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Urbanization through Industrialization-A Developmental Approach: A Case Study of South 24 Parganas District, West Bengal

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Abstract

The article trying to explore the future of Urbanization in South 24 Parganas district and the links between Urbanization and Industrialization and their corresponding development policies. It offers an overview regarding the historical process and changes which occurred in the state and approach of planning, discussing the process responsible for the urbanization through industrialization. It also trying to investigate the period of Industrial liberalization (1990-91) and its effect on the industrial setup in this district. It explores situation regarding the stagnating urban development, industrialization and planning as well as the perspectives regarding the integrated planning approach in a wider national context. The article concludes that even if today industrialization is no longer equivalent with urbanization, the (national) industrialization strategies must include the debate regarding integrated urban development.

Key words: *Industrialization, urbanization, Liberalization, South 24 Parganas.*

Introduction: Urbanization is a process whereby increasing proportions of the population of a region or a country live in urban areas. Urbanization has become a major demographic issue in the 21st Century not only in India but also all over the world. The level of urbanization in terms of the proportion of urban population to the total is low in India but the urban population in absolute terms is high. Urbanization in India began to accelerate after independence, due to the country's adoption of a mixed economy, which gave rise to the development of the private sector. Urbanisation is taking place at a faster rate in India.

Mumbai saw large scale rural-urban migration in the 21st century. Mumbai accommodates 12.5 million people, and is the largest metropolis by population in India, followed by Delhi with 11 million inhabitants. Witnessing the fastest rate of urbanization in the world, as per 2011 census, Delhi's population rose by 4.1%, Mumbai's by 3.1% and Kolkata's by 2% as per 2011 census compared to 2001 census. Estimated population, at the current rate of growth, by year 2015; Delhi stands at 26 million; Mumbai at 24

million, Kolkata at 16 million, Bangalore at 11 million, Chennai, and Hyderabad at 10 million.

Causes of Urbanization:

The main causes of urbanization in India are:

- Expansion in government services, as a result of the Second World War
- Migration of people during the partition of India
- The Industrial Revolution
- Eleventh five-year plan that aimed at urbanization for the economic development of India
- Economic opportunities are just one reason people move into cities
- Infrastructure facilities in the urban areas
- Growth of private sector after 1990.

The Study Area: South 24 Parganas is the southernmost district of the state occupying southern part of the Bengal Delta. The district lies between $21^{\circ}29'0''$ north and $22^{\circ}33'45''$ north latitudes and $88^{\circ}3'45''$ east and $89^{\circ}4'50''$ east longitudes. South 24 Parganas was part of the undivided 24 Parganas. On 1 March 1986, 24 Parganas was divided into two separate parts mainly for administrative convenience. The northern part became known as North 24 Parganas and the southern part as South 24 Parganas. The district presently has thirty two Police Stations and twenty nine Community Development Blocks (C. D. Block). Total area covered by the district is 9,960 sq.km. It was the second most populous district of West Bengal with a total population of 81, 61,961 in 2011. Urban population jumped from 95,627 in 1951 to 20, and 87,773 in 2011, registering a staggering growth rate of 2083.25 per cent, which is ten times greater than rural growth rate.

Objective: The basic objective of this paper is to identify-The trend of urbanization in South 24 Parganas with special focus on pattern of urban expansion, urban growth rate, components of urban growth, rate of industrial development and relation between urbanization and industrialization. These have been discussed elaborately in the following part.

Methodology: The present analysis has been carried out in three parts. Firstly, extensive survey of literature on varied aspects of urbanization and industrial development was made.

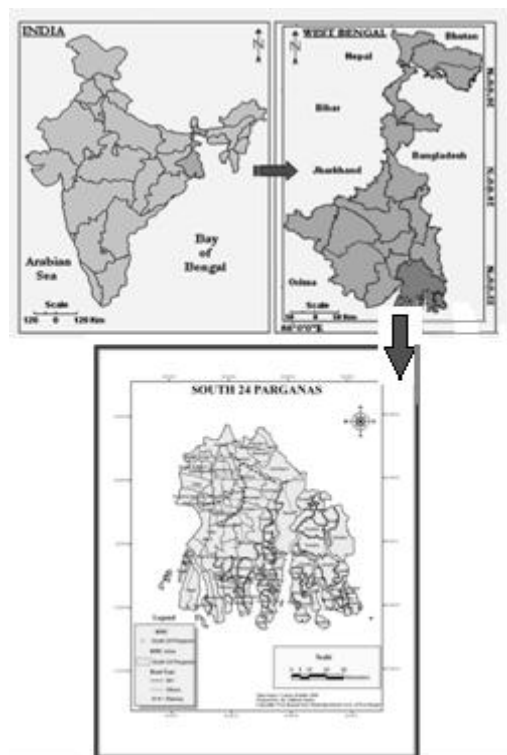


Figure 1.1: Location Map of Study Area

These include theoretical premises and case studies from West Bengal and India. Relevant reports, like the Report of the National Commission for Urbanisation (1988); District Human Development Report of South 24 Parganas (2009); Human Development Report of West Bengal (2004) etc.were collected from the concerned government authorities. Secondary data were collected from various sources, like the Census of India; the Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics; the Kolkata Municipal Development Authority; the District Industrial Centre, South 24 Parganas etc. Administrative and thematic maps of various dimensions were gathered from different sources, like the Census of India and the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization etc.. Secondly, detailed discussions were made with various academic, nonacademic and administrative persons, and more significantly with local residents on different urban-economic issues pertaining to the study area. Thirdly, compilation and computation of collected data were made. Relevant statistical techniques were applied. Relevant maps and diagrams were prepared with application of the Geographical Information System and other relevant software.

Urbanization in South 24 Parganas: The phenomenon of urbanization occurs in South 24 Parganas district in the form of aerial expansion of various new townships (Baruipur, Sonarpur, Budge Budge, Canning, and Diamond Harbour etc.) in South 24 Parganas. Land use and Land cover scenario in South 24 Parganas has undergone a radical change since the introduction of New Economic Policy in early 1990's and these changes involve a series of complex interaction between biophysical and socio-economic variables. (Roy and Giriraj, 2008)

- Apart from land use/cover change, significant development of the district has taken place resulting in increased demand for various built-up land e.g., residential, commercial, industrial purposes etc. There has been a significant change in the occupational structure of its residents which has also bearing on district's landscape. The detailed urbanization process in South 24 Parganas district during the period of 110 years (1901-22011) is explained below:

TABLE	
Growth of Population by sex on different Census years in the district of South 24-Parganas	
(Population in number)	
Year	Urban Population
1901	312172
1911	428136
1921	484404
1931	570005
1941	813467
1951	1216152
1961	1997957
1971	2970320

1981	1348116
1991	760377
2001	1086220
2011	2087773
Note : Base 1901=100 for undivided 24 Parganas from 1901 to 1971 & Base 1981=100 only for South 24-Parganas from 1981onwards	
Source : Census of India	

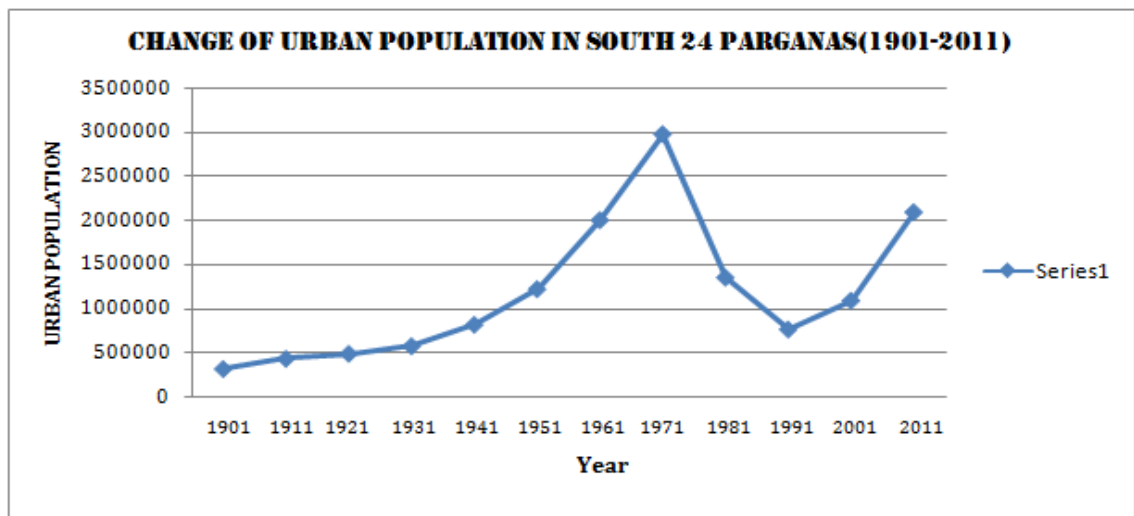


Figure 1:2

Urban Areas of Different Categories: There has been only one type of statutory town in South 24 Parganas, i.e. municipality. The oldest municipalities are Jaynagar-Mazilpur and Baruipur. Both of them were established in 1869. Rajpur (later expanded and renamed as Rajpur-Sonarapur Municipality) was formed in 1876. Budge Budge Municipality was created in 1900. Diamond Harbour Municipality was added to this list in 1982. Later two new municipalities, namely Maheshtala and Pujali, were created in 1993. No further addition was made in the following decade. Growth of census towns has been really spectacular in South 24 Parganas. Number of these settlements increased almost continuously, except during 1990s, i.e. from only 3 in 1951 to 111 in 2011. Outgrowths have remained less numerous here. South 24 Parganas contains southern part of the Kolkata Urban Agglomeration, which was truly an urban continuum of the Kolkata Mega City. It has seven urban units, like Maheshtala, Budge Budge, Pujali and Rajpur-Sonarapur municipalities, Joka outgrowth and ChataKalikapur, Balarampur, Uttar Raypur census towns.(Bagch & Chatterjee, 2015)

Table 1: Socio-economic Regionalisation in South 24 Parganas

Region	Location	Character	Name of the C. D. Blocks
Region I	North-western Region	Semi-transformed/ Semi-urban Region	Thakurpukur-Maheshtala, Budge Budge I, Budge Budge II, Bishnupur I, Bishnupur II, Sonarpur
Region II	North-east and Mid-western Region	Transforming Region	Baruipur, Bhangar I, Bhangar II, Falta, Diamond Harbour I, Diamond Harbour II, Kulpi, Magrahat I, Magrahat II, Mandirbazar
Region III	The Sundarban Region	Predominantly Rural and Backward Region	Canning I, Canning II, Basanti, Gosaba, Jaynagar I, Jaynagar II, Mathurapur I, Mathurapur II, Kultali, Patharpratima, Kakdwip, Namkhana, Sagar

Source: Human Development Report, 24 Parganas (South), 2009

Level of Urbanisation: Level of urbanization has been very low in South 24 Parganas. Upto 1971 less than 10 per cent of total population of this district was urban dwellers. The level increased during the following decades and in 2011 one-fourth of total population was contained in urban areas. Proportion of urban population in this district always remained much below the state average, though the difference has been narrowing down gradually. As per the latest census of 2011, South 24 Parganas was the ninth ranking district of the state in terms of urban proportion of total population. Moreover, among the districts surrounding the Kolkata Metropolis, the lowest level of urbanization has always been observed here. Sub-district level analysis shows that Region I have become semi-urban and it has been followed by gradually urbanizing Region II and largely rural Region III respectively. The analysis has been done by dividing the period since 1951 into two phases. The first phase ranges from 1951 to 1981 and the second phase covers from 1991 to 2011.

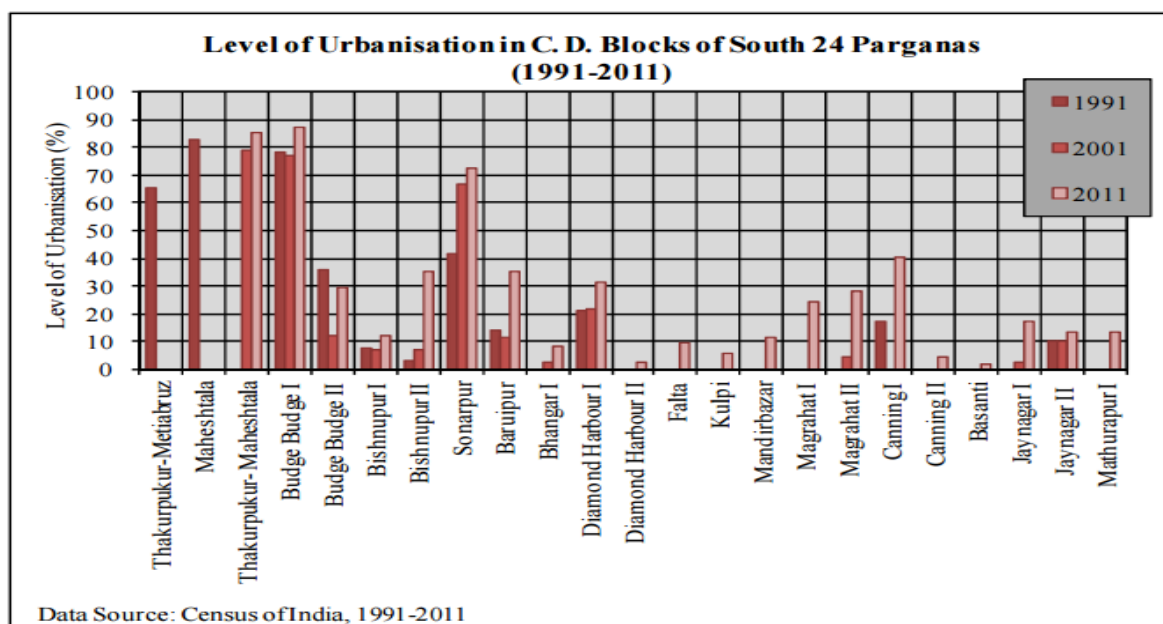


Figure: 1.3

In 1st Phase, Bishnupur became urbanized only during 1960s which is very low level of urbanization of 4.25 per cent in 1981. Only two Police Stations in Region II, like Baruipur and Diamond Harbour and another two Police Stations in Region III, like Canning and Jaynagar had some urban population between 1951 and 1981. Proportions of urban population of these Police Stations varied around 10 per cent during this period. In 1981, for instance, level of urbanization was 11.39 per cent in Baruipur, 11.27 per cent in Canning, 8.86 per cent in Diamond Harbour and only 6.42 per cent in Jaynagar.

During the 2nd Phase, level of urbanization rose remarkably in Region I with more than three-fifth of total population living in urban areas in 2011. Appreciable increase in urban share of total population also took place in Region II with 17.67 per cent urban population in 2011. Urbanisation remained at a very low level in Region III having only 7.54 per cent of its population as urban dwellers. Most of the previously nonurban C. D. Blocks, like Diamond Harbour II, Falta, Kulpi, Mandirbazar and Magrahat I in Region II and Canning II, Basanti and Mathurapur I in Region III, got urbanized, though at varying levels. Thus in 2011, all C. D. Blocks in Region I, nine out of ten in Region II

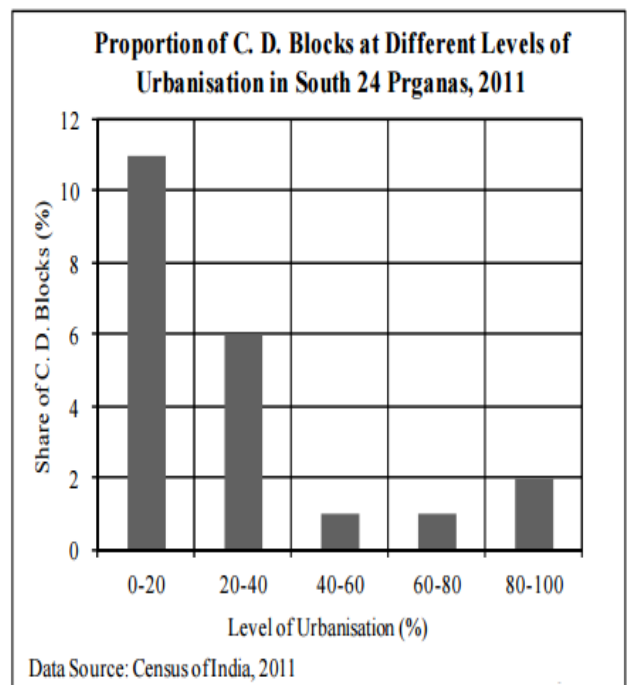


Figure: 1.4

and six out of thirteen in Region III became shareholders of total urban population of the district. In 2011, Budge Budge I had the highest level of urbanization (86.96 per cent), being closely followed by Thakurpukur-Maheshtala (85.56 per cent) and Sonarpur (72.73 per cent). The lowest level of urbanization was found in Basanti (1.97 per cent), proceeded by Diamond Harbour II (2.62 per cent) and Canning II (4.43 per cent) successively (Figure 4). Undoubtedly there has been a greater impact of industrialization & kolkata municipal area fallen in the north western cluster of south 24 Parganas which results greater rate of urbanization.

Pattern of Urbanisation: A close look over the locations of urban centres in South 24 Parganas shows that, for a long time, at least upto 1981, urban development in this district took place largely under the urban influence of Kolkata and its non agricultural activities. Diffusion started only during 1980s, when new census towns emerged in two other regions also. In South 24 Parganas five broad patterns in distribution of urban centres can be identified in 2011, as have been mentioned below. i) Municipalities and adjoining census

towns; as found around Budge Budge (M), Maheshtala (M), Rajpur-Sonarpur (M) and Baruipur (M). ii) Agglomeration of census towns near municipalities and larger census towns, as happened in case of the urban agglomeration in Budge Budge II. iii) Clustered census towns either surrounding rail-road junctions, as found in Sonarpur, Baruipur, Magrahat II, Jaynagar I and II or surrounding road crossings as observed in Falta, Magrahat I, Bishnupur I and II. iv) Group of census towns located in linear fashion along major transport routes, as noticed in Magrahat II, Mathurapur I, Mandirbazar and Canning I. v) Scattered urban settlements, as developed in Basanti and Kulpi. Presently four major regions of urbanisation, found in this district, include: i) Budge Budge-Maheshtala-Bishnupur Region having three municipalities and thirty six census towns, ii) Sonarpur-Baruipur-Canning-Bhangar Region having two municipalities and thirty one census towns, iii) Mandibazar-Mathurapur- Jaynagar Region having one municipality and fifteen census towns, iv) Magrahat-Diamond Harbour-Falta Region having one municipality and twenty six census towns.

Table : Degree of Urbanisation at Sub-district Level in South 24 Parganas (1951-2011)

Year	Degree of Urbanisation (based on Composite Z Scores Values of Four Selected Urban Attributes)					
	Exceptionally High (above 9)	Very High (6-9)	High (3-6)	Moderate (0-3)	Low (-3-0)	Very Low (below -3)
1951	-	-	Budge Budge	Maheshtala, Sonarpur	Baruipur, Diamond Harbour, Jaynagar	Canning
1961	-	Metiabruz	-	Maheshtala, Budge Budge	Jaynagar, Sonarpur, Baruipur, Diamond Harbour	Canning
1971	Metiabruz	-	Maheshtala	Budge Budge	Sonarpur, Jaynagar, Bishnupur, Baruipur, Diamond Harbour, Canning	-
1981	-	Metiabruz	Maheshtala	Budge Budge, Behala	Sonarpur, Bishnupur, Baruipur, Jaynagar, Diamond Harbour	Canning
1991	-	Maheshtala	Thakurpukur-Metiabruz, Budge Budge I	-	Sonarpur, Budge Budge II, Baruipur, Diamond Harbour I, Bishnupur I, Jaynagar II, Bishnupur II	Canning I
2001	-	Budge Budge I	Thakurpukur-Maheshtala	Sonarpur, Magrahat II	Bishnupur II, Budge Budge II, Diamond Harbour I, Baruipur, Bishnupur I, Jaynagar II, Jaynagar I	Bhangar I
2011	Budge Budge I	Thakurpukur-Maheshtala	Sonarpur	Bishnupur II, Baruipur, Bhangar I, Diamond Harbour I, Magrahat II, Budge Budge II	Canning I, Magrahat I, Jaynagar I, Bishnupur I, Diamond Harbour II, Jaynagar II, Mandirbazar, Mathurapur I, Falta, Canning II	Kulpi, Basanti

SOURCE: BAGCH, EMON & CHATTERJEE, KANAN, 2015

From the above table, it is clear that till 1951 urbanization mainly limited to Budge Budge and some part of Maheshtala & Sonarpur. In the decade of 1960-80, the urbanization takes place in the adjacent block of Kolkata (mainly in Metiabruz, Maheshtala & Budge Budge) with the effect of industrialization and service sectors. After the era of liberalization sound industrial development trigger the rate of urbanization. As a result various urban pockets like Budge Budge, Baruipur, Sonarpur, and Thakurpukur- Maheshtala were developed.

Degree of Urbanisation: Discussion at C. D. Block level between 1991 and 2011 produces more interesting results. In 1991 degree of urbanization was very high in Maheshtala, and

high in Thakurpukur-Metiabruz and Budge Budge I. Canning I was at very low level. Rest of the urbanised blocks had low degree of urbanisation. Situation changed remarkably during the following period. Budge Budge I attained very high and exceptionally high degrees of urbanization in 2001 and 2011 respectively. In fact, both number of urban centres/ 100 sq. km. and share of urban area in total were the highest in Budge Budge I among all C. D. Blocks. Another major transition was observed in case of Sonarpur. It moved from low to moderate and then to high level between 1991 and 2011. Thakurpukur-Maheshtala also moved towards a very high degree of urbanization in 2011. Another noticeable feature is gradual upward movement of some C. D. Blocks, namely Bishnupur II, Baruipur, Bhangar I, Diamond Harbour I, Magrahat II, Budge Budge II, from very low or low levels to moderate level during this phase. In 2011 C. D. Blocks having low degree of urbanization were from Region II and Region III, except Bishnupur I. Kulpi and Basanti had very low degree of urbanization in 2011.

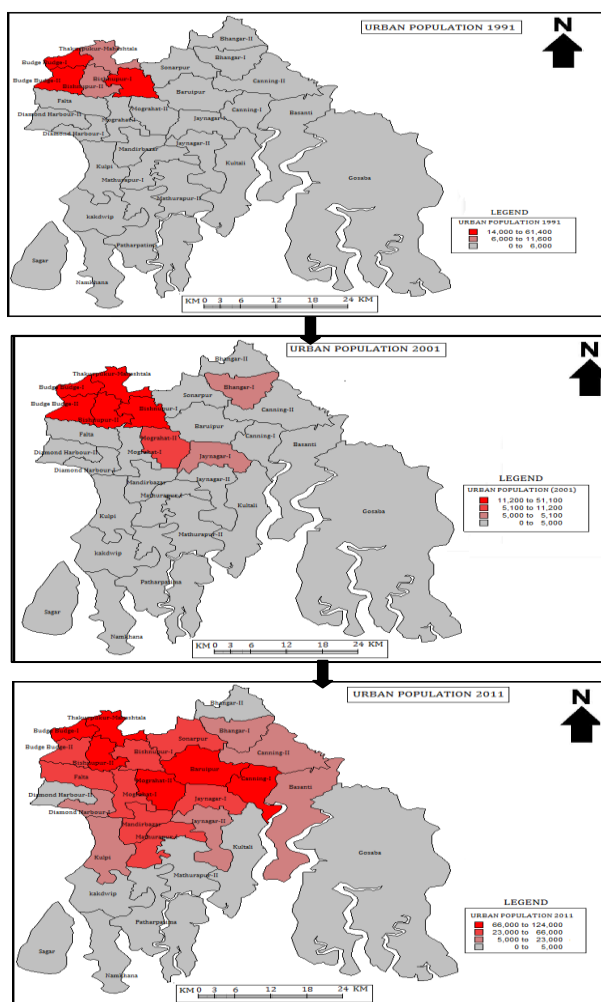


Figure 1:5: Blockwise Change of Urban Population (1991-2011)

Upto 1981 Police Stations with higher levels of urbanization experienced faster growth also. Urban growth rate slackened gradually in traditionally highly urbanized blocks. During 2001-11 three highly urbanized C. D. Blocks, namely Thakurpukur-Maheshtala, Budge Budge I and Sonarpur, experienced large decline in their urban growth rates, growth rates becoming less than 40 per cent. In contrast, C. D. Blocks with medium and low levels of urbanization witnessed much faster growth of their urban population. Very high urban growth rates (more than 100 per cent) were observed in Jaynagar I, Magrahat II, Bishnupur II, Bhangar I, Baruipur and Budge Budge II. High growth rates (more than 50 per cent) were found in Bishnupur I, Diamond Harbour I and Jaynagar II.

Bi-variate linear regression analysis shows that the relation between level of urbanization and urban growth rate at block level was negative (correlation coefficient or r is -0.445) in 2011 and the relation is significant at 50 per cent level [following Karl Pearson's test of significance (t) of correlation coefficient (r), calculated value of t is 1.57 and it is greater than tabulated value of t , i.e. 0.700 at 10 (12-2) degrees of freedom for 50 per cent level of significance. Growth trend of urban centres shows that size of population has no strong influence upon its growth rate. Often census towns had higher growth rates than municipalities in South 24 Parganas. (Bagch & Chatterjee, 2014)

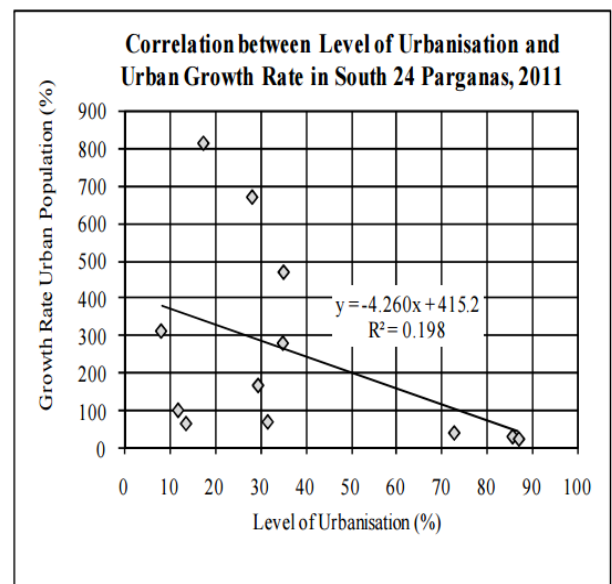


Figure: 1.6

Urbanization through Industrialization in South 24 Parganas: Industrialization and urbanization are the both sides of a coin. If we try to find out from international experience it is easily identified that the big urban agglomeration of the world like Tokyo, Newyork, los Angeles, London are industrially sound. Industry is the backbone of urbanization.

From the experience of South 24 Parganas district it is clear that urbanization mainly occurred in the north western part of the district, which is adjacent to Kolkata metropolitan region. In the blocks of Budge Budge I, Thakurpukur-Maheshtala, Baruipur, Sonarpur, Falta, Canning I huge urban growth is identified in 2011. Urban growth starts is journey in these blocks in the era of liberalization. The blocks adjacent to Sundarban are off rural character till date. Though some urban pockets have been developed in canning, Patharpratima, namkhana etc. Govt. initiatives and policy may responsible for this.

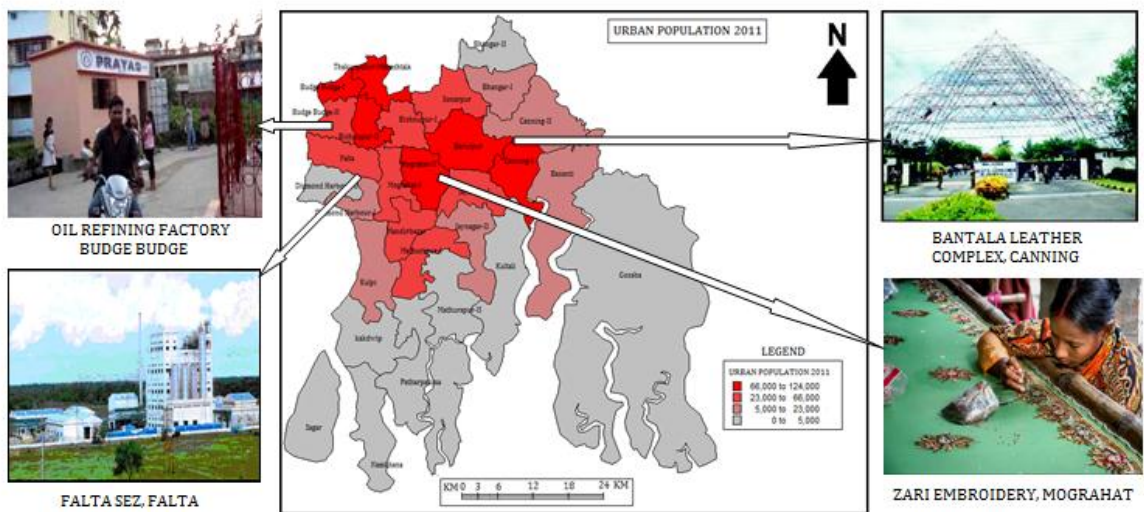
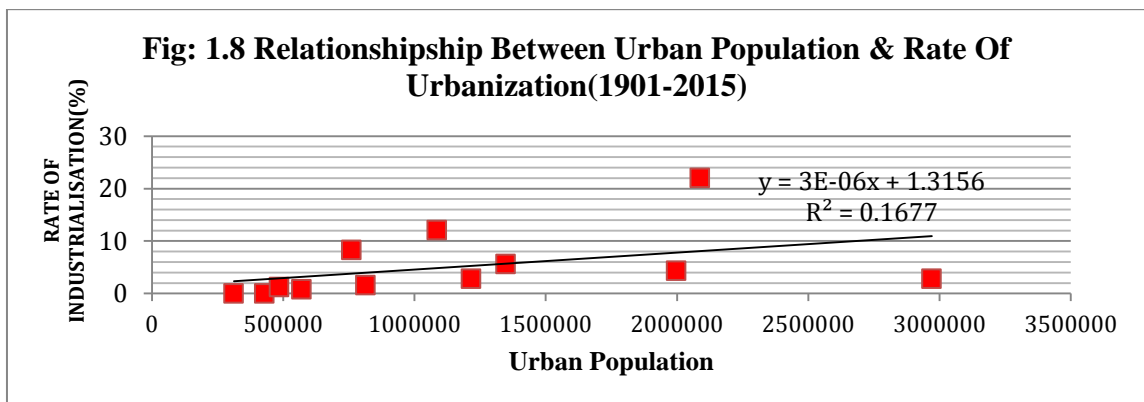


Figure 1:7: Urbanization through Industrialization in South 24 Parganas

We can easily connect the relationship between urban growth and industrial development. We see that the urban blocks are industrially developed. In Falta development of Falta SEZ, Oil refining factories in Budge Budge, surgical equipment centre in Baruipur, Calcutta leather complex in Bantala, canning may trigger the urban development in the district of South 24 Parganas which is showing in Figure.

Though some big industrial initiatives were shown in this district but mainly this district was dependent on to MSME's. A large portion of Non-agricultural workers depend on various small and medium size industries like Food processing, Zari embroidery, silver filigree, fireworks making etc. From MSME's a huge proportion of revenue was earned. It is mentioned that West Bengal ranks 1st in MSME development and in this South 24 Parganas district play a big role.



There is a strong positive relation between level of industrialization and growth of urban population at block level for the period of 1945-2015. It is clearly shown that rate of

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industrialization strongly influenced the urban growth. With the starting of liberalized industrial policy urban population may significantly increased. By this a significant part of Non- agriculture based population triggers the rate of urbanization and a huge migration occurred in the district to meet the needs of labour force.

Industrial Scenario in South 24 Parganas:

2.1 Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District of 24 Parganas (South):

Sl. No.	Name of Ind. Area	Land acquired (In hectare)	Land developed (In hectare)	Prevailing Rate Per Sqm (In Rs.)	No of Plots	No of allotted Plots	No. of Units in Production
1	Behala I.E	15.43 acre	15.43 acre	Rs.2/- per Sq.ft. per month	101	101	99
2	Baruipur I.E	4.70 acre	4.70 acre	Rs.30,000/- per Sq.ft. covered area & 64,000/- uncovered	2	2	2
3	Santoshpur I.E	16.889 acre	16.889 acre	Rs.1 lakh per katha	113	113	113
4	Falta Ph-I	172 acre	109are	-	-	-	20
5	Falta Ph-II	200 acre	41 acre	-	-	-	-
6	Falta SEZ	280 acre	280 acre	-	-	-	-
7	Food Park at Santoshpur	12 acre	12 acre	-	-	-	-

Source: - WBSIDC & WBIIDC

Industries at a Glance

Sr. No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial Unit	No.	6876
2.	Employment in Large and Medium Industries	No.	416545
3.	No. Of Industrial Area	No.	7

Source: - District Statistical Handbook of BAES & Economic Review, 2011-12, Govt.of W.B

Details of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises and Artisan Units in the District:

Some Major Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings

List of the units in 24 Parganas (South) & nearby Area

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit
1	Down Stream Units of HPL (10 Units)
2	Gontermann-Pipers India Ltd.
3	Kohinoor Paper & Newsprint

4	W.B green Energy Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
5	Jute Mills (6 units)
6	K.H.leather Industries, Bantala,24 Pg(S)
7	Mr. Nissat Sakeel & Md. Sakeel, Bantala
8	Paymental Tanniries,bantala
9	S.M enterprises, Bantala
10	Seo sankar Das & B.Ram, Bantala
11	Sip Shing Tannery, Bantala
12	Welcome Leather, Bantala

Growth Trend Industrial projects implemented in the district:

Year	No. of Units	Inv. (In Cr.)
2008	21	63.88
2009	18	251.01
2010	35	180.94

Source: Economic Review, 2011-12, West Bengal

Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry: Development of ancillary units depends upon the establishment of new industrial unit's mainly large scale/medium scale sector. It is already stated that about 180 large/medium scale units have been set up in the district, in addition to 63 electronic units in Salt Lake Electronic Complex. Most of the large scale unit's viz. jute mills, engineering units, textile mills, etc. came up in the district during British period and procure huge quantity of their requirement from SSI sector. Hence, the process of Ancillarisation can be started by setting up units in the following areas:-

1) Corrugated paper boxes for packing 2) Card board boxes for packing of Hosiery products and leather shoes 3) Bobbin for jute & textile mills 4) Polythene pouch for milk 5) Printing of Polythene bags 6) Jute & textile machinery parts 7) Electronic parts 8) Tin container for paints and varnish 9) Parts for engineering items 10) Basic drug 11) Glass bottles 12) Plastic containers for paints & varnish 13) Railway wagon parts

Service Enterprises:

Potentials areas: Baruipur, Falta, Canning, Sonarpur, Garia, Joka, Budge Budge, Diamond Harbour etc.

Potential for new MSMEs: MSE units cater a wide range of industries. These include plastic and moulded products, mustard oil, wheat grinding, readymade garments, machine tools, corrugated paper, ball point pen refill, hydraulic equipment, electrical signaling equipment, ceramic tiles, refueling of industrial gases, detergent powder,



Figure 1.9: Calcutta Leather Complex, Bantala

fabrication work, chemical equipment & system, ayurvedic medicine and unani medicine, glass products, plastic granules, electrical light fittings, leather goods, leather shoe upper, cotton cloth knitted, thinner, computer stationery, ice block, spice, fibre glass, phenyl, pharmaceutical products, paints liquid soap, lead ingot, coconut shell powder, taramind seed powder, jute sticks. Apart from these products, there are some items which are 100 percent exported manufactured by SSI units at Falta Special Economic Zone. These items cover base paper, tissue paper, cut paper, cutting tools, garage equipments etc.

Calcutta Leather Complex, Bantala: The integrated leather complex widely known as the Calcutta leather complex is located at the distance of about 14 km from the main business hub of kolkata. The complex has a capacity of developing 1000 tonnes of hide per day. Calcutta leather complex is spread over a sprawling 1100 acres (450 hectares). Presently, 200 tanneries have set up shop in this leather complex at Bantala. Another 30 tanneries are awaiting the requisite certificate from West Bengal.

Special Economic Zone, Falta: Falta Special Economic Zone was set up by the Government of India in the year 1984. This has now come under the purview of the SEZ Act & Rules with effect from 10th February, 2006 in terms of Government of India. The objective have been set up as generation of additional economic activity, promotion of goods and services, promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources, creation of employment opportunities, development of infrastructural facilities etc.



Figure 2.0: Falta Sez

Growth Center: Falta Industrial Growth Center

- Total area : 172 acre
- Land for allocation of Industrial units: 121 acre
- Access through : NH 117
- Land allotted: 103 acre
- Lease premium: Rs.22.00 lakh / acre
- Location: 50km away from Kolkata, beside Falta Economic Zone

Up-coming project: Falta Phase-II:

- Area under plan: 260 acre
- Land already allotted: 200 acre
- Access through : NH 117
- Lease premium: Rs.5.75 lakh / acre (during 2007)

Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise:

Detail of Major Clusters: Zari Embroidery, Silver Filigree, Surgical Instruments are the major cluster available in South 24 Parganas district.

Manufacturing Sector Zari Embroidery, Silver Filigree, Surgical Instruments

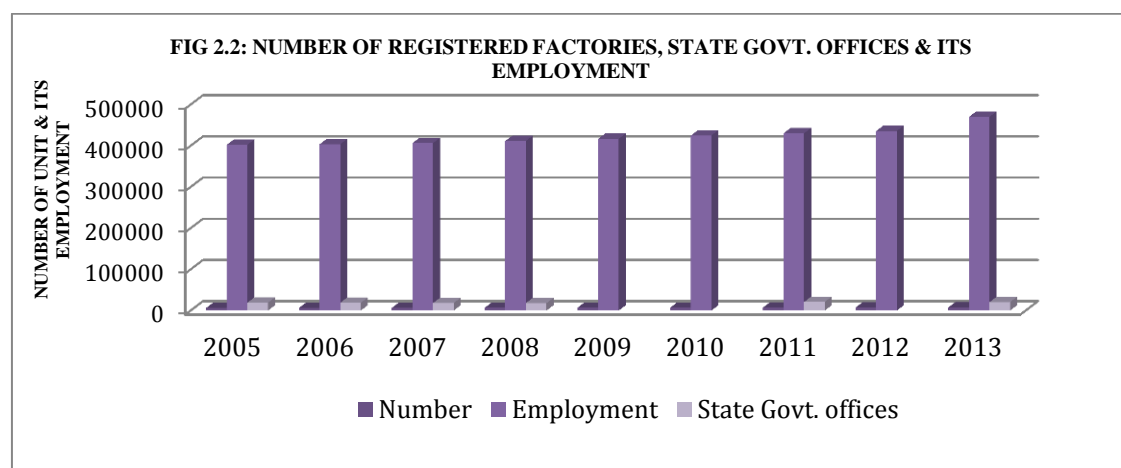
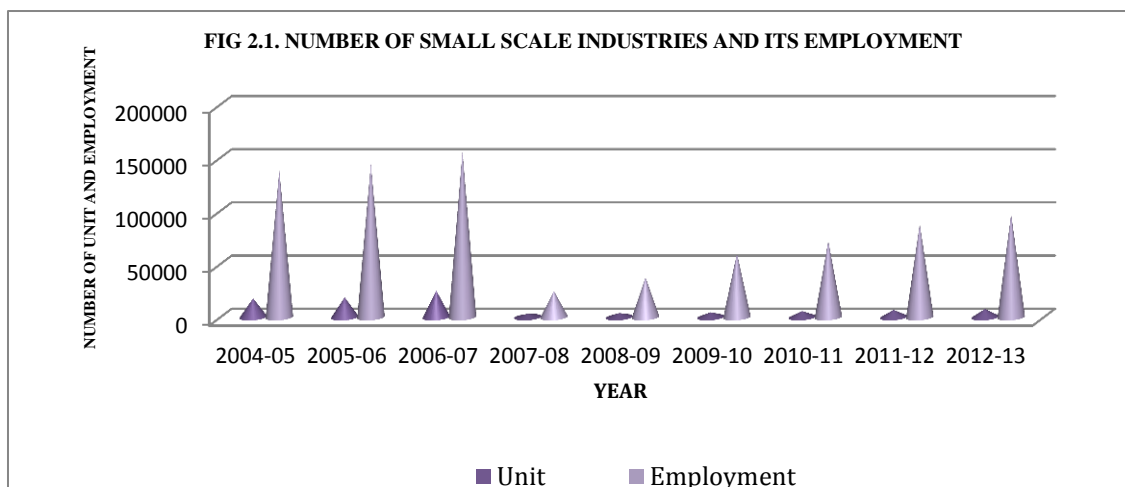
Details for Identified cluster (Under MSME-DI, Kolkata)

(1) Name of the cluster: - Surgical Equipment Cluster, Baruipur, 24 Pgs (S)

1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	Surgical Instruments
2	Name of the SPV	Baruipur Surgical Instrument Manufacturing Apex Association (BASIMAA)
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	200
4	Turnover of the Clusters	Rs.6,17,368
6	Employment in Cluster	42
7	Average investment in plant & Machinery	232.27 lakh

2. Name of the cluster: Zari Embroidery, Silver Filigree, 24 PGS. (S)

Subject	Cluster	
	Zari Embroidery	Silver Filigree
Principal product	Zari Embroidery	Silver ornaments & Filigree products
Name of the Manufacturer	Budge Budge Block-II Zari Embroidery cluster Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.	The Mograhat Silver Filigree cluster development Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.
No. of Functional Unit	4500	650
Turnover	Rs. 38 Crore	Rs. 110 Crore
Employment	12000	1650
Thrust areas	Supply of raw materials	Designing raw materials, energy efficient & reducing wastage



Food Processing Industries: Till 2006-07, number of food processing units in the district was 157. New units registered since 2007 is as given below. A total of 2505 people are directly involved in the food processing industry for their livelihoods. Out of which 7.66% is female worker. According to definition of MSME act 2006, the distribution of the units is as follows:

Units	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Micro	60	43	41	22	82	248
Small	-	-	12	2	3	17
Total	60	43	53	24	85	265

FPO licensed food unit in the district:

No of units in the district which acquired FPO license under different food category are given below:

Group Name	No. of Units
Canned/ fruit /Veg, Jam Group, Pickles, Fruit juice, Squash Group, Chutney, Non-Fruit Synthetic Syrup, Vinegar, Tomato Sauce/Ketchup, Other sauce Soyabean Sauce, Non-Fruit vinegar	41
Preserve Candy & Crystallized Fruit & Peel	29
Sweetened aerated water (without Fruit Juice/Pulp)	4
Dehydrated fruits& vegetable Bottled fruits	1

Investment opportunities:

1. The district is very close to Kolkata. Hence marketing of products would not be a problem.
2. A large scale Sunflower oil processing units can be set up in the district.
3. A big guava processing unit with state of the art machineries can be set up to manufacture Puree, Pulp, Jam and Jelly.
4. Scheme need to be designed to introduce mechanization in processing of molaso (date). It has high demand in the domestic market.
5. Cold storage for Sea fish preservation
6. Cold storage for sweet water fish preservation
7. Similarly automation is needed in manufacturing of Karanda. Around 15 such manufacturing units are found in Atghora of South 24 Parganas.

Conclusion: In the district of South 24 Parganas the process of urbanization mainly are off Kolkata-centric in nature. Over a vast part of the district urban expansion has been carried out with the impact of industrialization in the era of liberalization. But this district is mainly depends onto primary sector and a large number no. of people are poor and non-efficient rural people, urbanization may inversely affected these people which also have to consider. However, the recent sudden increase in number of census towns and urban population thereby in South 24 Parganas highlighted the need for paying more attention to this class of urban settlements. By this study it is clear that urbanization is mainly depend onto industrialization, so for urban growth more Govt. initiatives have to be carried out for investment and industrial development. But it has to be remembered that it should be sustainable industrial development. More industrial training, establishments of ITI can make efficient industrial labour force which certainly changes the scenario. Though Govt. take necessary steps to set up Falta SEZ, Bantala leather complex, industrial training centre, budge budge etc. and make sound development in MSME sector. But the lack of big investment is evident which only can change South Parganas into a urbanized district.

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