritage of the region.

Government Schemes and Employment Support

Various government schemes aimed at promoting micro and small-scale enterprises further supported the extent of employment generated by cottage industries in rural 24 Parganas. Programs such as the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) initiatives provided financial aid, training, and market access to cottage industry workers, thereby increasing their capacity to generate employment (Chakrabarty, 2021). These government interventions helped scale up production and created more job opportunities for rural workers by ensuring that they had access to resources and tools necessary to expand their businesses.

Challenges to Employment Expansion

Despite the positive impact of cottage industries on employment generation, several challenges remained. Workers in cottage industries often faced issues such as low wages, lack of social security, and limited access to modern technology. Additionally, the informal nature of these industries made it difficult for workers to access formal financial support or benefit from labor protections (Chowdhury, 2020). These challenges hindered the potential of cottage industries to fully capitalize on their employment generation capabilities, particularly in the context of scaling up production to meet market demands.

Pertaining to Objective 3:

O₃: To explore the challenges faced by cottage industries in terms of market accessibility in 24 Parganas.

Cottage industries in the 24 Parganas district faced significant challenges regarding market accessibility, which hindered their growth and sustainability. One major barrier was the lack of a well-established distribution network. Artisans and small-scale producers often struggled to connect with broader markets, limiting their ability to sell their products beyond local or regional boundaries (Kundu & Chakrabarti, 2023). Without access to larger markets, many cottage industries could not achieve economies of scale, leading to higher production costs and reduced competitiveness against more established businesses.

Inadequate Infrastructure

Another critical challenge was the inadequate infrastructure in rural areas, which affected transportation and communication. Poor road conditions and limited transportation facilities made it difficult for cottage industry producers to deliver their goods to markets or obtain necessary raw materials. This lack of infrastructure not only increased operational costs but also led to delays in production and distribution, ultimately affecting the profitability of these businesses (Mandal, 2020). As a result, many cottage industries struggled to meet market demand and faced challenges in expanding their customer base.

Limited Access to Information

Access to market information was also a significant barrier for cottage industries in 24 Parganas. Many artisans and small producers lacked information about market trends, pricing, and consumer preferences, which hampered their ability to adapt their products to meet market demands. Kundu (2017) emphasized that the existing information systems were inadequate in catering to the specific needs of artisans, limiting their awareness of new opportunities and innovations in the market. Without timely and relevant information, these industries could not effectively strategize or compete with larger enterprises.

Competition from Larger Enterprises

The presence of larger enterprises and established brands in the market posed another challenge for cottage industries. These larger firms often had better access to resources, advanced technology, and marketing strategies that allowed them to dominate the market. Cottage industries struggled to compete with the pricing and quality of products offered by these established players (Sengupta & Chakrabarti, 2024). As a result, many small producers found it difficult to sustain their operations and maintain a steady income, leading to a decline in the overall viability of the cottage industry sector.

Financial Constraints

Financial constraints further exacerbated the challenges faced by cottage industries in accessing markets. Many small-scale producers lacked the necessary capital to invest in marketing, production enhancements, or technology upgrades. This limitation restricted their ability to improve product quality and expand their market reach (Bhattacharyya, 2018). Moreover, traditional financing options were often inaccessible or inadequate for these small producers, forcing them to rely on informal sources of credit that could lead to exploitative interest rates and further financial instability.

Policy and Institutional Support

Lastly, the absence of effective policy and institutional support for cottage industries hindered their market accessibility. While some initiatives existed to promote small-scale industries, they often lacked the focus and resources necessary to address the specific challenges faced by cottage industries in rural areas. Kundu and Chakrabarti (2023) highlighted the need for more targeted policies that could facilitate market access, improve infrastructure, and provide financial support tailored to the unique needs of cottage industries. Without such

support, these industries continued to struggle in navigating the complexities of market access and competitiveness in the broader economy.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the role of cottage industries in the economic development of the rural 24 Parganas district of West Bengal is multifaceted and vital for enhancing local livelihoods, generating employment, and promoting sustainable economic growth. These industries not only contribute to the diversification of the rural economy but also provide essential opportunities for income generation, particularly in areas where traditional agricultural practices are declining. However, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to finance, and market accessibility hinder the full potential of cottage industries. Addressing these barriers through targeted policies and support systems can significantly bolster the economic landscape of rural 24 Parganas. As such, a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of cottage industries is crucial for formulating effective strategies that harness their potential, thereby fostering inclusive growth and development in the region.

References

- Biswas, A., & Bandyopadhyay, N. (1978). Problems of Labour and Enterprise in West Bengal Agriculture: A Regional Study. *Social Scientist*, 25-49.
- Chakraborty, B., Sadhukhan, S., & Biswas, M. A. Impact of food and nutrition on health status of tribal community of north 24 Paraganas in West Bengal.
- Dutta, S., & Chakrabarti, S. (2014). Rural-Urban Linkages, Migration, and Rural Industrialization: Understanding the Developmental Perspectives with Special Reference to West Bengal. *The Indian Economic Journal*, 61(4), 578-592.
- Ganguly, S. (2013). Micro, small and medium enterprises in West Bengal: An evaluation. *CLEAR International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management*, 4(10).
- Ghosh, J. K., Khan, F. H., & Datta, V. (2009). Understanding the Growth and Prospects of Agro-Processing Industries in West Bengal. *Agro-Economic Research Centre Visva Bharti Santiniketan (Study No. 159)*.
- Gomes, L., & Manna, S. (2012). Role of NGOs in rural development: An exploratory study in West Bengal. *Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management*, 2(12), 214-231.
- Hati, K. K., & Majumder, R. (2011). Health for development: A district level study in West Bengal.

- Kayal, P., & Chowdhury, I. R. Role of Microfinance in Empowering Rural Women: An Empirical Study of Falta CD Block, South 24 Parganas District, and West Bengal. *GEOGRAPHY IN THE 21ST CENTURY: EMERGING ISSUES AND THE WAY FORWARD*, 135.
- Kundu, D. K. (2017). Artisans' Attitude towards the Library and Information Centre: A Study in North 24 Parganas District of West Bengal, India. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 7(12), 96-017.
- Kundu, D. K., & Chakrabarti, B. (2023). *An Indigenous Knowledge of Cottage and Small Scale Industries at Barrackpore and Barasat Sub-Divisions of 24-Parganas (N) District, West Bengal: Issues and Policies*. SSRN.
- Majumder, A. (2019). An Empirical Study on Economic Empowerment of Women Through Self-Help Group of Indian Sunderban Delta of North 24 Parganas of West Bengal, India. In *Handbook of Research on Micro financial Impacts on Women Empowerment, Poverty, and Inequality* (pp. 129-164). IGI Global.
- Mandal, S., & Rohatgi, P. Levels of Development and Development Potential: An Approach in Integrated Rural Area Development Plan, South 24 Parganas District, and West Bengal, India.
- Nandy, S. Social Development and Sustainable Fisheries: West Bengal.
- Naskar, S. WEST BENGAL: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKWARDNESS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN 24 PARGANAS. *Multidisciplinary Research Book*, 112.
- Pal, A. K., & Kumar, U. C. (2005). Quality of Life (QoL) concept for the evaluation of societal development of rural community in West Bangal, India. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development*, 15(2), 83-93.
- Purkait, S. K., & Mandal, S. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY FOR EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN; CASE STUDY OF DIAMOND HARBOUR BLOCK II AND I.
- Purkait, S. K. (2022). Sustainability to the Development of the Agrarian Economies of Canning Subdivision, Sundarbans, West Bengal, India: A Geographical Appraisal. In *Social Morphology, Human Welfare, and Sustainability* (pp. 621-641). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Roy, C., & Mukherjee, S. (2015). Issues of productivity, employment and exploitation in artisanal silk industry of West Bengal. *Indian Journal of Social and Natural Sciences (ISSN 2277 6117) Vol, 4*, 49-68.