

### सत्यमेव जयते Government of India Ministry of MSME

# **Brief Industrial Profile of Chamba District**



सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

### Carried out by

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### 1. General Characteristics of the Chamba District

Chamba is Ancient Capital of Pahari Kings situated on the bank of river Ravi at an altitude of 996 meters. Chamba was founded in 920 AD but King Sahil Verma who named it after his favourite daughter Champavati. Surrounded by higher ranges Chamba has preserved the ancient culture and heritage and Chamba is known for the elegance of its temples and handicrafts. Perched like some medieval Italian village fortress, on a flat mountain shelf, overhanging the rushing torrent of the Ravi, it is the centre of a valley rich in ancient remains. In the centre of the town there is a spacious playground called the Chowgan, a grassy maidan, about 805 meters in length and 73 meters wide, where people gather for a social, political or religious meetings or a sports event. Chamba became the capital only in the 8th century and at the instance of Chamba, daughter of Rajesh Sahil Verma, who selected the present site and had it removed from Bharmour, 70 km away, also giving the new capital her name. Regular buses link Chamba with Dalhousie and Pathankot. Chamba is 56 km (via Banikhet), on the right bank of the Ravi at an altitude of 915 meters (3,000 ft) from Dalhousie and 122 km from Pathankot. There is also a 30 km long-foot path from Dalhousie to Chamba via Khajjiar which passes through thick deodar forests. Chamba lies in the bosom of the Himalayas. The mountains nature of Chamba made it difficult for the occasional conquerors to establish their supremacy over the local rulers and people. There was, therefore, no interference in the social and religious structure of the people.

Chamba has preserved the ancient cultural heritage and civilization. The conservative character of the people has tended to perpetuate the existing social customs and conditions. Still, there are old tribes i.e. Caddies and Pangwalas. For geographical reasons their customs, culture and habits differ from the people of the rest of the district. Chamba's hills and mountains, rivers, lakes, springs and streams, green meadows and forests are of matchless charm. Among the most interesting objects in Chamba are a number of richly carved ancient temples which closely resemble those in Rajasthan. The most striking of these are the six temples lying in a row near the palace. Three of these are dedicated to Vishnu and the remaining to Siva. All the shrines have shikharas or spires which distinguish them from other hill temples that are usually pent-roofed. Some of the temples date back to the tenth century. The richly carved Laxmi Narayan temple is the oldest one. Chamba is the starting point for many of the treks into the 73 interior of the hills. A road branches off from here to Kashmir via Bhaderwah and another to Pangi valley over the Such Pass. The jungles around Dalhousie and Chamba abound in wild life. In the higher regions near the snow line are to be found, snow leopard, ibex and marmot. At the lower elevations brown bear; musk deer, leopards and wild pigs are seen. Pheasants, partridges and wild fowl are found in all parts of the valley.

#### 1.1 Location & Geographical Area.

Chamba is the headquarters of the Chamba district, bordered by <u>Jammu and Kashmir</u> to the north-west and west, the <u>Ladakh</u> area of Jammu and Kashmir and <u>Lahaul</u> and Bara Banghal to the north-east and east, <u>Kangra</u> to the south-east and <u>Gurdaspur district</u> of <u>Punjab</u> to the south. It has an average elevation of 1,006 metres



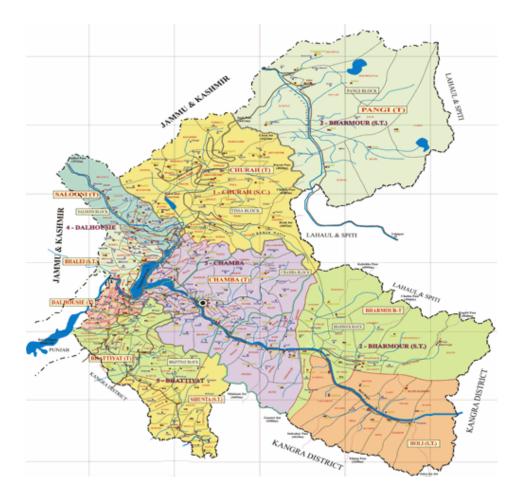
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The Ravi River flowing through Chamba

The town, the district and the valley where the town is located, share the name of Chamba. The town of Chamba is located at the junction of Ravi River and its tributary, the <u>Sal River</u>, with the Shah Madar hill forming the backdrop on its eastern side The Ravi flows in east-west direction forming deep canyons. During the spring and summer months, the levels of the river rise significantly from snow melt and pose a flooding risk. Record levels were experienced in early July 2005, when the <u>National Hydroelectric Power Corporation</u> was forced to shut down the power generation on its 300-MW <u>Chamera Power Station</u>.

Located on the right bank of the Ravi river valley, built on successive flat terraces, the town is bounded topographically by the <u>Dhauladhar</u>and <u>Zanskar</u> ranges, south of the inner <u>Himalayas</u>. Chamba, despite its hill location, is well connected by road to the rest of the state and country, including <u>Shimla</u>, <u>Delhi</u> and <u>Chandigarh</u> along several routes. The nearest <u>broad gauge</u> railway stations are at Chakki Bank and Pathankot, the latter of which is 120 kilometers (75 mi) away by road.

The temperatures in summer vary between 38 °C (100 °F) and 15 °C (59 °F) and in winter: 15 °C (59 °F) and 0 °C (32 °F). The maximum temperature recorded in summer is 39 °C (102 °F) and the minimum temperature in winter is -1 °C (30 °F). Climatically March to June is said to be the best period to visit Chamba, which is a well known hill station. The average annual rainfall in the town is 785.84 millimeters (30.939 in).



### 1.2 Topography

The Chamba District is situated between north latitude 32° 11? 30? And 33° 13? 6? And east longitude 75°49 and 77° 3? 30, with an estimated area of 6528 s quare Kilometers and is surrounded on all sides by lofty hill ranges. The territory is wholly mountainous with altitude ranging from 2,000 to 21,000 feet.

### 1.2 Availability of Minerals.

#### PRODUCTION OF MINERAL 2010-11

S.NO.	NAME OF MINERAL	PRODUCTION in tones				
		2010-2011				
MAJOR I	MAJOR MINERAL					
1.	Nil	Nil				
MINOR						
1.	.Bajari	5390				
2.	Send	40323				
3.	Slate	14225				

SOURCE:- DEPT. OF MINES & GEOLOGY...

#### 1.4 FOREST

The Forests of Himachal Pradesh known for their grandeur and majesty are like a green pearl in the Himalayan crown. This life supporting systems are presently under great stress due to impact of modern civilization, economic development and growth in human and cattle population.

According to national Forest Policy, 1988, at least two third i. e 66% of the geographical area should be under forest in the hilly states like Himachal Pradesh. However, keeping in view that about 20 % of the area is inaccessible and beyond the tree limit, the State Government aims to bring 50% of the geographical area under forest cover.

The forests of the State have been classified on an ecological basis as laid down by Champion and Seth, and can be broadly classified into Coniferous Forests and broad-leaved Forests. Distribution of various species follows fairly regular altitudinal stratification. The vegetation varies from Dry Scrub Forests at lower altitudes to Alpine Pastures at higher altitudes. In between these two extremes, distinct vegetation zones of Mixed Deciduous Forests, Bamboo, Chil, Oaks, Deodar, Kail, Fir and Spruce, are found. The richness and diversity of our flora can be gauged from the fact that, out of total 45,000 species found in the country as many as 3,295 species (7.32%) are reported in the State. More than 95% of the species are endemic to Himachal Pradesh and characteristic of Western Himalayan flora, while about 5% (150 species) are exotic, introduced over the last 150 years.

The forests of Himachal Pradesh are rich in vascular flora, which forms the conspicuous vegetation cover. Out of total 45,000 species of plants found in the country as many as 3,295 species (7.32%) are reported in the State.

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Forests Cover By Different Forest Type	Area ( Km² )
1. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	2,140
2. Tropical Thorn Forests	43
3. Sub-Tropical Pine Forests	3,853
4. Sub-Tropical Dry Ever Green Forests	470
5. Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests	4,064
6. Sub-Alpine and Alpine Forests	2,512

Classification based on latitudinal Zones		Flora of Himachal Pradesh
1. Lower Motane Zone (up to 1,000metres above m. s. l)	A. Trees B. Shrubs C. Grasses	Khair, Siris, Kachnar, Semal, Tun, Mango, Behul, Shisham, Ritha, Tut, Behera & Chil.  Vitex, Munj, Ber, Ipomea, Dodonea, Bamboo.  Vetiver, Sanchrus, Munjh.
2. Middle Motane Zone (From 1,000metres to 2,000metres above m. s. l.)	A. Trees B. Shrubs C. Grasses	Kunish, Poplar, Willow, Ohi, robinia, Drek, Kail, Chil Toon, Behmi, Chulli, walnut, Khirik. Vitex, Berberis, Carrisa. Lolium, Dactylis, Phleum, Phylaris.
3. Temperate Zone (From 2,000metres to 3,000metres above m. s. l.)	A. Trees  B. Shrubs  C. Grasses	Deodar, Fir Spruce, Maple, Ash, BhojPatra, Horse Chestnut, Alder, Robinia, poplar, Walnut.  Berberis.  Festuca, Dactylis, Bromus, Lucerne, white Clover, Red Clover, dioscorea.
4. Alpine Zone (Above 3,000metres above m. s. l.)	A. Treees B. Shrubs C. Grasses	Birch, Juniper, Cypress, Willow.  Saussurea lappa, Cotoneaster microphylla, Artemesia.  Festuca arundinacea, Dectylis glomerata.

### 1.5 Administrative set up.

#### Administration

### **Deputy Commissioner**

Addl. District Commissioner

Project Officer DRDA

Block Dev. Officer

RC Bharmour

RC Pangi

AC to Dy. Commissioner

SDMs

Distt. Revenue Officer

Tehsildar / Naib Tehsildar

### Superintendent of Police

Addl. Supdt. of Police Dy. Supdt. of Police

### Administrative Setup

Sub-Divisions	6	Chamba, Dalhousie, Tissa, Chowari, Bharmour, Pangi
Tehsils	7	Chamba, Dalhousie, Tissa, Chowari, Bharmour, Pangi, Salooni
Sub-Tehsils	3	Bhalei, Sihunta, Holi
Development Blocks	s 7	Chamba, Mehla, Tissa, Bhattiyat, Bharmour, Pangi, Salooni
Panchayats	270	
Villages	1591	

# 2. <u>District at a glance</u>

S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics	
1	1 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3	Geographical			
(A)	Geographical Data	2012			
(11)	i) Latitude	2012	Degree	north latitude 32° 11' 30" and 33° 13' 6"	
	ii) Longitude	2012	Degree	east longitude75°49 and 77° 3' 30"	
	iii) Geographical Area	2012	SQ.KM	6,528	
(B)	Administrative Units			,	
` /	i) Sub divisions	2012	NOs	6	
	ii) Tehsils	2012	NOs	7	
	iii) Sub-Tehsil	2012	NOs	3	
	iv) Patwar Circle	2012	NOs	283	
	v) Panchayat Simitis	2012	NOs		
	vi)Nagar nigam	2012	NOs	1	
	vii) Nagar Palika	2012	NOs	2	
	viii) Gram Panchayats	2012	NOs	283	
	xi) Revenue villages	2012	NOs	1118	
	x) Assembly Area	2012	NOs	5	
2.	-	Population	on		
(A)	Sex-wise	•			
. ,	i) Male	2011	NOs	260,848	
	ii) Female	2011	NOs	257,996	
(B)	Rural Population	2011	NOs	4,82,653	
3.	Agriculture				
A.	Land utilization				
	i) Total Area	2010-11	Hectare	692919	
	ii) Forest cover	2010-11	دد	271611	
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2010-11	۲,	11535	
	v) cultivable Barren land	2010-11	<b>دد</b>	5961	
4.		Forest			
	(i) Forest	2010-11	SQ. KM.	2436	
5.		Livestock & I	Poultry	1	
A.	Cattle				
-	i) Cows	2007	Nos.	3,17,256	
	ii) Buffaloes	2007	Nos.	39,409	
B.	Other livestock			,	
-	i) Goats	2007	Nos.	2,40,564	
	ii) Pigs	2007	Nos.	4	
	iii) Dogs & Bitches	2007	Nos.	19,462	
	iv) Railways				
	i) Length of rail line	2010-11	Kms	Nil	
	V) Roads	2010 11	11110	1111	
	(a) National Highway	2010-11	Kms	559.902	

(b) State Highway	2010-11	Kms	600.05
(c) Main District Highway	2010-11	Kms	650
(d) Other district & Rural Roads	2010-11	Kms	326.724
(e) Rural road/ Agriculture	2010-11	Kms	230
Marketing Board Roads			
(f) Kachacha Road	2010-11	Kms	340
(VI) Communication			
(a) Telephone connection	2010-11		
(b) Post offices	2010-11	Nos.	14
(c) Telephone center	2010-11	Nos.	
(d) Density of Telephone	2010-11	Nos./1000	
		person	
(e) Density of Telephone	2010-11	No. per	
		KM.	
(f) PCO Rural	2010-11	No.	
(g) PCO STD	2010-11	No.	
(h) Mobile	2010-11	No.	153252
(VII) Public Health			
(a) Allopathic Hospital	2010-11	No.	03
(b) Beds in Allopathic		No.	250
hospitals			
(c) Ayurvedic Hospital		No.	02
(d) Beds in Ayurvedic		No.	
hospitals			25
(e) Unani hospitals		No.	01
(f) Community health		No.	07
centers			
(g) Primary health centers		No.	02
(h) Dispensaries		No.	13
(i) Sub Health Centers		No.	03
(j) Private hospitals		No.	08
(VIII) Banking commercial			
(a) Commercial Bank	2012	Nos.	7
(b) rural Bank Products	2012	Nos.	1
(c) Co-Operative bank products	2012	Nos.	1
(d) PLDB Branches	2012	Nos.	2
(IX) Education			
(a) Primary school	2011	Nos.	1,115
(b) Middle schools	2011	Nos.	239
(c) Secondary & senior	2011	Nos.	166
secondary schools			
(d) Colleges	2011	Nos.	10
(e) Technical University	2011	Nos.	

## 2.1 Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District Chamba

S.	Name of	Land	Land	Prevailin	No	No of	No of	No. of
No	Ind. Area	acquire	develope	g Rate	of	allotted	Vacant	Units in
		d	d	Per Sqm	Plot	Plots	Plots	Productio
		(In	(In	(In Rs.)	S			n
		hectare)	hectare)					
1		25.09	20.09	605	12	12		07
	Suletanpu	Bighas	Bighas					
	r							
2		26.17	26.17	605	09	09		06
	Parel	Bighas	Bighas					
3		5.05	5.05	2.20				
	Holi	Bighas	Bighas			-		
4		84.01	84.01	242	35	35		NIL
	Garnota	Bighas	Bighas					
5		141.09	141.09	363	65	65		15
	Hatli	Bighas	Bighas					
6								
	Total	281.41	130.09		121	121		28
		Bighas	Bighas					

Source:- RIICO

# 3. INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO OF CHAMBA

### 3.1 Industry at a Glance (As on 31.03.2012)

Sr No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	1341
2.	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL UNIT	NO.	1784
3.	REGISTERED MEDIUM & LARGE UNIT	NO.	Nil
4.	ESTIMATED AVG. NO. OF DAILY WORKER EMPLOYED IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	NO.	5000
5.	EMPLOYMENT IN LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	NO.	NIL
6.	NO. OF INDUSTRIAL AREA	NO.	05
7.	TURNOVER OF SMALL SCALE IND.	IN LACS	100.00
8.	TURNOVER OF MEDIUM & LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES	IN LACS	NIL

3.2 YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED

3.2 YEAR	YEAR	NUMBER OF REGISTERED UNITS	EMPLOYMENT	INVESTMENT (lakh Rs.)
Up to	1984-85	78	202	16.52
	1985-86	104	240	14.31
	1986-87	74	277	161.83
	1987-88	98	150	35.237
	1988-89	86	155	35.60
	1989-90	48	12732.825	
	1990-91	28	57	88.22
	1991-92	44	119	22.38
	1992-93	76	173	29.17
	1993-94	58	96	24.14
	1994-95	59	111	24.94
	1995-96	36	89	24.04
	1996-97	31	70	31.79
	1997-98	37	97	35.31
	1998-99	42	121	57.60
	1999-2000	35	98	42.57
	2000-01	32	106	66.42
	2001-2002	83	238	89.61
	2002-03	36	106	87.90
	2003-04	34	114	58.92
	2004-05	39	151	185.42
	2005-06	64	160	141.76
	2006-07	26	81	61.15
	2007-08	25	84	128.36
	2008-09	17	57	88.99
	2009-10	20	48	58.31
	2010-11	31	87	453.30
	Total	1341	3434	2095.994

Source: DIC -----

# 3.3 DETAILS OF EXISTING MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES AND ARTISAN UNITS IN THE DISTRICT

NIC	TYPE OF	NUMBER	INVESTMENT	EMPLOYMEN
CODE	INDUSTRY	OF UNITS	(Lakh Rs.)	T
NO.				
20	Agro based	517	500	2068
22	Soda water			
23	Cotton textile			
24.	Woolen, silk & artificial Thread based clothes.	11	20.00	33
25.	Jute & jute based			
26.	Ready-made garments & embroidery			
27.	Wood/wooden based furniture	283	300.00	849
28.	Paper & Paper products	31	62.00	93
29.	Leather based	44	66.00	132
31.	Chemical/Chemical based			
30.	Rubber, Plastic & petro based	05	10.00	15
32.	Mineral based			
33.	Metal based (Steel Fabrication.)	275	1100.00	877
35.	<b>Engineering units</b>			
36.	Electrical machinery and transport equipment			
97.	Repairing & servicing	265	662.13	886
01.	Others	353	779.00	1222
	Kachori Making	1784	3499.13	6175

### 3.9 Service Enterprises

#### 3.9.2 Potentials areas for service industry

Service and repair of auto mobiles, Mobile Repair, Electrical and electronics assembling

### 3.10 Potential for new MSMEs Leather based product, Wooden Furniture product, woolen Products

### 4. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise

### **4.1.1** Manufacturing Sector in Chamba District

Leather, wooden

#### 4.1.2 Service Sector

Leather, Steel Fabrication, wooden Furniture, Chamba Romal Hosiery product etc.

### 4.2 <u>Details for Identified cluster</u>

#### Present status of clusters:-

No cluster is formed.

#### 5. General issues raised by industry association during the course of meeting

No issue during meeting.

# 6. STEPS TO SET UP MSMEs

Following are the brief description of different agencies for rendering assistance to the

entrepreneurs.

entrepren		Name and address of agencies
S.No	Type of assistance	Name and address of agencies
1.	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-1) & Permanent Registration Certificate (EM-II)	G.M., DIC, Chamba
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports.	i) MSME Development Institute, Chambaghat, Solan
3.	Land and Industrial shed	i)G.M., DIC, Chamba HPSIDC, Near Himland Hotel, Shimla
4.	Financial Assistance	i) All Commercial Banks in the district ii)Private Banks iii) Cooperative and Gramin Banks iv) ADO, KVIB, Chamba v) District Manager, SC/ST Development Corp.Chamba
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	i)HPSSI&EC, Kishor Bhawan, The Mall, Shimla ii) Director of Industries, Chamba
6.	Plant and machinery under hire / purchase basis.	NSIC, Chandigarh
7.	Power/ Electricity	HP State Electricity Board, Chamba
8.	Technical Know -how.	i) MSME Development Institute, Chambaghat, Solan
9.	Quality & Standard	i)Director, Bureau of Indian Standard, Chamba ii) NRTC, Parwanoo
10.	Marketing /Export Assistance	i)Director of Industries, Chamba ii) MSME Development Institute, Chambaghat, Solan iii) Director, KVIC, Chamba
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	<ul><li>i) Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation</li><li>ii) NABARD</li></ul>