

Examination of Industrial Geography Research in India

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ABSTRACT: However, factories dominate the growth of a country, but studies of industrial phenomena can be counted on their fingers, especially in geography. It has never been a matter of concern among Indian geographers. However, some papers certainly attract industrial geography researchers, but there is a lack of comprehensive studies on industrial development. Prior to independence, a number of projects had already been carried out by Indian geographers, who concentrated primarily on various issues related to the location and pattern of industrial distribution. They also focused on the resource base for manufacturing, industrial effects on urbanisation, environmental impacts. In contrast, the research was the least accounted for in policy-oriented studies, de-industrialisation, the impact of globalisation, and in particular studies on and management of industrial illness.

KEYWORDS: Industry, Sector, Geography, Climate, Complex, Place, Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

Industrial geography is a major subset of economic geography. In several industrialised nations of the world, the industrialization process started after the Second World War and industrial geography surveys were carried out. Industrial geography as economic, geographical and industrial geography.



In the last 15 years, the industrial landscape has changed considerably, with the gradual decline of traditional and village factories and the emergence of several new forms of industries. In addition, small-scale companies have also increased considerably. As a result of these changes, the essence of the production method has become more complicated and expanded. As a result, the majority of geographers are attracted to industrialization and urbanisation studies. Later spatial analyses have been a primary subject of the geographers, including analyses of manufacturing regions, the industrial capital base, inter-industrial relations and industrialisation.

Objective: Study find deeply about environment & industry, micro-farm and cottage industries, industrial policy, industrial complex, industrial development, and industry

II. ENVIRONMENT AND INDUSTRY

There are not many works performed by Indian geographers in this region, but some of them are definitely worth it. Chakravarty (1974) analysed the climate conditions of the cotton textiles sector in West Bengal. In the Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh, Lahiry (1996) studied the impact of industrial growth on the atmosphere. Singh (2000) submitted an environmental assessment of the industrial impact of the district of Sonbhadra. Ghose and Kumar (2004) identified a variety of mining activities and mining methods that can not be standardised on climate impacts and can not be reduced by a single aspect of mining. Solomon (2005) studied the assessment and monitoring of environmental pollution in the Indian sugar industry. For Saha, Balakrishnan and Batra (2005), innovative methods for the re-use of divided wastewater and appropriate devices to minimise water consumption in distilleries have been developed. Sharma and Manvi (2009) investigated the environmental effects of agro-industrial plants in Gorakhpur. The effect of the sugar industry on the environment in Eastern Uttar Pradesh was examined by Tiwari and Sharma (2010). Environmental and human health impacts of the Brick industry in the Ujjain region.

Micro, agricultural and cottage industries:

The rapid growth of the micro-scale industry has been a key feature of the Indian economy since independence. Economic policies Cottages and micro-industrial industries were seen as additional opportunities for technical and skilled workers with low capital investment in the 1948 and 1956 resolutions. Due to their obvious advantages, namely low capital requirements, the development of jobs, the decentralisation of industrial production and the use of locally available resources and the expansion of the entrepreneurial foundation, micro and medium-sized enterprises play an important role in the socio-economic growth of the working class in our country. Rao (1930) described the cottage industry, including the cottage, carpet, khadi and metal industries in the Coimbatore district. Sinha (1960) investigated the excellent characteristics of Orissa small and medium-sized enterprises. Pal (1974) investigated the growth challenges and opportunities for mini steel works in northern India. Bhattacharya explicitly explained the nature of rural industrialization and related problems in India in 1980. Mishra was involved in rural industrialization in Third World countries with particular regard to India (1985). The effect of industrial growth on the rural transformation of ecosystems in Baroda Taluka was discussed in Rangaswamy (1985). The effect of industrialization on tribal ecosystems in the Jamshedpur area has been studied by Vishwakarma (1991). This research offers a critical analysis of the change in the lifestyle of the tribes triggered by the spread of the industrial complex of Jamshedpur. The role of small business in developing countries, based in India, was studied by Singh (1994). The in-depth case study in the district of Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh, Yadav and Gupta (1996) looked at the prospects for economic growth in Ganga Plain by rural industrialisation. The process of economic growth and the outlook for quality of life through cottage and small-scale industry in Gorakhpur was described by Fatima (2000). Navaneetha (2007) explicitly discussed the rise and development of small-scale Indians in Tamilnadu. Reddy (2008) has studied various issues and prospects for small-scale enterprises in India. Tikendrajit and Ningombam (2008) explained the effects of globalisation, taking into account the assessment of bank finance, on the growth of micro-enterprises in India. Thakur (2010) researched three-stage projects, early international collaboration, technology growth, nuclear power opportunities and challenges for domestic industries in India. Thakur (2010) researched three-step projects for India's domestic market, early global cooperation, technological development, nuclear power prospects and challenges.

Industrial policies:

Singh (1969) classified the industry on the basis of exports and sought to emphasise the realistic links between the industry and the system for economic development. Vakil (1973) suggested a report on the policy and issues of industrial growth in India. Since independence, Kalipada (1987) has reviewed India's governance policy and industrial economy. Indrajeet (1987) submitted an assessment of the effect of government policy on economic growth in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Sharma and Sharma (1991) discussed various aspects of Madhya Pradesh's economic structure and policy execution. In order to remove industrial imbalances in Uttar Pradesh, Singh (1993) proposed a range of initiatives and techniques for industrial development. Singh (1997a) examined the impact that liberalisation would have on small business growth in India. Singh (1997b) has tried to create associations of unequal patterns in the Indian industry and economic liberalisation. Khan (1997) discussed the effects of various national policies on the development and distribution of the Maharashtra industrial landscape. Kumar (2001), which examined the regional effect of liberalisation and industrial policy licencing on the growth of a number of industrial centres in Uttar Pradesh, included NOIDA (New Okhla Industrial Development Authority) and SIDA (Satharia Industrial Development Authority, Jaunpur); Maurya (2001) in Rohilkhand Plain (Uttar Pradesh) analysed the impact of liberalisation policies on industry. In the Indian manufacturing sector, Taneja et al (2007) focused on industrial policy and reform as an engine of full growth. Shivramkrishnan (2007) researched the implications for the market policy system of the Indian small industrial sector.

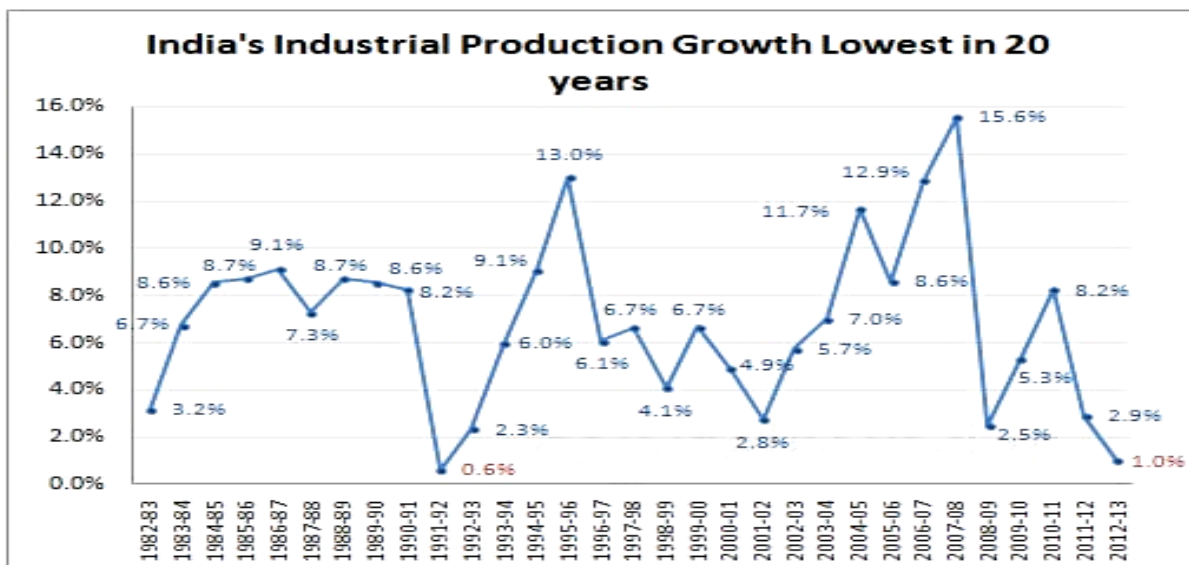


Industrial Complexes:

Ahmed (1956) specified the key industrial areas in India and suggestions for potential industrial requirements. Sinha (1968) examined the new trends in industrial growth in the Ranchi production system and looked at the position of the geographical situation in the industry. Chaudhury (1972) provided a systematic analysis of the growth pattern and problem of industrial sites in India. His research was primarily based on state industrial complexes in Bihar. Singh (1974) conducted a recent study of the distribution and location influences of the industry in the Dalmianagar Industrial Complex. Singh (1980 c) developed industrial complexes in Bihar in Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Sindhri, Bokaro, Dalmianagar and Barauni. Singh (1979) illustrated the industrial areas of East Uttar Pradesh. Singh (1980.b) investigated the industrial environment of the Mirzapur district. The key structural features of the industrial centre of Jamshedpur were discovered by Singh in 1982. They have been used as a pull factor in the automotive field. He found that the steel plant in Jamshedpur was not only a labour pull factor, but also other auxiliary industries. Singh and Singh (1988) identified the history of the town of Bhilai as an growing manufacturing complex. The structure of the Bhilai industrial complex was studied by Singh (1990). In this area, it acts as a jet element for manufacturers. The spatiotemporal analysis of the manufacturing sector was proposed in Madhya Pradesh by Sharma (1993). Singh (1995) has researched the role of industrial estates in the growth and depletion of the local environment in India. Sharma (1997) studied the relation between the industrial complex and regional growth of the Bhilai Industrial Complex. He said that the industrial complex of Bhilai played an important role in the growth of the surrounding area. The theoretical study of industrial complexes and their role in the regional economic growth process has been proposed.

Growth of Industry:

Several geologists have identified industrial growth and development in various parts of India.

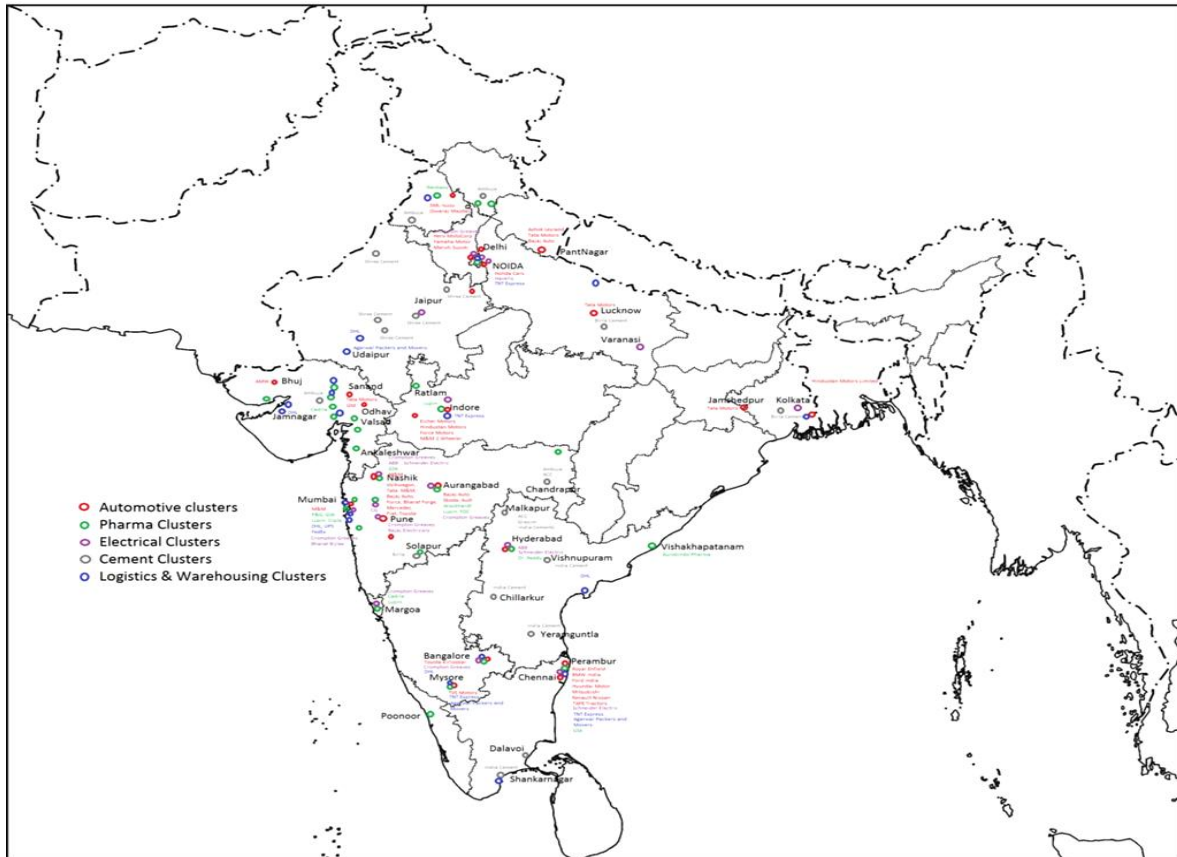


In the Hoogly region of West Bengal, where factory production was at the expense of Bihar and Orissas, Sengupta(1958) worked on dynamic industrial signaling pathways. In the first decades after independence, Gupta (1967) traced Faridabad 's remarkable industrial growth due to its welcome nature. He found that a number of problems, such as labour shortages, energy and transport, had become harmful to consistent growth. Sinha (1968) looked at the growth status of the Bihar sector , contributing 7% to the economy. Prasad (1980) analysed the degree of industrial growth in the country in a reasonable manner. Chaudhuri (1981) described the productivity and challenges of the Indian public sector. Singh (1983) explained in depth the different industrial landscape processes and developments in Madhya Pradesh. Thiagarajan (2010) has taken stock of the growth prospects and barriers to the size of the Indian air conditioning industry and the potential for growth.

Industry Place:

For the first time, Loknathan (1931) has thoroughly examined research on spatial distribution and the geographical powers at their place and on the core elements of the business landscape. Research on work migration in South India revealed that seasonal migration took place mainly from upland areas to the Krishna, Godavaria and Kavery irrigated delta and the Nilgiri, Mysore and Kerlatea , coffee and rubber plantations. With regard to the production of cotton and yute textiles, sugar, iron and steel, paper, cement and heavy chemical industries, Loknathan (1932) had a major effect

on the site and provided a critical study of the distribution of the industry in India. Prakash Rao (1941) made an effort to understand the role of geographical factors in the position of the shipping industry.



The research concerned the geographic influences of industrial location and industrial spatial landscape distribution. However, Prakash Rao (1942) made the first substantial attempt to consider the importance of geographical factors at the manufacturing site. Ghosh (1946) thought that the decentralisation of regional production industries, concentrated in a few regions like Bombay and Bengal, was significant. Kuriyan (1962), who brought regional economic imbalances to the surface, pointed to the blatant unfair distribution of industrial activities in the world. He examined the current textile and iron cotton / yute system and suggested market expansion measures in many regions of Chadhuri (1962) explored the location and growth of major industries in India and stressed the assessment, use and conservation of West Bengal's natural resources. Jai Nathan and Bhanumati (1963) discussed various aspects of the position and development of the production industries in Poona. Dayal (1964) investigated the location role of the iron and steel industries in India for geographical reasons.

III. CONCLUSION

The industrial geography review mainly looked at the various aspects of the geographical distribution of industries and identified important industrial areas on the national side. Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, East Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are among the countries of great academic interest. Industrial structure, threats and opportunities for industrial growth and development have been primary research areas for Indian geographers in a range of countries such as Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. The iron and steel industry has gained greater interest among industrial processes from geographers. Most of these studies concerned industrial location and development. The western parts of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have been central to the public sector of iron and steel, while the state as well as the national cotton-based textile industry have been thoroughly studied. Until now, geographers have failed to be affected by the jute, wool and other textile industries. The interest of geographers in researching the distribution activities and challenges of these sectors has been drawn from the tea, coffee, rubber and packaging industries. The geographical and country issues and prospects for the sugar industry have been taken into account by all geographers. Geographers have also studied the problems of the forestry sector in detail. The study

reveals that only a few geographers did not attract real geographical factors or economic ideas of an industrial role. The efforts of some Indian geographers continue to play a major role in the proper planning of industrial sites with a different geographical base. In the wake of globalisation, businesses are now turning to global requirements, developing and moving to increase production on the free market.

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