

Development of Chemical Industry in India After Freedom

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Abstract -

The chemical sector, which is knowledge and capital-intensive is the mainstay of Industrial and agricultural development, and provides building blocks for downstream industries such Textiles, Paper, Paints, Soaps, Detergents and Pharmaceuticals among others. Thus the Chemical Industry is the backbone of India's industrial and agricultural development. The fertilizer and agrochemical industries ensure food security, are vital to India's developing and agrarian economy. Likewise, the synthetic fiber industry is crucial for providing affordable clothing, and the Pharmaceutical industry gives the country's vast population access to low-cost drugs. India is seventh largest country by area, with Photochemical, Refining, Fertilizer and Pharmaceutical plants located throughout its 29 states.

Key Words: Chemical Industry, Agrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Fertilizers, Pollution.

Introduction -

The chemical industry of India is a major contributor to the Indian Economy, contributing 7% of the G.D.P. The value of the chemical industry in India was estimated at 100 billion dollars in 2019. The chemical industry of India generates employment for five million people.

The Indian chemical industry produces 80,000 different chemical products. India was also the third largest producer of plastic in 2019. As of Sep. 2019 the Alkali Chemical Industry produced 71% of all chemical produced in India.

India's chemical industry accounts about 14% of production in Indian industries.

History -

After India got independence from the British Raj in 1947, India established many units of basic Chemicals, Dyes, Textiles and Fertilizers. In 1964 a downstream plants was established in Mumbai.

In the 1980 and 1990 the petroleum industry of India had grown faster with the development of the gas cracker, along with related downstream industries for Polymers, Synthetic fibers, Aromatic and other Chemicals. In early 1980 the IPCL have established a plant based on a cracker in Gujrat and Maharashtra.

India has been suppressed by inadequate supply and high import duties in the petroleum industry which led to private industry entry into the petroleum industry. Reliance Industry led to an increased role in the Petroleum Industry, Polyester Business such as Purified Terephthalic Acid, Polyethylene Terephthalic Resin. These new materials are used to make polyester fiber, bottle and fi-lamentation.

Productions -

The most significant sectors of the organic chemicals industry. It provides Paints, Adhesives, Pharmaceuticals, Dyestuff and intermediates, Leather Chemicals, Pesticides etc. the another product of India are Methanol, Acetic Acid , Formaldehyde, Pyridine, Phenol, Alkyl amines, Ethyl acetate, Acetic anhydride, Methanol, Aniline, and its derivatives.

Chlor industry produced inorganic chemicals that are in the form of Caustic Soda, Chlorine and Soda ash. Chlor-Alkali industries are mainly used in Soaps and Detergents, Paper, Textiles, Aluminum.

Environmental problem caused by Chemical Industry -

Due to the pollution, arising from the industrial activities, resulting in gas emissions, wastewater polluting the natural ponds and underground water, solid and slurry waste, polluting the soil and underground water. Chemical compounds are the main causes of chemical pollution. Toxic pollution is contaminated water, soil and air.

India's status in Chemical Production -

India is the sixth largest producer of chemicals globally and third largest producer

in Asia in terms of output. The country ranks third globally in the production of agro chemical and contributes around 16% to the global dyestuff and dye intermediate production.

Importance of Chemical Industry -

Chemical Industry produces 70,000 different types of products that are used by individuals as well as other industries. The chemical sector is of strategic importance to the sustainable development of natural economies and plays a vital role in the economic development of any country. Chemical industry is engaged in the development, optimization, and monitoring of fundamental chemical process used in industry for transforming raw materials and precursors into useful commercial products for society.

Conclusion -

80,000 different chemical products produced by Indian chemical industry. India was also the third largest producer of plastic in 2019. The Alkali Chemical Industry produced 71% of all chemicals.

Chemicals are manufactured by several industries. Chemical industries contribute very much to improve the quality of life. Chemical industries depend on Science, technology and Management.

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