

A Study on the Management of Waste Assets with Special Reference to the Waste Lands in the Select Temples of Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

The management of waste assets is one of the important functions of any business organisation. The study on the subject waste management of assets in temple is almost not found anywhere till today. The maintenance of temples has been rested with the responsible persons who have had religious and god faith. In those days the temple management was found very perfect and the assets of the temples have been properly utilized the temple administration is vested with the Ministry of Religion and Culture. The value of assets is getting multiplied over a period of time owing to the change of value of money. As far as the land of the temple is concerned, the temples hold a huge size of land and that too irrigated lands which are suitable for cultivation. Knowingly or unknowingly these lands are leased to the local cultivators with an agreement that the tenants have to contribute a fixed quantity of yield to the temples every year. In those days the cultivators offered their contribution to the temples without fail. When days are gone by, the cultivators miserably failed to contribute their offerings to the temples. As a result the temples are unable to meet out their day to day needs for maintenance and worship.

At this juncture the study has been conducted so as to find out the methodology of the management of waste assets of temples. Further an attempt has also been made to know whether the revenue generating assets are able to generate the maximum yield of revenue.

Keywords: waste assets, temple land, unused land, land management

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1. Introduction

The management of waste assets is one of the important functions of any business organisation. The application of the subject waste management of assets in temple is almost not found anywhere till today. The temples reveal the inheritance of culture and religion since time immemorial. The temples have been constructed by the kings and emperors who ruled then and there with the high ideals of maintaining the art and architecture, the existence of religious practices, the prevalence of culture and the living habits and styles of people. The temples are considered as the school for the development of arts, music and dance. In order to preserve the temples and maintain its rich cultural heritage, arts and architecture, the temples have been constructed with quality stones that cannot be spoiled irrespective of the weather conditions for thousands of years.

The maintenance of temples has been rested with the responsible persons who have had religious and god faith. In those days the temple management was found very perfect and the assets of the temples have been properly utilized. The kings and rulers spared thousands of acres of land and registered the lands in the name of the chief deity of the temple for its maintenance and daily worship. The lands were cultivated by the agriculturists and they have been ordered to contribute the fixed quantity of agricultural production for the temples soon after the harvest.

As far as the State Tamil Nadu is concerned the temple management is vested with the department by name the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Department (H.R. & C. E Dept). The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department (H.R. & C. E Dept) was established in the year 1959, and the enactment of rules and regulation was introduced in the year 1959.

2. Objectives of the Study

The following are the specific objectives of the study

- i) To assess the extent of assets kept in the select temples which are found waste during the study period.
- ii) To study the extent of usage of the waste assets and find out the causes for non – utilization of the waste assets.
- iii) To find out the holding of lands as per the records of the temples by various parties and find out the reasons for the non – recovery of claims. (Outside Temple)
- iv) To analyses the practical difficulties encountered and offer suitable suggestions to minimize the waste assets in the H.R & C.E temples.

3.1 Methodology

Table 1.1

List of Temples Selected for the Study

Sl. no	NAME OF THE SELECT TEMPLES	PLACE
1	AMIRTHAGATESWARAR TEMPLE	Tirukkadaiyur
2	SATTANATHAR TEMPLE	Sirkali
3	MAYURANATHASWAMI TEMPLE	Mayiladuthurai
4	SANGARANYESWARAR TEMPLE	Thalachangadu
5	THANTHONRI APPER TEMPLE	Akkur
6	VALAMPURA NATHAR TEMPLE	Thiruvallampuram
7	PARIMALA RENGANATHA PERUMAL TEMPLE	Tiruindaloor - Mayiladuthurai
8	ANNANPERUMAL TEMPLE	Annakovil – Sirkazhi
9	VEDARANYESWARAR TEMPLE	Vedaranyam
10	VAIDHYANATHA SWAMY TEMPLE	Vaitheeswaran Kovil
11	SOUNDARARAJA PERUMAL TEMPLE	Nagapattinam
12	KAYAROGANESWARAR TEMPLE	Nagapattinam
13	MURUGAN TEMPLE	Tiruvidaikazhi
14	SWETHARANYESWARAR TEMPLE	Tiruvengadu
15	SAYAVANESWARAR TEMPLE	Sayavanam

16	PALLAVANESWARAR TEMPLE	Pallavanam
17	RAJA NARAYANA PERUMAL TEMPLE	Dhrumakulam
18	TRINETHRA THASAPUJA VEERA ANJANEYAR TEMPLE	Ananthamangalam
19	NAGANATHASWAMY TEMPLE	Keelaperumpallam
20	KALYANA RENGATHA PERUMAL	Tirunagari
21	SWERNAPUREESWARAR	Sembanorkovil
22	THARANESWARA SWAMY TEMPLE	Puduthurai
23	YOGANATHA SWAMY TEMPLE	Mangaimadam
24	BRAHMAPUREESWARASWAMY TEMPLE	Tirukkadiyur Mayanam
25	MARIYAMMAN TEMPLE	Ozhagaimangalam

From the record the ancient temples found in the Nagapattinam districts is 100, of these, 25 percentage of temples are chosen for the study. As far as the method of study is concerned, the Survey Method has been employed for the data collection.

3.2 Sampling

As informed earlier there is an existence of temples of all religions and it has been decided purposively to select the Hindu Religious Temples. As far as the sampling of temples is concerned, the personal judgment sampling method has been employed to collect data, keeping in mind the objective of the study and the statement of the problems.

3.3 Questionnaire

A pre drafted schedule has been prepared for the collection of data. The schedule contains questions of different categories and coined on the basis of the objectives of the study. The questions are pre-coded so as to enable easy classification of information. The respondents include the temple authorities namely Executive Officers, Managers, Accountants and lease holders. The information are drawn from these individuals.

4.0 Consolidated Wet Lands of All the Study Temples

The table given below shows consolidated picture of the wet lands hold by all the study temples during the study period in study area

Table -4.1 Consolidated Wet Lands of all the Study Temples during the Study Period

S. No	Name of the select temples	Place	To be collected Rs	Actual collection Rs	Balance due Rs	% of due
1	Arulmigu Amirthagateswarar temple	Tirukkadaiyur	1,46,51,729	77,93,668	68,58,061	46.80
2	Arulmigu Sattanathar temple	Sirkali	66,70,450	1,55,040	65,15,410	97.67
3	Arulmigu Mayuranathaswami temple	Mayiladuthurai	69,90,540	1,50,750	68,39,790	97.84
4	Arulmigu Sangaranyeswarar temple	Thalachangadu	4,32,370	1,20,890	3,11,480	72.04
5	Arulmigu Thanthonri apper temple	Akkur	71,70,450	1,58,040	65,33,620	91.11
6	Arulmigu Valampura nathar temple	Thiruvallampuram	71,70,450	1,47,040	70,23,410	97.94
7	Arulmigu Parimala Renganatha perumal temple	Tiruindaloor – Mayiladuthurai	66,70,450	1,55,040	65,15,410	97.67
8	Arulmigu Annanperumal temple	Annakovil – Sirkazhi	19,58,612	62,130	18,96,482	96.82
9	Arulmigu Vedaranyeswarar temple	Vedaranyam	1,36,01,729	4,63,891	1,31,37,838	96.58
10	Arulmigu Vaidhyanathaswamy temple	Vaitheeswaran kovil	71,70,450	1,58,040	65,33,620	91.11
11	Arulmigu Soundararaja perumal temple	Nagapattinam	1,40,01,729	5,20,891	1,04,80,838	74.85
12	Arulmigu Kayaroganeswarar temple	Nagapattinam	19,18,612	71,670	18,46,942	96.26
13	Arulmigu Murugan temple	Tiruvidaikazhi	17,48,564	10,89,124	6,59,440	37.71
14	Arulmigu Swetharanyeswarar temple	Tiruvengadu	17,86,99,747	33,63,398	17,53,36,349	98.11
15	Arulmigu Sayavaneswarar temple	Sayavanam	1,36,01,729	4,63,891	1,31,37,838	96.58
16	Arulmigu Pallavaneswarar temple	Pallavanam	82,84,136	1,61,826	81,22,310	98.04
17	Arulmigu Rajanarayana	Dhramakulam	49,87,050	1,57,716	48,29,334	96.83

	Perumal temple					
18	Arulmigu Trinethra Thasapuja veera anjaneyar temple	Ananthamangalam	44,15,790	1,57,453	42,58,337	96.43
19	Arulmigu Naganathaswamy temple	Keelaperumpallam	2,08,65,810	2,22,030	2,06,43,780	98.93
20	Arulmigu Kalyanarengatha perumal	Tirunagari	67,58,640	3,84,270	63,74,370	94.27
21	Arulmigu Swernapureeswarar	Sembanorkovil	2,71,21,658	3,63,389	2,67,58,269	98.66
22	Arulmigu Tharaneswara swamy temple	Puduthurai	17,48,564	77,094	16,71,490	95.59
23	Arulmigu Yoganatha swamy temple	Mangaimadam	1,10,73,642	97,641	10,97,6001	99.11
24	Arulmigu Brahmasureeswaraswamy temple	Tirukkadiyur Mayanam	19,58,612	62,130	18,96,482	96.82
25	Arulmigu Mariyamman temple	Ozhugaimangalam	17,85,644	3,49,814	14,35,830	80.40

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is found that the percentage of dues to be collected is very high and found alarming. The very purpose of this study as noted in the objectives of the study is to assess the percentage of waste assets hold by the existing temples in the study area. It is found from the study that almost all the temples have lost more than 50 per cent of their income from the wet lands. This trend has been continuous for a very long period of time. So it is high time to looking into the matter seriously and the concerned authorities may evolve a new strategy and implement them, so as to keep the minimum size of land holding as waste asset.

Table-4.2 Consolidated Dry Lands of All Study Temples during the Study Period

S. No	NAME OF THE SELECT TEMPLES	PLACE	To be collected Rs.	Actual collection Rs.	Balance Due Rs.	% of due
1	ARULMIGU AMIRTHAGATESWARAR TEMPLE	Tirukkadaiyur	89,416	16,790	72,926	81.55
2	ARULMIGU SATTANATHAR TEMPLE	Sirkali	90,525	5,453	85,072	93.97
3	ARULMIGU MAYURANATHASWAMI TEMPLE	Mayiladuthurai	1,49,769	11,023	1,38,746	92.63
4	ARULMIGU	Thalachangadu	49,491	812	48,679	98.35

	SANGARANYESWARAR TEMPLE					
5	ARULMIGU THANTHONRI APPER TEMPLE	Akkur	12,219	2,929	9,290	76.02
6	ARULMIGU VALAMPURA NATHAR TEMPLE	Thiruvallampuram	65,527	812	66,055	100.80
7	ARULMIGU PARIMALA RENGANATHA PERUMAL TEMPLE	Tiruindaloor – Mayiladuthurai	55,850	3,140	52,710	94.37
8	ARULMIGU ANNANPERUMAL TEMPLE	Annakovil – Sirkazhi	6,125	3,000	3,125	51.02
9	ARULMIGU VEDARANYESWARAR TEMPLE	Vedaranyam	32,852	8,029	24,823	75.56
10	ARULMIGU VAIDHYANATHA SWAMY TEMPLE	Vaitheeswaran Kovil	77,416	4,415	73,001	94.29
11	ARULMIGU SOUNDARARAJA PERUMAL TEMPLE	Nagapattinam	59,324	1,940	57,384	96.72
12	ARULMIGU KAYAROGANESWARAR TEMPLE	Nagapattinam	6,125	3,000	3,125	51.02
13	ARULMIGU MURUGAN TEMPLE	Tiruvidaikazhi	5,871	2,129	3,742	63.73
14	ARULMIGU SWETHARANYESWARAR TEMPLE	Tiruvengadu	26,60,780	2,77,809	23,82,971	89.55
15	ARULMIGU SAYAVANESWARAR TEMPLE	Sayavanam	3,52,674	59,140	3,98,180	112.90
16	ARULMIGU PALLAVANESWARAR TEMPLE	Pallavanam	2,28,165	25,770	2,02,395	88.70
17	ARULMIGU RAJA NARAYANA PERUMAL TEMPLE	Dhrumakulam	69,570	9,995	59,575	85.63
18	ARULMIGU TRINETHRA THASAPUJA VEERA ANJANEYAR TEMPLE	Ananthamangalam	1,30,985	32,715	98,270	75.02
19	ARULMIGU NAGANATHASWAMY	Keelaperumpallam	5,871	2,129	3,742	63.73

	TEMPLE					
20	ARULMIGU KALYANA RENGATHA PERUMAL	Tirunagari	82,852	8,029	74,823	90.30
21	ARULMIGU SWERNAPUREESWARAR	Sembanorkovil	1,02,769	2,273	1,00,496	97.78
22	ARULMIGU THARANESWARA SWAMY TEMPLE	Puduthurai	42,440	2,500	39,940	94.10
23	ARULMIGU YOGANATHA SWAMY TEMPLE	Mangaimadam	2,06,295	42,050	1,64,275	79.63
24	ARULMIGU BRAHMAPUREESWARA SWAMY TEMPLE	Tirukkadiyur mayanam	1,32,334	11,400	1,20,934	91.38
25	ARULMIGU MARIYAMMAN TEMPLE	Ozhugaimangalam	40,403	2,500	37,903	9.81

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows the consolidated holding of the dry lands by the study temples during the study period. It is inferred that the amount of dues collected from the dry lands of Arulmigu mayuranatha Swamy Temple of Mayiladuthuri, Arulmigu Sattanatha Swamy Temple of Sirkali, Arulmigu Swetharanyeswara Swamy Temple of Tiruvengadu, Arulmigu Sayavaneswara Swamy Temple of Sayavanam, Arulmigu Pallavaneswara Swamy Temple of Pallavanam, Arulmigu Trinethra Thasapuja Veera Anjaneya Swamy Temple of Ananthamangalam, Arulmigu Swernapureswara Swamy Temple of Sembanorkovil, Arulmigu Yoganatha Swamy Temple of Mangaimadam and Arulmigu Brahmapreeswara Swamy Temple of Tirukadaiyur mayanam is found abnormal. Therefore it is proved that the temples situated in the study area are holding huge size of assets as waste assets.

The temples hold residential houses meant for those who perform pooja daily in the temples. Apart from the residential houses the temples started the constructing buildings for residential purposes in the vacant lands and at place where demand for rental houses is found high. The temples offered the residential building for a fixed rate of rent.

Table-4.3 Consolidated House Hold Tenants of All Study Temples during the Study Period

S. No	NAME OF THE SELECT	PLACE	To be collected	Actual collectio	Balance Due
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	TEMPLES		Rs.	n Rs.	Rs.
1	ARULMIGU AMIRTHAGATESWARAR TEMPLE	Tirukkadaiyur	6,91,830	58,035	6,33,795
2	ARULMIGU SATTANATHAR TEMPLE	Sirkali	6,31,613	13,130	6,18,483
3	ARULMIGU MAYURANATHASWAMI TEMPLE	Mayiladuthurai	6,85,918	38,452	6,47,466
4	ARULMIGU SANGARANYESWARAR TEMPLE	Thalachangadu	2,60,201	3,245	2,56,956
5	ARULMIGU THANTHONRI APPER TEMPLE	Akkur	2,95,680	10,151	2,85,529
6	ARULMIGU VALAMPURA NATHAR TEMPLE	Thiruvalampuram	6,55,054	6,424	6,48,630
7	ARULMIGU PARIMALA RENGANATHA PERUMAL TEMPLE	Tiruindaloor – Mayiladuthurai	1,67,872	5,951	1,61,921
8	ARULMIGU ANNANPERUMAL TEMPLE	Annakovil – Sirkazhi	24,356	265	24,091
9	ARULMIGU VEDARANYESWARAR TEMPLE	Vedaranyam	4,89,428	11,656	4,77,772
10	ARULMIGU VAIDHYANATHA SWAMY TEMPLE	Vaitheeswaran kovil	7,65,516	1,66,184	5,99,332
11	ARULMIGU SOUNDARARAJA	Nagapattinam	3,66,356	7,681	3,58,675

	PERUMAL TEMPLE				
12	ARULMIGU KAYAROGANESWARAR TEMPLE	Nagapattinam	2,64,534	19,205	2,45,329
13	ARULMIGU MURUGAN TEMPLE	Tiruvidaikazhi	41,695	1,310	40,385
14	ARULMIGU SWETHARANYESWARAR TEMPLE	Tiruvengadu	30,16,791	1,36,530	28,80,251
15	ARULMIGU SAYAVANESWARAR TEMPLE	Sayavanam	1,75,135	6,700	1,68,435
16	ARULMIGU PALLAVANESWARAR TEMPLE	Pallavanam	1,75,072	8,257	1,66,815
17	ARULMIGU RAJA NARAYANA PERUMAL TEMPLE	Dhrumakulam	1,04,264	3,354	1,00,910
18	ARULMIGU TRINETHRA THASAPUJA VEERA ANJANEYAR TEMPLE	Ananthamangalam	14,035	6,640	7,395
19	ARULMIGU NAGANATHASWAMY TEMPLE	Keelaperumpallam	4,34,164	1,07,747	3,26,417
20	ARULMIGU KALYANA RENGATHA PERUMAL	Tirunagari	6,04,950	14,829	5,90,121
21	ARULMIGU SWERNAPUREESWARAR	Kathiruppu	99,695	3,829	95,866
22	ARULMIGU THARANESWARA SWAMY TEMPLE	Puduthurai	1,10,264	3,545	1,06,719
23	ARULMIGU YOGANATHA SWAMY TEMPLE	Mangaimadam	9,01,281	61,823	8,39,458
24	ARULMIGU BRAHMAPUREESWARASW AMY TEMPLE	Tirukkadiyur Mayanam	2,67,201	10,422	2,56,779
25	ARULMIGU MARIYAMMAN TEMPLE	Ozhugaimangalam	2,31,860	73,971	1,57,889

Source: Primary Data

The table given above shows the comparison of actual collection of rent and the expected collection of rent. It is proved that the actual collection of rent is far below than the expected level and hence not satisfactory. Similar to the waste of wet land, dry land and the house hold property of the study temples is also heavily found waste

5. Findings

An attempt has been made to assess the value of waste assets which are being kept in the temples. It is found from the study that the temples make use of all its assets and the existence of idle waste assets are found in a disguised form. In other words, the assets used by the temples are not able to get the expected rate of return. The difference between actual rate of return and the expected rate of return and the proportionate size of the assets which could not fetch the actual rate of return is treat as the value of waste assets.

It is found from the study that only one temple by name Swetharnayeawara Swamy Temple, Tiruvengadu is running a school and no other temple has run any school inspite of holding necessary infrastructure facilities.

The size of waste assets found in the study temple is mostly in the form of wet lands leased for cultivation. The balance due from the wet land has been getting increased year after year.

The size of dry lands is comparatively smaller than the size of wet land. The wastage of dry land is also similar to the wastage of wet lands. However the proportion of wastage is comparatively smaller than the proportion of wastage of wet lands.

The temples constructed buildings and give it for rental purposes. The rental collection picture is also found not satisfactory, since the tenants miserably failed to clear their dues every month.

The temples use the waste land for cultivation of standing trees. It is motivated under the Social Forestry Schemes. However it is not free from collection of dues.

6. Suggestions

1. The HRNC Board may constitute a separate body to monitor the dues collected from the various sources and further, to identify and report the reasons behind the failure to collect the dues which will speed up the collection and avoid the unused assets

2. The unutilized lands of the temple maybe used for productive purposes like construction of properties for rental benefit, running schools, hospitals, orphanages and school for differently abled persons.

3. The temple authorities may come up with innovative and profitable farming methods and may avoid leasing and its complications.

4. The valuation of the temple assets may be carried out once in every five years for avoiding the variations between book value and market value

5. The temple authorities must seriously view the encroachments of temple assets and initiate necessary strategies to protect its assets.

7. Conclusion

As far as the land of the temple is concerned, the temples hold a huge size of land and that too irrigated lands which are suitable for cultivation. Knowingly or unknowingly these lands are leased to the local cultivators with an agreement that the tenant has to contribute a fixed quantity of yield to the temples every year. In those days the cultivators offered their contribution to the temples without fail. When days are gone by, the cultivators miserably failed to contribute their offerings to the temples. As a result the temple are unable to meet out their day to day needs for maintenance and worship. This study has been taken to find a permanent solution to these perennial problems.

Similar to land of the temples, the land and buildings occupy a major part of the assets of the temples. The land and buildings are used for the devotees. The temples provide accommodation for the devotees who would to like to stay in the temples for worship. The buildings are also used for celebrations like poojas and marriages. The rate of rent collected

from the buildings is found very minimum that is not enough even to meet out the maintenance cost. Thus, the focused to streamline the full utilization of present buildings and thereby earn the maximum revenue to the temples.

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