CHAPTER - 5

Comparative Analysis of Food Processing Industries

5.1 Introduction

There are a sizeable number of roles to be played by the food processing industries in the development of socio-economic development along with the inclusive growth of the region. But it is observed that in the case of Kokrajhar District of Assam all categories of industries are not performing their activities equally towards achieving this socio-economic objective. So far as the contribution of food processing industries of Kokrajhar district towards the socio-economic development is concerned, it is to be mention that the overall contribution of this sector has been playing a significant role. The share of contribution of the food processing industry is reflected from a comparative analysis done on various dimensions. This sort of analysis also indicates certain prospects as associated with the food processing industry. That is the reason as why the comparative study of the food processing industries of the Kokrajhar District is to be carefully conducted so that some hidden fact can be elicited. The findings of this analysis can be fruitfully used for formulating various plans and schemes by the Government, bank and financial institution for the further development of the food processing industries of the district.

5.2: Objective and Methodology of the Chapter

Notwithstanding the availability of some common facilities, all Food Processing Industries of Kokrajhar District are not equally developed. On the other hand, it is immensely important to develop all the food processing industries in equal balance way so that thereby, they can maximize their contribution towards the socio-economic development of the Districts. It is observed that 90 industries under 05 categories are performing their activities at different levels. Taking this fact into concern there is a need for carrying out careful research work on a comparative study among these industries. Through these studies, some internal factors are identified which are responsible for their different performance. By knowing such kind of factors an appropriate step can be adopted for the upliftment of those industries which are comparatively showing poor performance. Further, this study is significant because of

the fact that it can highlight those factors by virtue of which some industries able to showing their good performance**.** It is observed that 90 industries under 05 sectors are performing their activities at different levels. That is why the basic objective of the chapter is to analyze the comparative performance among the selected industries. To analyse the relationship among investment and employment as well as investment and profit Pearson correlation techniques has used. Further, the annual growth rate has calculated by using the following formula

$$AGR = \frac{V_{present} - V_{past}}{V_{past}} \times 100$$

Where,

AGR = Annual Growth Rate in Percentage

$V_{present}$ = Present Value

V_{past} = Past Value

5.3 Comparative Analysis of year wise Growth of units of five categories of Food Processing Industries under Study

The selected industry under study period has not grown equally. Some of the categories of industries growth are unsatisfactory level. The following table shows the year-wise as well as category wise growth position of selected food processing industries under the study period in Kokrajhar District.

***Table No* : 5.1**

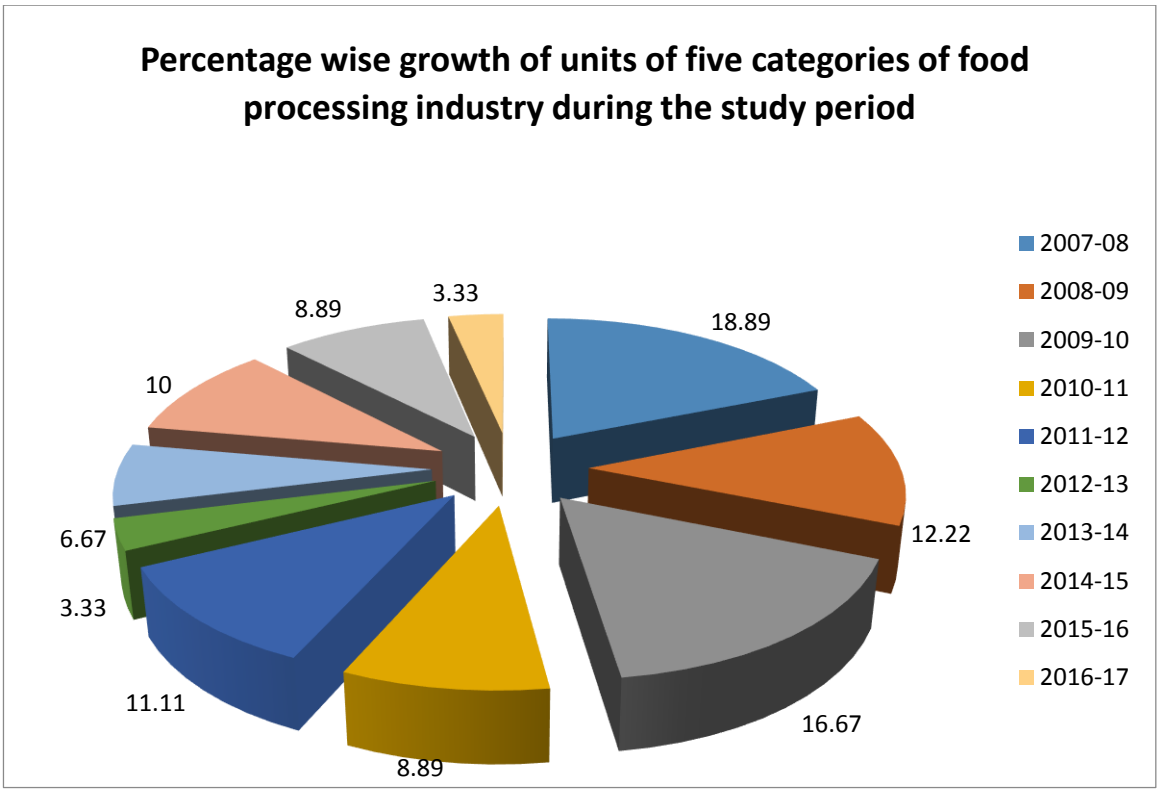
Comparative Analysis of year wise Growth of Units of selected five categories of Industries

Year (as on 31st March)	Rice Mills (in Units)	Oil Mills (in Units)	Fruits & Vegetable Processing industry (in Units)	Bakery (in Units)	Flour Mills (in Units)	Total (in Units)
2007-08	9 (16.98%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (14.29%)	3 (25.00%)	3 (25.00%)	17 (18.89%)
2008-09	6 (11.32%)	--------	1 (14.29%)	2 (16.67%)	2 (16.67%)	11 (12.22%)
2009-10	10 (18.87%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (14.29%)	1 (8.33%)	2 (16.67%)	15 (16.67%)
2010-11	4 (7.55%)	--------	1 (14.29%)	1 (8.33%)	2 (16.67%)	8 (8.89%)
2011-12	6 (11.32%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (14.29%)	----	2 (16.67%)	10 (11.11%)
2012-13	1 (1.89%)	1 (16.67%)	----	1 (8.33%)	----	3 (3.33%)
2013-14	2 (3.77%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (14.29%)	1 (8.33%)	1 (8.32%)	6 (6.67%)
2014-15	6 (11.32%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (14.29%)	1 (8.33%)	----	9 (10.00%)
2015-16	6 (11.32%)	------	---	2 (16.67%)	-----	8 (8.89%)
2016-17	3 (5.66%)	-------	-----	----	------	3 (3.33%)
Total	53 (100%)	6 (100%)	7 (100%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	90 (100%)

Source : Field Survey

The following figure represents the percentage wise overall growth trends of selected five categories of industries during the year 2007-08 to 2016-17.

***Figure:* 5.1**



From the table No 5.1, it is revealed that in the year 2007-08, 16.98 % of rice mills have established and which is the highest percentage of growth rate during the 10 years, i.e. ,from 2007-08 to 2016-17 and 5.66% of rice mill has established in the year 2016-17 which is the lowest percentage of growth rate of rice mill during the study period. In case of oil mill, it is found that out of 10 years, there is no growth rate of industry in the four years, i.e., in 2008-09, 2010-11, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively and remaining six years the same percentage of industry are grown up, i.e.,16.67 % in every six years. Further, it is found that in case of bakery highest percentage of growth rate has found in the year 2007-08, i.e., 25.00 % and there is none of the single industry has established in the year 2012-13, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. In case of fruits & vegetable processing industry, it is found that out of 10 years, the same percentage of growth rate has found in the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2014-15, i.e., 14.29%. and there is no growth rate found during the remaining three years, i.e., 2012-13, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. In case of the growth rate of flour mill during the study period, it is found that highest percentage of the industry is established in the year 2007-08, i.e., 25.00%

and lowest percentage are established in the year 2013-14, i.e.8.33. Further, in case of the growth rate of a total number of selected food processing industry as a whole, it is found that highest percentage of the industry has established in the year 2007-08, i.e., 18.89 % and lowest percentage of the industry has established in the year 2015-16, i.e., 3.33 %.

5.4: Comparative Analysis of year wise Growth of Employment level of selected five categories of Food Processing Industries under Study

Generally, agro-based industries are labour intensive industry. In case of a place like Kokrajhar, the source of employment of many people is the agro-based industry sector. Hence , to analyse the employment position of the selected industry under study is also significant to analyse the socio-economic impact of this industry in Kokrajhar district.The following table shows the distribution of employment level of selected food processing industries in year wise as well as category wise under the study period.

***Table No*: 5.2**

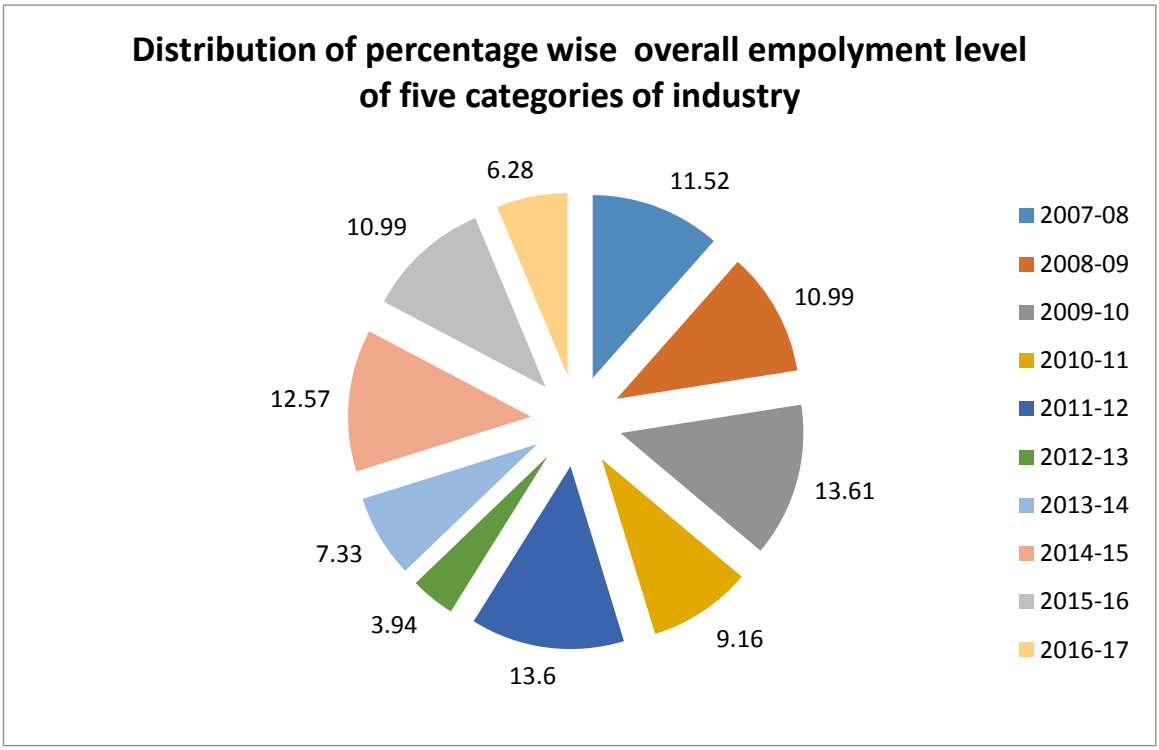
Comparative Analysis of year wise Employment position of selected five categories of Industries

Year (as on 31st March)	Rice Mills (No of Employees)	Oil Mills (No of Employees)	Fruits & Vegetable Processing industry (No of Employees)	Bakery (No of Employees)	Flour Mills (No of Employees)	Total (No of Employees)
2007-08	18 (13.04%)	2 (6.67%)	3 (5.36%)	11 (13.09%)	10 (13.51%)	44 (11.52%)
2008-09	14 (10.15%)	-----	4 (7.14%)	9 (10.71%)	15 (20.27%)	42 (10.99%)
2009-10	22 (15.94%)	2 (6.67%)	9 (16.07%)	5 (5.95%)	14 (18.91%)	52 (13.61%)
2010-11	10 (7.25%)	----	6 (10.71%)	8 (9.52%)	11 (14.86%)	35 (9.16%)
2011-12	19 (13.77%)	11 (36.67%)	14 (25.00%)	-----	8 (9.52%)	52 (13.61%)
2012-13	3 (2.17%)	3 (10.00%)	-----	9 (10.71%)	-----	15 (3.94%)
2013-14	6 (4.35%)	2 (6.67%)	7 (12.5%)	7 (8.33%)	6 (8.11%)	28 (7.33%)
2014-15	16 (11.59%)	4 (13.33%)	8 (14.28%)	17 (20.23%)	3 (4.00%)	48 (12.57%)
2015-16	24 (17.39%)	----	3 (5.36%)	10 (11.90%)	5 (6.76%)	42 (10.99%)
2016-17	6 (4.35%)	6 (20.00%)	2 (3.57%)	8 (9.52%)	2 (2.70%)	24 (6.28%)
Total	138 (100%)	30 (100%)	56 (100%)	84 (100%)	74 (100%)	382 (100%)

Source: Field Survey

The following figure represents the year wise employment level of selected industries under the study period.

***Figure*: 5.2**



In case of employment level of selected five categories of food processing industries in Kokrajhar District under study, it is found that the highest percentage of employment is provided by the rice mill in the year 2015-16 , i.e.,17.39% , oil mill in the year 2011-12 , i.e. ,36.67 % , fruits & vegetable processing industry in the year 2014-15 , i.e., 34.45 % , flour mill in the year 2008-09 , i.e. 20.27% and bakery in the year 2009-10 , i.e., 34.56 % respectively. Accordingly, the lowest percentage of employment is provided by the rice mill in the year 2009-10-11, i.e., 2.22%, oil mill in the year 2007-08 , 2009-10 and 2013-14 , i.e.,6.67 % and fruits & vegetable processing industry in the year 2016-17 , i.e., 3.57 % , bakery in the year 2009-10 ,i.e., 5.95 % and flour mill in the year 2016-17 , i.e. , 2.70 % respectively. Further , in case of cumulatively total number of employees of five categories of industries, it is revealed that highest percentage of employment is provided in the year 2009-10 and 2011-12 ,i.e., 13.61 % and lowest rate of total employment are provided in the year 2012-13 , i.e., 3.94 % respectively.

In the case of industry wise, if analyses have made then, it is found that rice mill has provided the highest number of employees during the study period, i.e., 138. The second highest employment has provided by the bakery, i.e., 84 during the study period. The

third highest number of employment has provided by the flour mill, i.e., 74 and fourth highest employment has provided by the fruits & vegetable processing industry, i.e., 56 during the study period. The lowest number of employment has provided by the oil mill, i.e., 30 during the study period.

5.5: Comparative analysis of Annual Growth Rate of Units of the Five Categories of selected Industries under study

The following table represents the annual growth rate of the five categories of selected industries under the study period.

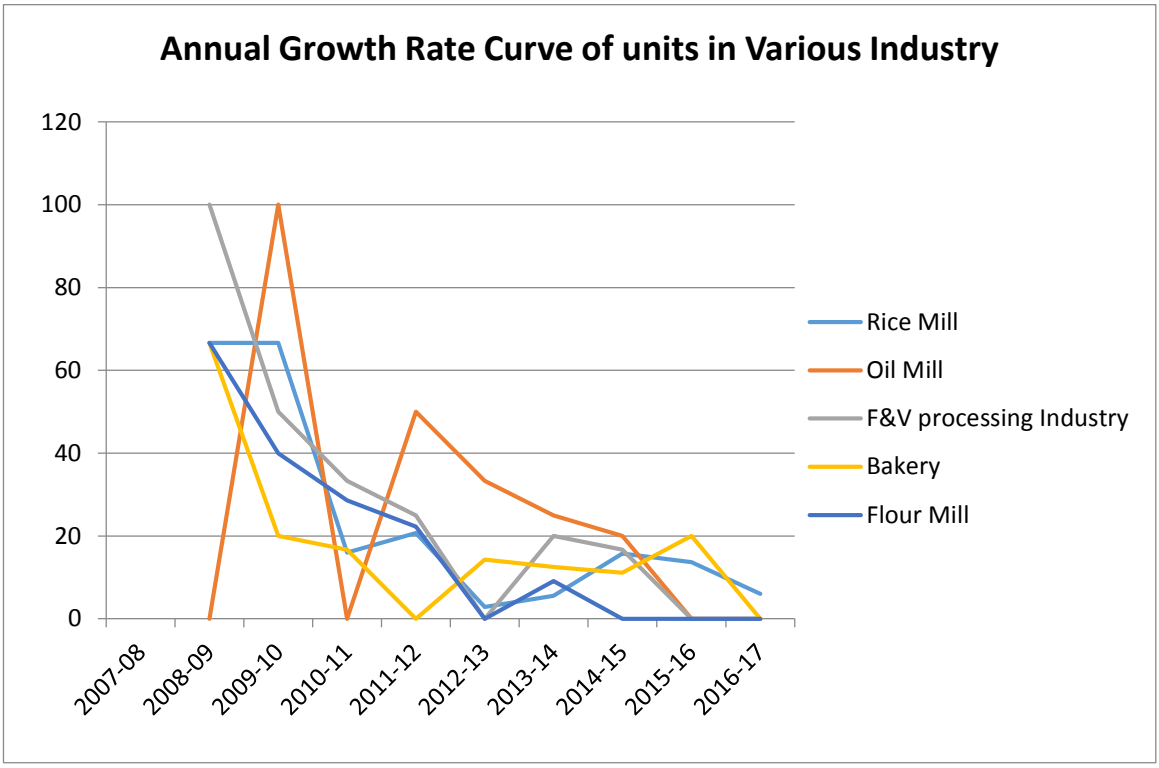
***Table No*: 5.3**

Comparative analysis of Annual Growth Rate (AGR) of the number of unit of Five Categories of Selected Food Processing Industries

Year (as on 31st March)	Rice Mills (in Units)		Oil Mills (in Units)		Fruits & Vegetable Processing Industry (in Units)		Bakery (in Units)		Flour Mills (in Units)		Total (in Units)	
	No	AGR (in %)	NO	AGR (in%)	No	AGR (in%)	No	AGR (in %)	No	AGR (in%)	No	AGR (in%)
2007-08	9	----	1	-----	1	----	3	----	3	----	17	---
2008-09	15	66.67	1	0	2	100	5	66.67	5	66.67	28	64.71
2009-10	25	66.67	2	100	3	50.00	6	20.00	7	40.00	43	53.57
2010-11	29	16.00	2	0	4	33.33	7	16.67	9	28.57	51	18.60
2011 - 12	35	20.69	3	50.00	5	25.00	7	0	11	22.22	61	19.60
2012 - 13	36	2.86	4	33.33	5	0	8	14.29	11	0	64	4.92
2013 – 14	38	5.56	5	25.00	6	20.00	9	12.5	12	9.09	70	9.38
2014 - 15	44	15.79	6	20.00	7	16.67	10	11.11	12	0	79	12.86
2015 - 16	50	13.64	6	0	7	0	12	20.00	12	0	87	10.12
2016 - 17	53	6.00	6	0	7	0	12	0	12	0	90	3.45

Source: Field Survey

***Figure No* : 5.3**



In the light of the table no 5.3, it is found that all the selected industries under study period growth rate are minimal. In the case of rice mill highest annual growth rate is found in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, i.e., 66.67 %. The lowest growth rate is identified in the year 2012-13, 2.86 %. But in the case of the oil mill, the highest growth rate is found in the year 2009-10, 100%. But in the year 2008-09, 2010-11, 2015-16 and 2016-17 there is no growth rate of oil mills are found. In case of fruits & vegetable processing industry highest growth rate is found in the year 2008-09, i.e., 100%. Further, it is identified that in the year 2012-13, 2015-16 and 2016-17 there is no growth rate are found in this category of industry. The highest growth rates of the bakery are identified in the year 2008-09, i.e., 66.67%. But in the year 2011 -12 and 2016-17 no growth rate are identified in the bakery. Moreover, in case of flour mill highest growth rate are identified in the year 2008-09, i.e., 66.67%. But in the year 2012-13, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 no growth rate are identified in case of flour mill. As a whole, all five categories of industries highest growth rate is found 64.71% in the year 2008-09 and the lowest growth rate is found 3.45 % in the year 2016-17.

5.6 : Comparative analysis of Annual Growth Rate (AGR) of employment level of five categories of Selected Industries

The following table shows the annual growth rate of employment level of the five categories of selected industries under the study period.

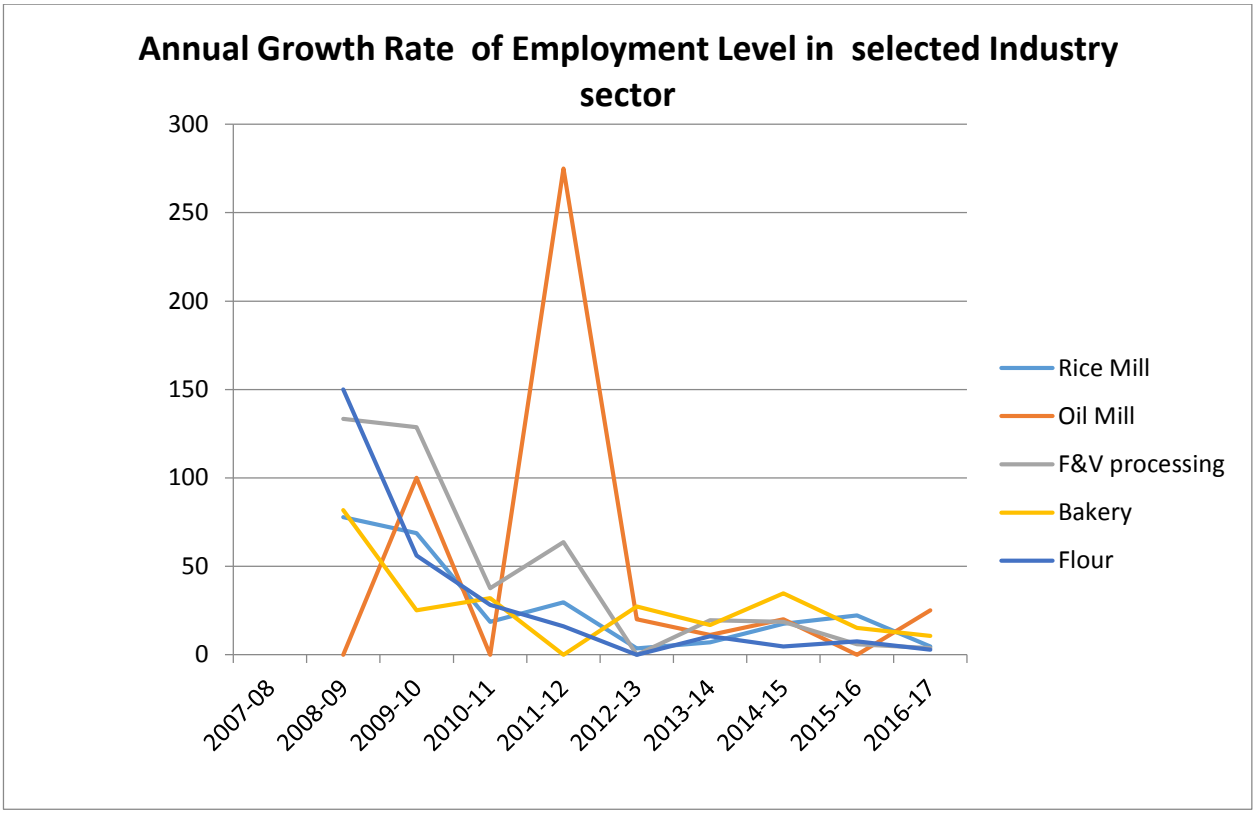
***Table No*: 5.4**

Comparative analysis of Annual Growth Rate (AGR) of Employment Level of selected Food Processing Industries

Year (as on 31st March)	Rice Mills (Employees)		Oil Mills (Employees)		Fruits & Vegetable Processing Industry (Employees)		Bakery (Employees)		Flour Mills (Employees)		Total (Employees)	
	No	AGR (in%)	NO	AGR (in%)	No	AGR (in%)	No	AGR (in%)	No	AGR (in%)	No	AGR (in%)
2007-08	18	---	2	----	3	----	11	---	10	---	44	---
2008-09	32	77.78	2	0	7	133.33	20	81.81	25	150.00	86	95.45
2009-10	54	68.75	4	100	16	128.57	25	25.00	39	56.00	138	60.47
2010-11	64	18.52	4	0	22	37.5	33	32.00	50	28.21	173	25.36
2011 - 12	83	29.69	15	275	36	63.64	33	0	58	16.00	225	30.06
2012 - 13	86	3.61	18	20.00	36	0	42	27.27	58	0	240	6.67
2013 – 14	92	6.98	20	11.11	43	19.44	49	16.67	64	10.34	268	11.67
2014 - 15	108	17.39	24	20.00	51	18.60	66	34.69	67	4.69	316	17.91
2015 - 16	132	22.22	24	0	54	5.88	76	15.15	72	7.46	358	13.29
2016 - 17	138	4.55	30	25.00	56	3.70	84	10.53	74	2.78	382	6.70

Source: Field Survey

Figure: 5.4



It is observed from the table no 5.4 , that the employment level of all five categories of industries is not so significant. In the case of rice highest growth rate are identified 2008-09 (77.78%) and the lowest growth rate of employment level is found in the year 2012-13 (3.61%). Further, the highest rate of annual growth rate of employment level in case of oil mill is found in the year 2009-10 (100%) and in the year 2008-09, 2010-11 and 2015-16 the growth rate are found to be nil. The highest AGR of employment of fruits & vegetable industry is found in the year 2008-09 (133.33%) and 0 % growth rate is identified in the year 2012-13. In the case of bakery highest AGR of employment level is found in the year 2008-09 (81.81%) and 0% growth rate is found in the year 2012-13. Further, flour mill highest growth rate is found in the year 2008-09 (150%) and o% growth rate is identified in the year 2012-13.The cumulatively all five categories of industries highest AGR are identified in the year 2008-09 9, i.e. , 95.45% and the lowest growth rate are found 2012-13 , i.e. , 6.67%.

5.7: Correlation Analysis of selected industries between total initial Investment & total employment and total Initial Investment & total net profit during the study period

In any industry, it is desired to have a positive relationship between investment and profit as well as between investment and employment. Keeping this purpose into consideration the following table depicts the relationship between net profit and employment with an initial investment as prevailing in the selected five industries under study.

Table No. 5.5

Correlation between total initial Investment & total employment and total initial Investment & net profit in Various Category of Food Processing Industries during the study period

Variables		**Employment**	**Net profit**
Total Initial Investment	Category of Industry	----------	----------
	Rice Mill	0.99822	0.81092
	Oil Mill	0.98545	0.98594
	Fruits & Vegetable processing industry	0.94615	0.96361
	Bakery	0.96071	0.98429
	Flour Mill	0.9736	0.88838

Source: Self-estimates based on survey data

After going through the table no 5.5, it is reflected that the relationship in between total initial investment and total net profit as well as total initial investment and total employment are found to be different in the different industry which is explained below.

(a)Initial Investment and Employment

In the case of the relationship between initial investment and employment, it is found that the rice mill has the most favourable relationship because it scores the highest correlation value, i.e., 0.99822. This reflects that in the case of rice mill level of initial

investment and employment are highly correlated among the selected food processing industries. The second most favourable relationship is found in case of oil mill because its correlation value is 0.98544. The third highest positive correlation value is found in case of flour mill because it scores the value 0.9736. The fourth position is in case of the bakery, i.e., 0.96071 and in the fifth position in case of the correlation value between initial investment and employment is found in case of fruits & vegetable processing industry, i.e., 0.9465. From the above table, it is reflected that among the five selected industry rice mill is highly correlated and fruits & vegetable processing industry have the lowest correlation between initial investment and employment. But it is found that all the selected industries under study are highly correlated because all the industries correlation value are higher than 0.95. That is why this industry is considered as labour intensive because as much as investment rise employment also rise proportionately. Hence, these industries are identified as one of the major sources of employment provider with lower investment in the industrially backward region like Kokrajhar district.

(b) Initial Investment and Net Profit

In support of the above table, the following points are highlighted so far as investment and net profit relationship of 05 selected industries are concerned. In the case of oil mill and bakery have the highest favourable relationship in between initial investment and net profit is found which is 0.98594 and 0.98429 respectively. The value of relationship in between initial investment and net profit is found to be lowest in rice mill which is 0.81092. The second highest value of relationship in between initial investment and net profit is obtained by fruits & vegetable processing industry which is 0.96361. The third highest correlation value is found in case of flour mill, i.e.,0.88838. The study revealed that the profit earning capacity regarding oil mill, bakery, and fruits & vegetable processing industries are found to be satisfactory than that of the rice mill and flour mill concerning initial investment.

5.8: Gender Wise Comparative Analysis of Selected Industry Sectors

In the present scenario of economic activities, women empowerment is seriously considered as an essential part of economic development. Taking this fact into consideration here an attempt is being made to conduct a study of gender wise

comparison of the selected industries under study which is depicted in the following table**.**

***Table No.* 5.6**

Gender wise Comparative Analysis of Selected Industry sector

Category of Industry and Gender	**Rice Mill**	**Oil Mill**	**Flour Mill**	**Bakery**	**Fruits & Vegetable Processing Industry**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Male	48 (90.57%)	6 (100%)	10 (83.33%)	12 (100%)	3 (42.86%)	79	87.78 %
Female	5 (9.43%)	----	2 (16.67%)	---	4 (57.14%)	11	12.22 %
Total	53	6	12	12	7	90	100

Source: Field Survey

After going throughout the table no: 5.6, it is cleared that involvement of 12.22% of women in the five categories of selected industries owner indicates the poor level of women empowerment in the food processing industry sector of Kokrajhar District. Further, it is reflected from the table No: 5.6 that against the involvement of 57.14% of women in fruits & vegetable processing industry, only 9.43% and 16.67% of women are engaged in the rice mill and flour mill respectively. On the other hand, women as the proprietor have yet to be involved in the oil mill and bakery. The maximum number of the industry is run by the male proprietor. But in case of fruits & vegetable processing industry sector women participation (57.14%) are found higher than the male population (42.86%).

5.9 Comparative Analysis of Educational Qualification of proprietors of the selected food processing industries of Kokrajhar District

The education is becoming the primary need of human qualification. It can create the professional career of an individual. In the present world, the professional and skill-based knowledge is essential to run the industry. Education qualification of owners, as well as employees, is necessary for the overall development of the industry. The data

related to the educational qualification of the proprietor of selected food processing industries of Kokrajhar District are presented in the following table.

***Table No.* 5.7**

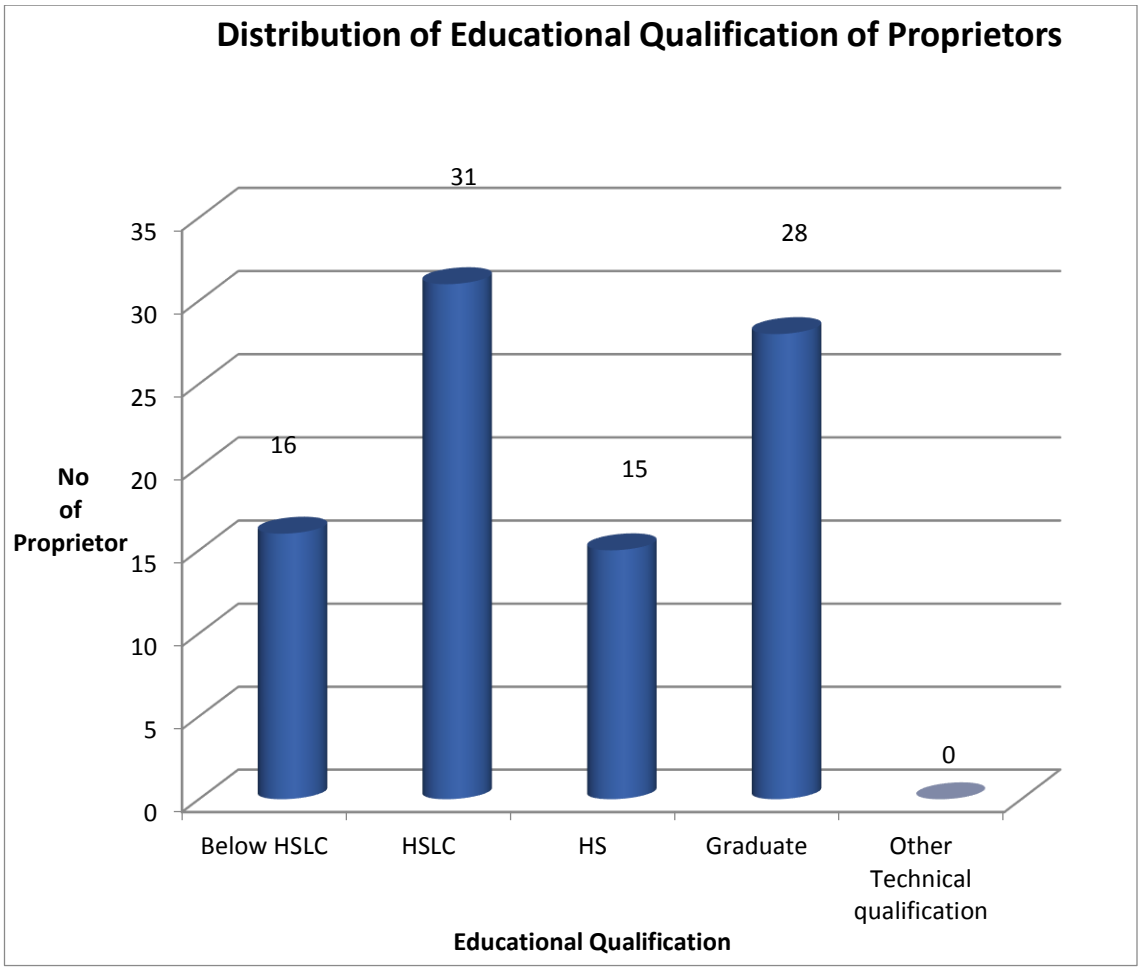
Comparative analysis of Educational Qualification of the Proprietors of the Selected Food Processing Industry sector

Education qualification of proprietor and Category of Industry	**Rice Mill (proprietor)**		**Oil Mill (Proprietor)**		**Flour Mill (proprietor)**		**Bakery (Proprietor)**		**Fruits & vegetable Processing industry (Proprietor)**		**Total No of Proprietor (Industry)**	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Below HSLC	12	22.64	0	0	0	0	2	16.67	2	28.57	16	17.78
HSLC	21	39.62	2	33.33	04	33.33	3	25.00	1	14.28	31	34.44
HS	06	11.32	3	50.00	03	25.00	2	16.67	1	14.28	15	16.67
Graduate	14	26.42	1	16.67	05	41.67	5	41.67	3	42.85	28	31.11
Post Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Technical Qualification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	53	100	6	100	12	100	12	100	7	100	90	100

Source: Compiled from field Survey and questionnaire

The following figure represents the educational qualification of the proprietors of the selected industries under study.

Figure: 5.5



In the light of the table no 5.7, it is found that in case of rice mill 22.64 %, oil mill 0 %, flour mill 0 %, bakery 16.67 %, and fruits & vegetable processing industry 28.57% proprietors' education qualification are of Below HSLC level. In the category of HSLC passed it is found that 39.62 % of rice mill, 33.33 % of oil mill, 33.33 % of flour mill, 25.00 % of bakery and 14.28 % proprietor are in this level of education. Accordingly, 11.32 % of rice mill, 50.00% of oil mill, 25.00 % of flour mill, 16.67% of bakery and 14.28% of fruits & vegetable processing industries proprietor are HS passed. Further, it is found that 26.42% of rice mill, 16.67% of oil mill, 41.67% of flour mill, 41.67 % of bakery and 42.85 % of fruits & vegetable processing industries proprietor are graduate. In the case of postgraduate and other technical qualification category, none of the proprietors have been found. The study revealed that even less educated people also run the food processing industry sector because it is found that 22.64 % of rice mill, 16.67 % of bakery and 28.57 % of fruits & vegetable processing industry are run by the below

HSLC level educated proprietor. The study also reflected that only 31.11 % of the proprietors are graduate among all the selected food processing industry and 68.89 % are found to be undergraduate. The highest percentage of graduated youth is attracted by the fruits & vegetable processing industry because in these industries 42.85 proprietors are graduated. The second highest graduated youth are attracted by the bakery and flour mill because in case of bakery 41.67 % and flour mill also 41.67 % proprietors are graduate.

5.10 Comparative Analysis of Source of Fund

The availability of capital is the basic criteria to start the industry. That is why to see the generation of finance of selected five categories of industry under study, here an attempt is being taken to analyze the source of finance of this industry. The following table reflects the various source of finance of the selected industry.

***Table No:* 5.8**

Comparative Analysis of Source of Fund

Source of Fund	**Rice Mill**	**Oil Mill**	**Flour Mill**	**Bakery**	**Fruits & Vegetable Processing Industry**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Own Fund	31 (58.49%)	3 (50%)	7 (58.34%)	10 (83.34%)	3 (42.85%)	54	60 %
Loan From Commercial Bank	11 (20.75%)	3 (50%)	4 (33.33%)	1 (8.33%)	2 (28.57%)	21	23.33%
Society Loan	3 (5.67%)	--	--	--	1 (14.29%)	4	4.45%
Private Source (Friends /Relative)	8 (15.09%)	--	1 (8.33%)	1 (8.33%)	1 (14.29%)	11	12.22%
Others	--	---	--	--	--	--	--
Total	53	6	12	12	7	90	100%

Source: Field Survey

It is identified from the table No 5.8, that maximum numbers of Industry, i.e., 60 % arrange the fund from their own capital. The only 23.33 % of owner collect fund from the commercial bank, 4.45 % taken society loan and 12.22% has taken loan from friends or relatives. The study revealed that the majority of units run their industry through their

own source of fund, i.e., 60 %. Further, it is reflected that the role of commercial bank for providing financial assistance is not satisfactory in the district.

5.11 Conclusion

In this chapter comparative analysis of various dimension of selected food processing industries are done. For doing so, the growth trend of all categories of selected industries are analyses year wise along with the employment level of all the categories of selected industries are also analyzed.The education qualification of various categories industries proprietors is also discussed. The chapter also highlighted that the maximum number of selected industry is run by the male proprietor. The female participation as a proprietor in these industry sectors is not satisfactory. Moreover, the chapter analyses the source of capital of this industry. It is revealed from the study that maximum number of selected industry generate their own source of fund to run the industry. The role of commercial bank for providing financial assistance to selected industry is not satisfactory. Further, the annual average growth rate of employment and industry are also analyses during the study period. At the end to use the Pearson correlation formula try to analyses the relationship among total initial investment, total employment and net profit of the selected industry under study. The study revealed that the growth rate of all the categories of industries is not satisfactory. But it is found that during field survey the selected industry has considerable scope to develop in the selected area with diversified way. But for these, the support of government is very much essential along with the proprietors should also come forward with new marketing techniques along with new business attitude to capture the kokrajhar district along with the national level market.

REFERENCES

Debnath, Arabinda and Sarma, Gunajit (July –December, 2017), "A priority Based Comparative Economic Analysis Among A Few Selected Food Processing Industry of Kokrajhar District of Assam," *AGU International Journal of Research in Social Sciences & Humanities*, Vol.5, pp- 246.

Sarma , Gunajit (2018), " A Comparative Analysis of various economic variables among the Selected five food processing industries of Kokrajhar District in Assam," Pramana Research Journal, Vol. 8 , No. 11 , Pp. 319-330.