India Industrial Land Bank

The India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) is a Geographic Information System (GIS) database of industrial areas/clusters developed by the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT).

It enables a committed application of resource optimization, industrial upgradation and sustainability.

This article will give details about the India Industrial Land Bank within the context of the IAS Exam.

Overview of India Industrial Land Bank

The India Industrial Land Bank acts as a repository of all information related to industrial infrastructure-related information, including connectivity, infrastructure, natural resources and terrain, plot-level information on vacant plots and contact details.

As of July 2021, about 4000 industrial parks have been mapped across an area of 5.5 lakh hectare. It will serve a crucial decision support for investors and industrialists seeking land to set up their businesses. It is expected that by December 2021 pan-India integration will be achieved with information of industry-bases in 17 states being updated on a real time basis.

Why is the Indian Industrial Land Bank needed?

Setting up an industrial base or a business park is an uphill task in India, as the database regarding where one can find land as well as other relevant information is lacking.

The IILB can make such data easily available for stakeholders to come to an informed decision on where and how they can set up their industrial bases. The GIS-based system will also enable a cost-analysis on what will be the profit and loss scenario for a prospective entrepreneur when he/she sets up their business.

What is a Geographic Information System?

A geographic information system is a framework that enables the capture of spatial and geographical data accurately. The applications which employ GIS are computer-based tools that allow users to create interactive queries, store and edit data, analyze output and visually share the results of these operations in the form of maps.

Geographic information systems are utilized in multiple technologies, processes, techniques and methods. They are attached to various operations and numerous applications that relate to:

- Engineering

- Planning
- Management
- Transport/logistics
- Insurance
- Telecommunications
- Business

For this reason, GIS and location intelligence applications are at the foundation of location-enabled services that rely on geographic analysis and visualization.

GIS accuracy depends upon source data, and how it is encoded to be data referenced. Land surveyors have been able to provide a high level of positional accuracy utilizing the GPS-derived positions.

High-resolution digital terrain and aerial imagery, powerful computers and Web technology are changing the quality, utility, and expectations of GIS to serve society on a grand scale, but nevertheless there are other source data that affect overall GIS accuracy like paper maps, though these may be of limited use in achieving the desired accuracy