

## **Employment Generation by Industrial Estates of Jammu and Kashmir**

**Mukhtyar Ahmed**

*Bhagwant University Eskar Road Ajmer, Rajasthan.*

*Corresponding Author: Mukhtyar Ahmed*

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**Abstract:** Industrial development always remains a thrust area in the Government agenda. Government's endeavour is to provide efficient and cost effective infrastructure, skilled human resources, stable environment and good governance which are the pre-requisites for creating a proper investment environment for sustainable industrial growth. state govt, formulated a comprehensive set of incentives for the development of these industries in the state in tune with the central policy. As a part of the national policy the scheme of District Industries centres was launched throughout the state. Consequent upon the different policy initiatives taken during the fifth and sixth plan and in subsequent plans, some progress was made in the industrial development. The number of small scale units went to 35592 in 1994-95 from 2203 units in 1973-74 and the employment in Small Scale Industries, to 154692 from 16752 persons during the some period . There has been a sufficient growth in handicraft and handloom sector as well, however, in silk industry the state has lost its past glory.

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The economy of the Jammu and Kashmir state is predominantly agricultural. The state offers a challenge to both the planners and administrators in dealing the various problems coupled with the economic backwardness of the state. Inclusivity and equity of the growth and development process alongside with its sustainability has to be the most important idea of the developmental efforts. While imperatives of soaring growth and development are well understood, distributive characteristic of the growth is also important. In the background of the obtaining state of affairs in the state, the test of ensuring participatory and fair regional development becomes exceptionally essential. (Economic survey 2014-15).

The economic criss-cross of the state studies in different regions. For instance Kashmir valley is also known for its sericulture and cold-water fisheries. Apart from this Wood from Kashmir region is used to make high-quality furniture especially cricket bats, popularly known as Kashmir Willow. Kashmiri saffron is also very famous and brings the state a handsome amount of foreign exchange. Agricultural exports from Jammu and Kashmir include apples, barley, cherries, corn, millet, oranges, rice, peaches, pears, saffron, vegetables, and wheat, while manufactured exports include handicrafts, rugs, and shawls.

Horticulture plays a vital role in the economic development of the state, almost 33 lakh population is engage with it directly or indirectly, 24.94 LMTs with turnover of s. 6000.00 crore roughly for the period of 2015-16 , this sector is the next biggest source of income in the state's economy. The Kashmir region is known for its horticulture industry and is the wealthiest region in the state Horticultural produce from the state includes apples, apricots, cherries, pears, plums, almonds and walnuts.

One of the major handicaps faced by small-scale industries in India has been either lack, or insufficient infrastructure facilities. In order to provide small-scale units the proximity of other industrial units, the idea of establishing industrial estates was first adopted in India by the Small-Scale Industries Board (SSIB) at its meeting held in January 1955 .

As a result, the first industrial estate in India was set up at Rajkot in Gujarat in September 1955. Since then, there is no looking back. By now, the number of industrial estates in the country had gone up to more than 650 making it the largest programme of its kind in the world.

The objectives tagged to the programme included to give boost to the growth of small-scale industries in the country, to disperse industry outside metropolitan towns, to relocate existing units operating in congested areas, to provide sub-contracting opportunities to small industry and to improve operational efficiency of small units through common facilities. However, research studies report findings contrary to it. The units working outside industrial estates have performed better than units working inside the industrial estates.

## **II. METHODOLOGY**

Methodology' is a technique in which we do work in a systematic way. Methodology play a vital role in the representation and expression of factual knowledge in a systematic and synthesized manner whenever a branch of any discipline based on or concerned with the facts of knowledge is rejected or selected; it is always based on methodology. Discipline is synthesis not by its subject matter but by its methodology is a key to re presentation, expression and analysis of the field work. In simple words, methodology refers to the research technique to the discipline. The presenting study is empirical in nature where information has been collected by district industrial centre kathua, statistics of industries from industrial website of Jammu and Kashmir and by using various website on the internet.

The data for the completion of my present dissertation have been taken from the primary as well as secondary source. The major source of data is listed below:

- 1 The primary data including first hand reports both published and unpublished from various govt and private institutions. Various website on internet, newspapers.
- 2 Secondary sources include journals, research articles and books.

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The state of J&K lies in the extreme north of the country and is located between 32° 15' to 37° 5'N latitude and 73° 26' - 80° 30'E longitude. Jammu & Kashmir State is one of the oldest States of Indian Union. The total area of J&K State is 2, 22,236Sq.Kms which includes 37,555Sq.Kms under illegal occupation of China in Leh and 78,115Sq.Kms under occupation of Pakistan and 5,180Sq.Kms illegally handed over by Pakistan to China .

The state is surrounded by No. of foreign countries i.e. Pakistan in the West, Afghanistan in the Northwest and China in the Northeast. It is located between 320 To 720 Longitudes and 720 to 800 Latitude. Geographically the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been divided into three regions Viz: Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh. Ladakh is situated in the extreme Northeast surrounded by Naga Parbhat and Korkaram Range (K2), it also touches the Godwin Austin Peak, the world's second highest peak. The Jammu region falls in peer panchal range which is situated 2000 metres. Above the sea level . Kashmir region lies totally within the Himalayas surrounded by high hills of peer panchal range (K2) and Karakorum range. It is interesting to note that the culture, climate and convention vary from region to region.

The Industrial Sector is now playing its outstanding role in the economic development of the State and in generating employment opportunities for the unemployed youth. Previously it used to be only the Handicrafts, Handlooms and Cottage Industry providing livelihood to a large population at different stages of production, sale and export . The unemployment dilemma in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has reached frightening proportions which is ever growing every passing year with thousands of educated and uneducated youth getting added to the list of joblessness mostly due to financial suffering and inequality. In a most recent survey released by Labour Bureau under Union Ministry of Labour and Employment, Jammu and Kashmir State has emerged as having highest unemployment rate in Northern India. The State of Jammu & Kashmir presents atypical physical and socio-economic settings. It occupies an imperative place in the Indian subcontinent by virtue of its rocky topography, high altitude and uneven terrain. The State is extremely reliant on external equipment of not only material but also human resource, the reliance in material is easily understandable but the paradox of unemployment and inward migratory labour force is a grave matter of concern. Whereas, on one hand it employs more than 4.5 lakh skilled and unskilled labours who migrate inwards from different parts of the country; on the other hand unemployment is being claimed as one of the sensitive areas of the state economy. The idleness problem in the State has reached shocking proportions which is ever increasing every passing year with thousands of educated and uneducated youth getting added to the list of unemployment largely due to economic distress and mismatch. According to the population census of India the population of J&K State has increased from 101.44lakhs in 2001 to 125.49 lakh in 2011 . The number of workers also registered an increase of 15.15% during the same period. Work participation rate for J&K was estimated at 34.5% as against the All India figures of 39.8% as per census 2011. The number of total workers in J&K as per 2011 census stood at 43.23 lakh of which the main workers constitute 26.44 lakh (61.77%) and the number of marginal workers constitutes 16.79 lakh (38.83%). Female workers constituted 26.09% of the total work force. The share of female in the Main workers is only 12.80% as against 47.02% in marginal workers category in J&K. Work opportunities, however, have not kept pace with the increasing population. The difficulty of joblessness gains more importance because of high occurrence of unemployment among the sophisticated section of youth in the State. Almost 70% of the population is directly or indirectly reliant on cultivation and allied activities which persist to be a major survival sector. However, it may be mentioned that near about 70% of the said marginal workers are associated with the Agricultural and allied sector contributing very marginally to the total production thus giving rise to the disguised unemployment in Agriculture. To avoid this situation, out of the said 16.79lakh of marginal workers, half of this working force suffers from disguised unemployment

who can contribute positively on being shifted to the other sectors. To overcome the resentment of youths on unemployment in Jammu and Kashmir, SIDCO and SICOP as well as DIC provide ways to generate various employment potentialities in Jammu and Kashmir. Employment generated in various industrial estates of Jammu division regulated by state industrial development corporation (SIDCO) and SICOP are 603446 lakh.

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**Table I. Industrial Estates in Various Districts of Jammu and Kashmir a regional study (2011-12)**

<b>KASHMIR REGION</b>				
<b>S.NO.</b>	<b>DISTRICTS</b>	<b>NUMBER OF ESTATES</b>	<b>AREA IN KANALS</b>	<b>%age</b>
1	Srinagar	7	2573.06	11.02
2	Budgam	2	1249.00	5.78
3	Anantnag	5	387.06	1.80
4	Pulwama	5	7583.00	35.19
5	Baramulla	4	195.00	0.90
6	Kupwara	2	118.00	0.53
Subtotal		25	12105.12	55.04
<b>JAMMU REGION</b>				
1	Jammu	6	6485.14	30.09
2	Udhampur	2	1100.00	5.10
3	Kathua	3	1161.09	5.36
4	Rajouri	1	52.00	0.24
5	Poonch	1	26.00	0.12
Subtotal		13	8824.23	41.72
<b>LADAKH REGION</b>				
1	Leh	1	116.00	0.56
2	Kargil	1	500.00	2.32
Subtotal		2	616	2.88
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>21545.35</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table II. Employment Generation by Industrial Estates in Jammu and Kashmir Year 2014-15.**

<b>SIDCO</b>			
<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>EMPOLYMENT IN THOUSANDS</b>	<b>NUMBER OF UNITS</b>	<b>NO.OF ESTATES</b>
JAMMU	28406	806	5
KASHMIR	24376	983	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52782</b>	<b>1789</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table III. Employment Generation by Small Scale Industries in Jammu and Kashmir year 2013-14 and 2014-15.**

<b>SICOP</b>		
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>EMPOLYMENT IN THOUSANDS</b>	<b>NUMBER OF UNITS</b>
2013-14	274011	56660
2014-15	277653	57193
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>551664</b>	<b>113853</b>

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