

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF TECHNICAL INNOVATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The process of innovation and growth of economy are correlated. Technical innovation is called the engine of the growth and driver of the economy. Our country has witnessed one by one closure of many factories and industries due to the lack of technical innovation. This paper presents a case study of these industries and also offers a survey report of the consequences of closure of these industries. The paper also suggests that no industries should be installed without support of technical innovation.

Keywords: technical innovation, economy growth, closure of industries.

1. INTRODUCTION

Have you ever thought that why 'Scooter India' and 'Uptron' become a story of past? Have you ever thought that why 'HAMARA BAJAJ' becomes a slogan of past and Bajaj scooters disappeared from Indian roads? Have you ever wondered that why 'LML VESPA' lost most of its market share and reached very near to closure?

Cement companies at Churk, Dala & Chopan (at distt-Sonbhadra U.P.) once producing world class cement having excellent infrastructure, good availability of raw material and inter connected by railway network (route) failed and stopped production

Indian Manchester, Kanpur witnessed one by one closure of factories and companies leaving thousands and millions of people suffering from unemployment and crisis. Answer is one -lack of technical Innovation. Technical innovation keeps the industries and companies in competition. Technology is changing day by day. Technical Innovation makes companies to produce economically and improve quality. Technical Innovation maintains market growth and improves

gradually its market share. Ignoring Technical Innovation is a suicide for the industries. Failure

stories of industries and their closure is due to lack of innovative approach and innovation. It is said "SUCCESS IS A PROCESS WHERE FAILURE IS AN EVENT"

To become successful we have to innovate and by only this we can continue the process of success. Opportunities of technical innovation in UTTAR PRADESH and India are enormous and it is need of the hour to pay attention and encourage creative students and arrange funding for technical innovation.

2. OVERVIEW:

Honda grabbed largest share in scooter segment in India.....why? Failure stories of Indian scooter manufacturing companies and HONDA's lead is a story of ignoring technical innovation. SIL, LML VESPA, BAJAJ are not backed properly by technical innovation.

SIL, LML VESPA were dependent upon their Italian scooter manufacturing partner for technical innovation. Bajaj failed to understand the mood of the market and "hamara bajaj" became a slogan of past.

Same case happened with Maruti where Japanese partner Suzuki refused to provide gear box technology. Suzuki offered various car models and tapped the money from India but not shared his technical innovation. The failure of Uptron was also due to lack of technical innovative approach. Government can install a factory but the factory will run and compete with the support of technical innovation. The machineries at Churk, Dala, Chopan (distt. SONBHADRA), the cement manufacturing units were not innovated. Therefore the production become costlier and of inferior quality leads to the closure of the units. Textile units at Kanpur were using age old techniques and machineries not re-innovated and result was the

closure. All these cases tell us the importance of technical innovation.

3. PROPOSED IDEA:

1. Innovators need entrepreneurs and industrialist & vice versa.
2. To collaborate them and synchronise the needs of industries regular interactive session, seminars, conferences, should be organized. For such meets annual calendar should be framed
3. Government should act as a catalyst to speed up the process of technical innovation
4. At the national and state level a supervisory committee is to be framed for the analysis and rating of the research and innovative work going on. The committee will also decide the line of action or prepare an action plan for technical innovation in various institute and universities.
5. National innovation index is to be framed on various parameters and correlated with global innovation index.
6. The technical innovation related work going on in institutes and universities is to be monitored and rated
7. Technical innovation is the driver of growth and economy. Therefore innovative projects and research work should be properly and timely funded.

4. CHALLENGES:

1. Technical innovation is the driver of growth and economy. There is a wide gap between industries and institutes/universities. Very few tie ups are there among industrial houses and universities.
2. Industrial houses think that it is better to buy innovative products from foreign companies than to fund and finance innovative projects of national institutes and universities.
3. Major Industrial setups in our country are SME. They are not financially strong and

depend on loans from banks. They have no provision in their budget for technical innovation

4. Political administrative negligence-interference hindrance is a great challenge in the path of technical innovation.
5. Educational setup is not practical/workshop oriented, thus creating book worms. At the early age creativity get destroyed, leaving no chances of innovation.
6. Many industries are in unorganized sector, unable to focus on technical innovations.
7. Brain Drain is a wound in the leprosy: According to a survey, 30% employees of NASA, 23% employees of IBM and 33% employees of Microsoft are Indians. They can contribute and guide our student innovators. Talented brain is serving in foreign countries and innovating for others and multinationals.

5. OPPORTUNITIES:

Do you know what our country is importing? The first largest import is petroleum and the second is gold. The third largest import is the import of electronics and engg. goods and machineries. Neither we can produce petroleum nor gold but electronic goods and engg. machineries can be manufactured and innovated. Research and innovated products of multinational consist of major contribution of Indian innovators.

ISRO, DRDO, CSIR, CIMAP, CDRI very successfully offered a great contribution in technical innovation. Failure and closure of industries is a big challenge and to restart them with the use of new innovative approach is a opportunity. Low cost diagnostic techniques and economical medicines according to country needs in demand and can be fetched by technical innovation. Economical and rapid transport system is being necessary for our hundreds of cities. This can be installed by technical innovation.

6. RESULT:

Effects of closure of industrial units are very hazardous. Thousands of people become jobless. Their families have to suffer and face crisis. Rate of crime increases .Rate of suicide increases. Jobless people become drug addict's .Student leave study and schools. Immoral trafficking of children, girls and women starts. Those who are not working in the industry but depend on industry employees and workers e.g. vegetable seller, grocer, cloth merchant, tailors, stationers ,medicine seller and many others ,all feel a huge blow of tsunami of closure of industry.

Only technical innovation and excellent innovators can save our industries and factories from closure.Growth in economy and industry brings joy and happiness in the country and who brings growth?...

Technical innovators and technical innovation.

7. CONCLUSION:

1. Without technical innovation industrial setups are the birds without wings.
2. India is a rich country but Indian are poor .Most Indians are innovative but they innovate in foreign and in multinationals.
3. Once industry starts profit making industrialist ignore the process of technical innovation
- 4.Simply setting industries without support of technical innovation is just like trying to fly a bird without wing.

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