

A Brief History of Industrial Development in India

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Abstract—Natural resources into more useful items, these manufactured goods are finished products derived from the raw materials. These raw materials used in manufacturing industry; Economic development cannot be achieved by a country without developing its industries. Developed countries like the USA, Japan, Russia owe due to their prosperity to highly developed industries. In India manufacturing industries contributed about 30 % of the gross domestic product. The Agro-based industries use raw materials from plants and animals, such as cotton, jute, sugar, and edible oil. Labour and power also play significant role in localization of this industry.

Index Terms—Manufacturing Industry, Agro-based Industries, Agriculture contributing, Capital market, Important of Industry.

I. INTRODUCTION

The processing of natural resources into more useful items is called manufacturing. These manufactured goods are finished products derived from the raw materials. These raw materials used in manufacturing industry may be either in their natural form such as cotton, wool, iron ore etc. which can further be used for making more useful goods. Thus the finished product of one industry may serve as the raw material for another industry. Economic development cannot be achieved by a country without developing its industries. There is a direct relationship between the level of industrial development and the economic prosperity of a country. Developed countries like the USA, Japan, Russia owe due to their prosperity to highly developed industries. Industrially less developed countries export their natural resources and import finished goods at higher prices and continue to remain economically backward. In India manufacturing industries contributed about 30 % of the gross domestic product. These industries provide employment to about 28 million people. Thus industries are a major source of national income and employment.

A Brief History of Modern Industries

The modern industrial development in India started with the establishment of the first cotton textile mill at Mumbai in 1854, predominantly with Indian capital and entrepreneurship. Jute industry made a beginning in 1855 with the establishment of a jute mill in the Hooghly Valley near Kolkata with foreign capital and entrepreneurship. Coal mining was first started at Raniganj in 1772. Railways were introduced in 1854. Tata Iron and Steel Plant was set up at Jamshedpur in 1907. Several other medium and small size industries like cement, glass, soaps, chemicals, jute, sugar and paper followed. The industrial production in preindependence period was neither adequate nor diversified.

At the time of independence, the economy was under-developed with agriculture contributing to more than 60 per cent of the GDP and most of the country's export earnings. After 60 years of independence, India has now shown the signs of becoming a leading economic power.

After 1992, the whole process of liberalization became more focused and radically different in nature. After independence, systematic industrial planning under different five-year plans helped in establishing a large number of heavy and medium industries. The main thrust of the industrial policy was to remove regional imbalances and to introduce diversification of industries. Indigenous capabilities were developed to achieve self-sufficiency. It is due to these efforts that India has been able to develop in the field of industry. Today, we export a large number of industrial goods to various countries

Agro-based Industries:

Textiles, sugar, paper and vegetable oil industry are some of the examples of agrobased industries. These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials. Textile industry is the largest industry in the organized sector. It comprises of (i) cotton textiles, (ii) woolen textiles, (iii) silk textiles (iv) synthetic fibres and (v) jute textile industries.

Cotton Textile Industries:

The industrial development in India began with the establishment of first successful modern cotton textile mill at Mumbai in 1854. Since then the industry has witnessed a phenomenal growth. The numbers of mills increased from 378 in 1952 to 1782 by March 1998. Cotton textiles has an important place in the economy of the country. It provides employment opportunities to a large number of people. About one fifth of the total industrial labour is absorbed by this industry

II. PRODUCTION

Cotton textile industry comprises of three sectors: mill sector, handloom and powerloom. The share of large mill, handloom and powerloom sector in the total production of cotton cloth in 1998-99 was 5.4 per cent, 20.6 per cent and 74 per cent respectively. The cloth production of cotton textile increased from 421 crore square metres in 1950-51 to 1794.9 crore square metres in 1998-99. The Cotton and synthetic fibre textile industry has made tremendous progress. Per capita availability of cloth from both the types was 15 metres only in 1960-61. In the year 1995-96, it has risen to 28 metres. This has enabled us to export cotton yarn, cotton fabrics and cotton and synthetic garments on a large scale. In 1995-96 we earned 2.6 billion dollars by their exports.

III. DISTRIBUTION

The Cotton textile industry is one of the most widely distributed industries in our country. These mills are located in more than 88 centres in different parts of the country.

Maharashtra is the leading producer of cotton textile in the country. Mumbai is the major centre of textile mills. About a half of the Cotton textile mills are located in Mumbai alone. It is, therefore, rightly called as 'Cottonpolis' of India. Sholapur, Kohlapur, Nagpur, Pune, Aurangabad and Jalgaon are other important centres in Maharashtra. Gujarat, which ranks second in the production of cotton textiles, Ahmedabad is the major centre of the state. Surat, Bharauch, Vadodara, Bhavnagar and Rajkot are other centres in the state. Tamil Nadu has emerged as an important producer of cotton textiles in southern states. Coimbatore is an important centre in the state.

Tirunelveli, Chennai, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Thanjavour are other important centers here. In Karnataka, cotton textile industry is concentrated at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulberga. Kanpur, Etawah, Modinagar, Varanasi, and Hathras are important centres in Uttar Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh this industry is concentrated at Indore and Gwalior. Howrah, Serampur and Murshidabad are important Cotton textile centres in West Bengal. Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh are the other states producing cotton textiles.

The following are the factors for the localization of textile industry in Ahmedabad– Mumbai – Pune region.

1. Availability of raw material – A large amount of cotton is grown in this belt.
2. Availability of capital – Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Pune are the places where capital for investment is easily available.
3. Means of transport – This region is well connected with the rest of India by roads and railways. It, therefore, facilitates transportation of finished products.
4. Accessibility to the market – Maharashtra and Gujarat has a large market to sell textile products here. Developed means of transportation help in movement of textile products to other market centres as well as to foreign market. Now a days the market has become a dominant factor in determining the location of cotton textile industry.
5. Nearness to ports – Mumbai port facilitates the import of machinery and good quality of cotton from abroad and export of the finished products.
6. Cheap labour – Cheap and skilled labour is easily available from the surrounding areas.
7. Availability of power – Cheap and sufficient power is easily available

IV. SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sugar industry is the second largest agro-based industry of India. If we take Gur, Khandsari and Sugar together, then India becomes the largest producer of sugar product in the world. In 2003, there were about 453 sugar mills in the country. This industry employs about 2.5 lakh people. (a) Production The production of sugar depends upon the production of sugarcane a.

V. PRODUCTION

The production of sugar depends upon the production of sugarcane and it fluctuates with the fluctuations in the production of sugarcane. The total sugar production in 1950-51 was 11.3 lakh tonnes. It increased to 201.32 lakh tonnes in 2002-2003. In 2003-04, it fell down to 138 lakh tonnes.

VI. DISTRIBUTION

Most of the sugar mills are concentrated in six states, namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

VII. UTTARA PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh – It holds a significant position in the production of sugar. The sugar mills are highly concentrated in the western Uttar Pradesh in the districts of Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Moradabad and Bulandshahar. In the eastern Uttar Pradesh Deoria, Basti, Gonda and Gorakhpur are important centres. Uttar Pradesh has largest area under sugarcane cultivation. It has about half of the total area under sugarcane cultivation. But it was able to produce only one third of the total production of sugar (2003-04) in the country. Evidently, per hectare production as well as sugar contain in produce are relatively low.

VIII. MAHARASHTRA

Maharashtra – Maharashtra is the most important state in the peninsular India producing about one fourth of the total sugar production in India. Major centres of sugar production are Nasik, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur and Sholapur.

IX. ANDHRAPRADESH

Andhra Pradesh – East and West Godawari, Visakhapatnam, Nizamabad, Medak and Chittoor districts are the centres of sugar mills in this state.

X. TAMILNADU

Tamil Nadu – In Tamil Nadu North and South Arcot, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli are the important districts for sugar production.

XI. KARNATAKA AND OTHER STATES

Karnataka – It is also an important sugar producing state. Belgaum, Mandya, Bijapur, Bellary, Shimoga and Chitradurga are sugar producing districts. Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan are other states where sugar mills are located.

The following are the factors for the localization of sugar industry – 1) Sugarcane is the main raw material for making sugar. Sugar mills can be set up only in the sugarcane producing areas. Sugarcane gets dry soon after harvesting. It can neither be stored nor kept for long period of time. Sugarcane should be taken immediately to the sugar mills after harvesting. 2) Transportation cost of sugarcane is high.

Generally, sugarcane is transported through bullock carts which can carry it upto 20-25 kilometers. Recently tractor trolleys and trucks have been used to carry sugarcane to the sugar mills. Beside these factors, capital, market, labour and power also play significant role in localization of this industry.

XII. CONCLUSION AND FINDINGS

The Agro-based industries use raw materials from plants and animals, such as cotton, jute, sugar, and edible oil. Examples of agro-based industries include food processing, dairy products, vegetable oil, leather, and paper production. Sugar industries can be considered zero discharge systems if they use proper technology. However, the process of producing sugar can have a negative impact on the environment, especially on water resources.

To address this, the Central Pollution Control Board of India has introduced a charter and environmental compensation plan for sugar industries.

The sugar industry can contribute to a country's economic prosperity and social development. It can provide a variety of outputs, including sugar, ethanol, CNG, hydrogen, utensils, electricity, and animal feed. The industry can also contribute to infrastructure development, education, and employment. The sugar industry faces challenges, including the need to overcome the subordination of agriculture to manufacturing. The industry also needs to ensure sustainability and prosperity. The sugar industry produces by-products such as molasses and bagasse. Bagasse can be used as fuel in sugarcane mills or as animal feedstock.

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