



BUSINESS IN INDIA

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WHAT DOES A BUSINESS INCLUDE?



A business generally consists of agriculture, industries and the service sector. Statistically 42.74% of India's population is employed in the agricultural sector, 23.79% in the industrial sector and 33.48% in the service sector.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN INDIA.



The IT industry continues to be the largest private-sector employer in India. India is the third-largest start-up hub in the world with over 3,100 technology start-ups in 2014–15. The agricultural sector is the largest employer in India's economy but contributes to a declining share of its GDP (17% in 2013–14). Industries are important but there is still a scope of growth.

TECHNIQUE OF PRODUCTION USED IN INDIA.



There are two types of techniques of production, namely, labour-intensive and capital-intensive technique. Unlike few other countries, India uses more of labour-intensive as a large number of people are available as labourers and that too at cheaper rates.

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green color. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

VARIOUS TYPES OF BUSINESS IN INDIA



SMALL & MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Small and medium scale industries (SMIs) are understood in India as enterprises where the investment in plant and machinery or equipments is between Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 10 crores in case of a manufacturing industry and between Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 5 Crore in case of a service sector enterprise.



GROWTH OF SMALL & MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES (SMSI)

SSI Sector in India creates largest employment opportunities for the Indian population, next to Agriculture. The small-scale industries sector plays a vital role in the growth of the country. It contributes almost 40% of the gross industrial value added in the Indian economy. The SSI Sector plays a major role in India's present export performance. It contributes 45%-50% of the Indian Exports.



SOME PROS AND CONS OF SMSI

PROS:

- 1. Close supervision**
- 2. More employment**
- 3. Need of small capital**
- 4. Direct connection between workers and employers**

CONS:

- 1. High cost of production**
- 2. Less use of machines**
- 3. Difficulty in getting loans**

SOME SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

- Bottled Mineral Water Plant
- Printing Business
- Paper Cup Making Business
- Jute, Cotton Textiles or Basic Metal Products
- Food Processing Business or Vegetables & Fruit products like Jam, Pickles etc.
- Soft Drink Making Plant
- Restaurant
- Local or Residential Hotels





LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

Large scale industries are the major contributors to the Indian economy. Additionally, these industries come with huge infrastructure cost and manpower employment. According to the investment size, when an industry comes with more than Rs.10 Crore of investment in plant and machinery, it is known as a large scale industry.



PERFORMANCE OF LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

Large industries in India creates largest contribution to Indian Economy. The large-scale industries sector plays a vital role in the growth of the country. It contributes almost 60% of the gross industrial value added in the Indian economy. Large Industries plays a major role in India's present infrastructural & development performance.

SOME LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

- Textile Industry
- Food Processing Industry
- Tea Industry
- Cement Industry
- Steel Industry
- Software Industry
- Mining Industry
- Petroleum Industry





FUTURE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

India's gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to reach US\$ 6 trillion by FY27 and achieve upper-middle income status on the back of digitisation, globalisation, favourable demographics, and reforms.

India is expected to be the third largest consumer economy as its consumption may triple to US\$ 4 trillion by 2025, owing to a shift in the consumer behaviour and expenditure pattern.

WHY IS INDIA GROWING SO FAST?



THANK YOU !

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