

**STRATEGIC PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS POTENTIAL:
A CASE STUDY OF SIKAR, RAJASTHAN**

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Abstract: *Industrial Potential means anything that may be a possibility; potentially and existing in possibility, not in actuality and being potent. Industrial or economic potential is determined by the quantity of labor resources and the quality of their vocational training by the volume of production capacities of Industrial and construction organizations, by the production capacities of agriculture, by the extent of transportation arteries, by the development of sectors in the non-production sphere by advances in science and technology and by the resources of explored mineral deposits. Resources have the most vital role in the development of a region. The main resources of study area which have great significance for industrial development are minerals, agriculture and livestock. Water and electricity provides basis for Industrial development. However, the area has good potential for agro based, mineral based and livestock based industries. As Sikar enjoys the benefits of surplus agricultural production and large number of livestock, it would be worthwhile to propose few agro based and livestock industrial units. Limestone is also being exploited so, there is scope of cement and others industries. This paper describes a strategic plan for development of Industries and its potential in Sikar district.*

Keyword: Industrial, Resources, Potential, Development, Minerals, Livestock, Agriculture.

Introduction

Rajasthan's is basically an agrarian economy and its population lives in small villages and dhanis which spread over large area. It has a wide range of agro-climate regions from very low rainfall in western part to high rainfall in south and south-eastern parts of. Resources have the most vital role in the development of a region. The main resources of the study area which have great significance for industrial development are minerals, agriculture, livestock, water, population, soil, forest etc. These resources directly or indirectly provide raw materials for the industrial development. The ultimate aim of development planning is human progress or increased social welfare and wellbeing of the people of a country. This goal is also significant because the sustainability of the development process hinges upon the tone of life enjoyed by the people. A healthy and educated population leads to increased productivity which, in turn, can contribute effectively to output growth. Development strategy, therefore, needs to uninterruptedly endeavor for broad-based enhancement in principles of living. The term industrialization includes many phases or stages to explain or justify the socio-economic phenomena that have been experienced, are being experienced and will be experienced. Industrial Geography analyses the pattern of industrial development and of the location and the spatial procedure of manufacturing industries. Industrial or economic potential is determined by the quantity of labor resources and the quality of their vocational training by the volume of production capacities of industrial and construction organization, by the production capacities or agriculture, by the development of sectors in the nonproduction sphere, by advances in science and technology, and by the resources of explored mineral deposits- in other words, by the elements that in their aggregate make up the productive forces of society. Economics potential depends on the extent of a country's national wealth. Industrial potential also depends on the degree of development of sectors in the nonproduction sphere- education, public health, and housing and municipal services – that ensure the reproduction and functioning of labor power. In the stage of developed socialism, industrial or economics potential is characterized by a high level of development of the productive forces, by a dynamic and proportional economic growth.

The study area has good potential for agro based, mineral based, livestock based and demand based industries. However, the development of such industrial units depends upon

entrepreneurial reaction as well as their attitude towards industrialization and also upon the promotional work carried out by the different agencies of government for developing adequate industrial atmosphere in the study area. Agriculture and animal husbandry being the main occupation of the people of the study area, they have not developed proper and required entrepreneurial skills and are quite hesitant in taking risk. The strengths for industrial development in the study area are as follows:

- Availability of variety of minerals.
- Surplus availability of agricultural production.
- Near to Jaipur and Delhi and connected with NH 11 and NH 65 road and rail both.

However, the area has good potential for agro-based, mineral based and livestock based industries. Some Ayurvedic medicine units are also proposed in this area. It is also suggested that some special EDP's should be organized so that entrepreneurial skill can be developed amongst the people of the study area. As Sikar enjoys the benefits of surplus agricultural production and large number of livestock, it would be worthwhile to propose few agro based and livestock based industrial units in this area. Limestone is also being exploited, so there is good scope of cement and other industries using limestone as raw material in this region. Mineral Resources based units have good potential in Sikar district due to plenty of important minerals. Crockery Plants (at Neem-Ka-Thana), Mineral Grinding, Stone Crushers, Stone, Grits/Chips, Granite Slabs, Marble Cutting, Cement Plants, Quartz Powder and Silica sand are the proposed industries on the basis of availability of raw material in the districts different places. Total Mineral based units are 1082, in which Chemical based are 496, Non-Metallic Units are 555, Basic Metal units are 7 and Metal Product units are 24 in Sikar District. The study area has good potential in mineral production. Neem-ka-Thana and Sri Madhopur tehsils of Sikar district are rich in minerals deposits. Principal minerals available in the district are Calcite, Dolomite, Granite, Marble, Limestone, China Clay, Masonry stone, Quartz, Silica sand, etc. It is important to note that the production of good quantity of marble and granite has been started in the district and it has good potential.

Study Area

The Sikar district is located in the north-eastern part of the Rajasthan between 27° 21' and 28° 12' north Latitude and 74° 44' and 75° 25' east Longitude. It has a geographical area of about 7732 sq. km. It is bounded on the north by Jhunjhunu district, on the north-west side by Churu district, on the south-west side by Nagaur district and on the south-east Side by the Jaipur district. The district has six tehsils-Fatehpur, Lachhmangarh, Sikar, Danta Ramgarh, Sri Madhopur, Neem-Ka-Thana and 997 inhabited villages. It is linked by road and railway network with Delhi, Jaipur and Bikaner. The district is connected by National Highway No. 11 and 65. It is 116 km away from Jaipur, 320 km far from Jodhpur, 240 km from Bikaner and 301 km from Delhi. Sikar is a district located in the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan state in India. Sikar town is the administrative headquarter of Sikar district. Sikar is situated midway between Bikaner and Agra on National Highway Number 11.

Objective

The study is aimed to examine the existing organizational, economic, technological and structural pattern of development of industries and their potential growth. This is an attempt to identify the problem along with the impact of policies being implemented for the development of the Sikar district. The main objectives of the study are:

- To examine strategic plans for Industrial Development and its Potential of study area.
- To analyze the resources and demand based industries of study area.
- To analyze the proposed industries and its future prospect of study area.

Methodology

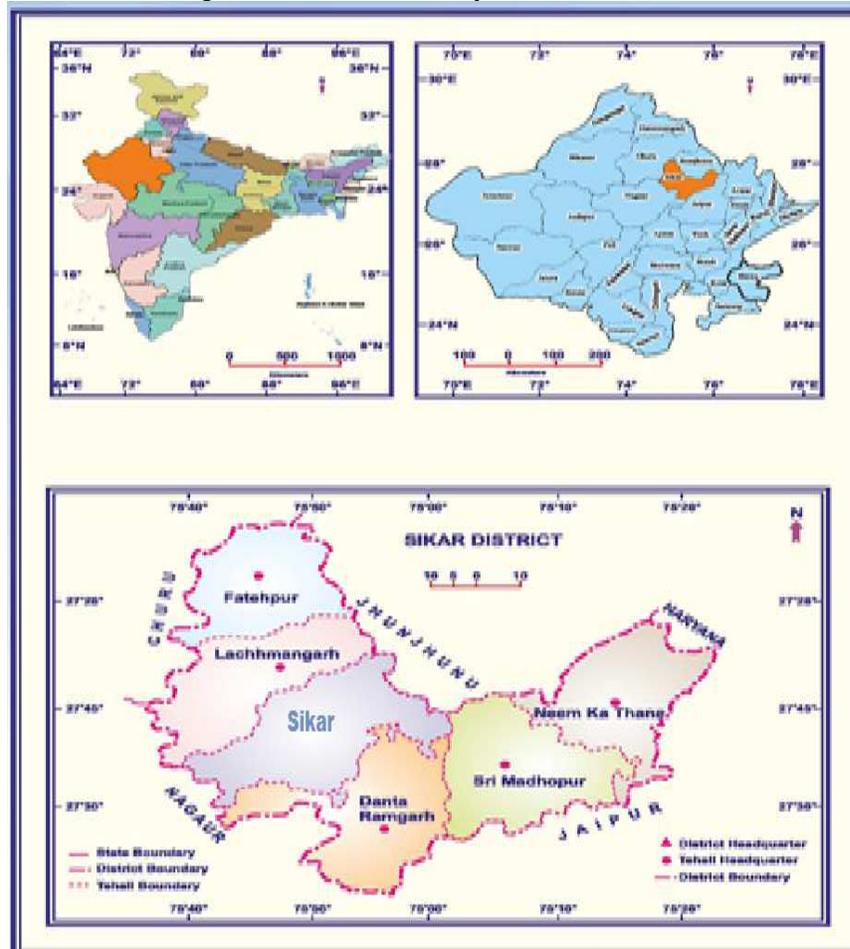
The methodology adopted for the study is as follows - At the first stage, a detailed general questionnaire was prepared and sent to entrepreneurs, but the response was very poor. After this, scholar under took extensive field survey of the industrial areas located in the study area and obtained the required data and information. During personal visits to the industrial units, many difficulties arise. Many private entrepreneurs did not want to share any information regarding sales, production, marketing system and sources of raw materials, etc. Primary survey was followed by personal discussions with local entrepreneurs, businessmen and government officials. The scholar had to depend upon these primary and secondary sources of data. The conclusions drawn out of

this study are the obvious outcomes of the data and information collected from the study area.

Data Sources

It is a micro level study of the area and its industrial areas, based on primary and secondary data. Relevant information regarding the study area was gathered from various institutions and departments such as RIICO, RFC, DIC, Economic and Statistical Department, Town Planning, Rajasthan Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (RVVNL), PHED, land record offices etc. The cartographic techniques like maps, charts, diagrams and photographs have been used for micro level analysis of the data. Different kinds of maps and diagrams have been used for better interpretation of data and information. Thus, the data and information have been collected and analyzed by various statistical and cartographic methods to prove the hypothesis.

Figure 01: Location Map of Sikar District



Analysis

This paper describe a *Strategic Plans for Industrial Development and Its Potential* based on Minerals, Agriculture, Livestock etc. These resources directly or indirectly provide raw materials for the industrial development.

Mineral based units and their Potential

Mineral Resources based units have good potential in Sikar district due to plenty of important minerals. Crockery Plants (at Neem-Ka-Thana), Mineral Grinding, Stone Crushers, Stone, Grits/Chips, Granite Slabs, Marble Cutting, Cement Plants, Quartz Powder and Silica sand are the proposed industries on the basis of availability of raw material in the districts different places. Total Mineral based units are 1082, in which Chemical based are 496, Non-Metallic Units are 555, Basic Metal units are 7 and Metal Product units are 24 in Sikar District. The study area has good potential in mineral production. Neem-ka-Thana and Sri Madhopur tehsils of Sikar district are rich in minerals deposits. Principal minerals available in the district are Calcite, Dolomite, Granite, Marble,

Limestone, China Clay, Masonry stone, Quartz, Silica sand, etc. It is important to note that the production of good quantity of marble and granite has been started in the district and it has good potential.

Forest Based Units and their Potential

The total forest area of the Sikar district is 7.73 percent of the total area of the district. It is spread over 637.63 sq. km. The important trees found in the Sikar district are Dhok, Khejri, Khair, Mimjot, Salar, Shisham, Rohira, Neem, Phog. The main type of grasses are Bharut, Doob, Baru, Kaladhaman, Laita and Munja. The Sikar district comes under the Semi-Arid zone. The district has low rainfall, high temperature, high evaporation and loss to moisture. Overall, the study area has negligible forest area. Today the vegetation is not sufficient in study area. But many industries in district are based on forests (Raw material like Wood). Important wood found in district include Shisham, Rohira, Salar, Neem, Khejri, Babul. All these trees give raw material for the wooden based industries of the district. For example- Furniture and wooden handicrafts based industries have good potential in the district. Forest based units in the Sikar district are 274, in which, Wooden Product units are 127, Paper Product units are 49 and Rubber and Plastic Based units are 98, Wood Furniture units have good potential in the Sikar District. The Carved Furniture of the study area, particularly of Ramgarh Shekhawati, is famous in domestic as well as in international market too. It has a good export potential. The important forest productions are Raw-wood, Gum, Terpene, Fruits, Fodder and raw material for furniture and building construction.

Livestock Units and their Potential

Livestock based units too have good potential in the Sikar district. Total 1176 livestock based units are situated in the Sikar district in different places. The quality and quantity of sheep's wool for Woolen carpet yarn is very rich in the Sikar district. Livestock based industries in the Sikar district are Milk, Milk based industries, Wool based industries, Meat based industries, Hides and Bones based, Egg based industries, etc. The cattle wealth is very rich for Leather based units in the Sikar district. Therefore, the Leather Shoes making by the artisans is very developed in the district.

Table 01: Industries and their Suggested Location in Sikar District

Industries	Suggested Location	
Resource Based	Porcelain Crocary	Neem-Ka-Thana
	Low Tension Procelain	Neem-Ka-Thana
	Woolen Textile	Sikar
	Kikar and Babool Work Bark Disintegration	Sikar, Neem-Ka-Thana
	Rope & Ban Making and Reed Furniture	Sri Madhopur, Neem-Ka-Thana, Reengus, Sikar, Danta Ramgarh, Ramgarh Shekhawati
	Leather Tanning	Padampura
Demand Based	Cotton Hosiery	Sikar, Fatehpur
	Paper Bags	Sikar
	Readymade Garments	Sikar
	Plastic toys and Novelty Goods	Sikar, Fatehpur, Ramgarh, Laxmangarh, Sri Madhopur, Neem-Ka-Thana

Problems

Finance: A serious problem of these industries is in respect of credit, both for long-term and short-term purposes. This is obvious from the fact that the supply of credit has not been proportionate with their needs associated with fixed and working capital. Very often the credit has not been timely. Its delayed availability has been a major factor in causing much of industrial sickness in this sector. The credit situation is particularly hard for the cottage and village industry units.

Labour: A very important role is played by the skilled labour force in the success of any industrial unit. In Sikar district, the lack of labor force is one of the major problems. The major part of the labour force is migrated from other parts of the country. The local labour force is mainly dependent on agriculture. They take it as an extra source of income and hence, are not willing to work and earn as labour.

Shortage of Raw Material: Industries which are taking raw material available in the Sikar district have no problem regarding the availability of the raw material. But the industries those purchasing raw materials from outside of the district or region or state have a great problem.

Difficulties of Marketing: The distribution of the population in Sikar district provides less than average marketing opportunities to the industries. Some units in which the district has hold are not facing the marketing problem, but on the other hand, some industrial units due to less probability of trading are on the edge of closing.

Government Policies: Cottage industries are the victims when it comes to attracting the attention of modern industry. This calls for protection and promotion of cottage industries through design of public policies directed at improving the industry both in context of income of laborers and technological aspects. The government policies contribute a vital portion in the growth, development and survival of any industrial unit. Government should also provide subsidies and grants for the progress of cottage industries especially in the initial stages.

Low-Level Technology: The procedures of production which the small and tiny enterprises use is old and inefficient. The result is low productivity, poor quality of products and high costs. The producers, for lack of information, know very little about modern technologies and training opportunities which concerns them. There is little of research and development in this field in the country.

Conclusion

The main objective of the study was to examine and analyze the industrial resource potential and development and impact on the local population and area in the Sikar district of Rajasthan. The process of industrialization had been accelerated by the declaration of New Industrial Policy 1998 and the latest New Startup Policy declared by the prime minister of India under the Make in India Initiative Programme. The concentration of industries in certain areas lead to unbalanced development and as a result of this, problems such as over congestion or crowdedness, unplanned urbanization and pollution has occurred. Industrialization is a vital process of economic development where an increasing proportion of local resources is mobilized to establish a self-reliant and diversified economic structure. In the region, the responsibility to develop the industrial areas lies with RIICO. Sikar is an important area of Rajasthan, where RIICO has developed industrial areas. In the study area, RIICO has acquired 808.98 acres of land for the industrial development and has developed 1095 industrial plots in which 733 industrial plots were allotted to the entrepreneurs. On the basis of factors discussed under the different heads earlier, it can be concluded that locational factors have played a vital role in industrial development and resource potential of the region. The area is an important and having great extent of resource potential especially in the industries. At present, 2/3 of the industrial units located in the district are because of the advantages of rich resources. Therefore, the industries located in interiors or small centers are all set to embrace the new proposals of investors, even as the government is facilitating the industries by way of attractive packages of incentives and subsidy. The state government has formulated a perspective programme to develop the requisite infrastructure to facilitate the investors in this district. The analysis clearly indicates that there is a great resource potential for industries development in the Sikar district. The strength of the district is strong agriculture base, livestock population, large mineral deposits and potential human resource which are still to be explored.

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