



BRIEF INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF
DISTRICT
PATHANKOT



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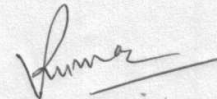
FOREWORD

Punjab is one of the fast growing States of the country, with congenial industrial climate, progressive and promotional steps taken by the Punjab Government and Economic Liberalisation adopted by the Government of India, the opportunities for setting up MSEs have increased manifold in the State. Pathankot a district carved out on July 27, 2011 from Gurudaspur is an important point situated in the foothills of Kangra and Dalhousie, with the river Chakki flowing close by, the city is often used as a rest-stop before heading into the mountains of Jammu and Kashmir, Dalhousie, Chamba, and Kangra, deep into the Himalayas.

This document contains details relating to human and material resources availability, existing industrial structure, institutional support, infrastructure , potential industries available for industrial development.

It is hoped that the entrepreneurs and organization attached with the industrial development will find the document useful for taking investment decisions, policy and planning in the district.

I appreciate the efforts put in by Shri Piyush Agarwal, Assistant Director (EI) and his staff in preparation of this document. I also thank various government departments and other agencies, in particular the DIC, Batala for supplying relevant information and data for preparation of this report.



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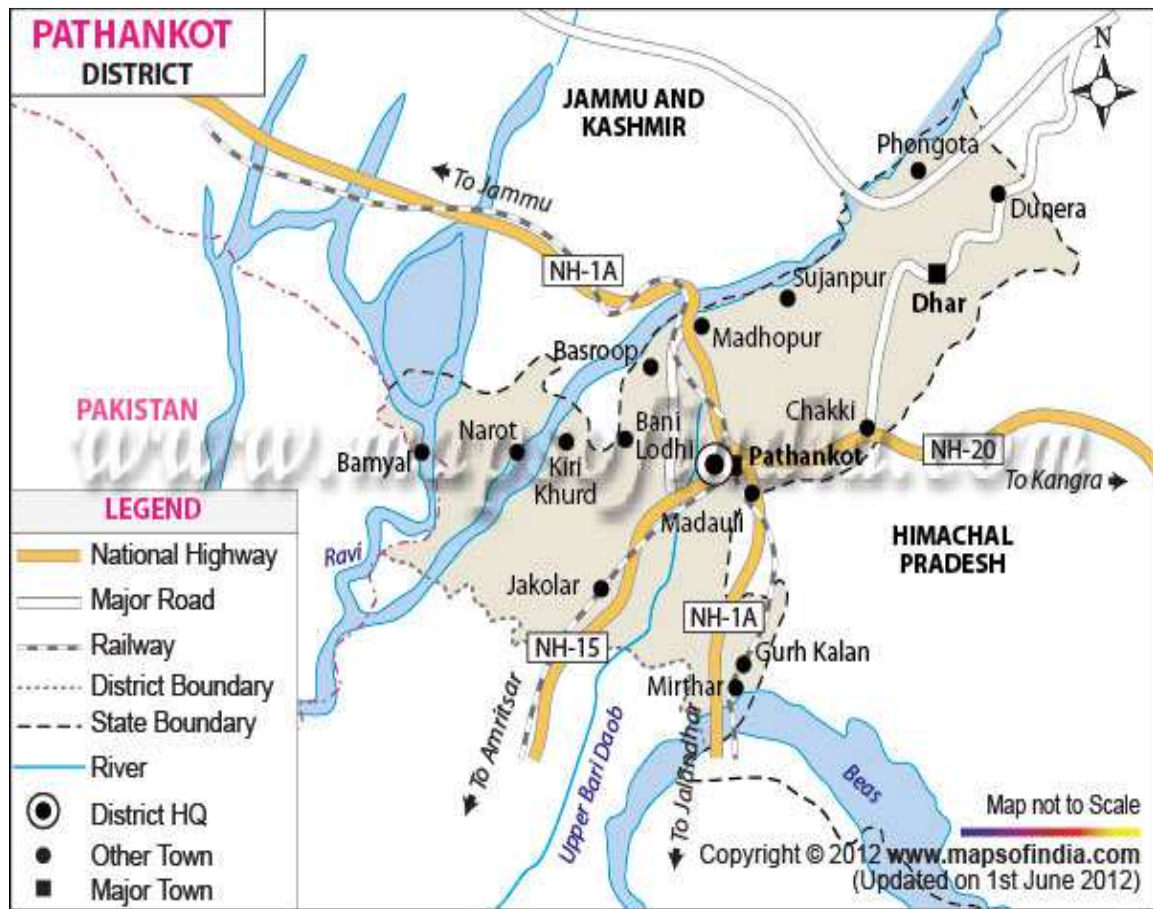
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DISTRICT MAP OF PATHANKOT



CHAPTER 1

THE PUNJAB STATE

Physical Location Punjab is situated in the northwest India. The Indian state borders the Pakistani province of Punjab to the west, Jammu and Kashmir to the north, Himachal Pradesh to the northeast, Chandigarh to the east, Haryana to the south and southeast and Rajasthan to the southwest. The total area of the state is 50,362 square kilometers. The population is 2,77,04,236 (Census, 2011). Punjab's capital is Chandigarh, which is administered separately as a Union Territory since it is also the capital of neighboring Haryana. Other major cities of Punjab include Mohali, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Patiala and Jalandhar.

1.1 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DATA OF PUNJAB

The total geographical area of the state is 50,362 sq. kms

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As per Census 2011, Punjab has a total population of 2,77,04,236 out of which 1,46,34,819 are males and 1,30,69,417 are females. It constitutes 2.29% of total population of India. Population density of Punjab is 550 persons per sq.km.

1.3 REGIONS

The area of Punjab can be divided into three regions which are the following:

Malwa is a region of Punjab and parts of Haryana between the Sutlej and Yamuna rivers. People of Malwa are known for being great fighters, and warriors. The Malwa area makes up majority of the Punjab region consisting 11 districts. Cities such as Ludhiana, Patiala, Bhatinda and Mohali located in the Malwa region

Majha is a historical region of the Indian Punjab comprising the modern Draft Punjab State Disaster Management Plan 19 districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Tarn Taran. It lies between two of the five great rivers of the Punjab: the Ravi and the Sutlej.

Doaba is the region of Indian Punjab surrounded by the rivers Beas and Sutlej. The name "Doaba" literally translates to "land of two rivers" ("Do" two, "Ab" river; Punjabi). It is one of the most fertile regions of the world, and was the center of the Green Revolution in

India. To this day, it remains one of the largest per capita producers of wheat in the world. The biggest cities in Doaba are Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Adampur, Nawansher and Phagwara.

1.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Physiography refers to the study of physical features of the area and their relationship with one another including the factors and processes responsible for the evolution of landforms. The state of Punjab forms a part of Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain and is composed of sediments of Shiwalik hills and Himalayas brought down and laid by the rivers of Indus system. The exact depth of the alluvium has not been ascertained, though it varies from a few meters to over 2000 meters.

The state can be divided into the following major physiographic units:

- a. Siwalik hills
- b. Piedmont plain
- c. Alluvial plain
- d. Sand dunes
- e. Flood plain
- f. Palaeochannels

The Siwalik hills in the north-east are steeply sloping. Number of choes originate in the Shiwalik zone and drain the excess storm water. The Shiwalik hills occupy nearly 2.6 per cent area of the state and cover sizeable area of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, S.B.S. Nagar, Rupnagar and S.A.S Nagar districts of the state. The hills have dense to open scrub forest.

The piedmont area forms a transitional zone between the Shiwalik hills and alluvial terraces. It is about 10 to 15 km wide and comprises of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, S.B.S. Nagar, Rupnagar and S.A.S Nagar districts. The elevation of this zone varies from 300 to 375 m above MSL. The piedmont area is gently sloping to undulating and is dissected by number of seasonal rivulets (choes) which transport storm water with sediments from their catchment. The coarsest of these sediments are deposited in the form of alluvial fans at the foot hills and finer fractions are deposited along the choes within the piedmont area.

The sand dunes are low ridges along the present and old courses of rivers and choes. They are formed as a result of reworking of sand bar deposits of rivers. The deposits are sandy in texture and dominated by quartz and feldspar minerals. The sand dunes covered nearly 9.0 per cent area of the state during 1987, however, as a result of levelling and clearing by the farmers in the recent past, the area of sand dunes has been reduced to barely 0.56 per cent during 2004. The areas in and around the sand dunes are moderately sloping whereas interdunal areas are nearly level to gently sloping.

The alluvial plain/terraces are the old flood plains of the rivers, the remnants of which lie above the level of the present river beds. They are separated from flood plains at their bases by broken chains of sand dunes and cliffs. The deposits of terraces vary with respect to texture, depth of carbonate leaching and translocation of other mobile soil constituents. Some parts of these terraces are affected by water logging and/or salinity and alkalinity. The unit occupies nearly 76.9 percent of the total geographical area of the state. Three major alluvial plains/ terraces are recognized in the state. They are popularity known as Uppar-Bari Doab covering most parts of Tarn Taran, Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts. Bist Doab covering area between Beas and Satluj rivers and Malwa plain, area south of river Satluj.

The flood plains of Ravi, Beas, Satluj and Ghaggar rivers and many seasonal rivulets cover nearly 10.0 per cent area of the state. The flood plain soils are young and stratified without appreciable alteration of sediments. The continuous erosion cum deposition keeps the soils young as time becomes a limiting factor for the consolidation of sediments into pedogenic horizons.

The paleo channels are believed to be the remnants of the old active channels. The origin of these channels may be due to the frequent changes in the courses of Ravi, Beas, Satluj and Ghaggar rivers and their tributaries, which became defunct and silted up. These areas occupy a low-lying topographic position on the landscape.

CHAPTER 2

CARVING OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT

The Department of Revenue & Rehabilitation, Government of Punjab vide their Gazette Notification No. 1/1/2011-RE-II(I)/14544 & 14554 dated July 27, 2011 has advised about the constitution of new districts viz. Pathankot and Fazilka respectively with effect from July 27, 2011. The new district with its headquarter at Pathankot has been carved out from the existing Gurdaspur and comprises of two Tehsils viz. Pathankot & Dharkalan. The district has 4641 sq. km area with the two tehsils.



Pathankot is a municipal corporation in the Indian state of Punjab, and serves as the capital of the Pathankot District. The name Pathankot comes from Pathania Rajput, who was the king of Nurpur. Pathankot was the capital of Nurpur prior to 1849. Pathankot is at the meeting point of the three northern states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Due to its ideal location, Pathankot serves as a travel hub for the three northerly states. Pathankot is the fifth most populous city in the state of Punjab. It is the last city in Punjab on the national highway towards Jammu and Kashmir. Situated in the foothills of Kangra and Dalhousie, with the river Chakki flowing close by, the city is often used as a rest-stop before heading into the mountains of Jammu and Kashmir, Dalhousie, Chamba, and Kangra, deep into the Himalayas.

There are some caves on the way to Shahpur Kandi which date to the time of the Mahabharata. According to legend, the Pandavas stayed in those caves for a night during their "Agyaatwas". A carnival or mela, called *Mukesran da mela* is held there each year in the month of April to mark Baisakhi. The ancient Shiva temple *Kathgarh* is approximately 25 km from PTK. During "Naagpanchami," the gap between two shiva parvati holy stones mysteriously narrows, and during "shivrathri" the gap mysteriously widens. The temple is located on the banks of river Beas. Alexander's army camped here for three days and demoralized by the sight of furious and flooded Beas forced their King to call off their mission of world conquest. To reach the temple one has to go to Indora (HP), which is 20 km away from Pathankot. There is a fort, called the Nurpur Fort built by the Pathania Rajputs, more than 900 years ago. It was damaged by the great earthquake which struck this region early in 1905, 25 km from Pathankot. It is quite famous in North India, and the temple inside attracts tourists from all across. It is 25 km away from Pathankot.

2.1 TOPOGRAPHY

Out of the northern most part of the Gurdaspur district, Dhar and Pathankot tehsils are in the foothills of Shivalik range. The hilly tract covering the north-eastern parts of Pathankot and Dhar tehsils have typical configuration, ranging in elevation from about 381 to 930 meters above mean sea level. From north to south, the tract consists of three small ranges running from north west to south east direction.

2.2 SOIL

The Local Planning Area of Pathankot comprises of loamy soil with clay content below 10 per cent. They contain small quantities of lime but the magnesia content is high. Potash and Phosphoric Acid too are present in low quantities.

The soil of the district is quite alluvial and fertile. It is divided into three parts by nature, viz. Sub-Mountainous, Kandi and Plain. The soil of the LPA is mostly of sub mountainous nature for it being near to Himalayas. It has the property of containing bushes.

2.3 TRIBUTARIES AND CANALS

River Ravi and ChakkiKhad are the two rivers flowing near the Pathankot LPA. Various canals, distributaries and drains also form part of the water bodies in the LPA. Some major canals and distributaries of the LPA are UBDC Main Link, Hydrel Work Canal, Ravi - Beas Link, Islampur Feeder, IslampurDireh Minor, Farida Nangal Feeder, Sarna Distributary,

Sarna Minor, Gulpur Distributary, Hydel Work Canal Silt Ejector and UBDC Silt Ejector. Apart from these, KhadiNalla and several other drains too can be seen especially in the eastern part of the LPA.

2.4 CLIMATE

(i) Seasons and their Durations:

The cold season starting with November to the early part of March, is followed by the hot season, which lasts till the end of June. July, August and the first half of September constitute the wet months due to South Western Monsoon. The period from mid-September to about the middle of November may be termed as the post-monsoon or transitional period.

(ii) Temperature:

- Spring: The climate remains the most enjoyable part of the year during the spring season (from mid-February to mid-April). Temperatures vary between (max) 16 °C to 25 °C and (min) 9 °C to 18 °C.
- Autumn: In autumn (from Mid-September to mid-November.), the temperature may rise to a maximum of 30 °C. Temperatures usually remain between 16° to 27° in autumn. The minimum temperature is around 11 °C.
- Summer: The temperature in summer (from Mid-May to Mid-June) may rise to a maximum of 48 °C (rarely). Temperatures generally remain between 35 °C to 45 °C (94 – 112F).
- Monsoon: During monsoon (from mid-June to mid-September), Pathankot receives moderate to heavy rainfall.
- Winter: Winters (November to Mid-March) are mild but it can sometimes get quite chilly in Pathankot. Average temperatures in the winter remain at (max) 7 °C to 15 °C and (min) 0 °C to 8 °C. Rain usually comes from the west during winters and it is usually a persistent rain for 2–3 days with sometimes hail-storms. Pathankot received snowfall in 2012 after almost 55 years.

(iii) Rainfall:

The annual rainfall is 688 mm. On an average, there are 61 rainy days. The variation in rainfall is appreciable. The rainfall generally increases from the south-west to north-east. About 70 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months, i.e. July to September, with July being the wettest month. There is also some rainfall during the period

from December to March in association with passing western disturbances, and this amounts to about 12% of the annual rainfall.

(iv) **Winds:**

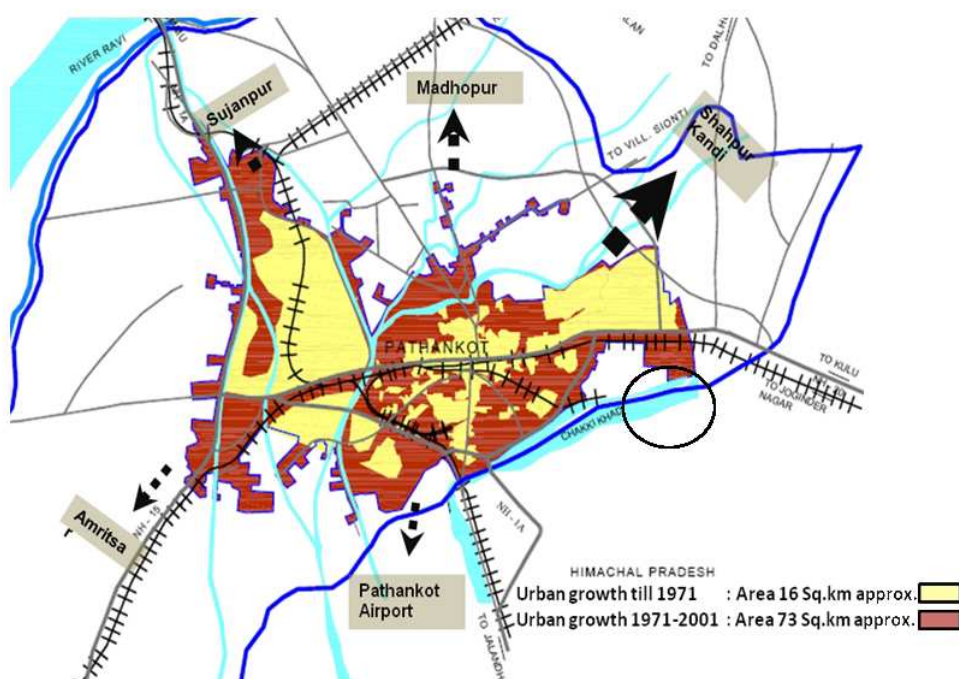
During the south-west monsoon season, wind blows from south-west direction to north-east, but on many days in the afternoons, westerly to north-westerly winds also blow. In the rest of the year, westerly to north-westerly winds predominate except in the latter half of the summer season when easterlies and south-easterlies blow on some days.

2.5 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Historical Growth

History of Pathankot is glorified by the influence of various kings and rulers. Pathankot and its neighbouring region were integrated with Nurpur (now in Himachal Pradesh). Pathankot also figures in Ain-e-Akbari as the Pargana Headquarter. Some believe it was a settlement of Pathans during the medieval times. The famous historian Cunningham says that the name of Pathankot came into the vogue from the word Pathan. In the past, Pathankot was the largest timber market of Asia.

URBAN SPRAWL OF PATHANKOT CITY



2.6 ECONOMY

Pathankot is an economically prosperous city compared to many other towns of the Punjab or Himachal Pradesh. Historically, Pathankot's economy was based upon the timber trade. Good quality wood was transported from Himachal to Pathankot, where it was cut and distributed to various parts of northern India. In the early 1990s, however, the timber trade shifted to Jammu. Now, the main economy of Pathankot is based on stone crushing. Pathankot is situated in the foothills where the Chakki, Ravi and Beas rivers enter the plains and these rivers deposit boulders. There are more than 200 stone crushers in and around Pathankot. After the liberalization of the Indian economy, Pathankot emerged as a commercial center of wholesalers and distributors of consumer goods and services, catering to Himachal Pradesh, J&K and northwest Punjab. Many army and Air force personnel are stationed at Pathankot and in nearby areas. The Army and Air Force award contracts to local vendors and their personnel consume local goods and services, contributing to local prosperity.

2.7 PLACES OF INTEREST & STAY

Places worth visiting near Pathankot include Shahpur Kandi. Ranjit Sagar Dam which is the highest gravity dam in Asia, Pathankot has a number of hotels to stay. Hotel Venice, U-Nite, Hotel Woodland are a few of them to stay. Dhruvapark near tank chowk is one of glory of Pathankot city donated by 21 sub Area of Indian army.

2.8 TRANSPORT

Now Pathankot is also connected by air to Raja Sansi Airport (Amritsar). Recently, flights have been introduced to Delhi via Ludhiana's newly built Sahnewal Airport. The airport of Pathankot is jointly shared by Defence and civilians and is the glory of this district. Maharana Partap Interstate Bus Terminal is one of the biggest terminals of North India. Pathankot is one of the city having 2 railway stations of its own, with Pathankot Junction and City Station. One can stop over in Pathankot en route to Mukerian (40 km), Dharamshala (100 km), Dalhousie (100 km), Amritsar (108), Palampur (100 km), Chamba (100 km), Jammu (100 km), Hoshiarpur (100 km), Kangra (100 km), Jalandhar (108 km), Srinagar (400 km) all in different directions from Pathankot.

CHAPTER 3

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

3.1 CITY OVERVIEW

Pathankot city is governed by Municipal Corporation which comes under Pathankot Metropolitan Region.

3.2 PATHANKOT POPULATION

As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Pathankot in 2011 is 148,357; of which male and female are 77,833 and 70,524 respectively. Although Pathankot city has population of 148,357; its urban / metropolitan population is 159,909 of which 84,145 are males and 75,764 are females.

3.3 SC COMPOSITION

As per census 2001, the villages within LPA constitute approximately half (45.5%) of the total SC population of Pathankot LPA. Further, the total SC population in Pathankot LPA is 1,04,790 persons, which constitutes 25.58% of the total LPA population in 2001. In case of Pathankot M. Cl., the SC population remains lowest (16.30%) while it remains higher in case of Sujampur M. Cl. i.e. 38.01%.

3.4 SC POPULATION IN PATHANKOT LPA, 2001

<u>Settlement</u>	<u>SC Population</u>	<u>% of Total Population of</u>
Total LPA		
Pathankot M. Cl.	104790	25.58
Sujanpur M. Cl.	25744	%16.3
Villages (LPA)	8291	0%38
Source: Census of India, 2001	70755	.01%
		45.50 %

3.5 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce Participation helps in determining the economic status of the city. It is observed from the table below that work force participation ratio in LPA of Pathankot was 34.4%, which was higher than that of the Gurdaspur district (33.3%) and less than that of Punjab

state (37.5%). In case of Sujapur M. Cl., the workforce participation ratio was lower (27.7%) than the ratio of PathankotM.Cl., total LPA as well as the Gurdaspur district. This shows that there is extra burden on the working population as well as economy. From 1991 to 2001, the percentage of non-workers has shown a decreasing trend by 6.7% in the whole of the LPA of Pathankot.

Workforce Participation in District and various settlements of LPA

Level	Year	Total Population	Main Total		Workers (% of Total Workers)	Marginal Workers (% of Total Workers)
			Workers (% of Total Population)	Non-Workers (% of Total Population)		
PathankotM. Cl.	1991	123930	33463 (27.0)	90467 (73.0)	33424 (99.9)	39 (0.1)
	2001	157925	53951 (34.1)	103974 (65.9)	50249 (93.2)	3702 (6.8)
Sujanpur M. Cl.	1991	15414	4059 (26.3)	11355 (73.7)	4057 (99.95)	2 (0.05)
	2001	21815	6046 (27.7)	15769 (72.3)	5650 (93.5)	396 (6.5)
LPA Villages	1991	179246	50633 (28.2)	128613 (71.8)	49729 (98.2)	904 (1.8)
	2001	229941	80890 (35.2)	149051 (64.8)	66617 (82.4)	14273 (17.6)

3.6 PATHANKOT LITERACY RATE

In education section, total literates in Pathankot city are 119,483 of which 64,673 are males while 54,810 are females. Average literacy rate of Pathankot city is 88.60 percent of which male and female literacy was 91.94 and 84.96 percent.

3.7 PATHANKOT SEX RATIO

The sex ratio of Pathankot city is 906 per 1000 males. Child sex ratio of girls is 802 per 1000 boys.

3.8 PATHANKOT CHILD POPULATION

Total children (0-6) in Pathankot city are 13,496 as per figure from Census India report on 2011. There were 7,488 boys while 6,008 are girls. The child forms 9.10 % of total population of Pathankot City.

Pathankot City	Total	Male	Female
Population	148,357	77,833	70,524
Literates	119,483	64,673	54,810
Children (0-6)	13,496	7,488	6,008
Average Literacy (%)	88.60	91.94	84.96
Sex ratio	906		
Child Sex ratio		802	

3.9 ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE DISTRICT

1. Deputy Commissioner: -

The Deputy Commissioner is the Chief Revenue Officer as District Collector and is responsible for collection of Revenue and other Govt. dues recoverable as arrears of Land Revenue. He deals with the Natural Calamities like draught, unseasonal rains, hailstorms, floods and fire etc.

Under the Registration Act the District Collector exercises the Powers of Registrar of the District and he controls and supervises the work of Registration of deeds. He also functions as Marriage Officer under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Further under the Cinematograph Act, the District Magistrate is the Licensing Authority in his jurisdiction. The administration of the Police in a district is vested in the District Superintendent, but under the General direction of the District Magistrate as per provisions of section 4 of the Indian Police Act, 1861.

Rule 1.15 of the Punjab Police Rules, 1934, also provides the powers of District Magistrate as under:

The District Magistrate is the head of the Criminal Administration of the District and the Police force is the instrument provided by Government to enable him to enforce his authority and fulfill his responsibility for the maintenance of Law & Order. The police force in a District is, therefore, placed by Law under the General control and direction of the District Magistrate, who is responsible that it carries out its duties in such a manner that effective protection is afforded to the public and against lawlessness and disorder.

District Magistrate is thus responsible for the maintenance of Law & Order within the limit of his jurisdiction. He is conferred with very wide powers by the law, which if used prudently can be very effective in maintaining peace and tranquility. The police force is mainly an instrument provided by Law for the District Magistrate. He can impose restriction on the movement of unlawful Assembly under Section 144 Cr.P.C. and can also impose curfew keeping in view the situation.

2. Additional Deputy Commissioner

Additional Deputy Commissioner assists the Deputy Commissioner in his day-to-day working. The Additional Deputy Commissioner enjoys the same powers as that of Deputy Commissioner under the rules.

3. Tehsildar/ NaibTehsildar

Tehsildars are appointed by the Financial Commissioner, Revenue and NaibTehsildar by the Commissioner of the Division. Their Duties within Tehsil /Sub Tehsil are almost similar and manifold (except that partition cases are decided by Tehsildar). They enjoy the powers of Executive Magistrate, Assistant Collector and Sub Registrar/Joint Sub Registrar. He is in charge of Tehsil Revenue Agency and is responsible for proper preparation and maintenance of Tehsil Revenue Record and Revenue Accounts. He is also responsible for recovery of government dues under the various Acts. He is supposed to have proper control over the working of Patwaris and Kanungos. Tehsildars and NaibTehsildar in fact are called Revenue officers holding separate circles.

4. Kanungos

The Kanungo establishment consists of field kanungo, office kanungo and the District Kanungos. Its strength in each district can only be altered with the sanction of the government.

The field Kanungo should be constantly moving about his circle supervising the work of Patwari on the spot, except in the month of September when he stays at the tehsil to check the Jamabandis received from the Patwaris. He also disposes of the demarcation applications marked to him by the Circle Revenue Officer. A field Kanungo is also responsible for the conduct and the work of the Patwari under his charge and it is his duty to report the work or neglect of duty or misconduct on the part of any Patwari. The office Kanungo is the Tehsildar Revenue clerk and he is the custodian of all the records received from the patwari. The District Kanungo is responsible for the efficiency of both the office and the field Kanungo and should be in camp inspecting their work for at least 15 days in each month from first October to 30th April. He is the keeper of all records received from KanungoPatwari, at sadar office.

5. Patwaris

Patwari is an important and effective official of the lowest ebb in the Revenue Agency. No efficient Revenue Administration of a district is possible unless the patwari staff is strong, properly trained and strictly supervised.

A Patwari has three chief duties: - The maintenance of record of the crop grown at every harvest. Keeping of the record of rights upto date by the punctual record of mutations. The account of preparation of statistical returns embodying the information derived from the harvest inspections, register of mutation and record of rights. The limits of "Patwar circle" is a matter for the Commissioner to decide under para 238 of Land Administration Manual.

3.10 LEAD BANK

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has assigned the public sector lender Punjab National Bank (PNB), the responsibility of being the lead bank.

3.11 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is prominent in the district. While various crops are grown in the district, paddy and wheat rank top in terms of production. The details of agriculture produce is stated in the Table (i) & (ii) placed below:

Comparative statement of average production of various crops and their area of production during 2013-14 and 2014-15

S.No	Name of crop	Khariff 2013-14			Khariff 2014-15 (estimated)		
		Area (000 hec)	Av. production Kg/hectare	Production In tons	Area (000 hec)	Av. production Kg/hectare	Production In tons
1.	Paddy	19.36	2559	50	17.37	2545	44
2.	Basmati	9.54	1904	18	10.59	2293	24
3.	Jhona/Basmat	29	2709	78	27.96	2503	70

	i						
4.	Maize	9	3063	28	9.85	2116	21
5.	Sugarcane	4	4969	20	4.2	4995	21
6.	Mah	1.3	466	0.61	1.3	562	0.73
7.	Til	0.6	443	0.27	0.6	393	0.24

Source: Department of Agriculture, Pathankot

Comparative statement of average production of Khariff and their area of production during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

S N	Name of crop	Khariff 2012-13			Khariff 2013-14			Khariff 2014-15 (estimated)		
		Area (000 hec)	Av.pr oducti on Kg/he ctare	Produ ction in tons	Area (000 hec)	Av.pr oducti on Kg/he ctare	Produ ction in tons	Area (000 hec)	Av.prod uction Kg/hectar e	Produ ction In tons
1	Wheat	42.0	4121	173	42.0	3979	167	41.5	4050	168
2	Chhole	0.1	1412	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	1215	0.1
3	Oil seed	1.0	974	1.0	1.0	1253	1.3	1.1	1269	1.4
4	Masur	0.1	683	0.068	-	-	-	0.1	690	0.1

Source: Department of Agriculture, Pathankot

3.12 ZILA PARISHAD AND ZILA PANCHAYATS

The district has ZilaParishad and Zila Panchayats and PanchyatSamiti. The details of the members of ZilaParishad is as follows;

Elected Members of Zila Parishad, Pathankot				
S. No.	Name of Zila Parishad Member and Address	Official E-Mail Address	Private E-Mail Address	Remarks/Mobile No.
1	Sh.Gopi Chand S/o Nanak Chand VillGharBagroli, P.O.Dunera, Teh.Dhar Kalan DisttPathankot.	–	–	94644-90783
2	Sh.PremLal S/o Jaisi Ram VillBungalP.O.Badhani, Teh.&DisttPathankot.	–	–	99887-42464
3	Sh.PiaraLal S/o Hans Raj VPO GhoTeh&DisttPathankot.	–	–	93161-91137
4	Smt.Sonia Rani W/o Suresh Kumar Vill. MutfurkaP.O.SujanpurTeh&DisttPathankot	–	–	99881-98941
5	Smt.Vandana W/o Tarikshan Singh VPO KaunterpurTeh.&DisttPathankot	–	–	99880-55507 98881-55507
6	Smt.KiranBala W/o Akshay Kumar VPO Sunder ChackTeh& .DisttPathankot	–	–	96467-51534
7	Sh.Nirmal Singh S/o Milkhi Ram VillPapial P.O Norangpur, The&DisttPathankot.	–	–	94635-22417
8	Sh.Goverdhan Gopal S/o PuranChand, Farwal Colony P.O.SarnaStation, The&DisttPathankot.	–	–	98720-43745
9	Sh.Sham Singh S/o Chain Singh VPO KiriKhurd, The&DisttPathankot.	–	–	94652-90282
10	Sh.Narinder Singh S/o Punjab Singh, VPOTaloorTeh.&DisttPathankot.	–	–	89687-21668

CHAPTER 4

INDUSTRIES

Industries are said to be one of the major engines of the economic growth of the modern economy, apart from trade and commerce. Industrial activity can be termed as the process of production of modified and economically gainful products from natural things. Pathankot is basically known as the hub of stone crushing industry in the Punjab state and the adjoining region. The stone crushers of this area have ISI marked sand, stones and other concrete materials, which is unique in the whole of India. Apart from this, there are many small scale industries of various types in the city and the region. The area also witnesses Khadi and Sericulture Industries, apart from having several brick kilns and agro based industries in the villages of LPA. Even then, the region is not much industrially 'active' as Batala is.

4.1 INDUSTRIAL GROWTH:

Industrial growth for Pathankot has been studied in terms of nature of industries, number of units, employment status and the investment scenario of various industries. Majority of industries in Pathankot city are small scale and household industries.

4.2 LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES IN PATHNKOT

There are very few Large/Medium scale industries in the district and the same are as follows:

- a. M/s Pioneer Industries Ltd, Industrial Growth Centre - Started in 2002
- b. M/s Pioneer Agro Extract Ltd, VillgaeTharial (Unit – I) - Started in 1994
- c. M/s Pioneer Agro Extract Ltd, VillgaeTharial (Unit-II) - Started in 1996
- d. M/s United Spirits Ltd., village Dhekisaindan - Started in 1996

4.3 SMALL SCALE AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES:

The present industries in the city are mainly engaged in manufacturing of engineering goods, sports goods, hand tools, rubber goods, sewing machines, conduit pipes, etc. Some of the major industries located within the city are listed out below:

List of Major Industries with Locations in City

Sr. No.	Name of Industry	Location
1	Trehan Door and Allied Industries	Patel Chowk
2	Mohinder Industries	J.J.Bypass near M.J. Hospital
3	Glakhier Products	Mission Road
4	Vishal Arms Co.	Gandhi Chowk
5	R. K. M. Foods K.	Dhangu Road
6	B. Industries	Defence Road

Source: Municipal Council, Pathankot

As per the Data provided by DIC, Batala 33 numbers of units were registered in Pathankot from March 2007 to December 2014. The details of these units is attached at **Annexure-I**. In addition, there are 686 functioning units in the District which are registered with DIC. The table below shows the major areas having small scale industries. Each industry listed below has an average labour force of 6-7 workers. Municipal level basic infrastructures are provided to each one of them.

4.4 MAJOR AREAS OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN PATHANKOT M.C.L

S. No.	Area	Type of Industry
1	Main Bazaar	Manufacturing of Shoe, Wooden Furniture, Repair of Cycle, Goldsmith.
2	Mir Colony	Manufacturing, Repairs
3	Mission Road	Manufacturing of Plastic, Processing of Spices, Manufacturing of Wood.
4	Model Town	Repairing of Bicycle, Manufacturing of Steel, Grinding of Masala.
5	Railway Road	Manufacturing, Repairing of Electronics.
6	Shahpur Kandi Road	Servicing of Auto Vehicles, Rail Coach Accessories, Manufacturing of Trucks

Source: District Industrial Centre (DIC), Batala

4.5 INDUSTRIAL ESTATE/ FOCAL POINT

There exists a Focal Point in Pathankot near the Phangoli Chowk, but presently it is not functional. The details of the Focal Point for the year 2005, 2007 and 2008 are given below:

Plot Details of Industrial Focal Point, 2008-15

<u>Year</u>	<u>Acquired Area</u>	<u>Developed Plots</u>	<u>Allotted Plots</u>	<u>Vacant Plots</u>
2005	399.46	368	196 172	
2006 NA	NA	NANA		
2007	399.46	368	193 175	
2008	399.46	368	182 186	

Source: Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 2005, 2007 and 2008

The situation of Focal Point is not very good as it can be seen that the no. of allotted plots are decreasing while the vacant plots are increasing in numbers. Moreover, there is no growth in no. of developed plots or the total acquired area of the Focal Point.

4.6 GROWTH CENTRE AT PATHANKOT:

To accelerate the industrial growth of the State and give a strong impetus to the industrialization of particularly backward areas, two growth centers have been allocated by the Govt. of India at Bathinda and Pathankot, for which Punjab Small Industry and Export Corporation Ltd (PSIEC) has been retained as a nodal agency for the development of these growth centers. The cost of the project is Rs. Rs. 31.00 crore for Pathankot. 400 acres of land for Pathankot has been acquired and basic development works are nearing completion.

4.7 BRICK KILNSACTIVITY

There is large number of brick kilns located in the Pathankot LPA. Major areas under brick kiln industry are Kother, Manwal, Sunder Chak, Ghoha, Lamin, Bhagwansar, Sultanpur, AimaMughlan, NarotMehra, PaddianLahri, LadoChak, etc.

4.8 INDUSTRIES IN SUJANPUR M.CL.

Khadi industry is prominent in Sujanpur M. Cl. It covers an area of 3.4 acres. Its building was constructed in 1960, though it was working before independence (1947). The present infrastructure available includes parking, godown, and provision of water supply, waste disposal and power supply. They make various products like jackets,*lois*,*khadi* cloth, mats, mattresses, wall hangings and various other consumable products like pickle,*murabba*, etc. The commodities are traded in their centers located at Amritsar, Adampur, Nahoda, Khaad, Patti, Sangrur, Patiala, Rajpura, DeraBassi, etc. The raw material for the woollen garments comes from Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, whereas cotton from the JagraonMandi in Ludhiana.

Industries in LPA Villages

List of Major Industries with Locations in LPA Villages

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name of Industry</u>	<u>Location</u>
1	Pioneer Industries Ltd.	ChotiNahar, Malikpur
2	Pooja Machine Pvt. Ltd.	Haryal
3	Pioneer Agro Extra Ltd.	Malikpur
4	Golden Indian Financier	Sahil Plaza, Dalhousie Road
5	Bharat Floor Mill	Dalhousie Road
6	R. K. Plywood	ShahpurKandi Road, Ghoh
7	B. V. Food	Sunder Chak Road, Malikpur
8	Satish&Ish Pvt. Ltd	Sama

Source : District Industries Centre, Batala

4.9 POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES IN THE DISTRICT

There is great scope for development of all sorts of MSEs in the district. While no cluster exist/identified by DIC, there are certain artisans engaged in the manufacture of pashmina shawls. Some of the potential industries identified in the district are as follows;

- (i) Wooden based units (furniture etc.)
- (ii) Food processing industries (Juices, pickles, sauces jam etc.)
- (iii) Rice Milling industries
- (iv) Plywood industries
- (v) Plastic processing

CHAPTER 5

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

5.1 MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME) DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, LUDHIANA

The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Institute was set up at Ludhiana in 1956 (formerly known as SISI) to serve the erstwhile combined Punjab. At present, this Institute caters to the needs of micro, small & medium industries sector in the State of Punjab and U.T. Chandigarh. It is one of the 28 Institutes functioning all over the country under Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India. Its Headquarters is situated at NirmanBhawan, New Delhi under the Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner, MSME. The main services provided by this institute are as below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Technical counseling | 2. Managerial counseling |
| 3. Economic counseling | 4. Management development training |
| 5. Modernization | 6. Skill development training |
| 7. Marketing development to exporters | 8. Ancillary development |
| 9. Technology upgradation | 10. Sub-contract exchange |
| 11. Pollution control | 12. Energy conservation |
| 13. Testing facilities by chemical laboratory | 14. Quality management |
| 15. Common facility workshop (Engineering) | 16. Vendor development |
| 17. Export Counseling & Training | 20. Product/Processoriented entrepreneurship development training |
| 18. Cluster Development | |
| 19. Bar Coding | |

5.2 MSME TOOL ROOM, LUDHIANA

The Government of India established this MSME-Tool Room (previously known as Central Tool Room) at Ludhiana in the year 1980-81 with financial and technical collaboration of the Government of Federal Republic of Germany and the active support of the government of Punjab. The Centre has been providing services to the industry in general and MSME units' in particular viz. Tooling development, Rapid prototyping, Heat treatment, technical consultancy and Training; Short-Term courses address various topics in the field of Tool Engineering. Now they are mostly dealing with CNC programming and machining as well as CAD/CAM.

5.3 MSME TOOL ROOM, JALANDHAR

The Government of India has set up this Tool Room at Jalandhar, with UNDP assistance and active participation of Punjab Government. It was previously known as Central Institute of Hand

Tools. The Institute was registered as Society in 1983. The Centre provides comprehensive support in the field of design and development of latest hand tools, consultancy and provides common facility services to MSME entrepreneurs.

5.4 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ORGN.

The Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI) Durgapur under the aegis of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) established a Centre in Ludhiana in 1965 known as MERADO to boost the Mechanical Engineering Research & Development in Punjab State. The Centre helps the industry in the following fields:

Design, development and standardisation of industrial machinery and equipment, farm machinery and equipment and jigs, fixtures, tools and gauges, Testing of materials, components and products for hardness, tensile, compression, bending and impact strength, internal flaws by ultra-sonic, radiographic, magnetic and penetrate methods, measurement of coat thickness and crack depth, precision measurements of linear and angular dimensions, profiles and surface finish, calibration of instruments and gauges, performance testing of I. C. engines, pumps, sprayers etc. chemical analysis of materials, microstructure analysis and foundry sand testing.

Preparation of feasibility reports for light and medium industry, Industrial consultancy, expert guidance to foundry industry and precision jig boring etc.

5.5 BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS (BIS)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has also set up an office at SCO 335-336, Sec 34-A, Chandigarh Ph. 0172-601640, to provide quality testing of industrial products of the State.

5.6 CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF PLASTICS ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology, P.O. Rayon & Silk Mills, Amritsar: 143104 Phone; 257397, 258938 (Fax-91-183-258671). The Institute core activities are as under:

Technology Support Services (TSS) is an integral part of the activities of CIPET. TSS of CIPET renders quality services to its customers in Tooling, Precision Machining on CNC machines, Design and Manufacturing of Moulds for Plastics products, CAD/CAM/CAE services, Plastics product manufacturing through state of art Injection moulding machines, Blow moulding, PET Stretch blow moulding, Pipe and Film extrusion etc, Testing and quality control for Plastics Materials and products, Pre delivery inspection of plastics products like PVC and PE pipes, Woven sacks, Water storage tanks, Micro-irrigation plastics implements, Engineered bamboo

boards, Polymer based composite doors etc. Project consultancy, technology consulting and assessment in the field of Plastics are the important service portfolio of TSS. CIPET has successfully accomplished consulting assignments in India and abroad. CIPET has created complete infrastructure under one roof from testing stage to validation through testing. It offers TSS in the following fields:

1. Design CAD/ CAM/ CAE services
2. Tooling and Mould manufacturing for Plastics
3. Plastic product manufacturing
4. Plastic Testing and Quality Control
5. Calibration
6. Predelivery Inspection
7. Consultancy on Plastic projects

5.7 ELECTRONIC TEST & DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, MOHALI

This Centre has been set up to provide testing facilities to electronic industries besides developing the new techniques for the growth of electronics industries in the State.

5.8 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SECONDARY STEEL TECHNOLOGY, MANDI GOBINDGARH

This Institute is providing technical services to secondary steel sector by arranging seminars and workshops in the State and undertake consultative projects and pollution studies in the industry.

5.9 NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL, CHANDIGARH

The Council is engaged in the improvement of productivity of SSI units in the State of Punjab.

5.10 CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS ORGANISATION, CHANDIGARH

The Organisation is equipped to carry out research, design and development in the electrical, electronic, electro-mechanical, optical and medical instruments of different natures and specifications.

5.11 CENTRAL LEATHER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, JALANDHAR

This Organisation is providing testing facilities, training in leather manufacturing, leather garments, research and development and extension services including common facilities services.

5.12 WOOL GRADING & MARKETING CENTRE, LUDHIANA

The Centre was set up at Ludhiana in 1968 to purchase quality wool and to save the producers and the consumers from the exploitation of middlemen. The centre was established in collaboration and assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

5.13 INSTITUTE FOR AUTO PARTS TECHNOLOGY, LUDHIANA

In order to accede to the long awaited and persistent demand of Auto parts industry in the State, the Punjab Government with the assistance of UNDP/UNIDO has established above institute. This institute is catering to the overall development and growth of auto parts industry in Punjab and neighbouring States. This institute is providing the following facilities.

1. Testing and Evaluation
2. Design and Development
3. CAD/CAM
4. Precision Engineering
5. Heat Treatment
6. Total Quality Management
7. Constancy Service and Training

5.14 INSTITUTE FOR MACHINE TOOLS TECHNOLOGY, BATALA

Institute for Machine Tools Technology is a Punjab Government project assisted by the UNDP/UNIDO. It has come up on a plot area of 5.85 acres in the Industrial Focal Point of Industrial Town Batala. UNDP is contributing in the shape of imported latest plant and machinery, foreign experts, fellowship training of the staff at the renowned Institutes in India. The Institute primarily assists SSI units to upgrade their technological base and quality of their products in changing economic and technological environment. The capabilities are being established in the areas relating to TQM, testing & evaluation, design, prototype development, heat treatment, production process, CAD and R&D. The following facilities have been installed:

1. Tool Room and Manufacturing
2. Metallurgical Testing Lab
3. Metrology Lab
4. Heat Treatment

5.14 BICYCLE & SEWING MACHINE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Punjab Government has set up the Bicycle & Sewing Machine Research & Development Centre with assistance of UNDP & UNIDO in 1984. The centre is working to initiate and implement R&D in the field of Bicycle and Sewing machine for the upgradation of technology, improvement in quality and productivity. The centre is fully equipped to provide the following facilities to the Industry:

To design and develop new models of bicycle & Sewing Machines, Components, and accessories as per the latest trend.

To develop complete package of production technology for new product.

To develop special purpose testing and production machine, low cost semi-automatic and automatic machine for small-scale industry.

To develop special tooling, jigs, fixtures, and test rigs which are being used for producing quality goods for export.

To train manpower in small-scale industry for energy conservation and pollution control.

To give consultancy services for improvement in processing techniques, Low cost automations, Modernization of plant, effluent treatment and quality control.

5.15 NORTHERN INDIA TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY ORGANISATION, CHANDIGARH

The organisation provides a package of total consultancy services covering all stages in a project implementation. It also provides consultancy services to the State Government Departments and other Financial Institutions.

5.16 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT-CUM-QUALITY MARKING CENTRES

The Punjab Government has set up 10 Industrial Development-Cum- Quality Marking Centres. These Centres provide facilities like Quality Marking, Testing, Research, Design & Development and Common Workshop services. The locations of these centres are as follows:

1. Government Industrial Development Cum Quality Marking Centre (Engg), Amritsar.
2. Government Industrial Development cum Quality Marking Centre, (Paints/Varnishes), Amritsar.
3. Government Quality Marking Centre (Textiles), P.O. Rayon & Silk Mills, Amritsar.
4. Government Industrial Development cum Quality Marking Centre (Engineering), Batala.
5. Government Industrial Development cum Quality Marking Centre, Bathinda.
6. Government Quality Marking Centre (Sports & Leather Goods), Industrial Area, Jalandhar.
7. Government Industrial Development cum Service Centre (Engineering Goods), Ludhiana.
8. Government Industrial Development cum Quality Marking Centre for Plastic Moulds, Ludhiana.

9. Government Industrial Development Centre (Engg) Near Bus-Stand, MandiGobindgarh.
10. Government Industrial Development cum Quality Marking Centre (Engg), Patiala.

5.17 PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, PATIALA

The Board has been entrusted the task of implementation of the Pollution Control Act in the State. Some of the obligations of industrial entrepreneurs towards the control of pollution are (a) Clearance of site from environmental angle. (b) Consent to establish an industry (N.O.C). For detailed information and guidance, the entrepreneurs may contact the below noted regional offices of the board:

Address of the Office	Districts Covered	Address of the Office	Districts Covered
Environment Engineer Pb. Pollution Control Board 11-A, The Mall, Patiala.	Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Fatehgarh Sahib districts.	Environmental Engineer Pb. Pollution Control Board G.T. B. Nagar, Jalandhar	Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur districts
Environmental Engineer-I Pb. Pollution Control Board, Gill Road, Ludhiana	Ludhiana City (within Municipal Limits excluding Focal Point)	Environmental Engineer Pb. Pollution Control Board 74, Chanderpuri, Taylor Rod, Amritsar	Gurdaspur, Amritsar districts
Environment Engineer-II Pb. Pollution Control Board Gill Road, Ludhiana	Ludhiana district (excluding Municipal Limits of Ludhiana including Focal Point)	Environmental Engineer, Pb. Pollution Control Board, Government Quality Marking Centre Bathinda	Bathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar districts

5.18 PUNJAB STATE ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

This corporation is engaged in the promotion of electronics industry in the State of Punjab in public, joint and private sectors. It is also engaged in the creation of other infrastructure facilities necessary for the growth of electronics industries.

5.19 PUNJAB ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, CHANDIGARH

The agency assists in installation of wind water pumps and small aero generators for battery charging and stand-alone power generator on subsidy.

5.20 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY ENTREPRENEURS PARK (STEP)

Science & Technology Entrepreneurs Park is a unique and dynamic entity, which provides space and environment for creative thinking/innovation, self-development, product development and venture development for Science and Technology Entrepreneurs.

5.21 GOVT. TANNING INSTITUTE, NAKODAR ROAD, JALANDHAR

This institute is providing Diploma in Tanning & Footwear Technology and Training for Artisans.

5.21 CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF POST HARVEST ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (CIPHET)

Established in 1989 at Ludhiana and 1993 at Abohar (Punjab), Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) is a nodal institute for lead researches in the area of post-harvest engineering and technology appropriate to the agricultural production catchments, agro-processing industries, pilot plants, industrial liaison, technology transfer and national and international cooperation to meet national needs.

5.22 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (NIPER) S.A.S. NAGAR

NIPER is the first national level institute in pharmaceutical sciences with a proclaimed objective of becoming a centre of excellence for advanced studies and research in pharmaceutical sciences. The Government of India has declared NIPER as an 'Institute of National Importance'. It is an autonomous body set up under the aegis of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India. The Institute is conceived to provide leadership in pharmaceutical sciences and related areas not only within the country, but also to the countries in South East Asia, South Asia and Africa. NIPER is a member of Association of Indian Universities and Association of Commonwealth Universities.

CHAPTER 6

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF PATHANKOT

District Administration

S.No.	Officer	Tel. Office	Tel. Residence
1	Deputy Commissioner	0186-2220342	
2	Addl. Deputy Commissioner	0186-2245407	
3	SDM Pathankot	0186-2220026	2220620
4	Tehsildar Pathankot	0186-2224517	2230167
5	S P Pathankot	0186-2220070	2220532

List of Judicial Officers (at Gurdaspur)

S.No.	Officer	Tel. Office	Tel. Residence
1	Dist. & Sessions Judge	247958, 245146 (Fax)	220872

Other Officers of the District

S. No.	Officer	Tel. Office	Tel. Residence
1	Municipal Commissioner	0186-2220230	
2	DFO, Pathankot	0186-2220349	
3	GM, Punjab Roadways, Pathankot	0186-2220541	2220373
4	S.E. PWD B&R Pathankot	0186-2224004	2220520
5.	XEN PWD B&R Pathankot	0186-2221033	2225116
6.	XEN Rural Works Pathankot	0186-2251156	2220311
7.	XEN PWD B&R Link Roads	0186-2241214	230008
8	XEN National Highways Pathankot	0186-2220939	2221248
9.	XEN Central Works Divn. Pathankot	0186-2220939	2221248
10.	BDPO Pathankot	0186-2220557	
11	BDPO Sujapur	0186-2264470	
12	MC Pathankot	0186-2220204	
13	Improvement Trust Pathankot	0186-2220539	
14	District Transport Officer	0186-2220903	
15	Employment Officer	0186-2220230	
16	Distt. Health Officer	0186-2240992	

Sources of collection of information, references and documents used in the preparation of this report.

- District Industries Centre, Batala
- Statistical Department, Government of Punjab
- Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab
- Master Plan of Pathankot LPA
- State Disaster Management Plan of Department of Revenue, Govt. of Punjab
- Official website of Pathankot etc.
- State Profile of Punjab
