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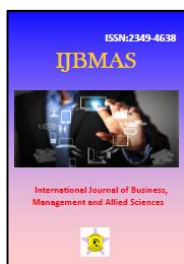
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**GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GRANITE INDUSTRY IN
PRAKASAM DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

India is one of the largest producers of granite stone in the world. The granite industry is important in the economy of states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan. . The rural economy of several developing states like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Northeast is also dependent on the granite industry. This article highlights the importance of mineral based industries and their role in economic reforms on the growth of the granite industry. There are more than 110 types of granite in India with a variety of colors and textures such as Black, Gray, Pink, Multi-Color etc. Popular varieties are found mainly in South India. In particular, the study selected Parkas district of Andhra Pradesh in India
Keywords: Prakasam District, Granite industry, Development, Growth, Employment, Production.

INTRODUCTION

India is one of the largest producing and exporting countries of granite and other rock. India has huge granite resources include 110, black, grey, pink, multi-colour, etc. These monuments, structural plaques, surface tattoos, etc. these sorts. In South India, most of the popular cultivars are present. In India, the mining reserves and granite resources are one of the leading exports countries. The southern and eastern ceilings of the nation are geographically plentiful in granite reservoirs. In Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Assam Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Meghalaya and Madhya Pradesh, there are several different granite hues available. The country covers the permanent riches of many kinds of rocks across the country. India accounts for 11% of the world's total exports. It manufactures 27% of world-wide rocks. One of the biggest producers of raw stone in India.

India is extensively distributed in every area of India, with its diversity of dimensional rocks such as marble, granite, sandstone, slate, calyx and quartzite.

It is estimated that more than 3200 Crore processing stones are used in the Indigenous steel industry. In 25 nations worldwide, Indian monuments are being supplied. In India's three southern states, there are 32 different types of granite buildings. Andhra holds a stake of 30%. It is now one of Indian economy's fastest-growing industries.

The Indian granite stone is currently renowned for its endurance rather than quality in the worldwide market as the most sought and frequently utilised stone material in building construction.

In recent years, the granite sector has received extensive advertising and recognition. The sector is emerging currently as one of the most modern, world-class companies, with several companies backed by qualified export professionals in all respects. Many foreign purchasers are Jet Block Metric importers, notably Japan. The most famous is Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, and it is regarded the world's greatest. But because of the delay and its interruption, they have lost trust in the supply of substances.

The granite sector in Prakasam district has an average annual turnover of about Rs 2,000, with more than 3,000 large, medium and small granite enterprises and affiliates. It offers direct jobs to around 30,000 individuals and indirect jobs to around 60,000 people. 75-80% of the Chimakurthy Galaxy Granite raw granite blocks are shipped to China. Then the final products are sent to other nations. The leader of the Galaxy Granite Industries Association, said: "Although the Chinese don't approach us directly because of the epidemic, their local officials and representatives order."

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

In the present study an attempt has been made to analyse the growth and development of granite industry. The study is based on the data drawn from the secondary sources. The secondary data were used and collected from various published and unpublished reports and working papers and books such as Reports and publications of Government of Andhra Pradesh, Department of Mines and Geology, Indian Bureau of Mines, and District Industrial Centre.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr.H.S. Yadav and A.Rajan Babu (2003) point to a lack of knowledge by the entrepreneurs of the quality of the blocks and the ignored marketing plan as the primary cause for the sluggish growth of the granite sector. They represent granite goods in the fixed trend on the market, followed by the collapse of the granite business during the past five decades. Ashmole (2008) has examined best practises in stone size discovery and discusses the newest technology used in stone size extraction. These technologies are various, and both physical qualities of the material and the effect of geology, which impacts considerably on the recovery of salable substances, define the specific combined technologies used in the quarry. In his paper entitled 'The Comprehended Study of the Marble Sector in Afghanistan,' Abdul Gafar Rasin (2012) stated that advanced technology will enhance business performance in the marble industry. Researchers say also that India should leverage technological advancement, since industrialised countries do better. Andhra Pradesh must establish a highway with contemporary nations to employ technology.

In this paper, the works on labour in granite industry in Prakasam, district of Andhra Pradesh will be discussed. The granite processing sector has the advantages of creating extra jobs, with minimal financing, broadening the industrial base, plunging neighbouring inequalities, spreading industries to rural, semi-circular and backward regions. Haywood S.H. Haywood submitted certain key points on the extractive industry. Operations on minerals are intended for brilliant environmental damage; mining may leave the soil in a sad condition while finished mining can generate lucrative new land. For the sake of the country. For decades India has been branded for its granite trade and is one of the

main exporter of nature stone in the world. According to Kalpana (2013, India is a world leader in this field. It is about herbal pillars, especially Indian herbal pillars, which make them so attractive earlier than any natural stone enthusiasts throughout the world. That's why they're fascinated to provide this kind of magnificent business opportunity. Eminov et al.,(2017) include contemporary technology for manufacturing and using promising, in-house, raw mineral, for the production and use of a broad varied ad of ceramic resources globally, including in Uzbekistan. Feldspar resources and replacements should be recognised as having particular implications in ceramic substances, especially porcelain, produced in their development.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To analyze the growth and development of granite industry in Prakasam district.
2. To study the performance of granite industry in terms of production and employment.
3. To identify the problems of granite industry in prakasam district.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

To know about the growth and development of granite industry, the data were collected from the secondary sources. The data was analysed with the help of different statistical tools such as Average Annual Growth Rate, t-test values, simple percentages, averages were used to examine the performance of granite industries.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GRANITE INDUSTRY IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT

Granite industries plays a vital role in the economic development of Prakasam district. Granite industries have the advantages of gaining employment by lowering investment, diversifying the industrial base, and reducing regional disparities by dispersing industries in rural, semi-urban and backward areas. Granite industries, including large, medium and small scale industries, play a catalytic role in achieving national or state, regional-level goals of increasing industrial production, providing additional employment and more equitable distribution of income and means of production, and reducing regional inequalities. Recognizing the suitability of granite industries has been accorded due priority in the prakasam district. The granite industry has an important role to play in small scale industries for industrial development in the district. The prakasam district with 1080 granite units and vast resources of granite in making all out efforts to exploit and optimize granite production establishment of small-scale industries and undertake value addition. It has identified in small scale industries sector as one of the growth engines for overall development of industry and infrastructure in prakasam district. The production of granite industry as a significant place in small scale industries in Prakasam district. The granite industries produced 1229558 cubic meters of the production by 2018-19 in the Prakasam district. Now the demand for the granite stone from the people has increased in the Prakasam district.

Table 1: YEAR-WISE NUMBER OF GRANITE UNITS IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT

Sl.No.	YEAR	No. of Units	Percentage of Increase
1	2007-2008	726	--
2	2008-2009	730	0.55
3	2009-2010	742	1.64
4	2010-2011	754	1.62
5	2011-2012	778	3.18
6	2012-2013	847	8.87
7	2013-2014	922	8.85
8	2014-2015	956	3.68

9	2015-2016	968	1.26
10	2016-2017	994	2.69
11	2017-2018	1033	3.92
	AAGR	3.4	
	t-value	23.46	

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh

The above table 1 reveal that the number of granite units in Prakasam district from 2007-2008 to 2017-2018. The data reveal that the total number of granite units increased from 726 in 2007-2008 to 1080 units in 2017-2018. The Average Annual Growth Rate for granite units was calculated and it was found that there was a significant growth of 3.4 per cent.

Table 2: GROWTH PATTERN OF EMPLOYEES IN GRANITE INDUSTRY

S.No	Year	Employment
1	2007-2008	68231
2	2008-2009	75436
3	2009-2010	78976
4	2010-2011	80831
5	2011-2012	81972
6	2012-2013	84652
7	2013-2014	85434
8	2014-2015	90510
9	2015-2016	91200
10	2016-2017	93650
11	2017-2018	110432

Source: District Industrial Centre , Prakasam District

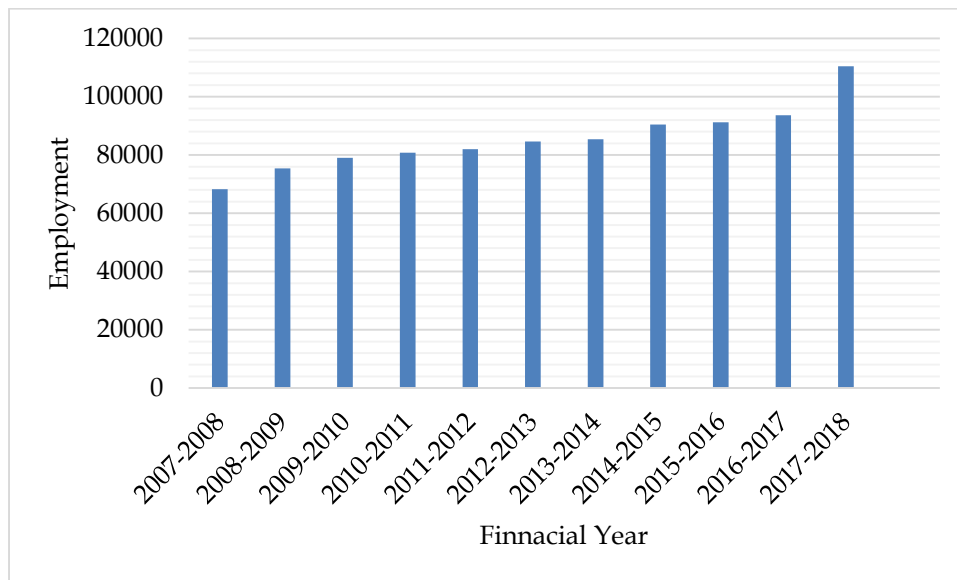


Figure 1: GROWTH PATTERN OF EMPLOYEES IN GRANITE INDUSTRY

Source: District Industrial Centre, Prakasam District

The employment in persons in the granite industrial units in Prakasam district from 2007-2008 to 2017-2018 is shown in table 2 and Figure 1. The data show an increase from 68231 persons in 2007-2008 to 127500 persons by 2017-2018. This points out that the employment in persons has increased

considerably in the granite industrial units over the years. Therefore the granite industrial units in Prakasam district have registered a considerable growth in terms of the employment over the years.

Table 3: Growth model of production of Black Granite and Galaxy Granite in Prakasam District
(Rs.in Crores)

Sl No	Year	Value of production	Increase of Value	Percentage of Increase	Value of Production constraints per day
1	2007-2008	1033.33	--	--	--
2	2008-2009	1080.86	47.53	4.59	2.83
3	2009-2010	851.67	-229.19	-21.2	2.96
4	2010-2011	943.21	91.54	10.75	2.58
5	2011-2012	1628.86	685.65	72.69	4.46
6	2012-2013	1457.29	-171.57	-10.53	3.99
7	2013-2014	1647.49	190.2	13.05	4.51
8	2014-2015	1853.34	205.85	12.49	5.07
9	2015-2016	2062.47	209.13	11.28	5.65
10	2016-2017	2669.95	607.48	29.45	7.31
11	2017-2018	3263.75	593.8	22.24	8.94
AAGR		12.66			
t-value		7.11			

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2018

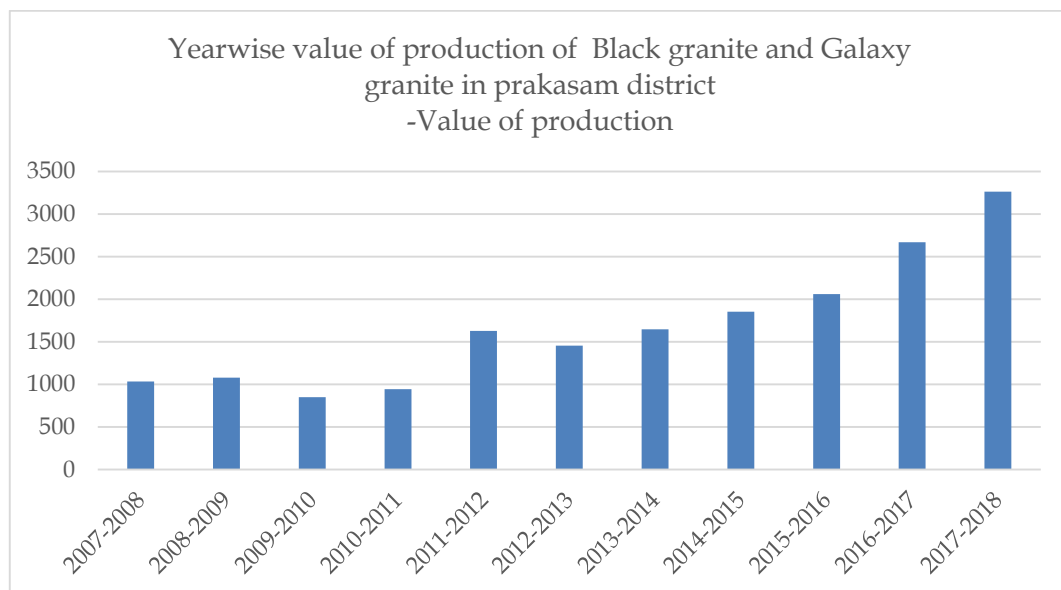


Figure 2: Growth model of production of Black Granite and Galaxy Granite in Prakasam District

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2018

The above table 3 and figure 2 shows the value of production of Black and Galaxy granite production in Prakasam district from 2007-2008 to 2017-2018. It recorded an increase from Rs.1033.33 crores to 3497.06 crores. It was high in 2017-2018 recording Rs.3497.06 crores with 233.31 percent, but the Black and Galaxy granite production value in the district was negative in 2009-2010 and 2012-2013

respectively accounting for -229.29 percent, -171.57 percent. The Average Annual Growth Rate for the value of production of Black and Galaxy granite was calculated for a period of twelve years, and it shows a significant growth at 12.66 percent. The value of Black and Galaxy granite production in Prakasam district from 2007-2008 to 2017-2018 is shown in the above graph.

Table 4: Growth model of production of Colour Granite in Prakasam District
(Rs.in Crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Value of production	Increase of Value	Percentage of Increase	Value of Production constraints per day
1	2007-2008	427.49	--	--	--
2	2008-2009	465.5	38.01	8.89	1.27
3	2009-2010	491.26	25.76	5.53	1.35
4	2010-2011	406.31	-84.95	-17.29	1.11
5	2011-2012	399.7	-6.61	-1.63	1.09
6	2012-2013	583.77	184.07	46.05	1.59
7	2013-2014	721.9	138.13	23.66	1.97
8	2014-2015	782.31	60.41	8.37	2.14
9	2015-2016	951.46	169.15	21.62	2.61
10	2016-2017	1629.81	678.35	71.29	4.47
11	2017-2018	2109.44	479.63	29.43	5.77
12	2017-2018	2291.23	181.79	8.62	6.28
AAGR		17.05			
t-value		4.75			

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2019

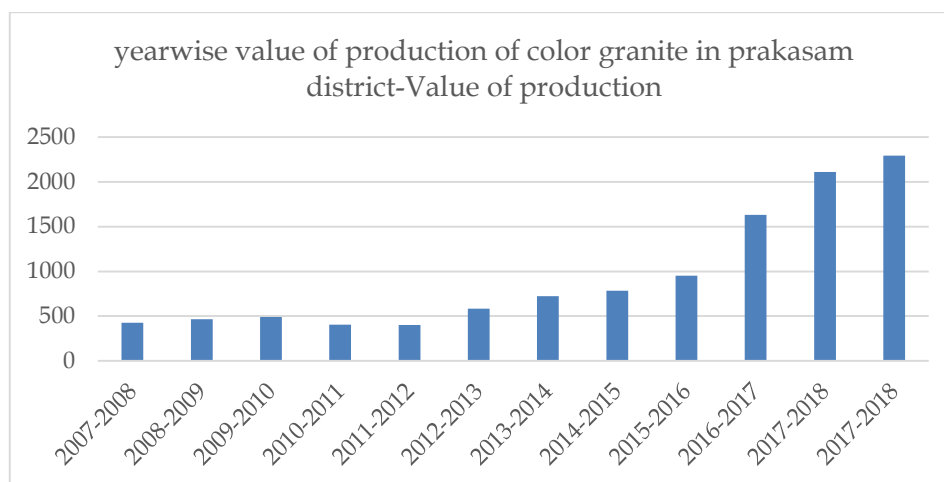


Figure 3: Growth model of production of Colour Granite in Prakasam District

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2019

The above table 4 and figure 3 shows the value of production of Colour granite production in Prakasam district from 2007-2008 to 2017-2018. It recorded an increase from Rs.427.49 crores to 2291.23 crores. It was high in 2017-2018 recording Rs.3497.06 crores with 181.79 percent, but the Colour granite

production value in the district was negative in 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 respectively accounting for -84.95 and -6.61 percent.

The Annual Average Growth Rate for the value of production of Colon granite was calculated for a period of 12 years, and it shows a significant growth at 17.05 percent. The value of Colour granite production in Prakasam district from 2007-2008 to 2017-2018 is shown in the above graph.

PROBLEMS OF GRANITE INDUSTRY IN PRAKASAM DISTRICT

FINANCE AND CREDIT: The scarcity of finance and credit is the main problem in the development of granite industries. The granite industries are generally very poor and cheap credit has been organised in the satisfactory manner. After nationalisation, commercial banks have been meeting the needs of small-scale industries. But still, efforts have to be made to provide cheap credit to these industries.

DIFFICULTIES OF RAW MATERIAL: The major problem of the granite industry is the non-availability of raw material at standard prices. The scarcity of raw materials was found to be the major problem more so in the initial years, followed by the high cost of raw materials, non-availability of raw materials in the required quantities, poor quality of raw materials and lack of transport facilities to transport raw materials to the granite industries.

MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND METHODS OF PRODUCTION: Machinery and equipment employment by granite industries has become obsolete and the methods of production are of low technological level. On account of this reason, while their costs of production are high, the quality of finished goods is poor.

UNUSED CAPACITY: A problem that has become serious in recent times is that of the under-utilization of the capacity of granite sector. Despite efforts to activate the idle capacities, the magnitude of unused capacity remains large ranging from 45 to 60 percent in many cases. There are sick units too in granite sector. Although various estimates about the sick units vary, there is a general agreement that the problem is enormous indeed.

MARKETING: Another problem of granite industrial units is that of marketing. Since marketing is not properly organised, these units depend upon the mercy of money-lenders and middlemen for marketing of their products. They often, get unremunerative prices for the goods and moreover the demand remains underdeveloped.

PROBLEM OF SICKNESS: There is a problem of sick units in granite sector. Majority of the sick units are non-viable while some units are viable also. These units are unable to meet their financial liabilities to the lending institutions.

TAX PROBLEMS: Payment of taxes on the manufactured granite productivity has become a major burden on the part of granite industrial entrepreneurs. The granite industrialists feel heavy burden to pay the sales tax, VAT, excise tax and other taxes.

SUGGESTIONS

- Periodic interaction between the industries and government should be taken to facilitate the promotion of granite sector.
- The government should recognize the importance of developing new products based on granite.
- Efforts should be taken to encourage Research and Development in this granite industry.
- Special efforts should be taken to put even small bits and pieces of granite to good economic use.
- The government should actively encourage the use of by-products for the use by the government departments.

- Regarding leasing pattern, fragmentation of leases should be avoided in order to provide a healthy development.

CONCLUSION

Unemployment and poverty are the two problems confronting the Indian economy. The only hope of solving the problems rural poverty and unemployment lies in the growth of the decentralized industrial sector constituting village and small industries. Because of their capital and labour intensive nature, these industries have the potential to provide gainful employment to the rural and semi-urban population. Among these small industries, granite industry is the one which provides gainful employment to the people.

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