

Role of Industries in Marathwada for nation building after Independence

Raosahab Barote, Santosh V. Padghan*, Manojkumar Chopade

Sant Dnyaneshwar Mahavidyalaya, Soegaon, Dist-Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, India

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ABSTRACT

Industries in Marathwada plays vital role for building of nation after Independence. The major concerns for most emerging or developing nations particularly in India have been the application and usability of knowledge based systems, technologies and industries. The industry is a distinct sector of economy which makes its direct contribution to economic growth like the entire sector such as agriculture, manufacturing and services. This paper examines the role of industries in growth and development strategies in developing countries.

Keywords :- Industries, Technologies, Economy, Independence

I. INTRODUCTION

Industrialization refers to a process of change in technology used to produce goods and service. According to Wilbert Emooore and G.R.Madan it is much broader process of economic development which has in view the integrated development of all other sectors i.e. agriculture, power, transport and other services. Industrial Sector is of great importance for economic development of country [1]. It is historical fact that countries with strong industrial sector have showed more economic growth and development in national income and promoted living standard of population. It suggests that, the industries are important in economic and social terms by providing incomes, jobs, especially for women, and foreign currency receipts and in the long run by

providing countries the opportunity for sustained economic development. The potential of industries to contribute to long-run growth and development will depend not only on the attributes of the investors, but also on the quality and effectiveness of government policies and institutions in developing countries [2]. As these industries are located in the rural areas and in the tahsil and district regions hence are more appropriate agents for bringing about rural industrialization and change.

Industrialization is regarded essential for rapid development of the country since industrial revolution. The countries which merely rely on agriculture have remained under developed, whereas nations which developed industries achieved high rates of development. The advanced countries

encourage industrialization on large scale and transferred advantages to agriculture. They achieved balance of growth in various sectors of economy.

Role of Industrial Development in Economic Growth Modernization of Industry

The main component in the drive for structural diversification has been the effort to promote industrial growth and its diversification. Hence modernization of industries is essential for agricultural growth. In India, agriculture is traditional and backward. The cost of production is high and productivity is low. We need tractors, threshers, pump sets and harvesters to modernize agriculture. To increase productivity, we need chemical fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides etc. These are all industrial products. Without industrial development, these goods cannot be produced. Agricultural products like jute, cotton, sugarcane etc. are raw materials. To prepare finished products like flex, textiles and sugar etc. we need industrialization. So industrial development is necessary for modernization of agriculture.

Development of Science and Technology

Industrial development encourages the development of science and technology. The industrial enterprises conduct research and develop new products. Ethanol in the form of biofuel is an example of industrial development. Industry conducts research on its wastes and develops byproducts like biodiesel from Jatropha seeds. Due to industrialization, we have made progress in atomic science, satellite communication and missiles etc.

Capital Formation

Acute deficiency of capital is the main problem of Indian economy. In agricultural sector, the surplus is small. Its mobilization is also very difficult. In large scale industries, the surplus is very high. By using

external and internal economies, industry can get higher profit. These profits can be reinvested for expansion and development. So industrialization helps in capital formation.

Industrialization and Urbanization

Urbanization succeeds industrialization. Industrialization in a particular region brings growth of transport and communication. Schools, colleges, technical institutions, banking and health facilities are established near industrial base. Rourkela was dense forest but now is ultra-modern town in Orissa. Many ancillary units have been established after setting up of big industry.

Self-reliance in Defence Production

To achieve self-reliance in defence production, industrialization is necessary. During war and emergency dependence on foreign countries for war weapons may prove fatal. Self-reliance in capital goods and industrial infra-structure is also necessary. Atomic explosion at Pokhran (Rajasthan) and Agni Missile are examples of industrial growth.

Importance in International Trade

Industrialization plays an important role in the promotion of trade. The advanced nations gain in trade than countries who are industrially backward. The underdeveloped countries export primary products and import industrial products. Agricultural products command lower prices and their demand is generally elastic. While industrial products command higher values & their demand is inelastic. This causes trade gap. To meet the deficit in balance of payments we have to produce import substitute products or go for export promotion through industrial development.

Use of Natural Resources

It is a common saying that India is a rich country inhabited by the poor. It implies that India is rich in

natural resources but due to lack of capital and technology, these resources have not been tapped. Resources should be properly utilized to transform them into finished industrial products. The British people took India's cheap raw-materials for producing industrial goods in their country. India was used as a market for their industrial products. So India fought with poverty and England gained during industrial revolution. Hence industrialization plays important role for proper utilization of resources.

Alleviation of Poverty and Unemployment

Poverty and unemployment can be eradicated quickly through rapid industrialization. It has occurred in industrially advanced countries like Japan. The slow growth of industrial sector is responsible for widespread poverty and mass unemployment. So with fast growth of industrial sector, surplus labour from villages can be put into use in industry.

Main Sector of Economic Development

Industry is viewed as leading sector to economic development. We can have economies of scale by applying advanced technology and division of labour and scientific management. So production and employment will increase rapidly. This will bring economic growth and capital formation.

Fast Growth of National and Per Capita Income

Industrial development helps in the rapid growth of national and per capita income. The history of economic development of advanced countries shows that there is a close relation between the level of industrial development and the level of national and per capita income. For instance, the share of industrial sector to national income was 26% and the per capita income in year 2000 was 36,240 dollar in USA. The share of agriculture in the same year was only 2%. In Japan, the share of industrial sector in her GDP was 36% and her per capita income was 36210 dollar. In India due to industrialization, the contribution of industrial sector to GDP has gone upto 28.5% in 2000-

01 and per capita income has risen to Rs. 16,486 in 2000.

Sign of Higher Standard of Living and Social Change

A country cannot produce goods and services of high quality in order to attain decent living standard without the progress of industrial sector.

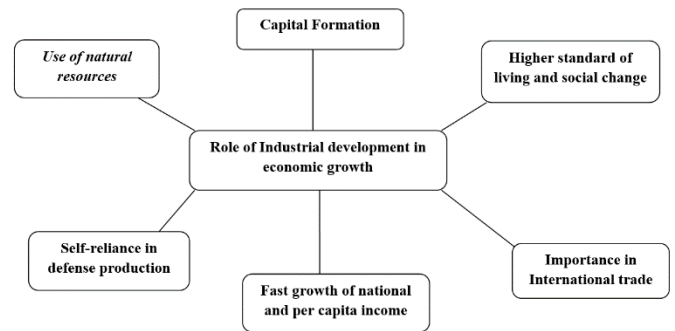


Chart 1: Role of Industrial development in economic growth

Chart 1 indicates clear picture of role of industrial development of Marathwada in economic growth. Thus it can be stated that industrial development plays pivotal role in economic growth of nation.

Future planning of MIDC units of Marathwada in state of Maharashtra:

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has played a major role in making the state increasingly investor friendly. However to keep this stage, MIDC units has developed initiatives to attract business to the Marathwada. The MIDC has been declared as an agent of the state government for carrying out activities in the framework of the MID Act and the MID Rules. These activities are in three broad categories:

- Acquisition and disposal of land.
- Provision of infrastructure facilities.
- Providing services — supply of potable water from MIDC's own water treatment plants, maintaining roads, street lights, drainage lines etc.

In efforts to promote industrialization and increase the share of manufacturing in India's GDP, Government of India has decided to undertake Delhi Mumbai industrial corridor project. It is an ambitious project aimed at developing an industrial zone spanning across six states in India. As a part of the MIDC the state has decided to develop the Shendra-Bidkin belt in Aurangabad as planned Industrial Township.

Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA), Maharashtra:- Shendra Bidkin Industrial area (SBIA), is very large scale industrial cluster including abundant land provisions for high growth industries with wide ranging infrastructure services, convenient access and provision to handle environmental waste with minimum impact.

SBIA is located at a distance of approximately 15 km from downtown Aurangabad and is 8 km east of the Aurangabad Airport. It is planned as a new industrial corridor extending from the existing Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation's (MIDC) Shendra Industrial Park to the town of Bidkin. The total area of SBIA admeasuring 84.17 sq kms has been divided into two parts viz. Part-I and Part-II. The Part-I consisting of area of 41.42 sqkm, which is further divided into two parts, viz. Phase-I and Phase-II. The Phase-I covers an area of 8.39 sqkm located north of Jalna Road adjoining existing MIDC Shendra Industrial Park. Phase-II includes the remaining area of 32.03 sqkm located near Bidkin. The development of the Part-II of SBIA consisting of total area of 42.75 sqkm will be taken up at the later stage.

Objectives

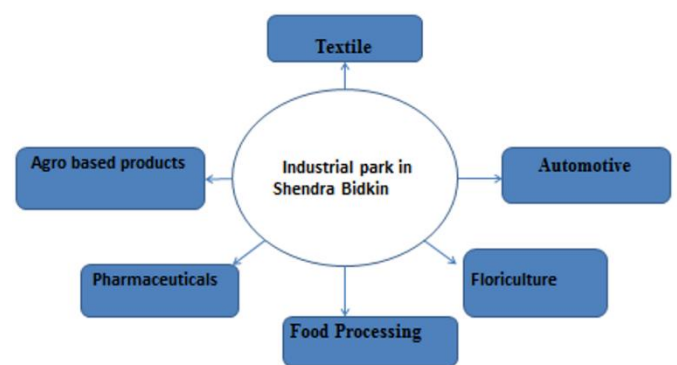
- To expand India's manufacturing & Services base and develop DMIC as a "Global Manufacturing and Trading Hub".
- To develop infrastructure linkages like power plants, assured water supply, high capacity transportation.
- Skill development programme for employment of the local populace.
- To Trigger developmental activities in SBIA and attract local and global investments.

Purpose of SBIA:-

- Helping to create a connected, competitive city that attracts investment, offers a strong job base and attract the best and brightest peoples.
- Facilitating funding and delivery strategies to achieve Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corporation (DMIC) vision and deliver a unique urban centre with high quality of life.
- Creating innovative infrastructure and technology solutions to encourage economic activity and growth and improve the spirit of millions.
- Harnessing expertise in cities, industry, water, power, transportation and environment to manage all project phases, mitigate risks and control cost and schedule.

Nature of Industries in Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA):-

There is rapid industrial development taken place all over Maharashtra with the immense contribution of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. MIDC is today Maharashtra's main industrial investment promotion agency and remains India's leading industrial infrastructure provider. In Marathwada, Aurangabad district is well established and advanced district in terms of industrial and economic growth. Shendra Bidkin area in Aurangabad district has a historical background and is rich in availability of land, water and manpower etc. However in the beginning, in Aurangabad areas there was lack of industrial growth, therefore for the adequate industrial development in Aurangabad district particularly in Shendra Bidkin areas MIDC units take initiative to establish Shendra Bidkin Industrial area (SBIA).



II. Conclusion

This paper examined the role of textile, automotive, pharmaceuticals, food processing, and agro based products industries in the development of Marathwada. Broadly, we suggested that industries are important in economic and social terms, in the short-run by providing incomes, jobs, especially for women, and foreign currency receipts and also improves the standard of living and brings social change.

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