

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND RURAL INDUSTRALIASATION

REPORT OF INDUSTRAIL TOUR OF VIZAG STEEL PLANT



VIZAG STEEL PLANT IMAGES

Resource Persons and Guides

- 1. Dr. K. Padma Reader in Economics
- 2. V. Rajasekhar Lecturer in Economics
- 3. G. Kiran Kumar



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION

REPORT OF IINDUSTRIALTOUR OFVIZAAG STEEL PLANT

Industrial tour A Brief Report:

Department of Economics and RI took the students of BA to Vizag Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam as part of industrial tour on 07-12-2019.

Objectives of Industrial tour:

- 1. To enable the students to understand the production process and variations of By-products produced along with steel.
- 2. To observe the students how the plant produces the output by minimizing Waste.
- 3. To see and understand the production methods used in the plant
- 4. To observe and understand the students how the plant utilizes the resources Optimally

Importance of the Steel Plant:

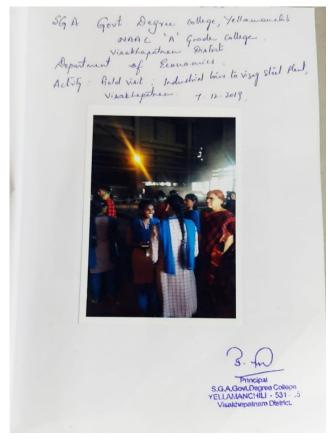
Iron and Steel sector is the backbone of any economy. It is one of the primary vehicles of the economic development of country. Increase in use of iron and steel leads to infrastructural development and rapid industrialization of a country. According to Jawahar Lal Nehru 'Steel is a Symbol of Strength of the economy and a present of the glory of India of the future. It is used as a basic material of manufacturing all types of machinery, electrical, transport and agricultural equipment, buildings, etc.,



Brief History of the Steel Plant:

Visakhapatnam steel plant popularly known as 'Vizag steel', India built this plant using Jerman and Russian Technology and assistance. It was founded in 1971. In 1970 Kurupam Zamindars donated 6000 acres of land. A new company Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) was formed on February 1982. Visakhapatnam Steel plant was separated from SAIL AND RINL was made the corporate entity of Visakhapatnam steel plant in April 1982.

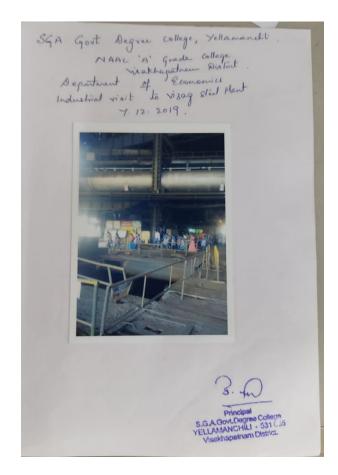


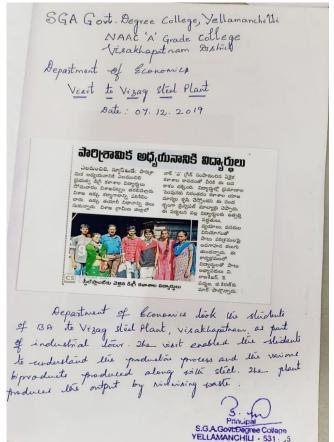




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YELLAMANCHILI - 531055, ANDHRA PRADESH









DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND RI

REPORT OF FIELD TRIP On

Processing and marketing of coconut coir
At Koruprolu, NakkapalliMandal
Visakhapatnam District
ANDHRA PRADESH
CONDUCTED ON 08-11-2021

Resource persons and guides:

- 1. Venkata Ramana MA, BEd., NET & APSET Lecturer in Economics Department of Economics
 - 2. B. Lakshmi Narsamma M.A., APSET., Lecturer in Economics and RI
 - 3. DR.G. Kiran Kumar M.A. Ph.D Lecturer in History

List of students participated in Field Trip from III BA students







S.No.	Name of the student
1	G.Manasa
2	D.Bharati
3	G.Nagajyothi
4	T.Lakshmi
5	G.Durga Prasad
6	L.GTrinadh
7	G.Naveen
9.	P.Urmila
10.	J.Ramu
11.	K.Indhumati
12.	K.Lavanya
13.	Y.Glory
14.	P.Sravani
15.	G.Lavanaya
16.	M.Kamakshidevei
17.	B.Durga Prasad
18.	M.Teja
19.	A.Lovraju

1. Introduction:

Department of Economics and Rural Industrialization organized a field trip for final BA students on 8th November, 2021. The students along with the teaching staff and guide visited the "Naidu Coir industry" located in Koruprolu of Nakkapalli Mandal in Visakapatanm District•

2. Significance of Coir industry:

The Coir industry is an agro-based old industry. India is the largest producer and exporter of Coir and Coir products, in the world. India Exports its coir products to more than 100 countries. It occupies third place in the world. The share of India in the world's, coconut production is about 16.28% and 17.07% in the area harvested. Annual production is around 216651 million nuts (2018-2019)

The use of Coir products is good for the environment as they are hundred percent natural, organic, and Biodegradable. Coir is a coarse fiber separated from the husk, the stringy external shell of the coconut. Ropes and cordage, made out of coconut fiber have used on antiquated occasions. The coir manufacturing industry produces 25 varieties of coir products by-products. Coir is the by-product of Coconut's outer shell uses for manufacturing umpteen number of products such as Coir fiber, Coir Yarn, a variety of Mats, matting rugs, non-woven products, Coir Geo-Textiles, Coir pith, Garden Articles, Curled Coir, needled felt, Hand Knotted Netting, Coir ply articles, Coir Braid, Coir Rope, Coir Tea Leaf Bags, Coir Brushes, Lunch Bags, Office Bags, Chappals, Pouches and many more

The major coconut coir-producing states in India are Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. The Central government of India under the established "Coir Board" is monitoring and promoting the functions of Coir industries in the country. It is labor intensive and export-oriented industry. 80 percent of labor works are fulfilled by women. Now, this sector generated employment for about 7.34 lakh persons in the country.

It is estimated that 40 cubic meters of coir ply can save about 66 acres of forest per annum. Coir pitisan eco- a friendly product which issues for improving behaviors, preventing soil erosion, and helping consolidate for soil



3. Objectives of field trip:

- a. To observe and understand the processing of coir and its by-products.
- b. To know the marketing of Coir and its By-products.
- c. To understand the advantages of coir pith
- d. To notice and understand the procuring methods of coconut Husk

4. Brief Report of Field Trip:

Students visited the coir industry very interestingly; the supervisor of the Naidu coir Industry practically explained in detail the processing of coconut husk into coir and the Processing of by- products from coconut husk. Students have expressed their doubts about the processing of coir and marketing-related information in the presence of a supervisor of the coir industry. He patiently clarified all doubts regarding coir manufacturing and marketing and its exports.

5. Students were learned the following by this field trip:

- 1. They understood how the coconut husk was extracted from coconut coir and how to make the products.
- 2. They observed and understood the processing of coconut pith used as an organic manure for Plants, food crops, and commercial crops.
- 3. They understood the marketing facilities of coir at national and international level
- 4. They understood that the coir industry provided more employment, especially for rural youth
- 5. They noticed that most of the workers were women.
- 6. They knew how the waste of coconut husk converted into a commercial way, and they learned that even, not a small part of the coconut plant was being wasted.

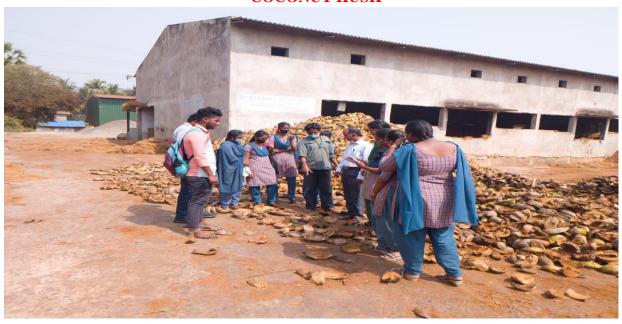


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DEPARTMENT OF RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION AND ECONOMICS ORGANISED FIELD TRIP ON 08-11-2021 III BA STUDENTS VISITED THE RAYUDU COIR INDUSTRY LOCATED AT KORUPROLU OF NAKKAPALLI MANDAL

COMPANY SUPERVISOR DURGA PRASAD EXPLAINING ABOUT COLLECTED COCONUT HUSK





ABOVE PICTURE SHOWING RAW COCONUT HUSK PROCESSING INTO COCONUT COIR



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PROCESSED COCONUT COIR





STUDENTS ARE OBSERVING PACKED COCONUT COIR



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STUDENTS ARE OBSERVING BY-PRODUCT OF COIR BRICK WHICH IS USING FOR ORGANIC MANURE



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND RI

REPORT OF FIELD TRIP

On

Employment and Income generation in popular pilgrim places

At TALUPULAMMA LOVA

NEAR TUNI, EAST GODAVRI DISGRICT
ANDHRA PRADESH

CONDUCTED ON 06-03-2022

1. Introduction:

On 16 th March 2022, the department of Department of Economics and Rural Industrialization together with History and Telugu went to" Talupulamma Lova" near to Tuni. Just it is 7 km. away from Tuni in East Godavari District. It is a great pilgrimage Centre and deity Talupulamma temple is there, which is famous in entire Andhra Pradesh stateknown wellall over India. The people who rush over then all from believes in the deity and sacrifice cocks hens goats' sheep's, etc., since it is a wonderful place of joy and peace so that the government of Andhra Pradesh under the ministry of dhevadaya and dharmadaya was taken over and run by it at present.

2. Objectives of field trip:

Field trips are part of the curriculum by which students are able to understand many things by having firsthand experience by visiting popular pilgrim places, i.e., TalupulammaLova.

- 1. to understand the income generation by visiting popular pilgrim places,i.e., Talupulamma Lova
- 2. To understand the employment generation by popular tourist places.

Our students of the economics observed that various types of employment opportunities available, which does not mean confined shops and malls as entered in cities. The students learned that it is an attitude that makes employment and business joy and happiness without cheating or aby mall practice. Genuinely, anyone can trade and develop their marketing and



Management skills on well life skills to lead life happily, of course, the end means of every human being is happiness. This field trip evident that shifting the views of modern economists in the measurement of the economic development of a nation from GNI index to gross national happiness index.

Students interacted with businessmen like hotel vendors; the automotive field, travelers, tourists, guides water suppliers, various utensils, sameanas cooking vessels, etc. then there let businessmen from far away, learned from them how to flourish in their business with small investments. The temple vicinity seems, every day just like "Jatara" flooded with people this is a big business center

- 1. Coconut sellers and banana sellers
- 2. Goods and livestock sellers
- 3. Cooking staff particularly non-vegetarian
- 4. Suppliers cooking vessels Samiyana etc.
- 5. Pujadravya or offering to goddess kumkum etc.
- 6. Garlands
- 7. Automobiles of two four six and more wheelers
- 8. Cloth shops.

3. At last, our students learned the following aspects:

- 1. Small investments make good profits
- 2. Anyone can do business even without proper education
- 3. Good will have to earned through the business is one type of capital
- 4. Customer relation creates good business
- 5. Good communication makes good business relations
- 6. Without moving from their own shop/business center, they can transport/receive goods through e-marketing.
- 7. All business starts with a single man, and the capital of the business is nations, confidence, trust, sincerity, good commerce, etc.
- B. Venkata Ramana Lecturer in Economics, B. Lakshmi Narsamma lecturer Economics attended on behalf of the Department of Economics and Rural Industrialization and G. Kiran Kumar Lecturer in History and V.A. Satyanarayana Lecturer in Telugu was participated in this program.



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