

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL HUBS IN KANGRA DISTRICT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Article Particulars

Received: 09.12.2017

Accepted: 14.12.2017

Published: 23.12.2017

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Abstract

Industrialisation is considered as a key pillar of the economic growth. It plays an important role in providing employment opportunities, raising the level of income, bringing socio-economic changes and overall it influences the standard of living of the community. Himachal Pradesh is one of the fastest growing states in India. State has made significant achievements in the field of industrialisation in the past few years. The present study was conducted to analyse the industrial hubs development in Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh. Result of the study show industrial development in eight industrial areas and three industrial estates in Kangra district. Industrial areas namely, Nagrota Bagwan, Nagri, Sansarpur Terrace, Bain Attarian, Badhal, Raja Ka Bagh, Nargala and industrial estates namely, Kangra, Dhaliara and Jawali. However, the main concentration of Industrial hubs development was noticed in the Dental and Sansarpur Terrace area which is bordering Punjab state.

Keywords: *Industrial Hubs, Industrial estates, Development, Employment, Units and Investment.*

Introduction

Himachal Pradesh is progressing in the case of industrialisation. The flow of investment in the state has increased manifold due to positive response of the all stake holders including central government, state government and entrepreneurs. Industrialisation plays an important role in the development of any region. As the U.N. Committee for Development and Planning stated: 'Industrialisation should be viewed primarily as a means of improving the conditions of work and standards of living of poverty stricken masses the world over and not merely as means of producing a wider variety of products by application of modern technology. if this is not kept in mind efforts to industrialise may leave the lives of majority of people untouched'' (Rana, 1988). Industrialisation promotes the economic growth of the society and

directly influences the commerce, trade, communication, human resources, social and cultural environment, availability of technical assistance and the indigenous research too (Hoeischar and Howk, 1969). The state has observed a slow progress in Industrialisation during the pre-independence period. People of the state were mainly involved in handlooms and handicraft, spinning and weaving were the most common secondary occupations throughout the State. In village communities there were blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters, weavers and leather workers. These artisans were paid mostly in kind, a part of the agricultural produce by the agriculturist. This tradition was prevailing in almost all the principalities (Parry, 1979). Spinning and knitting activities were mainly carried out by women. Iron was found in Chamba, Kangra, Mandi and Shimla.

The total output of iron ore was four tonnes in Shimla Hill States in 1901-02. Tea industry in Kangra was employing more than 3,000 people. Though some factories of British type were also being introduced for machine made goods, the hills were mainly dependent on plains for factory produce. Another important feature of industrial scene was that the limited industrial and commercial activities were controlled by a few communities only. The industrial goods of the hills also found market in the neighboring territory of Tibet. A significant development for the hill regions of Himachal was that some western, settlers in 1870 found the climate of Shimla and Kullu suitable for fruit growing and the paved way to set-up packing and fruit processing units in these areas (Rana, 1988). After independence, state gave priority for industrial development and industrial areas were developed at Parwanoo, Barotiwala, Bilaspur, Shamshi, Nagrota Bagwan, Mehtpur and Chambaghat. The industrial sector in the State has entered the impression period with a well diversified base of industries ranging from rural and traditional Handloom and Handicrafts, Cottage, Micro and SSI units to High-tech Textile, Telecommunication Equipments, Sophisticated Electronic Units, Pharmaceuticals, Engineering, High Quality Precision Tools, Food Processing Industries etc. Industrial development in the state has been uneven. The periphery district of Solan, Sirmaur, Kangra and Una are comparatively better developed.

Dogra (1982) conducted a study with an objective to study the problems and prospects of the Carpet Industry in the Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. The study reported about the Inadequate supply of raw materials, scarcity of skilled labour, lack of finance at cheaper rates, and lack of marketing facilities as the main problems in the way of development of carpet industry in the Kangra district. Khanka (1994) found infrastructural adequacies are necessary to subsist in order to aid the smooth and continuous economic growth in general and industrial growth in particular. Study found that the state of Himachal Pradesh is suffering from insufficient social overheads like roads, railways and communication facilities. The extreme location of the state in the national setting coupled with infrastructural bottlenecks has largely retarded the pace of in the state. Study suggested that industrial development is the effect for which

infrastructure is the cause. Lal (2006) in another research study concluded that per capita income of Himachal Pradesh has continuously increased and was higher than the national income. The higher per capital income in Himachal Pradesh is the result of continuous increase in the income generated by the secondary and tertiary sectors. Study further reveals that industrialisation has provided better market for local agricultural product, though uneven and unbalanced industrial development in Himachal.

Rana *et al.*, (2007) in their study have concluded that industrial units in Himachal Pradesh are neither using local raw material nor supplying the product to local market. It has been found that some of industrial area land is being used for non – industrial use. On the other hand Sharma *et al.*, (2008) in their research work found that infrastructure is important for sustained economic development and concluded that the impact of Industrialisation in the development of different infrastructure facilities in Himachal Pradesh has been positive. Study reflects the process of Industrialisation has made significant improvement in the social and economic infrastructural facilities in nearly villages of industrial areas. Poonam and Ramna (2010) conducted a case study of the Mandi district of the Himachal Pradesh and reported about the important role played by the micro, small and medium enterprises in economic growth of the Himachal Pradesh. On the basis of literature review, it can be summarized that industrial development plays an important role in the overall development of the state. The present study was conducted to analyse the spatial distribution of development of the industrial hubs in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh.

Study Area

The Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh is situated in the Western Himalayas between 31°2 to 32°5 N and 75° to 77°45 E. The district has a geographical area of 5,739 km. which constitutes 10.31 per cent of the geographical area of the himachal Pradesh. The present Kangra district came into existence on the 1st September, 1972 consequent upon the re-organisation of districts by the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Kangra district is the fourth largest district of Himachal Pradesh in terms of geographical area. As per Census 2011 estimates Kangra, has a population of around 15.10 lacs which forms 22 percent of the total state's share. The district has a population density of 263 people per sq. km, which is much higher than the state average density of 123 per s.km. and have the sex ratio as 1012 females per thousand males.

Objective of the Study

- To describe spatial distribution of Development of industrial hubs in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh.

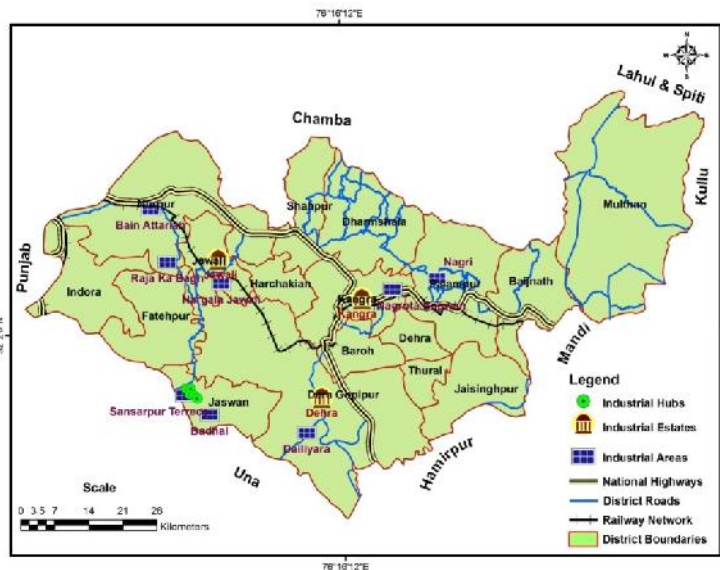
Database and Methodology

The present study is based on the primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through Questionnaire by conducting survey and using observation and interview method. The analysis of Industrial hubs development was carried through GPS and mapping. The maps of industrial hubs development has been prepared on the basis of the analysis with the help of Earth Resources Data Analysis System (ERDAS) imagine 8.4 software. For GIS analysis ESRI ArcGIS 9.2 software has been used with the help of Microsoft windows 7 operating system.

Results and Discussion

Industrial Hubs development in Kangra District

Industrial hubs development in the state has been uneven. Kangra District is surrounded by the Chamba and Lahaul and Spiti district in the north, Kullu district in the east, Mandi district in the south-east and Hamirpur and Una district to the south. Kangra district has been divided into eight sub divisions including Kangra, Dharamshala, Nurpur, Dehra, Jaisinghpur, Palampur, Baijnath and Jawali ; fifteen tehsils and fifteen blocks. The border districts of Solan, Sirmaur, Kangra and Una are comparatively better developed. About 60 per cent of the total and 97 per cent of the large and medium units are concentrated in these districts. There are eight industrial areas and three industrial estates in Kangra district. Industrial areas namely, NagrotaBagwan, Nagri, Sansarpur Terrace (Growth Centre), Bain Attarian, Badhal, Raja KaBagh, Nargala and industrial estates namely, Kangra, Dhaliara, Jawali. However, the main concentration of Industrial hubs development was noticed in the Sansarpur Terrace area (Map No. 1).



Map No. 1: Major Industrial Hubs in Kangra District

There are 3 clusters of Micro, Small and Medium (MSME) industries in the district Kangra i.e Iron and Steel at Damtal, Pharma at Sansarpur terrace and steel furniture at

Kangra. M/S Met trade India Limited at Damtal and M/S Steel Authority India Limited (SAIL) (CPU) at Kandrori are the large scale industries/ public sector undertakings established in the district. Fruit & Food and Ayurvedic medicines based industries in Kangra have also been noticed recently.

Table No. 1 reflects the industrial unit's registration, investment and employment pattern in Micro, Small and Medium (MSME) & large Industries in Kangra district. It can be observed from Figure 1.1 shows that out of the total 38,592 industrial units of the state there are 9,028 (23.39 per cent) micro and small scale units which are registered in Kangra district with the investment of `350.33 Crore (6.28 per cent) of the state total industrial investment. These micro & small industrial units provide the 40,149 workers out of which 67.83 per cent are Himachali and 32.17 per cent are non -Himachali workers.

Table No. 1: Number of Registered Industrial Units, Investment and employment in Micro & Small and Medium (MSME) and large Industries in Kangra District (up to 31.01.2013)

Category of the Unit	No. of Units	Investment (Crore)	Employment Generated		
			Himachali	Non-Himachali	Total
Micro & Small	9028	350.33	27233	12916	40149
Medium & Large	8	215.60	678	391	1069
Total (Kangra District)	9036	565.93	27911	13307	41218
Total Micro & Small (HP)	38592	5579.02			211163
Total Medium & Large (HP)	494	11009.50			59143

Source: Annual Administrative Report (2012)

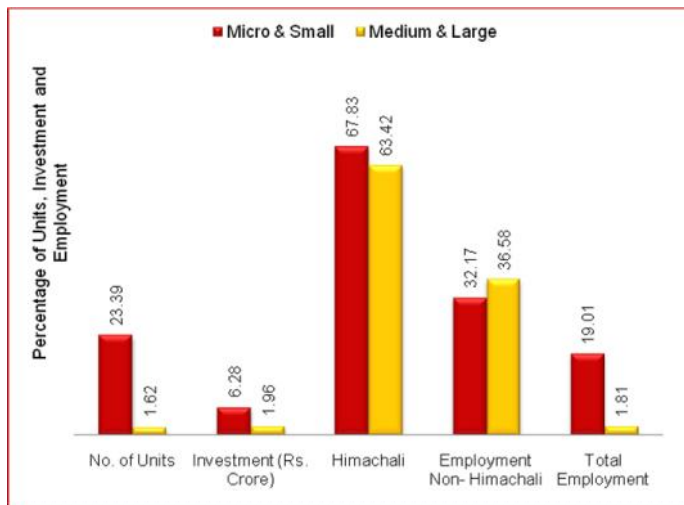


Figure No. 1.1: Percentage Share of Industrial Unit, Investment and Employment Pattern in Kangra District

In Medium and large industries It can be observed that out of the total 494 industrial units of the state 1.62 per cent units (8 units) of medium and large scale industries were registered in the Kangra district with the investment of `215.60crore (1.96 per cent) of the state. These Medium and large industrial units provide the 1,069 workers out of which 63.42 per cent Himachali and 36.58 per cent are non -Himachali workers.

Industrial hubs development in Sansarpur Terrace

Growth centre Sansarpur Terrace has been developed on 6, 60,000 square meters with 389 plots and 30 sheds have been developed. 120 units have been set up with an investment of Rs.85.92 Cr, and have provided employment to 1454 workers, out of which 85 per cent of the employed workers are Bonafied residents of the Himachal Pradesh. Major industries are Pharmaceutical, Textiles, Paper Product, Steel Product, Chemical, and Agglomerated Stone, Railway parts, Foot bears and Agro based. 64 projects are under pipeline with proposed investment of ` 53.60 Crores.



Plate No. 1 & 2: Industrial hubs development pattern in Sansarpur Terrace Industrial Area (Kangra District) in year 2002 & 2014

¹(Google Historical Image 2002) ²(Google Historical Image 2014)

Source: Google Earth Software, 2013

Plate 1& 2 shows the spatial pattern of industrial hubs development in Kangra district in different years 2002 & 2014. It can be seen that in 2002 (Plate 1.1) of Sansarpur Terrace industrial area shows only one industrial unit established (marked with yellow colour in plate 1) but in year 2014 (Plate 2) the number increased to six industrial units and high concentration of the industrial hubs development can also be observed in the Sansarpur Terrace industrial estate of the Kangra District.

Conclusion

The spatial pattern of industrial hubs development in the kangra district of the Himachal Pradesh is specifically in eight industrial areas and three industrial estates in Kangra district. Industrial areas namely, NagrotaBagwan, Nagri, Sansarpur

Terrace (Growth Centre), Bain Attarian, Badhal, Raja KaBagh, Nargala and industrial estates namely, Kangra, Dhaliara, Jawali. However, the main concentration of Industrial hubs development was noticed in the Sansarpur Terrace area in large and medium scale industries in Kangra district with total 1.62 per cent share of the total industrial units of the State. Majority of these units has been found in border area of Punjab i.e. Damtal and Sansarpur terrace. There are eight industrial areas and three industrial estates in Kangra district. One of the positive sign of the industrial growth of the Kangra district can be noticed by the fact that around one fourth (23.39 per cent) of the total micro & scale industrial units of the Himachal Pradesh are concentrated in Kangra district alone. During the field visits it was also found that most of the workers engaged in the micro, small, medium industrial sector of the Kangra district were found unskilled. To solve this problem it is suggested that state government should prepare skilled workers man-power plan at the district level and take the necessary steps to promote the required skills through education, training and other human resources development programmes.

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