

The Cold-store Industry of Jammu and Kashmir: Beginning, Growth and Linkages

SEDME (Small Enterprises Development,
Management & Extension Journal)
50(4) 399–413, 2023
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DOI: 10.1177/09708464231209453
journals.sagepub.com/home/sde



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Abstract

One of the most dynamic and sustainable channels of attaining steadfast development is through the process of industrialisation. Nations across the world have shown positive returns accruing to the whole economy by setting in place a well-thought-of, well-planned industrialisation. Drawing instance and inspiration from the same, the hitherto colonised nations have endeavoured upon the same process. India on the same lines has sought to go for planned industrialisation. Being central to its developmental goals, the unions of India have also had a decentralised focus on industrialising. On the same lines, the region of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) has been attempting to industrialise as well. One of the latest developments in this channel is the growth of the horticulture industry, creating a number of forward linkages. The development of an indigenous cold-store industry is one of the most significant ones. This study by collecting data from the field brings forth the nature, characteristics, prospectus and linkages of the cold-store industry of J&K. The study concludes by giving some policy recommendations to strengthen the industrialisation process of J&K.

Keywords

Cold store, industrialisation, Jammu and Kashmir, linkages

Introduction

The transformation of an agricultural society into a manufacturing and an urban society is broadly referred to as the process of industrialisation. The novel initiation of this process is historically identified as the industrial revolution. The first industrial revolution is traced back to England and dates to the eighteenth century (Deane & Deane, 1979). It is typically associated with the mass production of goods characterised by specialisation, division of labour and mechanisation of the production processes. Waged labour is employed to smoothen in the processes of production. Together, the production processes are improvised and industrial revolutions set in place. Industrial revolutions have been empirically validated to usher in sustainable growth and development processes (Stearns, 2020).

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