A thorough review and survey of related literature forms an important part of research. It deals with the critical examination of various published and unpublished works related to the present study. Knowledge of related research enables the researcher to define the frontiers of his fields; it helps in comparing the efficiency of various procedures and instruments used. Further review of literature avoids unintentional replication of previous studies and also places the researcher in a better position to interpret the significance of his own results. In the early literature on economic growth and development, industrialization as a source of employment and capital accumulation has been recognized by various economists. Here I highlight the review of works by various authors as well as different committee reports related to the small scale and cottage industries at international, national and local levels.

Nayak Committee (1992) set up by the Reserve Bank of India to examine the adequacy of institutional credit to the Small Scale Industrial sector and the related aspects. The Committee found that banks have insufficiently serviced the working capital needs of the sector particularly that of cottage and tiny enterprises. Moreover, there is a need for the setting up of specialized bank branches for small scale industries, the absence of which has led to serious bottlenecks. Further,
the system of providing term loan and working capital by two kinds of institutions, viz. Banks and State Financial Corporations (SFCs) has given rise to a host of problems of co-ordination among them.

Abid Hussain Committee (1997) Report on small enterprises has examined and suggested institutional arrangements, policies and programmes for meeting long term and short term requirements of the small scale industries. The Committee found that the reservation policy of specific products for exclusive manufacture by small scale industries had not served much purpose as most industrialization had occurred in items not reserved for small scale industries. Moreover, it had resulted in low efficiency and productivity and restricted the expansion and export potential of important industries like light engineering, food processing, textiles and others. Credit to small scale industrial sector had become more and more expensive especially after interest rate deregulation. Institutions and regulatory policies responsible for technical assistance, human resources development, industrial standardization etc. expected to play a provocative role in halting technological obsolescence particularly among tiny units did not proved so effective.

Mali (1998) in his study has observed that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and micro enterprises have to face increasing competition in the present scenario of globalization, they have to specifically improve themselves in the fields of management, marketing, product diversification, infrastructural development, technological
upgradation. Moreover, new small and medium enterprises may have to move from slow growth area to the high growth area and they have to form strategic alliance with entrepreneurs of neighbouring countries. Data bank on industries to guide the prospective entrepreneurs including investors from abroad is also needed.

Rajendran (1999) made a study to examine the various kinds of assistance given to small scale industries with the prime objective of identifying institutional assistance for the development of small scale industries and the problems faced by these industries in Tiruchirapalli district of Kerala. He concluded that the greatest problem faced by the small entrepreneurs was non availability of adequate financial assistance. Moreover, the small enterprises also face problems relating to the acquisition of raw material, marketing of products and technological and administrative problems. There were complicated procedures in availing loans from financial institutions and there is no coordination between the promotional institutions and government agencies.

Ramesha (1999) examined the trends in credit supplied to small scale industries by Scheduled commercial Banks (SSBs) and the State Financial Corporations (SFCs) and their interstate disparities. The study found that commercial banks continue to play a dominant role in financing small scale industrial sector. However, the growth rate of bank credit has been low as compared to the growth rate of production in the SSI sector. Therefore, he concluded that the banking sector has failed to
meet the increasing credit requirements of the SSI sector. The inter-state disparities in the distribution of credit have also been widened between 1989-90 and 1995-96. Moreover, the credit from SFCs term credit has shown relatively higher growth rate as compared to banks credit (short term) but still inter-state disparity in SFCs credit has also widened during the reference period. Further, there seems to be sort of complementary relationship between Banks and SFCs in financing small scale sector. Majority of the states that had low bank credit happened to be relatively strong in SFCs credit and vice-versa.

Khanka (1998) in his study observed that the development of Small scale industries in Assam is at low level because of inadequate infrastructural facilities, problems of finance, marketing and insurgency. Therefore, for industrial development, Government should create infrastructural facilities like transport, communication, power, energy etc. Moreover, state level technoeconomic survey should be carried out to explore possibilities for developing specific industries successfully. Local people should be motivated to promote entrepreneurial spirit in the region. Government should take strong initiatives to curb insurgency in the region to make congenial climate for industrialization.

Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati (2001) conducted a study on the performance of small scale industries in Greater Guwahati area. The study revealed that large number of SSI units (30 percent) in the study area did not avail any financial assistance
from banks or any other financial institutions. State Bank of India (SBI) is the major money lender to the small scale industrial sector followed by the United Bank of India (UBI), Assam Financial Corporation (AFC) etc. All other financial institutions played more or less the same role i.e. providing loan to only 1 percent to 3 percent of units by each bank.

Agarwal (1999) mentioned that the entrepreneurs of small scale industries are generally lacking in knowledge of various aspects as how to set up an industry. Owing to the predominance of agricultural background of the region, the infrastructure for industrial development has not developed properly. Apart from lack of industrial tradition and managerial class, the state is handicapped by difficult terrain and disturbed socio-political conditions are also adversely affecting industrialization in the state.

Lianzela’s (1994) work is based on the economic development of Mizoram as a whole. He focused on various sectors of the economy and their development purely from the economic point of view. Although he put valuable suggestions and policy recommendations for the future development of the state, he did not give any specific strategy for the development of small scale and cottage industries in the state.

Rualkhuma (1997) focused on the industrial development of Mizoram, which is indeed a geographical interpretation of the existing bottlenecks and problems rather than economic analysis. He laid stress on the development of small scale and village industries to boost the
over all economic development of the region. His work did not give any concrete solutions on the existing problems and drawbacks of industrial development from economic perspective.

E.Mridul(2001) revealed that the policy on rural diversification in general and rural industry in particular has to be two pronged, involving larger agricultural investment as also non-agricultural expenditures. The positive impact on rural incomes through various methods would in turn generate the "downstream" effects for further employment and income creation.

M.Govinda Rao and V.N.Mishra(2003) revealed that performance of policies should be judged while taking. Kumar Biswas(2003) revealed that the beginning of the decline of the rural industries of West Bengal be traced in the second half of the 1980s.

Mathew, M.C.(2004) highlighted the reason for panic in all India census report on small scale industries. The study observed that the vibrancy and dynamically of the sector anticipated under an era of deregulation and de-reservation remaining largely unrealized.

Rajyalakshmi, N.(2004), reviewed the productivity awareness among SSI units in Vishakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh at micro level and explored small scale entrepreneurs, how they measured productivity in their units.

Sudan, F.K.(2005) described the challenges in Micro and Small Scale Enterprises Development and policy issues by arising
different questions related to Micro and Small enterprises. The study explained the meaning advantages, problems and policy options of MSE sector.

Rathod, C.B.(2007) described the importance or scale industrial sector and also the contribution of small scale entrepreneurs in world economy. The new objective was study the growth pattern to evaluate the impact of globalization on SSIs and export opportunity, to identify the barriers and constraints that SSIs Indian and impact of structural adjustment on employment. It was revealed by the author that the New Economic Policy was not even diluted the problem of educated unemployment but even the structural adjustment is unfavorable as far as employment is concerned. In fact liberalization has promoted capital intensive industries, decentralized production and generating new employment in informal sector.

Basem Mohammed Lozi (2008) found in his study the small scale industries in Jordan find itself in an inter competitive environment since 1991, due to globalization domestic economic liberalization and dilution of secure specific protective measure.26.

Shweta Arora and Priya Rathi(2011) emphasized that the role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises(MSMEs) in the economic and social development of the country is well established. The MSME sector is a nursery of entrepreneurship, often driven by individual creativity
and innovation. This sector contributes 8 percent of the country’s GDP, 45 percent of the manufactured output and 40 percent of its exports.

The above studies on industrialization have been found severely inadequate to explain the real phenomenon of industrialization in Jhunjhunu district due to the reason that no major attention have been given by these studies to different aspects of industrialization in the state. Moreover, because of its unique geographical location and its poor infrastructure, the policy recommendations that are applicable to other parts of the country may not necessarily be suitable for the region. It is in this background that a major study covering the various aspects of small scale and cottage industry in the state is proposed to be carried out.