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Contribution of Industries in the Economic Development of India and Recommendations of New Industrial Policies

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Abstract

An economy is produced using the structure of a wide range of enterprises like agriculture, service, building, fabricating, and so on. These enterprises give such a significant number of advantages to the economy, for example, work age, production of goods and services, equivalent salary conveyance in the entire economy. Service segment contributes 60% of the Indian GDP while agriculture gives around 14% of GDP. Industrialization assumes a crucial job in the economic development of creating nations. As the chronicled record appears, the established countries of the world broke the endless loop of poverty by industrializing, as opposed to concentrating on horticultural or the production of national assets. At present, India, as a creating nation, needs to accomplish a higher expectation for everyday comforts for its kin. Thus, it is seeking strategies that help privatization and deregulation of the economy. Industry assumes a problematic job in economic development; however, these are a portion of its most significant impacts. In India, a large part of the populace is occupied with horticulture. There is an excessive amount of individuals and insufficient land for all to flourish. To increase the situation, our people are developing at a practically alarming rate. The industrial sector is the leading segment that is producing employments at a quicker pace than our populace is developing. Also, this area will draw surplus work from agriculture to it, along these lines improving farm profitability as well. Hence, the current study has been done too, highlighting the contribution of industries in the economic development of India and the recommendations of new industrial policies.

Keywords: Industrialization, National Resources, Economic Development, Employment Production, Surplus, Rural Profitability and Standard of Living.

Introduction

The industry has a multi-feature job in the Indian economy. First and most significant is that it turns crude materials like nourishment grains, natural products, vegetables, ranger service produces, minerals, metals, plastic and so on into completed produce, shopper durables, framework, resistance and so forth that gives new business and contributes a noteworthy offer o the GDP. At that point, it also spares significant remote trade by fare and import substitution. By teaching economic development, it is a noteworthy mainstay of the economy. Cabin and little-scale enterprises possess a substantial spot in the Indian Economy. These businesses are contributing a portion of the full modern production in India and give beneficial financial movement to more than multiple times the number of individuals utilized in the large and medium estimated ventures in the nation. Their contribution to India’s fare income has achieved noteworthy extents during a previous couple of years. The development of house and little scale ventures holds arrangements too many side issue of Indian economy.

The economy reeling under unreasonable populace weight, on agribusiness subject to the ideas of nature, a people persecuted by colossal unemployment and the resulting wretchedness and a country attempting to stand up and construct its economy, has a lot to pick up from the development of bungalow and little scale businesses.

India has risen as the quickest developing real economy on the planet and is required to be one of the main three economic forces of the world throughout the following 10-15 years, supported by its stable majority rule government and organizations. India's GDP is evaluated to have expanded 7.2 percent in 2017-18 and 7 percent in 2018-19. India has held its situation as the third biggest startup base on the planet with more than 4,750 innovation new businesses. India's work power is required to contact 160-170 million by 2020, in light of the rate of populace development, expanded work power cooperation, and advanced education enrolment, among different components, as indicated by an examination by ASSOCHAM and Thought Arbitrage Research Institute. India's outside trade stores were US\$ 405.64 billion in the week up to March 15, 2019, as indicated by information from the RBI. In this way, it is required to think about the contribution of common areas in the development of the economy and its proposals under the New Industrial Policy.

Objectives of the Study

The present study aimed at the following purposes:

- To study the current scenario of industries in India.
- To know about the contribution of industries in the economic development of India.
- To study the statistical detail of Industries in India 2019.
- To narrate the contribution of significant industries in Indian Economic Development.

Operational Definitions

The manufacturing or technically productive companies in a specific field, nation, locale, or economy saw all in all or one of these exclusively. A solitary industry is frequently named after its essential item; for instance, the automobile industry.

For measurable purposes, ventures are arranged commonly concurring a uniform characterization code; for example, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

An enterprise is a group of manufacturers or organizations that produce a specific sort of products or services. Workers in the material industry configuration, create and sell fabric. The tourist industry incorporates all the business parts of the travel industry.

Reviews of Related Literature

John Maynard Keynes (1936), during the early period, has concentrated on the powers that build up business approach followed in industrialization. He advances the hypothesis that business visionaries will offer the measure of work which augments their yield and benefit. He worried about the efficiency of work as the deciding issue of the degree of business. There is a positive relationship between the profitability of work, yield, and marketing. As indicated by Keynes, "work can just expand pari-pasu with an expansion in a venture".

As indicated by the Karve Committee Report (1955), since a generous number of utilized and underemployed has a place with the town and little enterprises gathering, setting up of small scale and town businesses will give work to them in occupations in which they have been generally prepared and for which they force types of gear. The advisory group understood the need of presenting better procedures in the town industry, so they could keep pace with the dynamic extending economy and don't wind up inadmissible or obsolete in the future.

Siti Sarah bt. Omar (2009) *et.al* . Communicated that little associations are confronting issues relating outer condition like power, commercial center, client-related variables, and so on. The reason that SME's development and reconnaissance rely upon HRD exercises like preparing and development, inspiration, vocation and learning, and so on. Friday Muriungi Mwobobia (2012) demonstrated that sexual orientation-based separation in Kenya alongside these there are numerous difficulties looked by Kenya individuals as the absence of accountability, absence of training, poor equity, segregation and issues with city committees and

so forth. Among every one of their investigations distinguished provokes looked by SME's as access to funding, different duties taken by women, poor equity, absence of instruction, rivalry, absence of arranging, absence of the executive's abilities and so forth are recognized as significant difficulties looked by Kenya.

Sangita G.Patil and P.T.Chaudhari (2014) says that the development of MSME's was expanded from step by step with an average number of enlisted units in the MSME sector. They recognized little scale area issues as identifying with labor, absence of credit help, sorted out promoting, deficient foundation, rivalry, lack of common sense, administrative aptitudes, transportation offices, absence of intensity, absence of product lodging offices, absence of data and so on. Andy Neely (1995) *et al.* says that presentation estimation can be characterized as a measurement, procedure, and set of measures dependent on their proficiency and viability of activities. For any association, execution markers are critical for knowing the status of the association and for building up a system towards expanding their presence in the coming future. This examination distinguishes four measurements for computing execution of an association as quality, time, adaptability, and cost.

Current Scenario of Industries in India

With the development of the economic situation, there have been different interests in different sectors of the economy. The M&A movement in India achieved record US\$ 129.4 billion of every 2018 while private value (PE) and funding (VC) ventures came to US\$ 20.5 billion. A portion of the significant late developments in the Indian economy are as per the following:

- During 2018-19 (up to February 2019), stock fares from India have expanded 8.85 percent year-on-year to US\$ 298.47 billion, while services fares have become 8.54 percent year-on-year to US\$ 185.51 billion.
- Nikkei India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) achieved a 14-month high in February 2019 and remained at 54.3.
- Net direct duty collection for 2018-19 had crossed Rs 10 trillion (US\$ 144.57 billion) by March 16,

2019, while products and ventures charge (GST) accumulation remained at Rs 10.70 trillion (US\$ 154.69 billion) as of February 2019.

- Proceeds through Initial Public Offers (IPO) in India came to US\$ 5.5 billion of every 2018 and US\$ 0.9 billion in Q1 2018-19.
- India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) value inflows came to US\$ 409.15 billion between April 2000 and December 2018, with top-level augmentation from services, PC programming, and equipment, media communications, development, exchanging and autos.
- India's Index of Industrial Production (IIP) rose 4.4 percent year-on-year in 2018-19 (up to January 2019).
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) expansion remained at 2.57 percent in February 2019.
- Net business age in the nation achieved a 17-month high in January 2019.

The interim Union Budget for 2019-20 was declared by Mr. Piyush Goyal, Union Minister for Finance, Corporate Affairs, Railways and Coal, Government of India, in Parliament on February 01, 2019. It focuses around supporting the poor ranchers, financially less advantaged, workers in the sloppy part and salaried representatives while proceeding with the Government of India's push towards the better physical and social framework. Complete use for 2019-20 has planned at Rs 2,784,200 crore (US\$ 391.53 billion), an expansion of 13.30 percent from 2018-19 (reexamined gauges).

Various foreign organizations are setting up their offices in India by different government activities like Make in India and Digital India. Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, has propelled the Make in India activity to support the assembling sector of Indian economy, to expand the obtaining intensity of an ordinary Indian customer, which would further lift request, and subsequently goad development, notwithstanding profiting financial specialists. The Government of India, following the Make in India activity, is attempting to offer a lift to the contribution made by the assembling part and plans to take it up to 25 percent of the GDP from the present 17 percent. Also, the Government has likewise concocted Digital India activity, which spotlights on three center segments: formation of the

computerized framework, carrying services carefully and to build the advanced education. A portion of the ongoing activities and developments attempted by the service are recorded beneath:

- In February 2019, the Government of India affirmed the National Policy on Software Products – 2019, to build up the nation as a product center point.
- The National Mineral Policy 2019, National Electronics Policy 2019 and Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid) and Electric Vehicles (FAME II) have also been affirmed by the Government of India in 2019.
- Village zap in India was finished in April 2018. An all-inclusive family charge is required to be accomplished by March 2019 end.
- The Government of India discharged the woman Agriculture Export Policy, 2018, which looks to twofold rural fares from the nation to US\$ 60 billion by 2022.
- Around 1.29 million houses have been built up to December 24, 2018, under Government of India's lodging plan named Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban).
- Prime Minister's Employment Production Program (PMEGP) will be proceeded with a cost of Rs 5,500 crore (US\$ 755.36 million) for a long time from 2017-18 to 2019-20, as per the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

Contribution of Industries in the Economic Development of India

Industrialization refers to a procedure of progress in the innovation used to deliver products and service. As indicated by Wilbert Moore and G. R. Madan, it is a lot more extensive procedure of financial development which has in view the incorporated development of every other part, for example, horticulture, power, transport, and different services.

Industrial Development and Economic Development of India Modernization of Industry

Industrial development is fundamental for modernization of horticulture. In India, agribusiness is customary and in reverse. The expense of

production is high, and efficiency is low. We need tractors, harvesters, siphon sets and gatherers to modernize horticulture. To build profitability, we need synthetic composts, pesticides, and weedicides, and so forth. These are mainly new items. Without modern development, these products can't be created. Rural things like jute, cotton, sugarcane, and so on are crude materials. To get ready developed items like flex, articles, and sugar and so forth we need industrialization. So industrial development is fundamental for modernization of agriculture.

Development of Science and Technology

Industrial development empowers the development of science and innovation. The industrial ventures lead inquire about and grow new items. Ethanol as a biofuel is a case of modern construction. An industry behavior looks into on its squanders and creates side-effects like biodiesel from *Jatropha* seeds. Because of industrialization, we have gained ground in nuclear science, satellite correspondence and rockets, and so on.

Capital Formation

Severe insufficiency of capital is the primary issue of the Indian economy. In the horticultural segment, the surplus is little. Its activation is also exceptionally troublesome. In huge scale businesses, the excess is exceptionally high. By utilizing outside and inner economies, the industry can get a tremendous benefit. These benefits can be reinvested for development and extension. So industrialization helps in the capital arrangement.

Industrialization and Urbanisation

Urbanization succeeds industrialization. Manufacturing in a specific district brings the development of vehicle and correspondence. Schools, universities, specialized organizations, banking, and health offices are built up close modern base. Rourkela was thick backwoods however now is an ultra-current town in Orissa. Numerous auxiliary units have been built up after setting up of the enormous industry.

Self-reliance in Defence Production

To self-sufficiency in protection production,

industrialization is essential. During the war and crisis, reliance on outside nations for war weapons may demonstrate deadly. Confidence in capital products and industrial infrastructure is also necessary. The nuclear blast at Pokhran (Rajasthan) and Agni Missile are instances of modern development.

Importance in International Trade

Industrialization assumes a significant job in the development of the exchange. The propelled countries gain in exchange than nations who are modernly in reverse. The developing nations send out essential items and import new items. Agriculture items order lower costs, and their interest is commonly versatile. While modern pieces request higher qualities and their importance is inelastic. That causes transfer hole. To meet the shortfall in equalization of payments, we need to create import substitute items or go for fare development through modern development.

Use of Natural Resources

It is a standard saying that India is a prosperous nation occupied by poor people. It suggests that India is wealthy in natural assets; however, because of the absence of capital and innovation, these assets have not been tapped. Assets ought to be appropriately used to change them into completed industrial items. The British individuals took India's shoddy crude materials for creating state-of-the-art products in their nation. India was utilized as a profession opportunity for its new details. So India battled with poverty, and England picked up during recent upheaval. Subsequently, industrialization assumes significant job for legitimate usage of assets.

Alleviation of Poverty and Unemployment

Poverty and unemployment can be annihilated rapidly through quick industrialization. It has happened in modernly impelled nations like Japan. The moderate development of the common area is in charge of across the board poverty and mass unemployment. So with the quick growth of the new segment, surplus work from towns can be put into utilization in the industry.

Main Sector of Economic Development

The industry is seen as a driving sector for

economic development. We can have economies of range by applying trend-setting innovation and business of work and logical service. So production and marketing will increment quickly. That will bring economic development and capital arrangement.

Fast Growth of National and Per Capita Income

Industrial construction benefits in the quick development of national and per capita salary. The historical backdrop of financial development of cutting edge nations demonstrates that there is a nearby connection between the degree of industrial development and the degree of national and per capita salary. For example, the portion of the new segment to federal pay was 26% and the per capita salary in the year 2000 was 36,240 dollar in the USA. The part of horticulture around the same time was just 2%. In Japan, the portion of the modern sector in her GDP was 36%, and her per capita salary was 36210 dollar. In India, because of industrialization, the contribution of the industrial sector to GDP has gone up to 28.5% in 2000-01, and per capita, pay has ascended to Rs. 16,486 of every 2000.

Type of Higher Standard of Living and Social Change

A nation can't deliver goods and services of a high caliber to accomplish not too bad expectation for everyday comforts without the development of a common area.

Industries in India – 2019

The Gross Value Added (GVA) from the assembling part is evaluated at US\$ 395.89 billion in FY19. During April-December 2018, GVA from assembling at current costs became 12.4 percent year-on-year to Rs 288.56 trillion (US\$ 395.89 billion). During 2017-18, Index of Industrial Production for the assembling part became 4.50 percent. India's Index of Eight Core Industries progressed 4.3 percent year-on-year during 2018-2019. Nikkei Manufacturing part PMI of India remained at 51.7 in April 2019. Likewise, organizations begin to spend more on contracting and envision significant development in prospects. The electronic products industry is one of the quickest developing businesses and is relied upon to be worth US\$ 400 billion by

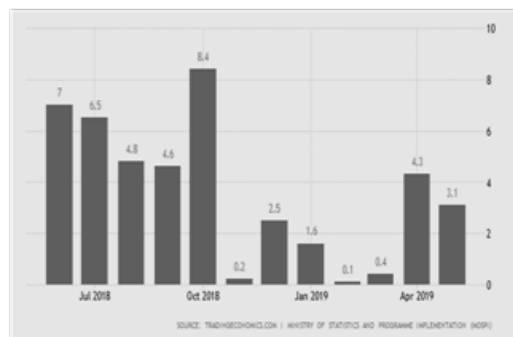
2020. Government is dealing with a fare situated arrangement for Electronic Products. The thought behind this approach is to advance more prominent tickets of hardware and drive more significant speculations by setting up port-based electronic assembling bunches. Likewise, in October 2018, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology had discharged a draft National Policy on Electronics.

The Government of India has been active in this development. It set up Electronic Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and achieved a positive atmosphere for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The service has also expanded development and loosened up levies to advance progress in part. What's more, it has given the gesture to Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MIPS) under which the central government will present to US\$ 1.7 billion in advantages to the gadgets segment in next five years. Under the plan, sponsorship for interest in capital use is given to the degree of 20 percent of investment in SEZs and 25 percent of stake in non-SEZs. The developing client base and the expanded infiltration in shopper durables fragment have given enough degree to the development of the Indian gadgets sector. Likewise, digitization of link could prompt expanded broadband entrance in the nation and open up new roads for organizations in the gadgets industry.

During April-January 2019, GVA from manufacturing at current expenses grew 12.8 percent year-on-year to Rs 28.54 trillion (US\$ 395.56 billion). India's merchandise exports grew 9.78 percent year-on-year to US\$ 302.84 billion in 2017-18. Merchandise exports recorded 9.06 percent year-on-year growth to reach US\$ 331.02 billion in FY19. In February 2019, the Union Cabinet passed the National Policy on Electronics (NPE) which has envisaged production of a US\$ 400 billion electronics manufacturing industry in the country by 2025. Thirty-two percent growth rate has been targeted globally in the next five years.

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Source: [Tradingeconomics.com/ministry of statistics and program implementation \(MOSPI\)](http://tradingeconomics.com/ministry-of-statistics-and-program-implementation-mospi/)

India's industrial production expanded 3.1 percent from a year sooner in May 2019, facilitating from an upwardly overhauled 4.3 percent gain in the earlier month and somewhat underneath market desires for a 3.2 percent raise. Yield development moderated in assembling (2.5 percent contrasted with 4 percent in April); and mining (3.2 percent compared with 5.1 percent). In the meantime, power production quickened to 7.4 percent from 6 percent in the earlier month. Thinking about April to May, current yield rose 3.7 percent, slower than 4.1 percent in a similar time of the past economic year. Modern Production in India arrived at the midpoint of 6.27 percent from 1994 until 2019, achieving an unequalled high of 19.90 percent in November of 2006 and a record low of - 7.20 percent in February of 2009.

New Industrial Policy Recommendations

The Narendra Modi government, which has been chipping away at another modern approach since 2017 to make India an assembling center point by forcefully advancing "Make In India," has chosen not to make the arrangement open in its present residency, dreading constituent repercussions. "The industrial arrangement was sent for bureau

endorsement in December. In any case, it appears to have been held up for political reasons. Presently, the following government is probably going to take it up,” a trade and industry service authority stated, on the state of namelessness. The trade and industry service held interviews with different partners, including industry bodies, the scholarly world, think-tanks, state governments, and concerned services and branches of the central government. “In perspective on the quickly changing scene of assembling and services, just as in the light of the innovations and plans of action which are common now, the requirement for another modern arrangement to address the current difficulties and exploit the future open doors has been felt. Like this, the service has chosen to detail another modern arrangement, which would be a guide for all business attempts in the nation,” exchange serves Suresh Prabhu educated Lok Sabha on 17 December.

The authority referred to above said a portion of the suggestions in the new industrial strategy, particularly on work changes, may not go down well with worker’s organizations. “It is an inconvenient time to discharge the modern strategy, given the approaching general race,” he included. An exchange paper on the modern arrangement discharged in 2017 was skeptical of the restrictive work laws, conceding that they have been excessively defensive of workers in the formal segment. “Although work assurance and security are required, the other side is that it demoralizes managers from enlisting workers all the time. It has most likely likewise prompted business visionaries avoiding work escalated areas and decide on exceptionally capital-or gifted work serious developments sectors,” it included.

India had reported a Statement of Industrial Policy on 24 July 1991, which considerably decreased the prerequisite for industrial endorsements, consequently lessening the alleged permit raj. Along these lines, the National Manufacturing Policy was reported on 4 November 2011, with the plan to develop the portion of assembling in total national output to 25% by 2022. The new industrial arrangement will subsume the National Manufacturing Policy. Its destinations will be that as it may, be far more extensive and handle issues, for example, advancing rising developments;

constructing a growth-driven economy; advancing high caliber industrial foundation; giving improved access to moderate capital, particularly for smaller scale, little and medium undertakings; fortifying linkages among exchange and assembling; upgrading aptitude development; and making working together simpler. The arrangement will likewise reasonably join the utilization of current shrewd innovations, for example, the Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and apply autonomy, for cutting edge producing. The business and industry service had set up a team on AI for India’s economic change to give contributions to the new industrial strategy, which has presented its report. The group included individuals from the scholarly world, industry, and government, and is led by V. Kamakoti of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

The approach plans to make occupations throughout the following two decades, advance remote innovation move and draw in \$100 billion FDI every year.

Need for a New Industrial Policy

- It is an ideal opportunity to move from an approach of progression to radical and quickened changes for more prominent vital contribution with the world, i.e., the time has come to Reform, Perform, and Transform.
- An extensive, noteworthy, result situated modern strategy will empower Industry to convey a bigger job in the economy; to satisfy its position as the motor of development and to bear the obligation of including more worth and occupations.

Contribution of Major Industries in Indian Economic Development

Iron and Steel Industry

Steel and Iron industry is one of the most significant businesses thinking about all-out speculations. These are commonly open part plants. Further, the sector offers direct work to around 2.5 lakh workers. As indicated by the World Steel Association, India is one of the world’s best ten manufacturers of steel. Be such as it may, in spite of the significance of this industry, we import enormous amounts of iron each year.

Textile Industry (Cotton and Synthetic)

This is a mind-boggling industry with two limits – multiple automated factories toward one side and hand-weaving and hand turning on the other. Between the two finishes lies the decentralized power loom sector. Mulling over every one of the three areas, the material industry is the most significant in India. It represents around 20 percent of the current yield, and furthermore gives work to more than 20 million people. Further, it contributes about 33 percent of the total fare income.

Jute Industry

The jute industry can procure outside trade. India represents around 30 percent of the world's jute yield. Further, the jute industry gives direct work to almost 2.5 lakh people. Likewise, nearly 40 lakh families get their living from jute development. The industry has now begun utilizing fast machines and broadlooms to make a floor covering backing. Fares have likewise developed as of late.

Sugar Industry

India is one of the world's most significant sugar delivering nations. Further, the sugar industry is India's second-biggest agro-based industry. It utilizes about 3.25 lakh workers and does circuitous work for around 45 million ranchers of sugarcane, organizations of distributive exchange, and furthermore backup enterprises. Likewise, there are approximately 400-500 sugar plants in India.

Cement Industry

In 2009-10, there were 148 large concrete units and 365 little bond units in India. Their absolute limit was around 230 million tons and the original production of approximately 200.7 million tons for each year. The concrete industry utilizes more than 2 lakh people. India is one of the biggest concrete assembling nations on the planet as well.

Paper Industry

During the time of arranged development, India's paper industry developed at a quick pace with the backwoods giving plentiful crude materials to its working. In 2009-10, India delivered around 49.6 lakh vast amounts of paper. Be that as it may, the industry needs modernization today. Likewise,

the costs that the Government has fixed for different kinds of writing are unreasonable and does not give sensible profits for capital.

Petrochemical Industry

In the fresh seventies, the Government set up Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) at Baroda which offered a decent push to the petrochemical industry. Further, the disclosure of raw petroleum and flammable gas in the seaward locale along the western bank of India added another measurement to the likelihood of development of petrochemicals.

Automobile Industry

As the economy changed, the vehicle industry experienced colossal development. New producers with cutting edge innovation before long supplanted the customary manufacturers. The enormous challenge in this market alongside guidelines concerning outflows have prompted development in benchmarks.

Information Technology (IT) Industry

Probably the most recent contestant to the rundown, the IT industry is spreading quickly in India. Further, with numerous US and EU firms working with contract offices in India and China for IT programming and services, redistributing has obtained a global measurement. This is a success win circumstance since the US firms spare around 58% of its expenses by re-appropriating work to India/China and the neighborhood economy profits by the comprehensive presentation.

Banking and Insurance Industry

In 1969, the Government of India declared a mandate and nationalized 14 biggest business banks which contained 85 percent of the stores in the nation. Further, throughout the years, as innovation propelled, the financial industry ingested the progressions with great affection. From Electronic Funds Transfer to web-based banking, it was another period for the industry.

As indicated by the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Center alone can administer protection. While there are numerous privately

owned businesses who request protection including outside direct speculation of up to 26 percent, the most prominent life coverage organization in India is Government-claimed. In 2009-10, the Insurance industry was worth \$41 billion in India. Nonetheless, not very many individuals are secured under Mediclaim. In the examination, in the USA, more than 75 percent of the populace is secured under some protection conspire. With privately-owned businesses entering the segment, this situation may before long change.

Conclusion

India is a troubled economy. Our more prominent reliance on agribusiness has made us miserable. With the industrialization in the marketplace, this dissimilarity can be expelled. On the off chance that agriculture is the foundation of the economy, the industry is the vitality. India can't procure satisfactory outside trade from the fares of its essential items. It is a result of the way that the interest in such things is low in different nations. New tickets should be added to the crucial details. The first and the preeminent contention for industrialization is that it can give a base to the quick development of pay. It is a direct result of the way that that profitability rates are higher in the industry than in agribusiness. Ventures, for the most part, rely upon man's exertion while horticulture is confined by the constraining elements of nature. It is also observed that the industrialized countries have a high for each capita pay. The quick development of capital products enterprises advances the development of agribusiness, transport, and correspondence. It likewise empowers the nation to create an assortment of buyer merchandise in massive amounts and at low expenses. It also eliminates our reliance on different countries for the supply of primary products.

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