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The Changing Nature of Indian Industry: An Analysis

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Abstract:
India's economy is the 12th largest economy in the world in terms of US dollar exchange rate. According to the Economic Survey-2020-21, India's real GDP will grow by 11 percent in 2021-22 and nominal GDP will grow by 15.4 percent, which will be the highest GDP growth rate since the country's independence. According to the International Monetary Fund, India's GDP is the third largest in 2021. According to the economic survey report, the economy of the country is likely to grow at the rate of eight to eight and a half percent in the coming financial year. But according to the World Bank, China's economy will be second only to India. The Chinese economy is expected to grow by eight percent in the current fiscal year and 5.1 percent in the next fiscal year. America's economy will remain third after China. The US economy is projected to grow by 5.6 percent in the current fiscal year and 3.7 percent in the next fiscal year. But still, India has not progressed as much as it should in industrialization. In the 6th Plan, the annual average growth rate of the industrial sector was 3.5%. It increased by 8.5% in the 7th plan. He remained the same in the 10th Five Year Plan. The Five Year Plan has now come to a standstill with the coming of the Niti Aayog. In the previous Economic Survey, the industrial growth rate declined to 5.2% from 7.4%. The present paper discusses the changing nature of Indian industry. Various types of secondary materials have been used for this purpose
Keywords: Indian economy, industrialization, GDP, Indian industry, changing landscape

Objective of the Study:
- To know what industrialization means in Indian economy
- To observe the development of the industrial sector during the period of independence
- To know the contribution of some major industries in the Indian economy

Introduction: Since the opening up of the economy, the availability of such special concessions or subsidies has decreased. For most of the post-independence period, India followed the path of a socialist economy. India initially had strict restrictions on private sector participation in the economy, trade with foreign countries, and direct investment from other countries in India. However, since the early 1990s, India has gradually begun to open up its economy through economic reforms, loosening controls on foreign investment and trade. However, due to differences in politics and different ideologies, some important aspects of economic reforms such as privatization of state-owned enterprises and opening the way for private and foreign participation in certain sectors are moving forward. Under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951, a 'Central Industrial Advisory Council' has been constituted to advise the Central Government on the development and regulation of specified industries; Similarly, development councils have been established for various industries and currently thirteen such councils are functioning for the following industries:
(1) Paper, pulp and allied industries, (2) Pharmaceutical industries, (3) Manufacturing industries of motor vehicles, spare parts, other transport vehicles, tractors, etc., (4) Heavy electrical machinery, (5) Leather and leather goods, (6) Textile machinery. , (7) Man-made textiles, (8) Food processing industries, (9) Oils, detergents and dyes, (10) Organic chemicals, (11) Inorganic chemicals, (12) Sugar and (13) Chemicals.

What is industry?

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An industry is a group of many manufacturing organizations producing the same type of goods. Eg, textile industry and manufacturing organization in this context means textile factory. India has set up special economic zones and software parks to promote the industry. Tax concessions and other basic facilities are provided to industries in these sectors. In this sense, the term industry includes consumer and productive goods industries, cottage industries, small industries and handicrafts.

An overview of the development of the industrial sector during the period of independence:

When India became independent, the situation on the industrial front was hopeless. The share of agriculture in the national income was 49 percent while the share of industry was only 17 percent. Out of 10 crores, 71% people were engaged for employment. In summary, industrialization got some boost due to the somewhat favorable conditions created during the First and Second World Wars and the British government's policy of providing protection to industries on certain terms from 1921 onwards, but India remained industrially backward mainly due to the hostile policies of the British government. If we look at the total industries, the industrial structure remained unbalanced as the quantity of consumer goods industries was more and the quantity of capital goods industries was negligible.

After the First Five Year Plan (after 1956) the subsequent plans emphasized industrial development. All kinds of support to private promoters, import of foreign technology and machinery and massive expansion of the government sector have led to rapid growth of industries in various sectors.

A significant feature of India's industrialization is the replacement of industries producing consumer goods by industries producing basic and capital goods. India, which used to produce only nails and rings, is now involved in the production of highly sophisticated, massive machines. India is producing a variety of goods for export growth, import-substitution and internal consumption.

In the post-independence period, the government sector grew rapidly. In 1951 there were only 5 industries in the cooperative sector and the total investment was Rs.29 crores. At the end of March 31, 1981, the number of government sector enterprises was 185 and the investment was Rs.21,126 crores. increased so much. Steel industry, engineering, industry, travel implements are being produced on a large scale in the government sector and some industries which were initially loss-making have now started showing a little profit.

In the post-independence period, the government laid strong emphasis on the development of cottage industries and small industries to provide employment in rural areas and produce various types of consumer goods in urban areas. In 1979-80, there were 8 lakh industries in this sector and their total output was Rs 20,934 crore. That was it. 70 lakh people got employment in small scale industries and these industries generated Rs 1,050 crore to the country. Foreign dowry was given.

Mineral wealth: The industrial development of any country depends on the availability of two minerals namely iron and coal. India holds 25% of the total iron ore reserves of the world. India ranks second in the world in terms of manganese used for steel production. The total reserves of hard coal in India are 13,000 crore tonnes of which 80% are in the states of West Bengal and Bihar. Coal in India is found very deep in the mines and 90% of it is of low grade. [→Coal, Stone].A review of the available minerals shows that some minerals fetch the country foreign dowry, some minerals have to be imported and the rest of the minerals the country is self-sufficient. Exports include mica, manganese, iron ore. Apart from aluminium, most of the non-ferrous metals (copper, lead, zinc, nickel, tin etc.) as well as sulfur, asbestos etc. It has to be brought from outside. It can be said that India is self-sufficient in terms of coal, bauxite, graphite, barium, salt.

Power Tools: Coal, mineral oil, electricity, nuclear power, solar power are the power tools that help in increasing the productivity of the laborers working in agriculture, industry and service sector. There is a

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correlation between per capita energy consumption and per capita income. Experts estimate that India's coal reserves will last for about 1,000 years. Coal production first started in 1774 at Raniganj in the state of West Bengal. Coal production was 3•5 crore tonnes in 1950-51, which nearly tripled to 10•38 crore tonnes in 1979. In 1980-81 it increased to 11•88 crore tonnes. The government nationalized 214 coking mines in 1972 and 711 non-coking mines in 1973 and brought all the coal mines in the country under the government sector. Modernization and management restructuring of the coal industry is essential if we are not to become heavily dependent on mineral oil.

In India, nuclear power has started to be used as a source of power. Shakti's first nuclear power plant at Tarapur (Mumbai) with a capacity of 420 MW started generating power from October 1969. Nuclear power plants have been constructed at Kota in the state of Rajasthan, Kalpakam near Madras in the state of Tamil Nadu and Narora in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In a tropical country like India, generating energy from the sun would be beneficial. Efforts are being made to use solar power in rural areas on a large scale.

Some of the major industries and industries contribution to the economy in India:

- Cotton textile industry
- Woolen textile industry
- Sugar industry
- Jute industry
- Silk industry
- Iron and steel industry

Cotton Textile Industry: Cotton textile industry is the oldest industry in India. India's first textile mill was started by Kawasji Nana Bhai Dawar on February 22, 1854 in Mumbai. The first textile mill in the country was opened at Fort Gloucester. But that textile mill was closed immediately. The cotton textile industry accounts for 14 percent of the national industrial output. The cities of Mumbai, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji are famous for cotton textile industry.

Woolen Textile Industry: The first woolen mill in the country “Lal Emli” at Kanpur was started for the woolen goods industry. After this, woolen mills were also started in Dhariwal Punjab in 1881, Mumbai in 1882 and Bangalore in Karnataka in 1886. Dhariwal Amritsar Ludhiana in Punjab has 257 woolen mills and ranks first in production. Mumbai has 31 in Maharashtra and ranks second in production. Kanpur, Shahjahanpur, Mirzapur, Agra, Varanasi has 37 woolen mills in Uttar Pradesh and ranks third. After that Gujarat has 10 mills at Jamnagar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Kalol and it ranks fourth. Garments are manufactured in Maharashtra from wool imported from Australia, Italy and UK.

Sugar Industry: Sugar is produced from the raw material of sugarcane. Sugar industry is the second largest industry in the agro-based country. Uttar Pradesh is the largest area for sugarcane. India ranks second in sugarcane and sugar production in the world. Maharashtra ranks first in sugar production. And Uttar Pradesh is second. Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Nashik, Pune districts in Maharashtra account for 35 percent of sugar production. And in Uttar Pradesh, Gorakhpur, Deodia, Meerut, Saharanpur produce 24 percent of sugar production. In Tamil Nadu, sugar production was 9.53 percent in Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Tiruppur. In Andhra Pradesh, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor produce 5.8 percent of sugar. In Gujarat, Surat, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Banaskantha, Junagadh produce 5.56 percent sugar. India is known as the largest sugar producing country in the world. 10 to 12 tons of sugar is obtained from 100 tons of sugarcane.

Jute Industry: Jute industry is the second largest textile industry after cotton textile industry. In 1855, India's first jute mill was started at Rishra near Kolkata. Jute is used to make rope and many other products. There are 64 jute mills in Kolkata, Howrah, Titaghar, Baligunj, Naihati, Bhadreshwar in West Bengal and the utilization is 84%. Then in Andhra Pradesh Guntur Visakhapatnam Eluru Ongole Chilivesla is the second largest with seven jute mills and 10 percent of jute production is done there. There are a total of 83 jute mills in the country. The jute industry is managed by the Taak Producers Development Corporation. West Bengal is the leading state in jute production in the country.

Sericulture: Sericulture is a complementary business to agriculture. Silk industry is one of them as is dairying and poultry farming. In silk industry more production is achieved in less time. There are four types of silk produced in silk industry in India namely Taser Eri Mug Tuti. China ranks first in the world in silk production while India ranks second. Karnataka is the leading state in silk production.

Silk Industry In Karnataka, mulberries are produced in Coorg, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur. 50% of silk is produced in these cities. In West Bengal Birbhum, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura produce mulberry and sericulture production there accounts for 13 percent. Independent Silk Directorate was established at Nagpur in Maharashtra. In the silk industry, Bangalore is known as the silk capital of India. Solkuchi is a major center for silk industry in Assam.

Iron and steel industry: Iron and steel industry is an important alloy. Iron and steel industries are localized near coalfields due to their heavy nature. Loh Polad is their project at Jamshedpur Bokaro Ranchi in Jharkhand.. Logo Steel projects are set up at Durgapur Asansol Kulti Burnpur in West Bengal. The iron and steel industry in the country is managed through the Steel Authority of India Limited. India's first modern iron and steel factory started in 1864. India ranks fourth in steel production. Largest iron and steel industry in private sector was started at Jamshedpur. Alloys of iron and carbon are called iron steel. Steel is made from beeda.

Conclusion:

In the current situation, the growth rate of the Indian economy, which has slowed down to 7.3 per cent in 2020-21, is projected to increase to 9.2 per cent in real terms in FY 2021-22 (according to initial estimates). Also, Gross National Product GDP – in real terms, is projected to grow by 8 to 8.5 percent in the year 2022-23. The next financial year is expected to be a year of growth in private sector investment, and with the financial system in a healthy shape, it is expected to support the revival of the economy. According to the latest data from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Survey, India's GDP is projected to grow at 9 percent in 2021-22 and 7.1 percent in 2023-24, making India the fastest growing economy in the world for the next three years. Public sector projects were extensively developed and expanded. These industries were created mainly to provide basic and infrastructural services, but these industries too have suffered due to delays, lack of decision-making, heavy capital investment and increasing rate of losses, recruitment of additional staff and inefficient management etc. Therefore, as per the new economic reforms of 1991, the loss-making industries are being opened up for private sector investment. There is no doubt that this will help increase the pace of economic development as the capital received by the government will be spent for the development of the country. The Government of India designed an industrial policy during the planning period to increase the speed of industrial development, so India has achieved considerable industrial development, although it is true that even today the speed of industrial development in India is slow.

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