

## INDUSTRIALIZATION GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT & ITS IMPACT: A CASE STUDY APPROACH

<sup>1</sup>Priya, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Narender Kumar  
Department of Geography

<sup>1,2</sup>OPJS University, Churu (Rajasthan) – India

### Abstract

*Industrialization is quickly turning into a theme of incredible consideration. Driven by central economic powers, industrialization appears to probably propel all the more rapidly in the coming decade to more industry fragments. The experimental estimations uncover that the higher offer of agriculture in GDP, measure of developed land territory, and country male work in agriculture have negatively affected urbanization in India. Then again, higher utilization of manure, state government use on agriculture, production of real crops (wheat, maize, jowar, and bajra), provincial female work in agriculture, and country proficiency rate have positively affected agriculture. The outcomes likewise demonstrate that the impact of agriculture productivity is certain on agriculture for a less exchange open economy like India. At last, it is recommended that there is need of higher agricultural improvement keeping in mind the end goal to accomplish a more elevated amount of agriculture in India. For this reason utilization of technology in agriculture area alongside larger amount country instruction is required. At last, we need adjusted rustic and urban policy for a smooth provincial urban change in India. the commitments of industry and agriculture fares and its impact on economic growth in creating nations. Truly, fabricating has gone about as a motor of economic growth. Then again, According to financial analysts, agricultural division offers two principle capacities: first, agriculture assumes an imperative part as the most essential wellspring of resources for the improvement of industry and other non-agricultural areas. Second, agriculture is significant market for industrial items that modernizes conventional production strategies by giving present day data sources, technology, and enhances administrative aptitudes.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Industrialization plays an essential and critical part in the economic advancement of an economy. It quickens economic growth of a state and in this way expands the commitment of industry segment, the State Domestic Product by method for increment in the generation and business. Improvement

writing as often as possible stresses the significance of a solid agriculture base for creating nations. A best need to agriculture is constantly prescribed in these cases and complex increases exuding from farming advancement are featured: work to huge number of individuals, confidence in food creation, and arrangement of industrial crude

materials and age of surplus assets for other area of economy.

There is, anyway a breaking point to which agriculture can create itself. It must be bolstered by an energetic industrial division for a managed economic growth.

Farming is amidst a noteworthy change—in innovation and generation rehearses, as well as in size of business, asset (arrive) control and activity, plan of action and linkages with purchasers and providers. The powers driving this change are numerous and far reaching including expanded quality, wellbeing and traceability requests of processors and shoppers of food items; execution of data and process control innovations that encourage biological assembling of harvest and animals items; appropriation of advancements and business hones that endeavor economies of size; expanded utilization of renting and other outsourcing systems to cultivate growth and extend alternatives for asset control; and more extensive selection of contracting, vital organization together and helpful plans of action to encourage more viable and proficient vertical coordination in the generation/dispersion value chain. Both the domesticated animals and grain segments are transforming from an industry ruled by family-based, small and unassuming size, moderately independent firms to one of by and large larger organizations following an industrial plan of action that are all the more firmly aligned over the value chain.

## **2. DRIVERS OF STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE**

The drivers or determinants of structural change are various and assorted. The following is a depiction of six of the key drivers of the move towards a more industrial model for agriculture. Technology drives structural change through the shape or kind of technology that will be utilized as a part of horticultural creation and the rate and attributes of the adopters of the technology. The sorts of technology that can possibly be a piece without bounds of the generation business incorporate bio/wholesome technology, monitoring/measuring/correspondence technology and process control technology.

The final product is the possibility of an industry portrayed by biological assembling of separated items for different food and nonfood employments. New technology has drastically changed the convenience imperative that has been a critical utmost on the growth potential for some grain activities. The capacity to plant and reap crops amid the predetermined number of reasonable field days in the spring and fall without experiencing yield punishments is basic to in general proficiency and productivity. The advancement of direction and auto-steer technology joined with larger planting and collecting equipment (36 push planters and 12 push consolidates) has significantly modified the opportuneness requirement. For instance, planting 2000 sections of land in Illinois, with a 24-push planter, beginning April 1, and working

24hours, there is a 70 percent shot of completing the process of planting by May 1. On the off chance that auto-direction permits 16 hours for each day and enhances proficiency 5 percent, odds of finishing planting by May 1 enhance to 85%. With a 36 push planter and auto-direction, the odds of finishing planting by May first enhance to 90%

More modern monitoring and measuring technology that is a piece of exactness farming additionally empowers growth of crop activities. In the event that crop creation procedures must be monitored by individuals with one of a kind aptitudes and those assets are exorbitant or costly to prepare, the monitoring procedure restricts the traverse of control to what one individual (or if nothing else a couple) can manage actually. Be that as it may, if electronic frameworks can monitor the procedures of plant growth (regardless of whether it is machinery activities, or the growth procedure of the crop, or the level of invasion of bugs or weeds), less HR are required for this errand and by and large larger scale is conceivable. Crop generation can and will move increasingly towards enhanced electronic monitoring and control frameworks which grow the traverse of control of a rancher/chief.

### **3. MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS**

There is simple availability of the major infrastructural offices for the foundation of different sorts of production line ventures all through the Faridabad. For example, the

industrial space, arrive, work, control, crude materials, machinery, market, transport and money related help and so on are the critical essential elements for the start of an industrialization procedure. There are five noteworthy industrially appropriate areas, for example, the Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Palwal, Hodal and Hathin. All these industrial areas are generally spread over the whole locale and they are turned out to be counter-profitable to advance since the beginning of the Faridabad as a separate region. All these 5 industrial territories are here itemized to sum things up as takes after:

#### **Industrial Scenario of District Faridabad**

The Faridabad Township covers a territory of about 178.24 sq. kms on the western side of the Delhi-Mathura Highway. Rechristened as the Faridabad Complex Administration (FCA) Complex, Faridabad Township is a Class I Township constituting a populace of 6 lakhs in 1991. It is found 7 to 20 miles off from Delhi, and 1.61 to 6.44 kms from the Old Town of Faridabad. It is isolated into 5 private units known as neighborhoods. These are situated around a focal green-center point with a separate industrial territory. The township is by and large basically an industrial region; a railroad line has been set down directly through its whole length in order to be workable to all the industrial units set up there. The first industrial territory of this place was 240 sections of land isolated into plots of different sizes shifting from beneath

I section of land to about 10 sections of land.

Faridabad has been one of the main industrial regions of Haryana, a prominent decision for setting up industry because of its proximity to Delhi and its area on the Delhi Mathura Road. Much before the approach of Gurgaon as the notice kid for Industrial Development in Haryana, Faridabad was the most loved goal of

Industries. Faridabad is celebrated for assembling of Tractors, Switchgears, Refrigerators, Shoes, Tires, Readymade Garments, development hardware, Auto Mobile Parts and Light Engineering Products. In spite of the fact that, in the ongoing circumstances, it has fallen much behind the neighboring towns of Noida and Gurgaon in pulling in new interest in IT division. It stills involves an essential place in the rundown of assembling hubs.

**Table 1 Industry at a Glance(as on March-2016)**

S. No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL UNIT	No.	13412
2.	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL UNIT	No.	18756
3.	REGISTERED MEDIUM & LARGE UNIT	No.	179
4.	ESTIMATED AVG. NO. OF DAILY WORKER	No.	289393
	EMPLOYED IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	No.	86456
	EMPLOYMENT IN LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES		
6.	NO. OF INDUSTRIAL AREA	No.	18
7.	TURNOVER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	In Crs	26360.00
8.	TURNOVER OF MEDIUM & LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES	In Crs.	18295.00

#### **4. IMPACTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION**

India is a prevalently horticultural nation. The prosperity of Indian economy is straightforwardly associated with the welfare of her masses abiding in the provincial zones. With the logical and industrial improvement, we needed to receive an incredible industrial policy. The presentation of heavy industries has both positive and negative impact on Indian culture and economy.

#### **Positive Impact of Industrialization**

Ease of creation: The acquaintance of industries have driven with the abatement in the cost of generation of numerous basic things. The lessening in cost is the consequence of economy of large scale generation. It permits to spare time and work. Industrial goods have turned out to be more moderate for everyday citizens.

- **Independent:** Before independence, we used to burn through a huge number of

rupees over import of material just, as we had no heavy industries in the genuine feeling of the term. With the headway of material industry in our nation, we can make garments at a much lower cost. Thusly, we made ourselves independent in giving our essential needs.

- **Business:** Large industries require thousands of gifted and semi-talented specialists. It gives monstrous business chance to an expansive piece of individuals.
- **Enhanced Agriculture:** In the cutting edge age proficient horticultural framework is that, which is finished with the assistance of machine and mechanical gadgets. For this reason, we need to embrace the most recent Industrial framework.
- **Defense and security:** But we should keep pace with the walk of time. We need to guard our nation against outside animosity. We should fabricate most recent weapons, for it is most incautious to rely on remote guide for defense of one's nation.

### **Negative Impact of Industrialization**

Motorized, heavy and substantial scale industries have negative impact which unfavorably influences nature, society and economy of this nation.

- **Decrease of bungalow industry:** Throughout, India has been glad for her provincial house industries. The silk created by the village-weavers had been

a wellspring of fascination everywhere throughout the world. With the appearance of heavy mechanical industries started the part of the decay of our village bungalow industries.

- **Mass relocation from provincial zones:** Another assault is that with the production of heavy automated industries in the urban regions, the rustic populace would begin mass-movement into town and urban communities, in this way making the joblessness issue more intense and complex.
- **Exhaustion of regular resources:** Due to industrialization, there is consistent consumption of common resources. Numerous industries are fueled by warm power plants that devour coal. Since, huge industries are spread over numerous sections of land of land, farming lands and forests are regularly cleared to make accessible the required land.
- **Pollution:** Substantial industries discharge numerous unsafe gases into the earth. The presentation of destructive synthetics into air prompts air-contamination. The commotions that it produces prompts clamor contamination.
- **Increment of war-like circumstance:** Out of the declining impacts of heavy industries is conceived conflict. In created countries, a large portion of these Heavy industries are occupied with the generation of war materials. With a ton of war weapons in hands, there has been an expansion in war-like circumstance among nations.

## 5. CONCLUSION

It isn't industrialization, rather the avarice and self-centeredness behind the industrialization which create unfriendly impact on the good and profound existence of people. Our industrial policy does not dishearten private industrial undertakings. However, our Government must be careful in keeping up great relations amongst capitalists and laborers. Without keeping up an agreeable connection between the working class and administration, Industrial Policy of the Government can't be in a perfect world fruitful.

The growth rate of agricultural production indicates changes in spatial example of various crops. From one viewpoint a few crops like rice and wheat demonstrate an extremely attractive execution in their production in all the three periods (1980-81 to 1989-90, 1990-91 to 1999-2000 and 2000-01 to 2006-07). Then again, crops like Gram, Massar, Maize, Sesamum, groundnut, demonstrated inadmissible exhibitions in their production. Every one of these crops enlisted negative growth rate in production over the periods. On account of aggregate pluses, the production has demonstrated a declining pattern over the periods. Gram indicated most astounding declining pattern in both, production and region. Moong enrolled negative growth rate amid 1980's and 1990's while it indicated positive growth rate amid 2006-07. The production of cotton enlisted positive growth rate over the periods. American cotton enlisted higher critical growth in production and region than

cotton at the state level and regions shrewd. There is huge advancement in NCR part of Haryana. Industrial improvement is occurring at a high pace around there when contrasted with different parts of Haryana state. It ends up principle fascination for industrialists. Indians and additionally outside faculty's begin setting up the industrial units in this piece of Haryana and business people likewise continue contributing on the industries of this region. Moving of industries from Delhi to NCR is likewise a fascinating piece of industrial improvement in this district. Imperative foundation offices and 21 to 24 billion by 2008. The IT policy farmed by Government of Haryana is probably going to give encourage fillip to this industry with the formation of greater business opportunities.

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