



Peer Reviewed Referred  
and UGC Listed Journal



AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

# GENIUS

Volume - VI, Issue - II, FEBRUARY - JULY - 2018

ISSN - 2279 - 0489

Impact Factor - 4.954 ([www.sjifactor.com](http://www.sjifactor.com))

PART - I

**AJANTA PRAKASHAN**





## CONTENTS OF PART - I



Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.
1	Customer Satisfaction and Internet Banking In Context to Marketing Mix in Selected Region of Maharashtra <b>Dr. Sudhir Atwadkar</b> <b>Prof. Umeshwari P. Patil</b>	1-14
2	A Study on Relationship between Interpersonal Communication of Employees and Organizational Effectiveness <b>Prof. Dr. Rakesh S. Patil</b> <b>Prof. Adesh B. Solanke</b>	15-18
3	Secrets of Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs) as an Investment Tool <b>Prof. (Dr) Rakesh S. Patil</b> <b>Prof. Prabodhan U. Patil</b> <b>Prof. Jeevan B. Ahire</b>	19-24
	Let's Break the Stress Before it Breaks us... <b>Dr. Manish Madhav Deshmukh</b>	25-32
	A Study on Opinion of Respondents towards Problems / Issues in Online Shopping in Thane Region <b>Dr. Shraddha Mayuresh Bhome</b> <b>Prof. Manoj S. Wagh</b>	33-40
	Relationship between Recruitment Practices and Employee Retention with Reference to Nashik Manufacturing Sector <b>Prof.(Dr.) Sanjay D. Khairnar</b> <b>Prof. Sarika Patil</b>	41-50
	A Focus on Key Technological Components for the New ERA of Industrial Revolution 4.0 <b>Dr. Yogesh M. Kulkarni</b>	51-56
	Study on E-Governance and Digital India <b>Pranali Laxman Todkar</b> <b>Dr. Shraddha Mayuresh Bhome</b>	57-62
	A study on Employees' Perception towards Training Effectiveness with Reference to Greenfield Control System, Gandhinagar Gujarat <b>Dr. Ankita Srivastava</b> <b>Sharma Nidhi Devisharanbhai</b> <b>Parmar Mital Baladevbhai</b>	63-69

# A Focus on Key Technological Components for the New ERA of Industrial Revolution 4.0

**Dr. Yogesh M. Kulkarni**

and Assistant Professor, Department of Business Economics, Sonopant Dandekar Arts, S. Apte Commerce and M.H. Mehta Science College, Palghar Dist- Palghar (M.S.), India.

## Abstract

The paper shows that the focus in the forthcoming segment will be laid on the importance of the fourth industrial revolution on the Indian economy, the major steps taken by the government and the customers to adapt the new trend and recent technological developments. This segment gave us an insight on the global approach towards Industrial Revolution 4.0, the initiatives taken by various countries & major automobile giants and the innovations & developments impacting the automotive sector. The study indicates that new information technologies are able to raise business processes to a higher level of efficiency to generate economies of scale. But in situation of high uncertainty respectively high complexity an opposite effect arises. People, who are involved in complex business processes, become uncertain concerning, using new technologies like big data, cloud computing or mobile computing. That increases the transaction costs, leads to a lack in digital trust. And a reduced use of industry 4.0 technologies. It is necessary to assess the industry 4.0 readiness of industrial enterprises as manufacturing sector is currently facing substantial challenges. These challenges are in regard to disruptive concepts such as the IoT, cyber physical systems or cloud-based manufacturing. Subsequently, increasing complexity at all firm levels creates uncertainty about respective organizational and technological capabilities and adequate strategies to develop them.

**Keywords:** Industrial Revolution 4.0, BD, CC, IoT, Simulation, AR, Cyber security, Industry 4.0, Autonomous robots.

## Introduction

The Indian automotive sector is witnessing a boost and thrust from the Government of India which emphasizes and focuses on introduction of new and revolutionary production processes into the Indian manufacturing system by keeping ICT at the heart of development. India is expected to become a major automobile manufacturing hub and the third largest



market for automobiles in the world contributing approximately 25 percent of the GDP. In this vision, the massive expansion in the Indian automobile industry makes the country ready for the era of "Industrial Revolution 4.0".

According to IBEF, the Government of India has set an ambitious target of increasing the contribution of manufacturing output to 25 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2025, from 16 percent currently. IoT, being one of the most important aspects of Industry 4.0 for India, is expected to capture close to 20 percent share in global IoT market in the next five years. According to IBEF forecast, the IoT market in India is projected to grow at a CAGR of more than 28 percent during 2015-2020. Government of India has taken initiatives such as Green Corridors and 'Make in India'.

Industrial Revolution 4.0 started in Germany. The momentum is gradually picking up in the United States, Japan, China, the Nordic countries and the United Kingdom to bring it into the system. Companies all over the world are expecting to dramatically increase digitization over the next five years. By 2020, the US aims to achieve 74 percent digitization from the current levels of 32 percent, Asia Pacific to 67 percent from current 36 percent, the Europe, the Middle East and the Africa to 71 percent from current 30 percent. Industry 4.0 is all about optimization of smart, flexible supply chains, factories and distribution models where machines capture and convey more data via machine-to-machine communications and to human operators. All this aims at enabling businesses to make quicker, smarter decisions, all while minimizing costs. Industrial Revolution 4.0 is an initiative started by the German Government in 2006. The initiative's intention is to digitize the manufacturing sector in order to increase productivity. The German industry is expected to invest a total of €40 bn in Industry 4.0 by 2020.

The present paper makes an attempt to probe the focus on key technological components for the New era of Industrial Revolution 4.0. This can be highlighted with the following headings:

### **Objective of the Study**

The present study aims to evaluate a focus on key technological components for the new era of Industrial Revolution 4.0.

### **Methodology**

The data for the present study has been collected from existing secondary literature such as books, journals, published and unpublished annual reports, Govt. Manuals and websites etc.



## Conceptual Framework

Now we are expected to enter a new world of Industrial Revolution 4.0, in which computers and automation will come together in an altogether a new way, with robotics connected remotely to computer systems equipped with machine learning algorithms that can control the robotics with minimum human support.

“Industrial Revolution 4.0 (Industry 4.0) has highly intelligent connected systems that create a fully digital value chain. It particularly is based on cyber physical production systems that integrate communications, IT, data and physical elements and wherein these systems transform the traditional plants into smart factories. Here the objective is that the machines talk to other machines and products and information is processed and distributed in real time resulting in profound changes to the entire industrial ecosystem”.

## Key Technological Components for the New Era of Industrial Revolution

:

The vision of Industry 4.0 is likely to be adopted worldwide and it might influence government initiatives and cooperative efforts. In general, there are nine key technological components that progressively make up the foundation of Industry 4.0:

### Big data(BD)

One of the major challenges with data has been its quantum. Too much data makes it difficult to identify the relevant information and trends that can lead to some intelligent analysis. This is where “Big data” and analytics come in. They make it possible to identify the performance of an individual component and its operating restrictions in order to prevent production issues and take preventative action.

### Cloud computing (CC)

The industry has seen a large shift in utilizing cloud solutions, and this will continue to grow. The cloud is being used for applications such as remote services, colour management, and performance benchmarking and its role in other business areas will continue to expand. With continuous advancements in technology, machine data and functionality will only continue to shift towards cloud solutions. The cloud allows for a much easier roll out of updates, performance models, and delivery options than standalone systems.

### Internet of things (IoT)

The IoT is a key functionality in Industry 4.0 driven solutions. IoT is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects and people that are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction. For instance smart watches in

the market have turned our wrists into smart phone holsters by enabling phone calls, and more. Devices such as Fit bit and Jawbone have helped re fitness world. With the proper connections and data, the IoT can solve tra issues, reduce noise and pollution.

#### **4. Simulation**

The simulations of systems allow assessment of various scenarios. Once are assessed, cost effective solutions can be developed, tested and implemented leading to reduced cost and time to market.

#### **5. Augmented reality (AR)**

Augmented reality grows in use by providing real-time information manner to allow humans to better integrate and interact with electronic systems can include the transmission of information on repairs for a part that can be v different devices or the training of personnel using simulations and 3D views or equipment.

#### **6. Cyber security**

The security of information becomes paramount as we move away systems towards increased connectivity from the IoT and cloud. Security enable the successful implementation of a truly modern and digitized producti leveraging all of the benefits of a connected environment.

#### **7. Additive manufacturing(AM)**

This continues to become increasingly important for small-batch appli the production of individual parts or personalized products. This will be used with the customer or by suppliers to improve designs with increased performan and cost effectiveness.

#### **8. System Integration(SI)**

Mostly systems are highly automated within their own operations an communicate with other systems. Standards and open architecture support the of information both to the business and to the customer/end user. This can inv common languages for data exchange such as JDF for job information, Cx information etc.

#### **9. Autonomous robots**

They are used to automate production methods across the various sec powered by the concept of Internet of Things (IoT). This connects devices a



nes to communicate with each other. Materials can be transported across the factory via autonomous mobile robots (AMRs), avoiding obstacles, coordinating with fleet and identifying where pickups and drop offs are needed in real-time. By connecting to a central server or database, the actions of robots can be coordinated and automated to a greater extent than ever before. They can complete tasks intelligently, with minimal human

## Conclusion

The focus in the forthcoming segment will be laid on the importance of the fourth industrial revolution on the Indian economy, the major steps taken by the government and the industry to adapt the new trend and recent technological developments. This segment gave insight on the global approach towards Industrial Revolution 4.0, the initiatives taken by various countries & major automobile giants and the innovations & developments transforming the automotive sector.

The study indicates that new information technologies are able to raise business processes to a higher level of efficiency and to generate economies of scale. But in situations with high uncertainty respectively high complexity an opposite effect arises. People, who are involved in complex business processes, become uncertain concerning using new technologies like big data, cloud computing or mobile computing. That increases the production costs, leads to a lack in digital trust and a reduced use of industry 4.0 technologies. It is necessary to assess the Industry 4.0 readiness of industrial enterprises as the manufacturing sector is currently facing substantial challenges. These challenges are in addition to disruptive concepts such as the IoT, cyber physical systems or cloud-based manufacturing. Subsequently, increasing complexity on all firm levels creates uncertainty concerning respective organizational and technological capabilities and adequate strategies to cope with them.

## References

- Apoorva Verma, "Taking the step forward: Government initiatives in analytics", Analytics India, February 2016.
- Chethan Kumar, "Industry 4.0: IISc building India's 1st Smart Factory in Bengaluru", Times of India, July 2016.
- Doug Drinkwater; "Germany wants partners to accelerate Industry 4.0 adoption", Internet of Business, April 2016.
- ETCIO, "Informatics brings data security intelligence software in India", ETCIO.com, November 2016.

5. G. Sampath, "Missing the big picture on Big Data", the Hindu, April 2016.
6. Goutam Das, "Indian manufacturing warming up to Industry 4.0", Business Today, July 2016.
7. Mehul Lanvers, "Industry 4.0 could make India a global leader in manufacturing", The Huffington Post, July 2016.
8. Make In India Sector Survey, "India on its way to become the primary automobile manufacturer" Make in India Automobile & Manufacturing Indian Brand Equity Foundation.
9. Niranjana Manohar, "Industry 4.0 and the digital transformation of the automobile industry", Automotive World, December 2015.
10. Nagendra Venkateswamy, "Building India's Industry 4.0: Getting IT foundation right", Deccan Herald, August 2016.
11. Networked Readiness Index, Global Information Technology report 2016, World Economic Forum Automotive Advanced Manufacturing, Confederation of Indian Industries, 2016.
12. NASSCOM sets-up cyber security task force to build India as the cyber security hub", NASSCOM 'Benefits & Challenges for Auto Sector in GST Bill', ET Auto, August 2016.
13. R krishnamoorthy, "Manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP will increase", the Hindu, October 2015.
14. Reinhard Geissbauer, Jesper Vedsø, Stefan Schrauf; "A Strategist's Guide to Industry 4.0", Strategy & Business, May 2016.