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INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN TAMIL NADU FROM 1951 TO 1967

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Abstract:-The sole aim of the state government after independence was to make every effort to bring about rapid change and development in industries on a stream of line in to state. It was readily possible due to centers planning policy and its effective implementation in our state.¹

Keywords:Industrial Growth , rapid change , development in industries , planning policy .

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India laid great stress on Agricultural production during the first five year plan (1951-1956) there were two main objectives to correct the disequilibrium in the economy caused by the world war II and the shortage of food grain resulted in the partition of India which had taken away the fertile provinces of East Bengal and West Punjab to from Pakistan to initiate the process of on round balanced development of ensuring rising national and improvement in the standard of living.²

There was only few agro based industries like rice mill, oil mills, flower mills, cotton mills existed prior to the formation of the first five years plan. The Agricultural productivity throughout the country was below average. Thus the first five year plan made emphasis on making India a self reliant in food products. The centre had set aside 60 percent of the fund for the agricultural development. Under the first five year plan and Tamil Nadu was estimated to produced 890 tons of agro product out of it 7.6 tons were food grains.³

Industrial development itself cannot official sufficiently without large increase in the supply of food necessary to maintain the population thus diverted and of the raw materials needed. Enable industries to expand production the fact that the productivity of Labour in industry was much higher than in agriculture had painted to the need for rapid growth industrial development. The pattern of industrialization adopted the relative emphasis on capital goods industries and consumer goods industries and degree of capital intensiveness in different lives of industry was to be decided in the light of several technical economic and social factors. But there is no doubt that over a period necessity of rapid diversification of the occupation through development of industry together with trade and transport will be witnessed.⁴

There was set of categories under which the industries had started taking shape. They are central section (the centre had direct control over the sector) state sector (industries owned solely by the state) and purely private sector organization owned by the single individuals with foreign collaboration or participation of state government in a big way and of the village and cottage industries.⁵

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The large scale industries were totally handled by the centre with its outlay and administration. Simultaneously state government had provided the infrastructural facilities of land power water etc. this category compressed of aims. Ammunition and other defense industries, atomic energy Minerals, Minerals oils, iron and steel, coal and lignite, ship building and air craft heavy plants and machineries etc.⁶

The second category consist at aluminum and other non-ferrous metals, few alloys, machine tools, Fertilizers chemicals roads and sea transport antibodies and essential days. The third category includes all the other remaining industries which were left entirely under the private sector or co-ordination.

INTEGRAL COACHFACTORY

Integral Coach Factory was the very first central investment in this state. Left was originally set up as a shell unit at a project coast at Rs.7.35 cores in the 1st five year plan? The shell factory was designed to be built and equipped within a short period of three starting from September 1952. The layout of this factory which is equipped on the modern lines and is one of the biggest coach building units. The permanent furnishing annex was on expansion project at a cost of Rs.3.69 cores provided in the second and third plan to complete factory's furnishing units together with its technical training school, the township and other portions is spread over an areas of 500 cores. These factories were expected to produce 600 coaches annually. The very first year of production commenced was 252 coaches, since then the steady growth of production never ceased. This unit was inaugurated in 2nd October 1955 by our first Prime Minister Sir Jawaharlal Nehru.⁷

IRONAND STEEL PLANT

Salem has engaged the attention of the government of both and central and state as early as 1954, large quantities of magnetite iron are found in the Salem district of madras state and the serves are estimated at about 304,650,000 tons. It was planned to execute the project with help of the carbonized lignite and energy expected to be supplied by the lignite project. The east gleman exports who conducted investigations on the scheme made an encouraging report. There upon the government appointed a committee of experts to consider the questions in order to include the sector in the third five year plan.⁸

Mean while Kamaraj who came to power after Rajaji in the year at 1954 took steps in the defections at establishing the iron and steel plant letter the ministry and so the Salems steel plant could in to existence during his regime.⁹

NAIVELY LIGNITE PROJECT

Naively Lignite Project was one of the pioneer schemes of the centre laid down to the first step for industrialization in the state. This large scale industry was carried out by the centre, with all the infrastructural facilities provided by the state, by supplying slow cost power and assignment of lands for their location. This Naively lignite project was set up fivefold compounds;

1. Thermal power plant-generation of power.
2. Mining project-fuel for industrial boilers, locomotives domestic purpose etc.
3. Fertilizer plant- manufacture of fertilizer ammonium sulphate and ammonium.
4. Briquetting plant-use of extraction of iron, Aluminium and magnesium ore in the Salem district.

The Hindustan Tele printer Factory- Guindy

The Hindustan Tele printer Factory- Guindy was a set up with Italian collaboration and is engaged in the project is of the order of Rs.420 cores. The project had commenced production during the same plan period and the plant offered employment to about 800 persons.¹⁰

The Surgical Instrument Factory- Guindy

Madras was the factory produced surgical instruments was established with Russian collaboration and the target fixed at 2.5 million pieces of surgical instrument was expected to start

production at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The total outlay cost was laid to 5.25 cores.¹⁰

In 1953 there were only three sugar factories in this state one at Nellikuppam (South Arcot district) one at Pugalur, Tiruchirapalli district and another at Pandiyan Rajapuram, (Madurai district) with a total crushing capacity of 3,500 tons of cane per day. The present production of sugar in the eight new sugar factories.

1. Kothari Sugar Ltd, Lalgudi, Trichirapalli District.
2. Aruna Sugar Ltd, Pennadam South Arcot District.
3. Salem Sugar Mills Ltd, Salem District.
4. Champaka Sugar Factory Kavandapadi, Gobichettipalayam Taluk, Coimbatore District.
5. National Co-Operative Sugar Factory, Samayanallur, Madurai District.
6. Kallukuruchi Co-Operative Sugar Factory, Kallakuruchi, South Arcot District.

Three of these had gone for production since 1963. In view of surplus sugar position in the country the chances of licensing additional sugar factories in the immediate future are nil proper utilisation of some of the by-products of sugar industry such as molasses etc. Needs no emphasis. A license has been granted for setting up proper per annum and it's expected to go into production in 1963. The other factories are also expected to come up soon the government of India have for the present banned further licensing of paper industry but they would consider small paper mills with a capacity of 10 ton a day.

Madras state is one of the largest producers of hides and skins in the country. Tanning materials such as Araram bark and mycobalan are plenty in Madras and adjoining state. They are famous for imparting characteristic colour and the tanning properties. The industry could profitably be set up in Vaniyambadi and Ambur in North-Arcot district. Where there is a large number of small tanneries. There is a good prospect for setting up a shoe manufacturing factory like this place.¹¹

CONCLUSION

The achievement of Tamil Nadu in implementing the industrial programme was significant but not to the satisfaction. There is yet need for more co-ordinate efforts for planning the future. Data on many aspects of industrializing every district this state are being collected no substantial effect is possible under entrepreneurs came forward in large number to invest that capital in industries Indian investors like investors everywhere look for investment in an industrial for growth. The needed information and guidance about what they should do way of information to obtain licences from the government have decided to set up on information centers which will collect and publish basic data on the possibilities of setting up new in districts and maintain information files on all matters effecting development of industries in the state.

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