



A Study on Role of Management in Industrial Development in India

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Abstract:

Management is responsible for creating the conditions that will help the business achieve maximum effort. The importance of management in an organization is essential for achieving goals. The process of creating, organizing and maintaining an efficient environment is called management. Management is a profession or business. Managerial Education Training. Many professional organizations are functioning. In the beginning, the owner of the business himself. But because of the industrial revolution, the work of management has changed. To establish harmony between workers and management to maintain sound relations between the two. Establishing support between managers and employees. It is necessary to maintain a good and peaceful relationship between the employee's manager and the owner class in the business. Many a time conflict arises between the owning class and the workers and the quality of production decreases due to breakdown in management.

Keywords: Management, Industrial Development, Role, Provision, Principles, Growth, Policy, Workers, Employment etc.

Introduction:

In the post-war period, the government had to devise a policy to protect Indian and British industries in order to face competition from other countries in the Indian market. Industrialization is the most important way to improve the economy of the country. Reviving dead factories or trades can improve the economic condition of the country. Technological development of the country is possible only through industrialization. Some of the drawbacks include air and water pollution and soil contamination, resulting in significantly

reduced quality of life and life expectancy. Industrialization also increased the separation of labor and capital. The earlier policy on foreign capital was reiterated. The policy of maintaining regional balance by developing industrially backward areas was included in this draft. In this policy, the government announced to improve the working and living conditions of the workers to get their hearty support in the efforts of industrial development. Social Science. Industrial management is the integration of human, informational, material, financial and technical resources to optimize the

production of goods and services. Industry must be efficient enough to simultaneously provide consumption goods for its employees and capital goods for use in agriculture and for self-consumption. Industry has to make a net contribution to the economic surplus.

Problems of the Study:

Recent press reports indicate that an Industrial Strategy 2023 is in the works and will focus on new industries, carbon neutrality and efforts to make India a major manufacturing hub. Enhancing the country's innovation system by focusing on advancing technology-intensive industries through industrial development, economic growth and international driven processes, government assistance, research grants, collaboration between industry, government, universities and research institutes. Industrialization is the process of changing the economy of a nation or region from one centered on agriculture to one dependent on manufacturing. Mechanized methods of mass production were an essential component of this transition. The Industrial Engineering and Management course teaches you how to use technology, management and economics in a way that you can improve production processes or make organizations more profitable or more sustainable.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this research is to study the role of management in industrial development and some specific objectives have been given by the researchers as follows.

1. To study the role of management in industrial development.
2. To study the factors influencing industrial development in India.
3. To study the importance and present status of the nature of management in industrial development.

Significance of the Study:

The key difference is that production managers manage the production of an organization or country, and industrial management is the management of industries within a country. Industrial policy refers to government efforts to shape the economy by targeting specific industries, firms or economic activities. This is achieved through a range of instruments such as subsidies, tax incentives, infrastructure development, protective regulations and research and development support. India stands at a critical juncture as it is poised to redefine its industrial landscape amidst global economic changes and technological disruptions. A comprehensive industrial policy framework is essential to drive India towards sustainable growth and global competitiveness.

Scope of the Study:

An industrial manager covers the principles of production systems, logistics, supply chain management, materials management, entrepreneurship, among other things. Industrial managers plan how to efficiently and economically use resources in a business, including labor, materials, machinery, time, capital, energy, and information. Management is how businesses organize and direct workflow, operations,

and employees to meet company goals. The primary objective of management is to create an environment that enables employees to work efficiently and productively. Industrialization is a period of social and economic change that transforms human society from an agrarian to an industrial society, involving a broad production restructuring of the economy. Industrialization requires several key factors to grow to a significant scale.

Limitation of the Study:

Industrial management is concerned with the application of industrial design, construction, management and scientific and engineering principles to improve the entire industrial infrastructure and industrial processes. Industrial management focuses on the management of industrial processes. Industrial management is important because it allows efforts, skills and resources to be directed towards productivity and efficiency. Industrial management is made up of a broad set of techniques that seek to minimize time, cost and waste to maximize product value.

Period of the Study:

Effective management plays an important role in the present scenario in industrial development. But since managers with more skills are not available, management has to be done by training someone with less skills. While doing this research, the researcher has presented the role of management in the industrial sector. It presents the current role of information-based management in 2024.

Research Methodology:

In the present scenario, the role of management is important for industrial development and development of India. Because in management, various functions like planning, organization, skill, control, leadership, motivation, communication affect the industrial development, so management is considered an important part in industries. In this the researcher has used many types of secondary resources. Research Papers, Articles, Journals, newspapers, Audio, Videos, Reference, Books Serial, Books, Annual Reports, Books, Magazines are widely used.

Research Method:

The major objectives are to increase the flow of industrial investments, promote micro, small and medium enterprises, generate employment and promote regionally balanced, environmentally sustainable and inclusive industrial growth. While studying the current situation and role of management in the industrial sector, the researcher has done the research using descriptive analysis method. In this research, the role of management related to the industrial sector has been explained using secondary research.

Results and Discussion:

Management as a social process is the art of maximizing efficiency, a method of getting things done by others, planning action, and moving a cooperative group toward a common goal. Management is the effective use of available resources to achieve a common goal. Industrial management is the method of using resources efficiently and economically in an

organization. In this, labor, materials, machines, time, capital, energy, and instructions are managed. In industrial management, new systems are created to solve problems related to business or industrial processes. Industrial management includes theories of manufacturing systems, logistics, supply chain management, materials management, and entrepreneurship. Everything that turns a wheel, and other things, including bearings, gaskets, seals, hoses, belts, industrial values, industrial fasteners, magnets, pumps, motors, and wires and cables.

Industrial Development:

Chennai, Tamil Nadu, contains the largest area devoted to industrial areas, with extensive estates such as Ambattur and Sriperumbudur. In addition, Mumbai, Maharashtra has the highest concentration of factories, ports and businesses among all regions. The largest industrial area is called Delhi NCR. Apart from this, the major areas include Noida, Gurgaon, Faridabad. Another characteristic of industrialization is that it emphasizes cheap and large-scale overproduction, it emphasizes cheap and large-scale production at a fast pace. Industrialization is a major measure to bring about change in the economic and social structure of a nation. These include industries related to aerospace, construction, machinery, electrical equipment and commercial services. This sector plays an important role in the economy by transforming raw materials into finished products, thereby promoting economic growth and development.

Production and Management:

Industrial societies are characterized by the fact that they use mass production and

mass production techniques to produce products. Some other characteristics include the use of power sources and machines to produce goods, and the fact that most people work in factories or offices. Industrialization has also worsened the separation of labor from other factors of production, thereby increasing income inequality. In addition, industrialization often takes place in urban areas, forcing citizens to migrate to urban areas in search of employment. India's most important small-scale industry is the handloom industry. This industry is widely spread in the rural areas of India and provides employment to lakhs of people. Considering all the three sectors, the textile industry is the largest industry in India. It accounts for about 20 % of the industrial output and also provides employment to more than 20 million persons. Moreover, it contributes about 33 % to the total export earnings.

Role of Management:

Business managers range from setting goals and coordinating resources to monitoring employee performance. are involved in various tasks such as fostering development. Their ultimate goal is to create an environment that is productive yet adaptable to the changing needs of the business world. Business management is the process of planning, organizing, directing and controlling the activities of a business or organization to achieve goals and objectives. This includes overseeing all aspects of the business, from finance and operations to marketing and human resources. Risk managers take care of all financial aspects of the business including budgeting, resource allocation, monitoring of resource utilization, evaluation of output and

preparation of reports. They take care of the accounts of the company and formulate strategies that can be implemented to maximize profits.

Risk Management:

It is necessary to recognize the experience of the visitor of the situation of an industrial person and to defend the approach of danger in the future, that is risk management. Risk management helps to create value by identifying business risk factors, reducing productivity, influencing costs, reducing service quality, reducing risk etc. Ideal risk management minimizes expenditure on manpower and other resources and minimizes the negative impact of risk. Risk control factors include risk identification, risk determination, acquisition of key measures to reduce risk etc. Risk is inherent in every transaction in the banking sector. Therefore, identifying risks and monitoring and controlling them are an important function of the establishment. Transaction risk cannot be completely avoided.

Factors Affecting on Management:

It is important to consider external factors that affect quality management. External factors such as politics, competitors, the economy, customers and weather are beyond your control but can greatly influence your organization's performance and success. Risk management is responsible for keeping the risk under control by reviewing the loan, evaluating the loan, checking the post approval process. The bad debts are taken care of and recovered properly. Mutual funds help in risk management. Mutual funds are a suitable vehicle for investing in different asset classes. Mutual funds can be used to

invest in assets such as equity, debt and gold. For risk management one can choose the right plan from among many plans. If the company does not give a good price, it incurs huge losses. Mutual funds invest money in companies selected by you after thorough analysis. Therefore, the portfolio does not suffer as much during the fall of the capital market. There are many external and internal factors that ultimately affect the management method chosen. Contingency theory identifies three variables that can influence organization structure: organization size, operating technology, and leadership style. At the most basic level, management is a discipline that encompasses a set of five general functions: planning, organizing, staffing, leading, and controlling. These five tasks are part of the practice and theories on how to be a successful manager.

Factors Affecting Production Management:

Achieving the desired output of product management services is the business and management process of products. Product management maximizes the use of resources while reducing production costs. Having a product development plan allows businesses to assess their current customer demographics, identify markets for expansion, and create product development goals that will help them grow, retain, and serve their customers. A professional development plan is a document that outlines your current skills and knowledge, your goals, and the steps you need to take to achieve these goals.

Production Process and Workers**Efficiency:**

The key difference between process and product is that a process is a set of steps that guides a project to achieve a convenient product. On the other hand, a product is the result of a project created by different types of people. Objectively evaluating processes and work products against applicable specifications, standards, and procedures. Identifying and documenting non-compliance issues. Providing feedback on the results of quality activities.

Product Quality:

Product quality means the level of excellence in any product. It is a multifaceted strategy that goes beyond just delivering a defect-free product. Product quality is an important aspect of manufacturing. It indicates the level of accuracy and stability in the manufacturing process. Product quality combines product operation techniques, quality, and maintenance methods and equipment. Product quality is affected by product design, production environment, and the level of automation in the process. "Product quality refers to the inclusion of characteristics that have the ability to satisfy consumer needs and provide customer satisfaction by modifying the product to free it from defects. Also: Product quality is very important for the company.

Industrial Relation:

Working in industries requires workers to help each other and try to solve each other's problems. Avoiding disputes in the industries as well as increasing production capacity Efforts to establish democracy in the industrial sector Efforts to minimize the presence of workers Efforts to

cultivate interests among labor managers. If the quality of the product goes down, the profits of the industry will be reduced, and the employer class and the managerial class will suffer. Therefore, it is very necessary from the point of view of all to follow the path of establishing peace while maintaining industrial relations with each other.

Conclusion:

An industrial manager covers the principles of production systems, logistics, supply chain management, materials management, entrepreneurship. Industrial managers plan how to efficiently and economically use resources in a business, including labor, materials, machinery, time, capital, energy, and information. Industrial relations of workers should be to protect their own interests and others and also to strive for skills with the view that maximum employment will be created in the future. Many times the relationship between the employees and the manager deteriorates, but this type of environment can lead to loss of profits and closure of the business. To create an environment where full employment conditions will be created and help to promote the economic development of the country through overall production, strike balance should not be taken in order to maintain good conditions of workers is economically sound. In a modern organization, industrial relations functions are carried out by an industrial relations department. This work is carried out under the supervision of the Director of Industrial Relations. In the performance of this work, support is provided by various managers and subordinates.

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