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# "Indian Industrial economic growth and Implications"

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**ABSTRACT**
Economy of any nation is fully dependent on the industrial growth with the policies and escalating factors by the government so that the industrial entities can grow and get uplifted. The industry of India is having rich dimensions even at the era of East India Company. Currently, the economy of India is the 7th largest economy in the world as per Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 3rd largest in terms of assessment by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). This manuscript underlines the assorted factors affecting and governing the industrial growth in India.

Keywords: Indian Industry, Industrial Growth, Industrial Escalation in India

**Introduction**
The economy of Indian is one of the prime throughout the world in terms of GDP as well as PPP. Since independence in year 1947, India is emerging in industrial with enormous growth.

Following is the statistical evaluation of the data associated with industrial growth of India since independence in year 1947.

**Key Pillars of Success for Industrial and Overall Growth of Nation**

- Innovation and Research
- Institutions and Industrial Entities
- Infrastructure
- Macroeconomic Environment
- Health and Primary Education
- Higher Education and Training
- Goods Market Efficiency
- Labor Market Efficiency
- Financial Development
- Technological Development
- Market Size
- Business Sophistication

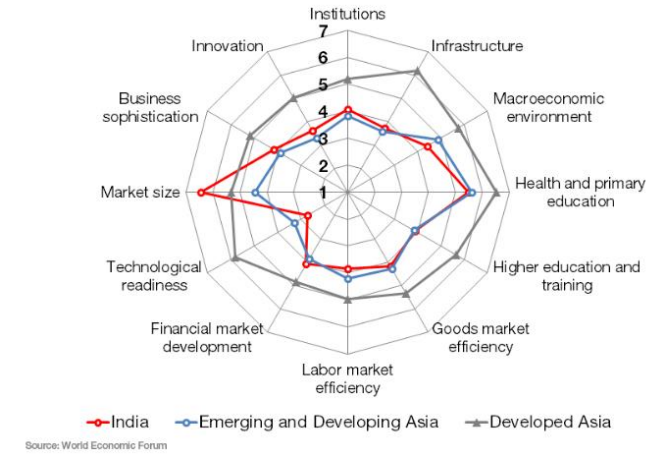


Figure 1. Performance of India on 12 Pillars of Industrial Growth

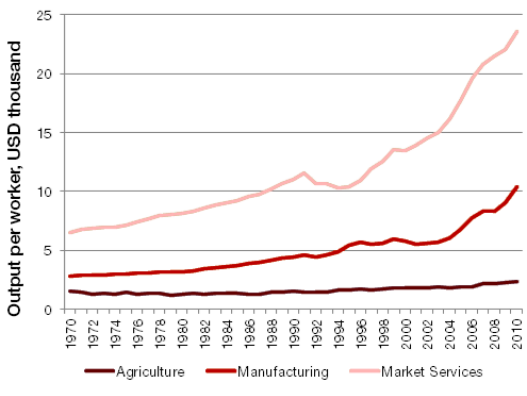


Figure 2. Industrial Labor Productivity in India by Sector (Since 1970)

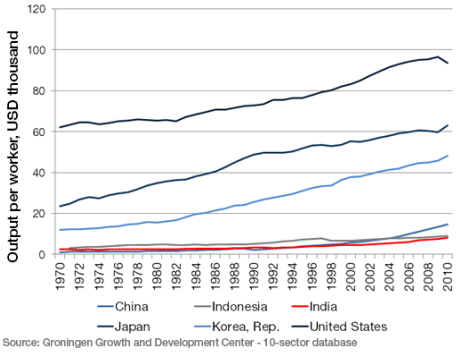


Figure 3. Industrial Labor Productivity in Major Countries by Sector (Since 1970)

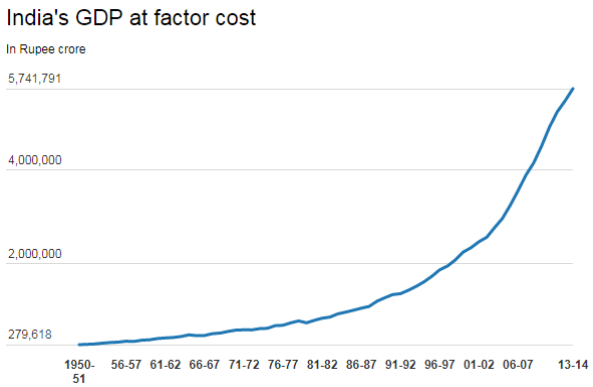


Figure 4. India's GDP since independence

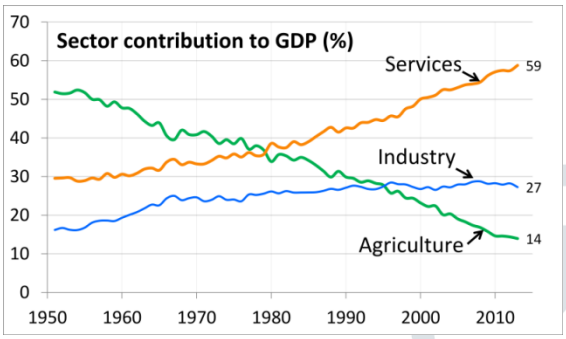


Figure 5. Sector Contribution in India since 1950

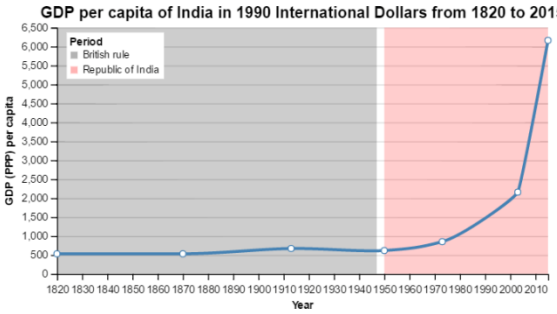


Figure 6. GDP Per Capita since 1820

**Industrial Growth and Environmental Effects**

If only the growth of industry is taken, then it is very escalating, but there is need to evaluate the environmental factors because with the increase in industrial growth the pollution level and environmental changes are required to be analyzed.

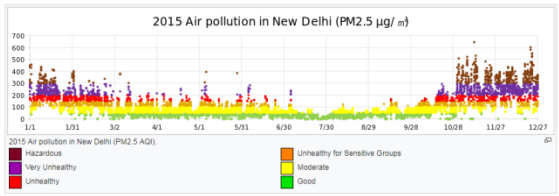


Figure 7. Air Pollution in Metro City

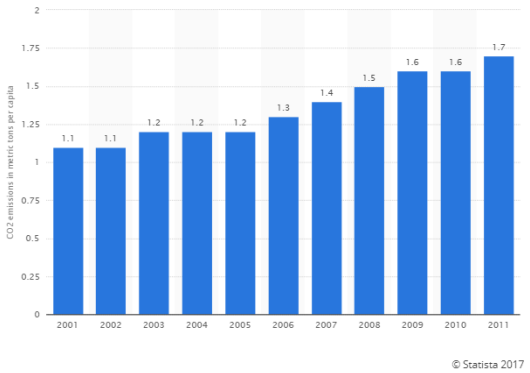


Figure 8. Total CO2 emissions in India from 2001 to 2011 (in metric tons per capita)

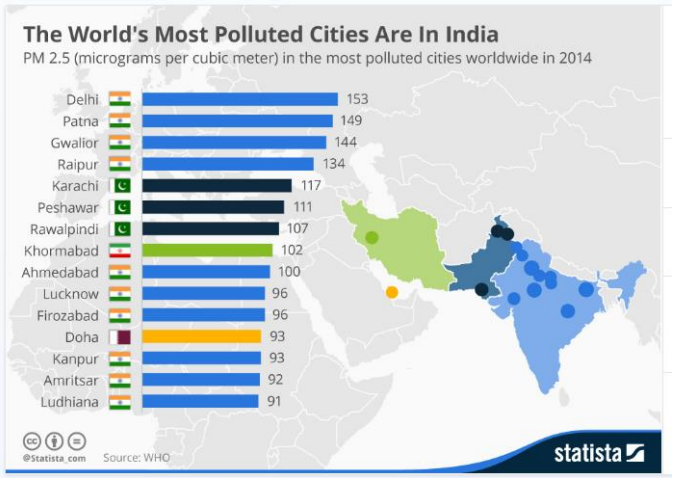


Figure 9. The World's Most Polluted Cities Are In India

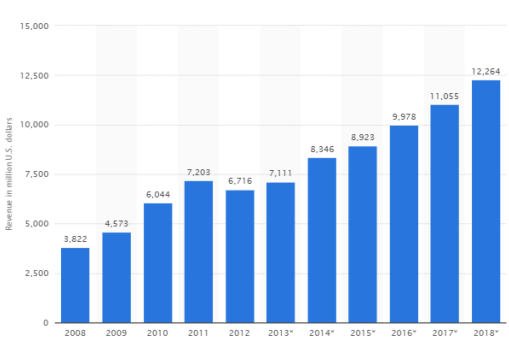


Figure 10. Revenue of electric motors and generators manufacturing (SIC 27.11) in India from 2008 to 2018 (in million U.S. dollars)

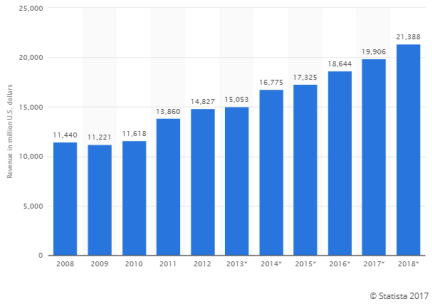


Figure 11. Revenue of plumbing and air-conditioning installation (SIC 43.22) in India from 2008 to 2018 (in million U.S. dollars)

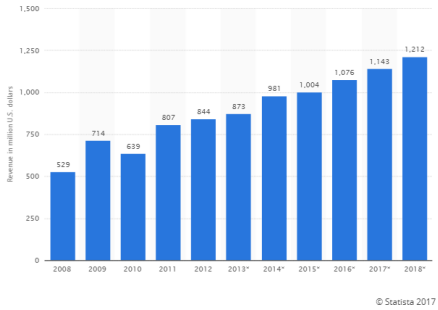


Figure 12. Revenue of batteries and accumulators manufacturing (SIC 27.20) in India from 2008 to 2018 (in million U.S. dollars)

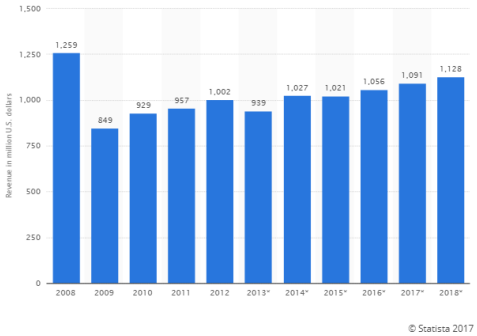


Figure 13. Revenue of tea and coffee processing (SIC 10.83) in India from 2008 to 2018 (in million U.S. dollars)

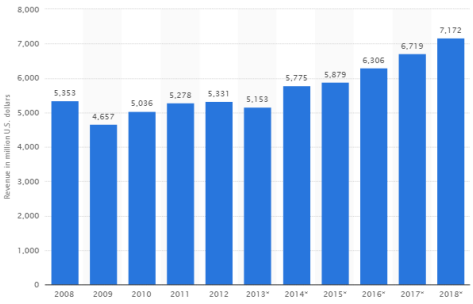


Figure 1.14. Revenue of ready-mixed concrete manufacturing (SIC 23.63) in India from 2008 to 2018 (in million U.S. dollars)

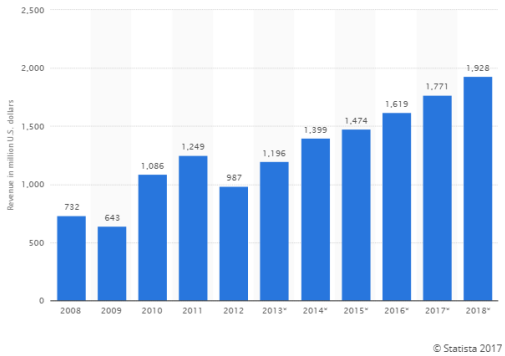


Figure 15. Revenue of textile fiber preparation and spinning (SIC 13.10) in India from 2008 to 2018 (in million U.S. dollars)

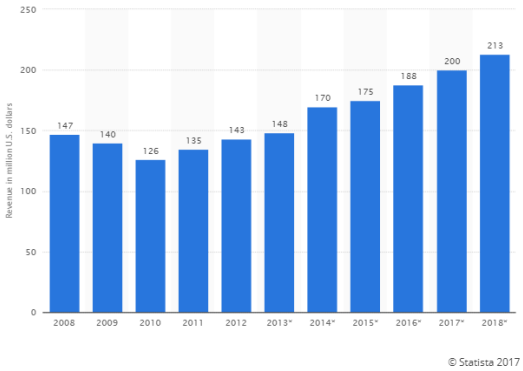


Figure 16. Revenue of motorcycles manufacturing (SIC 30.91) in India from 2008 to 2018 (in million U.S. dollars)

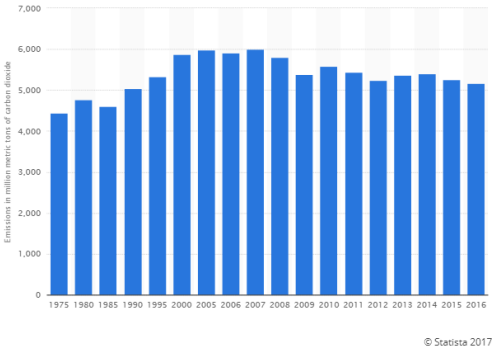


Figure 17. Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption in the U.S. from 1975 and 2016 (in million metric tons of carbon dioxide)

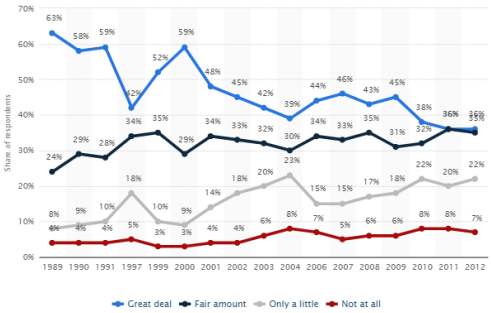


Figure 18. Public concern about air pollution in the United States from 1989 to 2012

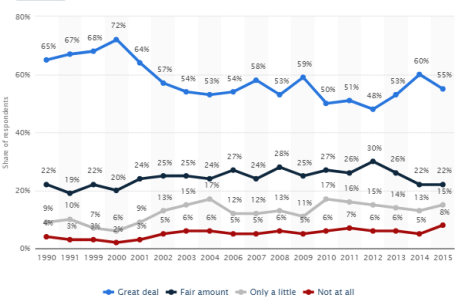


Figure 19. Public concern about the pollution of drinking water in the United States from 1990 to 2015

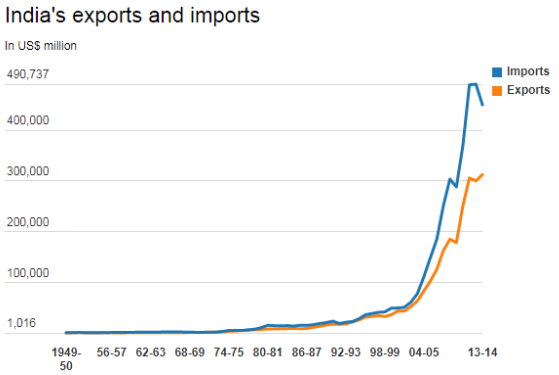


Figure 20. Exports and Imports in India since Independence

**Indian Industries as per Their Hazard Marks**

**Red Mark Industries**

- Aluminum Industry
- Cement Industry
- Construction Industry
- Copper Industry
- Dairy Industry
- Diamond Industry
- Fashion Industry
- Fertilizer Industry
- Film Industry
- Granite Industry
- Health Care Industry
- Jewellery Industry
- Mining Industry
- Oil Industry
- Paint Industry
- Paper Industry
- Power Industry
- Printing Industry
- Rubber Industry
- Silk Industry
- Soap Industry
- Steel Industry
- Sugar Industry
- Textile Industry
- Tabacco Industry
- Zinc Industry

**Orange Mark Industries**

- Automobile Industry
- Cotton Industry
- Hotel Industry
- Jute Industry
- Pharmaceutical Industry
- Tractor Industry
- Weaving Industry

**Green Mark Industries**

- Advertising Industry
- Agricultural Industry
- Aviation Industry
- Banking Industry
- Bio technology Industry
- Biscuit Industry
- Chocolate Industry
- Coir Industry
- Cosmetic Industry
- Cottage Industry
- Electronic Industry
- Food Processing Industry
- Furniture Industry
- Garment Industry
- Insurance Industry
- IT Industry
- Leather Industry
- Music Industry
- Mutual Fund Industry
- Pearl Industry
- Plastic Industry
- Poultry Industry
- Railway Industry
- Real Estate Industry
- Retail Industry
- Shipping Industry
- Solar Industry
- Tea Industry
- Telecom Industry
- Television Industry
- Tourism Industry
- Toys Industry
- Turbine Industry

**EXIM Bank for Growth in Export-Import Units**

The Export Import Bank (EXIM Bank) is the leading export finance organization of India established under the umbrella of Export Import Bank (EXIM Bank) of India with the specification in Act 1981, during the year 1982 (Chanana, 2009). Since its initiation, the EXIM Bank act both as a key player and a catalyst in the upgrade of cross border investment and trade. Initiating functions as a purveyor of credit of export, similar to other Agencies of Export credit in the global level, the EXIM Bank of India (Chanana, 2010) for over the time period, developed into an organization that shows a principal role in associating Indian industries, specifically the SMEs (small and the medium enterprises) in their efforts of globalization, by means of broad range of services and products provided at every phases of business cycle, beginning from the technology imports and development of export products to the export marketing, export production, overseas investment, post – shipment and pre – shipment. The EXIM Bank of India plays a significant role as the source of finance, coordinator, promoter and consultation to the foreign trade of India.

The EXIM Bank is a specific financial firm that is completely owned by the Indian Government to assist the financial organizations in meeting the financial requirements. The bank deals in the lines of credit in association with regional development banks (Kilby, 2006), overseas financial institutions, other overseas entities and sovereign governments. The EXIM Bank has laid strong importance on improving the project exports and the funding preferences for which the bank has been improved with the institution of the program of BC – NEIA (Buyer's Credit – National Export Insurance Account). The bank enables technology of two – way transfer through financing the import of technologies into the Indian nation and the investments in the foreign nations by the Indian organizations for making subsidiaries, joint ventures or making the overseas acquisitions (EXIM bank, 2011). The EXIM Bank has set up the EMS (Export

Marketing Services) Programmed in order to help the Indian firms in the identification of probable business partners, that facilitates the placement of ending orders and also to find out the prospects for creating projects or plants or for the procurement of firms overseas. During the year 2012 – 13, the EXIM Bank had come out to be primary ever Indian entity to get included in the index of emerging market bond. The bank came out of the first India organization to tap the Singapore Dollar market and the Australian Dollar market.

From the initiation of this institution, EXIM Bank of India is working as a leading mechanism and major player for the support and escalation of cross border business, trade and foreign investments. The key tasks performed by the EXIM Bank includes to provide the direct financial support to the exporters of assorted categories, to issues the shares, bonds and stocks. In the span of year 2005-2006, the cumulative amount of credits given by the bank was 150389 million, while this value was 220760 million in the recent year. Many other chores are associated with the export import bank to cater the needs of the exporters.

It was set up with the aim to finance, facilitate and promote the foreign or international trade of India. It includes the share capital of 700 corers received from Government of India; the paid-up capital on 31 March, 2014 was 3,759 corers. The Net Worth value is Rs. 8,310 corer. Cumulative Profit after tax of the Bank for year 2013-14 was Rs.710 corers (Bhattacharaya, 1993).

To strengthen the respective and joint exchange and speculation in the middle of India and Myanmar, the Bank opened its eighth abroad Representative Office in Yangon, Myanmar. The Bank additionally plans to set up a Project Development Company in Africa, which will basically hope to get framework ventures Africa to a bankable stage and encourage sends out from India to Africa. The Bank, with its assorted projects, takes into account diverse portions of exporters and the fare cycle. The Bank gives help with offering Indian some assistance with locating so as to firm in their globalization endeavors abroad. EXIM Bank likewise lays unique accentuation on improving fare capacities and worldwide intensity of Indian organizations through its different Advisory Services.

EXIM Bank Augments Lines of Credit (LOCs) to abroad governments, money related organizations, territorial banks and different abroad substances, to fund India's fares to those nations (Kannan, 2009). EXIM Bank's LOC is a danger free, non-plan of action fare financing alternative accessible to Indian exporters for advancing their fares. Under this course of action, abroad merchants are required to pay advance installment to Indian exporters, which is normally 10% of the agreement esteem. EXIM Bank pays the parity sum, which is typically 90% of the agreement worth, to Indian exporters through arranging banks in, endless supply of merchandise. EXIM Bank likewise works LOCs, reported by the Government of India, to the nation's exchanging accomplices. EXIM bank believes in promoting the business through personalized services and perpetual relationship. It has strong commitment to stay competitive and serve the clients of different strata in the society as well as to accelerate the pace of economic operation. This research explores the impact of The EXIM Bank policies on the international investment and trade promotion in our country. An attempt has been made to understand the customer satisfaction towards the service quality of EXIM Bank of India. This research investigates the satisfaction level of customers of EXIM Bank of Delhi branch in special reference with NCR which acts as key player in international trade. The customers of National capital region across Delhi, Noida, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, and Faridabad were interviewed and primary data was collected to know the satisfaction level towards service quality provided by EXIM bank of India.

On the other hand, a systematic study of export imports policies also known as trade policies with the Foreign Direct investment policies during the period of ten years 2004 to 2014 has been studied. After studying the trade policies the next data set of same ten year period of policies of EXIM Bank also analyzed. .As part of understanding the environment better I have also included the investigation about the relationship between economic growth and international trade in with respect to the Indian economic scenario to make the study more holistic.

It has been my Endeavour as a researcher to rely on a combination of quantitative data surveys that tracks customer satisfaction and qualitative insights from focus group interviews. My vision is to study, analyze and benefit from deep diving into previous papers, therioes, abstracts, journals which would work as search light in this dense forest at night.

The EXIM bank in India plays an important role in promoting international trade by means of increasing the import and exports. The EXIM offers loans and credit to the Indian exporters and the importers in foreign nations. Generally, the increase of international trade increase the economic growth of the country (Rodriguez & Rodrik, 2000).The role played by EXIM bank in the export trade had been clearly explained in the study carried out by (Prabhu, 2013). This is an attempt is made to find out the performance rendered by the EXIM bank of India. The research gap found in the study is that there is no study that analyzed the importance of EXIM bank in promoting two way international investments in India specifically during past 10 years which includes the financial crisis period (Khan, 2012).

And to analyze the policies and functions of EXIM bank and its importance in promoting then export and import in India. So this study intend to analyze the significance of EXIM bank in promoting the export and import in India from 2004 to 2014 and its assistance in developing economic growth of country. The study is in the footsteps of earlier studies on India. It is different from earlier studies in the sense that it covers a period of 2004-2014 which includes the period of boom and financial crisis, and also more comprehensive.

EXIM bank is the apex financial institution and worked very hard to improve the service quality as well as enhance their product and service to their customers. Researcher has read out the previous articles and reports related to EXIM bank and other institutions based on the financial background and financial analysis. This study is based on the customer satisfaction level of clients of EXIM bank of India.

**Conclusion**

This manuscript is having the key focus on the points which directly or indirectly affect the growth of Indian industry including the financial institution that is EXIM bank which

support the import export units of India. The Indian industry is having assorted dimensions which are included here in the manuscript.

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