

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL SURVEY

2017-18

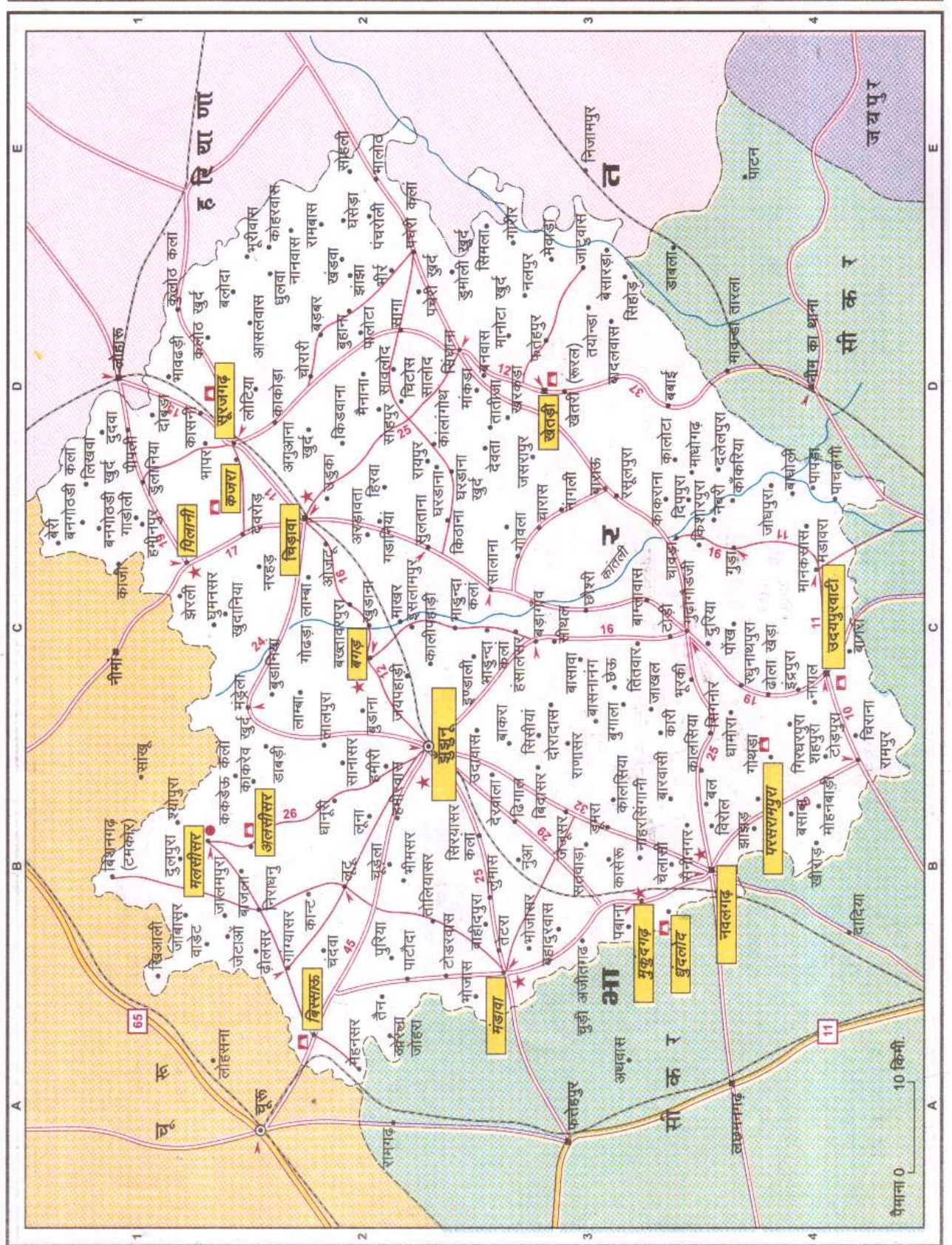
**DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE
JHUNJHUNU (RAJASTHAN)**

***INDUSTRIAL
POTENTIAL
SURVEY
JHUNJHUNU
2017-18***



एक कदम स्वास्थता की ओर





Contents of Industrial Potential Survey
Exicutive Summary
District Map – DIC Jhunjhunu

S.No.	Chapter	Summary	Page No.
1.	Chapter –I District Profile	1.1 <u>District at a Glance</u>	7-9
		1.2 General	10
		1.3 Geographical Area	10
		1.4 Land Use Pattern in the District	10
		1.5 Physiographic	11
		1.6 Administrative Set Up	11-12
		1.7 Climate & Rainfall	12
		1.8 Forest Flora & Fauna	13
2.	Chapter – II Resources Human Resources.	2.1 Human Resources.	14-15
		2.2 Working Force & occupational Pattern	15
	Natural Resources	2.3 Water & Irrigation Resources	15-16
		2.4 Irrigation Facilities	16-17
	Education	2.5 Colleges & Institutes	17
		2.5.1 Management	17
		2.5.2 Engineering	18
		2.5.3 Polytechnic	18
		2.5.4 I.T.I.	18
		2.6 Medical Institutes	18
		2.6.1 Nursing Training Institutes	18
		2.6.2 Paramedic Training Institutes	19
		2.6.3 Medical Colleges	19
		2.6.4 Health Centers	19
2.6.5 Hospitals	19		
3	Agricultures	Area and Production of Major of Crops.	20
		3.1 Major Corps	
		3.1.1 Bajra	20
		3.1.2 Barley	20
		3.1.3 Wheat & Gram	20
		3.2 Pluses	21
		3.2.1 Moong	21
		3.2.2 Moth	21
		3.2.3 Cowpea	21
		3.3 Oil Seeds	21
		3.3.1 Mustard	21
		3.3.2 Ground Nut	22
		3.3.3 -	21
3.4 Flory Culture	22		
3.5 Others	22		

4.	Veterinary Facilities	4.1 Live Stock	23
		4.1.1 Veterinary Centre	23
		4.1.2 Veterinary Hospital	23
5.	Products of Animal Husbandry	5.1 Availability of Diary Products	24
		5.1.1 Milk	24
		5.1.2	
		5.2 Wool Availability	24-25
		5.3 Meat Availability	25
		5.4 Leather Availability	26
		5.5 Bones	26
6.	Geology & Minerals.	6.1 Mines	26
		6.1.1 Granite	26
		6.1.2 Copper & Iron-ore	27
		6.2 Minerals	27
		6.2.1 Mineral Production	27-28
		6.2.2 Mineral Resources	28
7.	Forest Resources	7.1 Areas	28-29
		7.2 Resources	29
8.	Tourism	8.1 Tourism	30
9.	Chapter – III Existing Infra Structural Facilities	9.1 Power Resources	31
		9.2 Rural Electrification/Grid Station	31
		9.3 Electricity Consumption Pattern.	31-32
		9.4 Existing Power Supply Position as on 31st March.	32-33
10.	Transport	10.1 Road Network	34
		10.2 Rail Transport.	34
11.	Financial Institution	11.1 Banking Facilities.	35
		11.2 Total Bank finance.	35-36
		11.3 Other Institutional Network.	37
12.	Industrial Area	12.1 Government	37
		12.1.1 RIICO	37
		12.1.2 -	
		12.2 Private	37
		12.2.1 -	
		12.2.2 -	

13.	Chapter - IV	13.1 Existing Industrial Scenario	38
		13.2 Existing Industrial Status.	38-40
		13.3 Export Potential Items.	40
14.	Chapter – V	14.1 Potential Industrial & Other Contributory Factor.	41
		14.2 Resources	41
		14.3 Infrastructure	41
		14.4 Strategy Suggested	42
		14.5 Potential Industries/Agro Based	42-43
		14.6 Proposed Augmentation of Industrial Areas.	43
		14.7 Strategy for Artisan/Handloom Weavers Up gradation.	44
		14.8 Export from District	44
		14.9 Suggestion.	44-47
15.	Chapter –VI	Handloom	48
		15.1 Area of Handloom work	48
		15.2 Handloom Units Nos.	48
		15.3 Society in Handloom Sector Nos.	48
		15.4 Handloom Cluster	48
		15.5 Natural Dye & Block Printing Cluster	48
		15.6 Total Number of Handloom Weaver Card Holder	48
16.	Chapter –VII	Handicraft	
		16.1 Handicraft Workers Nos. in District	49
		16.2 Registered UAM up to 31 st March, 2016	49
		16.3 Different Handicraft Cluster Nos.	49
		16.4 Number of Artisan Cards Issued	49
17.	Chapter –VIII	Summary on the finding Recommendations	50-52
18.	Chapter – IX	Concession and Facilities	53-54
19.	Annexure – I	Whom to Contact for What	55-56
20.	Annexure – II	Name and address of the institution assisting in promotion of SSI in the Country.	57-58

**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN COMMISSIONRATE UDYOG
BHAWAN TILAK MARG JAIPUR – 302005 (RAJASTHAN)
JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT AT A GLANCE**

1.	Area	2928 sq.kms.
2.	Population	
	(i) Total Population	2137045
	(ii) Rural	1647966
	(iii) Urban	489079
	(iv) Density	361 per sq.kms.
	(v) male	1095896
	(vi) Female	1041149
	(vii) S.C.	309226
	(viii) S.T.	36794
	(ix) Sex Ratio	
	(Per 1000 males)	931
	(x) Literacy- Male	75.40%
	Female	53.54%
	Total	64.75%
3.	(i) No. of towns	12
	(ii) No. of municipalities	11
	(iii) No. of Nagarparishad	01
4.	(i) No. of villages	952
	(ii) No. of villages uninhabited	0
	(iii) No. of Grampanchayat	301
	(iv) No. of Panchyatsamities	8
	(v) No. of Tehsils	8
	(vi) No. of Sub-Tehsil	5
	(vii) No. of Sub- Division	8

5.	Total working force	8.94 lacs
6.	Agriculture	
	(i) Total cultivated	635494 hectares
	(ii) Double Cropped area	232011 hect.
	(iii) Main crops	Wheat,Bazara,Gram Musterd, Guar etc.
7.	Irrigation	
	(i) Total irrigated area (wells)	248476
8.	Total livestock Population	1745162
9.	Area under forest	40535
10.	Mineral available	Granite stone , Copper, Limestone etc.
11.	Average rain fall	470.60mm
12.	Total No. of Industrial Aera	5
	(i) No. of plots planned	643
	(ii) No. of plots allotted	607
13.	No. of villages electrified	952
14.	No. of town electrified	12
15.	Transport & Communication	
	(i) Total Road length	4625.78 kms.
	(ii) Total railway lines	95 kms.
	(iii) No. of Telegraph Office	114
	(iv) No. of post office	412
	(vi) No. of vehicles registered	279193
	(vii) No. of Banks branches	245
16.	Education :	
	College & Institurions	
	(i) Management	05
	(ii) No. of Engineering Colleges	06
	(iii) No. of Polytechnic Colleges	06
	(iv) No. of ITI	74
	Medical Institutes	
	(i) Nursing Training Institutes	12

(ii) Paramedic Training Institutes	07
(iii) Medical College	0
(iv) Health Centres	728
(v) Hospitals	234
17. Existing Industrial Status	
(i) No. of large/medium scale units	1
(ii) No. of small scale Artigan units	11324
(iii) Investment in plant & machinery (Rs. In lacs)	57928.57(lacs)
(iv) No. of employment generated (in Nos.)	49199

1.2 General

The district of Jhunjhunu derives its name from the head quarter town of the same name. The district territory of Jhunjhunu as it exists now a Nizamat under the earthwhile Jaipur State and made up of that once used to be called the Thikana of Kethri, Jagirs of Bissau, Nawalgarh, Mandawa, Dundlod and Udaipurwati region Bhomias in 1949, the princely state of Jaipur who merged in the United State of Greater Rajasthan. After the formation of Rajasthan Jhunjhunu was made a district and since then it continues to be in existence.

1.3 Geographical Area

The district, is irregular hexagon in shape in the northeastern part of the state lies between 27.02 “ east longitudes. It is surrounded by Churu district on the northwestern side, Hissar and Mahendragarh district of Haryana State in the northeastern part and by Sikar district in the west, south and south eastern part. The Total geographical area of the district is 2928 square kms. This stands at 1.73 percent of the total area of the state from the points of view Jhunjhunu district stands at 22nd place among the existing 33 districts of the state. Most of the part of the district is coerced by blow sand and dunes which make the desert sand shift from one place to another and active dunes are main hazards to cultivation. Soil erosion is the result of constant deforestation and mining activity which has resulted in baring the slopes.

1.4 Land Use Pattern in the District

**Land Use Patter in Jhunjhunu District
In the Year 2016-17 As on 31.3.2017**

S.No.	CLASSIFICATION	AREA IN HECTARES
1	Forest land hills	40045
2	Uncultivable land	39470
	1. Non Agriculture land	37771
	2. Barren land	51192
3	Other follow land	39257
4	Net cropped area	403483
5	Total Geographical	591536
6	Double Cropped area	232011
7	Total Cropped area	635494

8	Total irrigated area	248476
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Source : Land Records Collectrate Jhunjhunu

1.5 Physiographic

District Jhunjhunu is situated in Arid Rajasthan plain known as Rajasthan. It comprises of rolling hills, some of the Aravali ranges in the southeastern side running in the south eastern direction and range of the Aravali Hills in extreme southeastern of Udaipurwati existing towards Singhana and Kethri in the east, viz Nawalgarh – Kethri upland its general elevation above means sea level is between 300 to 450 meters. The highest peak is in the south of Lohagarh village and its height is 1051 meters. There is no perennial river in the district. The Katli and Dohan are only seasonal rivers. River katli originated from Khandela hill sides of Shrimadhapur tehsil. Sikar and enters near south-west of Udaipurwati tehsil running towards north-west direction and ultimately disappears in the sandy tracks of the Churu District. This river, however, divides the district almost into two parts. Similarly Dohan river also originates from Shrimadhapur hills and flows to north-eastern direction passing through some eastern part and ultimately disappearing in sandy tracks of Mahendragarh district of Haryana. Besides this, there are major streams of Udaipurwati, Lohargal ki nadi and Sukh nadi. There is no lake in the district, however small tanks are in existence in some areas. There are only four tanks used for irrigation purposes. There is also a bandh of “Ajit Sagar” about 11 km. from Kethri on nizampur road.

1.6 Administrative Set-Up

For the purpose of administration the district is divided into Eight administrative subdivision viz. Chirawa, Udaipurwati, Jhunjhunu, Khetri, Nawalgarh , Surajgarh, Malsisar and Buhana. Eight Tehsils viz. Jhunjhunu, Chirawa, Khetri, Nawalgarh, Buhana, Udaipurwati, Malsisar and Surajgarh, four sub tehsils viz Bissau, Mandawa, Mukundgarh, Gudha and Singhana and eight Panchyat Samities viz Jhunjhunu, Chirawa, Khetri, Nawalgarh, Buhana, Udaipurwati, Alsisar and Surajgarh.

The following table the names of sub-divisions, panchyat samities and municipal towns:

Table 1

Sr. No.	Sub-Division	Name of Tehsil Sub-Division	Name of Panchyat Samities	Numbers of villages	Name of Town
1	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	149	1.Jhunjhunu 2. Bagar 3. Mandawa
2.	Malsisar	Malsisar	Alsisar	130	Bissau
3.	Chirawa	Chirawa	Chirawa	89	Chirawa
4.	Surajgarh	Surajgarh	Surajgarh	126	1.Surajgarh 2.Pilani 3.Vidyavihar Pilani
5.	Khetri	Khetri	Khetri	112	Khetri
6.	Nawalgarh	Nawalgarh	Nawalgarh	119	1.Nawalgarh 2.Mukandgarh
7.	Udaipurwati	Udipurwati	Udaipurwati	98	Udaipurwati
8.	Buhana	Buhana	Buhana	138	-

Sources – Office of Distt. Collector (Revenue) Jhunjhunu .

1.7 Climate And Rainfall

The district has a dry climate with a hot summer. Sand storms are common in summer. The winter season begin in the middle of November and continues till the beginning of March this followed by summer season which extends upto the end of June. Rainy season is of short duration from july to mid September. The average temperature of the area is 22degree centigrade. The normal rainfall mostly received from south west monsoon is 470.60cms. The annual average relative humidity is 56% however it varies from maximum upto 78% in the rainy season to as low as 15 to 20 in summer. Winds in general are of moderate speed except in summer when dust storms are common. Westerly to south-westerly wind as bring monsoon in the district.

1.8 Forest, Flora And Fauna

The district of Jhunjhunu is poor in district resources as the total area under forest including hills is reported to be 40535 hectares which is 6.83% of total geographical area of the districts. The forest coverage is below the state average of about 9% under forest. If compared to the 13% of forest area at national average, the district comes out to be roughly half of the national average. The major species available in forest is Khejri (*Prosopis cineraria*). It is found in abundance and is utilized for various purposes as providing fodder to the animals, supplying fuel for domestic purposes and checking soil erosion. Other species found are babul, Shisham, neem, peepal, hingotia, karli, akara, mango, ber, peepal, ker tree etc. Among the wild animals Baghera, soor, Langoor, Lakkar Bhaga, Bhedia, Lomari, Gidar etc. are generally found. Snakes poisonous and non-poisonous are also found in the district.

RESOURCES

The district of Jhunjhunu has important resources. If these resources are harnessed and exploited, they can bring prosperity to the district. These resources are discussed below :-

2.1 Human Resources

Human resources are the basic input for managing the existing and future industrial development of an area. According to the population Census 2011, the total working force in the district population is 8.94 lacs representing about 41.8 percent of the total population. Out of this working force 68 percent are engaged in agriculture sector, 3 percent in household industry and remaining 29 percent in other jobs.

Population

According to 2011 Census, the total population of Jhunjhunu district is 2137045 out of which 1095896 males and 1041149 females which constitute 3.11 percent of total population of Rajasthan State. From the point of view of population the district stand on 13th place among 33 districts of the state. During the period 1981 to 2011 the marginal change is noted in sex – ratio (females per 1000 males) of the district which has decreased to 931 in 2011 as compared with 950 in 1991. The population density of the district increased from 361 persons per square km. in 2011.

Literacy

According to 2011 census there are about 13.85 lacs literate persons out of which 8.27 lacs males and 5.58 lacs females which constitute about 74.42 % of the population of the district, which is slightly lower than the state literacy rate of 64.75 %. It is more important to note here that there had occurred an increase in the literacy rate during the period 1991 to 2001 as the literacy rate in 1981 was 28.61 percent in the district, But a wide gap still exists in the literacy levels among both the sexes. ‘Female literacy is lagging behind male literacy in both rural and urban areas.

Rural And Urban Population

According to 2011 census 77.11 % of the total population of the district live in rural area while the remaining 22.89% of the population is live in urban area.

Table 2.1

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
RURAL	842718	805248	1647966
URBAN	253178	235901	489079
TOTAL	1095896	1041149	2137045

2.2 Working Force & Occupational Pattern

TABLE 2.2

Working Force & Occupational Pattern As Census 2011

Occupation	Total	Male	Female
Total working in Industrial	894649	541392	353257
Main Worker	592813	444111	148702
Marginal Worker	301836	97281	204555

Sources – Office of Distt. Statistics Officer Jhunjhunu .

NATURAL RESOURCES

2.3 Water & Irrigation Resources

The major part of the cropped area in the district is un irrigated. The total irrigated area in the district 287692 hectares which is just 42.00 percent of the net cropped area. Wells are the major sources of irrigation in the district. The two seasonal river basins of the district viz. the Katli and Dohan which flow for some period during rainy seasons contribute towards irrigation potential through sub-surface water to the wells situated near the banks. Wells irrigation prominent in all Tehsils except Alsisar Panchyat samiti. There is no lake in the district. There are some bandhs (Dams) used for irrigation purpose. The total capacity of all the bandhs is 3643 CCA acre. The important bands of the district are Ajitsagar, Kot and Modi Ilakhar. There are 58426 wells in district out of which 54880 are electrified and the remaining 2928 are of diesel engine operated. Efforts are being taken to increase the surface water utilization by way of water shed development and construction of anicuts in water potential catchment areas. Some suitable sites have been identified for water shed development

in the district under Integrated Water Shed Development Programme scheme and other water shed schemes of rural division department.

Drinking Water

The ground water is of potable quality in the district except some part of Alsisar block. The range of water level of Alsisar block is 39.97 meters, Buhana is 71.74 meters, Chirawa is 67.18 meters, Jhunjhunu is 55.29 meters, Khetri is 48.91 meters, Nawalgarh is 58.17 meters, Surajgarh is 63.28 meters and Udaipurwati is 48.25 meters. Water level fluctuation of premonsoon 2006 & premonsoon 2016 records negative trend in whole of the district depletion of water level during period ranges from (-)0.50 m (Gangiasar ,block Alsisar to (-) 25.05m (Dhakamandi, Block Buhana). All the 8 blocks of Jhunjhunu is categorise as “over exploited” for ground water development.

2.4 Irrigation Facilities.

Water Resources Sub Division Jhunjhunu

Table 2.4

Tanks under the jurisdiction of water resources department district Jhunjhunu

S.No.	Name of Dam	Name of Tehsil	Year of Const.	Gross Storage Capacity (in M cum)	Live Storage capacity (in M cum)	CCA in Hact.	Gauge at 15.5.2017
1.	Ajeet Sagar	Khetri	State Time	4.63	4.63	662	Nil
2.	Modi Ilakhar	Khetri	1996-97	5.69	4.54	1070	Nil
3.	Ranva	Khetri	1985-86	1.55	1.21	426	Nil
4.	Mavata	Udaipurwati	1986-87	1.14	1.01	364	Nil
5.	Nirankaki Dhani	Udaipurwati	1987-88	1.26	1.15	302	Nil
6.	Ponkh	Udaipurwati	1962-63	1.33	1.32	819	Nil
Total				15.60	13.83	3643	

Sources – Office of Assistant Engineer, Water Resources, Sub Division Jhunjhunu .

Tanks under jurisdiction of Panchayatiraj

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat Samiti	Year of Const.	Gross Storage Capacity (in M cum)	Live Storage capacity (in M cum)	CCA in Hact.	Gauge at 15.5.2017
1	Kot Sakrai	Udaipurwati	State Time	0.76	0.65	25.00	5.00m
2	Manaksas	Udaipurwati	1991-92	0.19	0.19	70.00	Nil
3	Kirori	Nawalgarh	88-89	0.26	0.23	48.00	Nil
4	Dada Fatehpura	Khetri	84-85	0.22	0.20	73.00	Nil
5	Thikriya	Khetri	81-82	0.50	0.44	65.00	Nil
6	Siloti	Khetri	2006-07	0.27	0.245	70.00	Nil
7	Dogar Kanda	Khetri	84-85	0.58	0.52	130.00	Nil
8	Kala Bhuja	Khetri	State Time	0.76	0.68	121.00	Nil
9	Bansiyal	Khetri	72-73	0.58	0.53	81.00	Nil
10	Tyonda	Khetri	87-88	0.75	0.67	188.00	Nil
11	Dhirwala	Khetri	87-88	1.08	0.96	219.00	Nil
12	Madhogarh	Khetri	91-92	0.84	0.73	200.00	Nil
13	Mandawara	Udaipurwati	91-92	0.36	0.32	116.00	Nil
Total				7.15	6.36	1406.00	

Sources – Office of Assistant Engineer, Water Resources, Sub Division Jhunjhunu .

EDUCATION

There is a good network of education institutions equally distributed the district and there has been an increase in the number of all types of education institutes in last five year. The progress of education institutes can be seen in the following tables.

2.5 College & Institutions

2.5.1 Management

Table

S.NO.	No. of Institurions	No. of Students
1.	5	300

Sources – Principal, Govt. ITI Jhunjhunu .

2.5.2 Engineering

Table

S.NO.	No. of Engineering Colleges	No. of Students
1.	6	2200

Sources – Principal, Govt. ITI Jhunjhunu .

2.5.3 Polytechnic

Table

S.NO.	No. of Polytechnic Colleges	No. of Students
1.	6	1200

Sources – Principal, Govt. ITI Jhunjhunu .

2.5.4 I.T.I.

Table

S.NO.	No. of I.T.I.	No. of Students
1.	74	8000

Sources – Principal, Govt. ITI Jhunjhunu .

2.6 Medical Institutions

2.6.1 Nursing Training Institutes

There are 7 GNM training institutes having 270 students, 4 Bsc nursing institutes having 210 students and one ANM training institutes having 90 students.

Table

S.NO.	No. of GNM/Bsc Nursing/ANM Training Institutes	No. of Students
1.	GNM 7	270
2.	Bsc. Nursing 4	210
3.	ANM 1	90

Sources – office of Chief Medical & Health Officer, Jhunjhunu

2.6.2 Paramedic Training Institutes

Table

S.NO.	No. of Paramedic Training Institutes	No. of Students
1.	7	400

Sources – office of Chief Medical & Health Officer, Jhunjhunu

2.6.3 Medical Colleges

There is no medical college in district. But there is an ayurved college having 50 students.

Table

S.NO.	No. of Medical Colleges	No. of Students
1.	Nil	Nil

Sources – office of Chief Medical & Health Officer, Jhunjhunu

2.6.4 Health Centres

Table

S.NO.	Health Centres	Nos.
1.	Block Primary Health Centre/Primary Health Centre	109
2.	Primary Health Sub-Centre	592
3.	Cumulative Health Centre	27

Sources – office of Chief Medical & Health Officer, Jhunjhunu

2.6.5 Hospitals

Table

S.NO.	Hospitals	Nos.
1.	Govt. Dispensaries	05
2.	Ayurvedic Aushadalya	158
3.	Unani Dispensaries	6
4.	Homeopathic	5
7.	Private Hospital	60

Sources – office of Chief Medical & Health Officer, Jhunjhunu

Agriculture

Area and Production of Major of Crops

3.1 Major Crops

3.1.1 Bajra

Table 3.1.1
Major crops 2016-17 (31 March 2017)

S.No.	CROPS	CULTIVATION (Area in hectares)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION(In M.T.)
1	Bajra	250000	282500

Sources – Office of Deputy Director, Agriculture (Extension) Jhunjhunu

3.1.2 Barely

Table 3.1.2
Major crops 2016-17 (31 March 2017)

S.No.	CROPS	CULTIVATION (Area in hectares)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION(In M.T.)
1	Barley	15000	45900

Sources – Office of Deputy Director, Agriculture (Extension) Jhunjhunu

3.1.3 Wheat & Gram

Table 3.1.3
Major crops 2016-17 (31 March 2017)

S.No.	CROPS	CULTIVATION (Area in hectares)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION(In M.T.)
1	Wheat	92000	302680
2	Gram	93000	86025

Sources – Office of Deputy Director, Agriculture (Extension) Jhunjhunu

3.2 Pulses

3.2.1 Moong

Table 3.2.1
Major crops 2016-17 (31 March 2017)

S.No.	CROPS	CULTIVATION (Area in hectares)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION(In M.T.)
1	Moong	44530	27831

Sources – Office of Deputy Director, Agriculture (Extension) Jhunjhunu

3.2.3 Moth

Table 3.2.2
Major crops 2016-17 (31 March 2017)

S.No.	CROPS	CULTIVATION (Area in hectares)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION(In M.T.)
1	Moth	1000	150

Sources – Office of Deputy Director, Agriculture (Extension) Jhunjhunu

Table 3.2.3
MAJOR CROPS 2016-17 (31 MARCH 2017)

S.No.	CROPS	CULTIVATION (Area in hectares)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION(In M.T.)
1	Cowpea	33400	25050

Sources – Office of Deputy Director, Agriculture (Extension) Jhunjhunu

3.3 Oil Seeds

3.3.1 Mustard

Table 3.3.1
Major crops 2016-17 (31 March 2017)

S.No.	CROPS	CULTIVATION (Area in hectares)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION(In M.T.)
1	Mustard	60000	58800

Sources – Office of Deputy Director, Agriculture (Extension) Jhunjhunu

3.3.2 Groundnut

Table 3.3.2
Major crops 2016-17 (31 March 2017)

S.No.	CROPS	CULTIVATION (Area in hectares)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION(In M.T.)
1	Groundnut	3000	5625

Sources – Office of Deputy Director, Agriculture (Extension) Jhunjhunu

3.4 Floriculture :

In floriculture, there are a no. of nurseries going on in the district from where different type of trees, plants are delivered to the different organization in rainy season.

3.5. Others

Other crops 2016-17 (31 March 2017)

S.No.	CROPS	CULTIVATION (Area in hectares)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION (In M.T.)
1.	Guar	73350	52445
2.	Methi	10000	9300
3.	Onion	76050	18513

Sources – Office of Deputy Director, Agriculture (Extension) Jhunjhunu

Veterinary Facilities

4.1 Live Stock

4.1.1 Veterinary Centre

Table 4.1.1

Veterinary Centre As on 31.3.2017

S.NO.	FACILITY DESCRIPTION	NUMBERS
1.	Veterinary Sub Centre	131

Sources – Office of Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Jhunjhunu

4.1.2 Veterinary Hospital

Table 4.1.2

Veterinary Hospital As on 31.3.2017

S.NO.	FACILITY DESCRIPTION	NUMBERS
1.	Veterinary A Grade Hospital	35
2.	Veterinary Hospital	102
3.	Multipurpose Veterinary Hospital	01
4.	Distt. Diagnostic Lab	01
5.	Zila Salya Chikitsa Unit	03

Sources – Office of Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Jhunjhunu

It is important to record here that the district has developed sufficient veterinary hospitals and veterinary Sub Centres. At present there are 274 veterinary institutions including Joint Director office. The activities of the sheep and wool extension agencies working in the district are also manifold.

Products of Animal Husbandry

5.1 Availability of Dairy Products

5.1.1 Milk

There is a large number of milk animals like buffaloes, cows and goats in the district. Buffaloes of murah breed are most numerous in the district. It is among the best breed in the country with regard to milk, yield which is about 12 kg. per day, as well as for fat contents. On the basis of availability of milk, this district has an important place in the state. On account of availability of milk animals in the district, the yield of milk is sufficiently large to an extent of 5 lac liters per day is available for processing. The milk at present is being sent out of the district.

Live Stock As On 31.3.2017

S.NO.	LIVESTOCK TYPE Dairy Product	POPULATION IN NUMBERS
1.	Cow, Jercy Cow	232690

Sources – Office of Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Jhunjhunu

5.1.2

Live Stock As On 31.3.2017

S.NO.	LIVESTOCK TYPE Dairy Product	POPULATION IN NUMBERS
1.	Buffaloes	384902

Sources – Office of Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Jhunjhunu

5.2 Wool Availability

Sheep are reared mainly for wool and meat. The population of sheep in the district is about 1.26 lacs which could yield about 4.81 lac kg. wool annually however due to absence of any wool process unit in the district all wool is sent to other places.

Live Stock As On 31.3.2017

S.No.	LIVESTOCK TYPE Wool	POPULATION IN NUMBERS
1.	Sheep	126047
2.	Camels	12813

Office of Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Jhunjhunu .

5.3 Meat Availability

Besides milk and wool the animals are also source of mutton production . The sheep and goats are supplied to Delhi and other places for slaughtering and according to an estimate, about 20% to the total sheep, goats population. There is no slaughter house in district.

Live Stock As On 31.3.2017

S.No.	LIVESTOCK TYPE Meat	POPULATION IN NUMBERS
	Horses, Pony	1241
	Donkey	1601
	Goats	521668
	Pigs	2668
	Dogs	25843
	Hens	435292
	Rabbits	397

Sources – Office of Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Jhunjhunu .

5.4 Leather Availability

Live Stock As On 31.3.2017

S.No.	LIVESTOCK TYPE Leather	POPULATION IN NUMBERS
	Horses, Pony	1241
	Donkey	1601
	Goats	521668
	Pigs	2668
	Dogs	25843
	Hens	435292
	Rabbits	397

Sources – Office of Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Jhunjhunu .

It is important to record here that the district has developed sufficient number of Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries. At present there are 102 veterinary hospital and 131 sub-centres, 01 district multipurpose hospital, 03 District Mobile units and 01 district diagnostic lab. The activities of sheep and wool extension agencies working in the are also manifold.

5.5 Bones

The availability of bones is estimated to be around 9300 tones per annum. However, there is no bone crushing unit in the district and bones collected are sent to other places.

Geology And Minerals

6.1 Mines

6.1.1 Granite

A major part of the district is covered by balu sand. A small area in the eastern part of the district is occupied exclusively by the rocks. The rocks have been intruded by amphibolelite, Granite and royalty high reconsidered to have provide the material for base metal mineralization in the area.

6.1.2 Copper & Iron-ore

The district is endowed with mineral resources both metallic and non metallic. The metallic minerals include copper and iron-ore whereas the nonmetallic minerals include calcite, dolomite, soapstone, masonry stone and fireclay. The main mineral of the district is copper –in the Kethri copper belt. This extends over a strike length of about 80 kms. Commencing from Singhana in the north to Raghunathgarh in south. The main deposits of copper in the district are at Madan Kudhan and Kolihan.

6.2 Concentration And Location

In district Jhunjhunu, there are mining of different minerals such as masonry stone, felspar, quartz, quartzite, iron ore, marble, granite etc. Jhunjhunu district is famous for its copper deposits in Khetri Tehsil whereby its mining is being done by Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL). The granite mineral of Makhar Hill is also famous and dispatched to other district of Rajasthan for making granite tiles.

Thus, there are 10 major mining leases (like iron ore, copper) and 473 mining leases of minor mineral (Masonry stone, feldspar, quartz, quartzite) in the district. The soil of Buhana block is good for sand bricks. A separate mining office in Jhunjhunu also opened in 2014.

The production and royalty received in the last financial year 2016-17 for various minerals are given below in table 6.2.1 Regarding future mining scenario, Nawalgarh Tehsil has rich cement grade limestone deposits. In the Tehsil, 3 Letter of Intents to Grasim Industries Ltd. and one Letter of Intent to Shree Cement has been awarded by the government to supply raw material for their cement plants. Ambuja Cement and Shri Cement are also planned to establish new large cement plants in Nawalgarh area. Other than this, there are around 65 crushing units and 70 brickearth kilns. The royalty target for this financial year 2017-18 is 98.10 crores.

6.2.1 Mineral Production

The production and royalty received in last financial year 2016-17

TABLE 6.2.1 AS ON 31-3-2017

S. NO.	MINERAL	PRODUCTION 2016-17 (M.T)	REVENUE In Lacs.
1	Copper Ore	1055287	1582.93
2	Iron Ore	42680	21.34
3	Calbsite	0	0.44

4	Quartz	0	0.10
	Felspar	189767	113.86
	Silica	0	0.18
5	Quartzite	11100	6.66
6.	Soapstone	0	0
7.	Fire Clay, Red Okar	0	0
8.	Lime Stone	9920	13.59
9.	Marble	22367	20.13
10.	Granite	73434	66.09
11.	Filite	0	0.77
12.	Masonry Stone	8748967	2624.69
13.	Brickearth	165880	41.47
14.	Bajari	6979034	2093.71

Sources – Office of Mines Engineer, Mines Department Jhunjhunu

6.2.2 Mineral Resources

The district is rich in mineral resources. The lime stone belt is situated at Nawalgarh block and khetri block. The Arawali hill is situated in the District. Granite mineral protection at Jhunjhunu & Makher hill. The cheja stone in the whole district And Arawali hill is also in the district. The soil of Buhana block is very good for mine bricks and other minerals also mines also actual Udaipurwati.

Forest Resources

7.1 Areas

TABLE 7.1
Forest Area As on 31.3.2017

S,NO.	ITEMS	AREA (In hectare)
1	Honey bee mome	10555.00
2	Grass	4960.00
3	Pani Poola	4250.00
4	Lung Khejeri	520.00
5	Pan Chhila	674.00

6	Jhari Pala	1660.00
7	Adusa	130.00
8	Fire wood	144600.00
	Total	167349.00

Sources – Office of Deputy Conservator Forest Jhunjhunu .

7.2 Resources

The district forest resources are poor and the total area under forest including hills is reported to be 40535 hectares. which is just 6.83 percent of the total geographical area. The common flora of the area consists of Xyrophytic trees and bushes like Dhokara, Karli, Kikar, Kehjari, Hingotia etc. Besides Neem , Peepal, Sisam etc. type of wooden trees are separately grown in the area .Major forest products of the district are honey /wax, grass etc. Since the condition are not conducive for intensive growth of forest species in the district therefore it is obvious that the forest sector in the district has not attained a commercial viability so far. It is worth mentioning here that recently attention has been given to this district for propagation and protection of forest resources. Beed Jhunjhunu and Shakambhari Mata forest areas have been declared conservation reserve in the district.

8.1 Tourism Sector

Jhunjhunu district is important for the tourism perspective due to its oldage heritage buildings. There are many towns viz. Mandawa, Mukundgarh, Nawalgarh, Khetri and Pilani which are very popular among domestic and foreign tourists. Due to this enough opportunities exists for investment in hotel, motel, resorts etc.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

Infrastructural facilities like power banking transport, education, health, communication etc. play a vital role in the promotion and development of industries in an the area. A brief account of such infrastructural facilities in jhunjhunu district is given in the following paragraphs.

9.1 Power Resources

There is no source of electricity generation in the district. All the power used is received from other places.

9.2 Rural Electrification /Grid Station

In the district attention has been given to rural electrification and by march 2017 all 952 villages (i.e. the total number of villages identified in the district according to 2011 Census were electrified. In this way Jhunjhunu may be the first district in the state to complete 100 percent rural electrification.

9.3 Electricity Consumption Pattern

Upto 31st march, 2017 the total number of power connection issued in Jhunjhunu district were 478477 . The distributions of power connection issued for different purpose are given in the following table :

TABLE 9.3
Electricity Consumption Pattern In Jhunjhunu district
As on 31 March 2017

S.NO.	CATEGORY	NUMBER
1	Domestic	365172
2	Commercial	41737
3	Industrial	
	(a) Small SIP	6982
	(b) Medium MIP	304
	(c) H.T. (Lip) LIP	127
	(d) water works	4675
	(e) Public lighting	320
	(f) Agriculture	57266
	(g) Others	1894
	Total	478477

Sources – Office of Superintendent Engineer A.V.VN. Ltd. Jhunjhunu .

9.4 Existing Power Supply Position in Jhunjhunu District As on 31.3.2017

SN.	NAME OF SUB DIVISION	33 KV Line		11 KV Line		440/240 Line 31.3.2017
		Total 31.3.2017 D/C	Total 31.3.2017 S/C	Total 31.3.2017 D/C	Total 31.3.2017 S/C	
1	Chanana	0.000	53.506	0.000	396.207	1015.075
2	Chirawa	0.000	53.807	1.413	412.423	971.946
3	Pilani	0.000	127.389	2.300	696.430	1375.281
4	Sultana	0.000	79.908	0.979	390.987	917.323
5	Surajgarh	0.000	89.000	4.692	696.596	1552.590

	XEN (O&M) Chirawa Total	0.000	403.610	9.384	2592.643	5832.215
1	Jhunjhunu O&M	1.800	60.340	3.900	190.930	978.731
2	Mandawa	0.000	61.600	2.600	425.600	1221.536
3	Bisau	0.000	70.530	0.000	287.628	930.468
	XEN (O&M) JJN Total	1.800	192.470	6.500	904.158	3130.735
1	Gudhagorji	0.000	135.500	0.000	1086.745	2215.530
2	Mukundgarh	0.000	69.900	0.000	587.235	2317.278
3	Nawalgarh O&M	3.750	59.100	0.000	225.567	1028.312
4	Udaipurwati	35.500	76.900	0.000	612.150	1841.782
5	Nawalgarh O&M Rural	0.000	102.600	0.000	424.270	1468.418
	XEN O&M) Nawalgarh Total	39.250	444.00	0.000	2935.967	8871.320
1	Bagar	0.000	105.930	6.540	664.928	1268.345
2	Malsisar	0.000	91.050	0.000	526.345	1301.376
3	Jhunjhunu (Rural)	0.000	74.940	16.303	817.250	1412.171
	XEN(Rural) JJN Total	0.000	267.620	22.843	2008.523	3981.692
1	Buhana	0.000	126.900	0.000	729.479	965.716
2	Khetri Nagar	0.000	44.000	0.000	707.357	921.681
3	Khetri Town	0.000	69.940	3.000	501.613	1297.678
4	Babai	0.000	44.790	0.000	206.167	1203.663
	XEN (O&M) KTN Total	0.000	285.630	3.000	2144.616	4388.338
	Circle Total	41.050	1597.630	41.727	10585.907	26204.300

SC - Single Circuit

DC – Double Circuit

Sources- Office of Superintendent Engineer A.V.V.N Ltd. Jhunjhunu .

Transport

10.1 Road Network

The existing infrastructure of roads in the district is given in the following table:-

Table 10.1
Road Upto 31-3-2017

S.NO.	CATEGORY OF ROAD	LENGTH (kms)
1	National Highway	131.20
2	State Highways	451.90
3	Major Distt. Road	277.00
4	Other Distt. Road	485.67
5	V.R.	3208.54
6.	Urban Road	71.47
	Total	4625.78

Sources – Office of Executive Engineer P.W.D. Jhunjhunu .

Further 301 Gram – Panchayats and 926 revenue villages of 1000 and 500 above 500 population are connected with road facilities. The district is provided with a network of organized road transport by Rajasthan State Road- ways Transport Corporation having depot at Jhunjhunu and Khetri. All the important places of the district are connected with bus services. Many bus services connecting Delhi , Jaipur, Chandigarh, jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Katra etc. and other places in Rajasthan and Haryana also cater the traffic from this district.

10.2 Rail Transport

The district of Jhunjhunu is not very well connected by railways. There is one meter gauge lines passing through this district having a length of 95 kms. The largest passing rail track passing through the district is Sikar Luharu line that is now converted in

broad gauge. The total length of this line is 95 kms. and it connects important towns as Nawalgarh, Mukandgarh, Jhunjhunu, Chirawa and Surajgarh.

Financial Institution

11.1 Banking Facilities

The Sekhawati area in general has given big business magnets and banks. Money lending in this area has been a traditional trade of few families. The commercial banking facilities are now available almost all the towns and few selected big villages having sufficient number of traders and farmers.

The total number of bank branches in the district Jhunjhunu is 245 including nationalized banks, regional banks, commercial banks and private banks are given in table.

11.2 Total Banking Finance

Total Number Of Bank Branches In District Jhunjhunu As On 31.03.2017

S.No.	Bank Branches	No. of Branches	Finance in MSME during the year (Amt. in lacs)	Finance in Govt. Schemes (Amt. in lacs)
	Commercial bank			
1	(1) Bank of Baroda	24	18.35	269.48
2	(2) UCO	7	5.02	8.72
3	(3) P.N.B.	9	7.24	11.90
4	(4) ICICI BANK	7	18.81	0
5	(5) O.B.C.	4	3.24	1.1
6	(6) S.B.I.	41	55.83	167.71
7	(7) I.O.B.	3	0.89	6.00

8	(8) Canara bank	3	3.21	17.72
9	(9) Bank of India	6	1.70	7.28
10	(10) Vijaya Bank	1	2.18	0.5
11	(11) Union Bank Of India	2	0.46	39.10
12	(12) Indus Ind Bank	2	0	0
13	(13) Central Bank Of India	6	3.25	8.53
14	(14) Bank Of Maharashtra	1	0.15	3.00
15	(15) HDFC Ltd.	3	8.40	0
16	(16) AXIS Bank	5	0	0
17	(17) IDBI	2	2.29	5.9
18	(18) Corporotion Bank	4	3.76	1.75
19	(19) Ilahabad Bank	1	1.15	20.92
20	(20) Syndicate Bank	2	1.48	0
21	(21) Indian Bank	1	0.25	10.82
22	(22) Regional Rural bank (Baroda Rajasthan Kshatriya Gramin Bank)	88	26.97	15.17
23	(23) JJN Central Co- op. Bank	15	4.43	0
24	(24) Primary Land Development	5	1.37	0
25	(25) RFC	1	0	0
26	(26) YES Bank	1	0	0
27	(27) Andhra Bank	1	0.55	0
	Grand Total	245	170.98	595.60

Sources – Office of Lead District Manager, Bank of Baroda Jhunjhunu .

At present there is one bank branche against the 9750 population in the district.

11.3 Other Institutional Network

District Industries Centre and Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Rajasthan Industrial Investment Development Corporation are also helping the investors to set up there enterprise in the district.

Industrial Area

12.1 Government

12.1.1 RIICO

In Jhunjhunu district, Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) has developed five Industrial area are located at Jhunjhunu (PHASE I & II). Chirawa, Pilani & Singhana, The situation and progress of these industrial area is depicted intable 12.1.1

TABLE 12.1.1
INDUSTRIAL AREA PLOTS POSTION OF I.A. JHUNJHUNU, CHIRAWA, PILANI & SINGHANA AS ON 31.3.2017

S.N	NAME	TOTAL NUMBER OF PLOTS	ALLOTED	UNDER PRODU-CTION	UNDER CONSTRU-CTION	VACANT
1	I.A.Jhunjhunu	173	173	70	-	-
2	I.A JJN - II	179	179	81	-	-
3	Automobiles Service sector II Phase	20	14	7	-	6
4	I.A. Chirawa	118	118	108	10	-
5	I.A. Pilani	78	63	32	-	-
6	I.A. Singhana	75	60	-	-	15
	Total	643	607	298	10	21

Sources – Office of Senior Regional Manager, RIICO Jhunjhunu .

12.1.2 -

12.2 **Private :**

There is no private industrial area in jhunjhunu district.

12.2.1 -

12.2.2 -

13.1 EXISTING INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO

13.2 Existing Industrial Status

In the old time there were some minor manufacture having markets in the neighbouring areas. For the rest there were heredity artisans like carpenters , goldsmiths, black smiths etc. to meet local demand. However, even after independence Jhunjhunu district has been industrially backward on account of lack of exploitation of natural resource and under developed infrastructure facilities. Now the industrial climate is changed and a number of insentives and concessions offered to entrepreneurs and they are looking forward to establishing industrial units in the district.

Table 13.2

Large Scale Enterprise 31 March-2017

S. N.	Name	Products	Capacity	Investment		Employment
				Fixed	Working	
1	Hindustan copper ltd. Khetri nagar	Copper Concentrate	2.5 MT Annum Ore Milling	649.73 Cr.	236.46 Cr.	891

Sources – Office of General Manager, Hidustan Copper Ltd. Khetrinagar

Micro And Small Scale Enterprises

Inspired by the incentive of the Government, the growth of small scale Enterprise in the district remained fast. The information gathered from the District Industries Centre Jhunjhunu shows that total Industrial units registered

in the district Industries center upto March 2017 were 11324 with capital investment of about of 57928.57 lacs and provision of employment for 49199 persons. The major units covered by this sector are given below :

Table
Micro and Small Scale Enterprises

S.No.	Industries	Upto March 2017		
		No. Of Units	Investment (Rs. In Lacs)	Employment
1	Food products	1101	4236.17	4014
2	Cotton Textile	1334	1499.56	4421
3	Wood products	934	2735.73	3809
4	Leather products	2376	558.27	5532
5	Rubber & plastic products	263	3043.41	2743
6	Non-Metallic Mineral products	991	8379.55	11220
7	Metal Products	706	2323.14	2635
8	Machinery and Machine Tools Based	894	2727.50	3530
9	Misc. Product	2725	32425.24	11295
	Total	11324	57928.57	49199

Some of the units are old traditional enterprises, while others have been coming up in recent years either as demand based or resource based enterprises. The main products of tiny and small scale enterprises are oil, pulses, transformers, granite tiles, stone grit, various type of workshops, stone cuttings, grain grinding, milk chilling. Besides this the traditional blacksmith, carpenters, potters, cobblers etc. also available in most of the part of district. There are also

expert blacksmith who manufacture very good scissore. In service sector there are also a number of hotels in Mandawa.

Artisan Units Status

In Jhunjhunu district, it is found that all the panchyat Samities have the good number of artisans in different villages in scattered manner. However it is worth mentioning here that very low degree of concentration of similar atrisans at one place is found in the district. In other words, similar atrisans are not found to be concentrated at one place or the other but they are doing their occupation in scattered way.

Table

S.No.	Name Of Activities	Location
1	Pottery	Chavasary,Bhorki,Papurana,Khirod,Nawalgarh,Dhigal
2	Tie & Die	Jhunjhunu,Nawalgarh,Mandawa,Bissau,Mukandgarh
3	Chappal & Joote	Nawalgarh,Khirod,Pacheri-kalan,Udaipurwati,Gudha Islampur,Chirawa,Surajgarh,Chanana,Baragaon,Bagoli
4	Bamboo work	Chapoli,Bhorki, Kharkara
5	Iron Tools	Sultana , Isalampur
6	Copper Statue	Ghoriwara Khurd
7	Leather Tanneries	Sultana, Bagoli, Saray
8	Furniture	Chirawa ,Jhunjhunu

13.3 Export Potential Items : There is no export oriented unit in Jhunjhunu District. But some local handicraft units i.e. wooden, stone & iron based items are manufactured and sold through mediators.

14.1 Potential, Industrial And Other Contributory Factors :

Jhunjhunu district is one of the semi desert districts of Rajasthan. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main occupation of the working force in this district. This is an industrially backward district as compared with other district of the state. However it has good potential for development of resources based enterprises. Physical as well as human resources have already been discussed in detail in the previous chapter of this report. It can be seen that the district of Jhunjhunu is comparatively rich in agriculture production (like Bajara, Gram, Wheat, Oilseeds, Pulses etc.), mineral production and livestock population. Therefore, the district has good potential in agrobased, mineral based, animal based and demand based enterprises. However the development of such industrial units depend upon entrepreneurial reaction as well as their attitude towards industrialization and also upon the promotional work carried out by the State/Central Government for developing adequate industrial atmosphere in the district. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry being the main occupation of the people of the district, they have not developed proper and adequate entrepreneurial skill and quite hesitant in taking risk. This again explains the lack of entrepreneurial skill and industrial base as some type of industrial units are established at one palce and another type at other place in the district. However, due to some reasons industrialization process has lost its momentum here and once it is improved, people will come forward for setting up their industrial units in the district.

14.2 Resources :

Khetri sub–division is rich in minerals, live stock and agriculture resources. and Nawalgarh sub-division enjoys the benefits of good production of agriculture crops, livestock and mineral. Nawalgarh region is rich in lime stone mineral.

14.3 Infrastructure

Infrastructural facilities like power banking transport, education, health, communication etc. play a vital role in the promotion and development of industries in the area. A brief account of such infrastructural facilities in Jhunjhunu district had already been mentioned in chapter-2

14.4 Strategy Suggested

For Industrial development, in the district, first of all it becomes essential to give stress on the development and expansion of the existing Industrial area as well as to develop new industrial areas at Udaipurwati, Mukundgarh, Khetri which have bright prospectus for the development.

As Khetri sub-division is rich in minerals, live stock and agriculture resources. So it would be worth while to suggest some mineral – based industrial area.

As Nawalgarh sub-division enjoys the benefits of good production of agriculture crops, livestock and mineral. It would be worthwhile to propose some agro-based livestock based and mineral – based industrial units in this area. Nawalgarh region is rich in lime stone mineral so four or five large scale units of cement plants may be established.

14.5 Potential Industries/Agro Based

The list of Industrial opportunity based on the available resources and the demand of the people and above suggested strategies is drawn after detailed discussions with the officers of various concerned Government Departments, financial institutions, local entrepreneurs at the level of panchyat samities sub-division and district before finalizing such potential industrial units, several round of discussions have to be taken place with the Superintendent Engineer, RSEB Executive Engineer, PHED at Jhunjhunu, Lead Bank Officer, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, Factory and Boilers, Labour Department, Managers of RFC and RIICO and other concerned

bodies. While suggesting the potential industries, efforts were put to classify them at the panchayat samities level.

Silica Benification Plant (At Khetri)

It is noted that the silica sand is being sent to other places as raw material for the glass industry. The units are suggested at Khetri, because raw material is locally available and also the place is near and will connected with National Capital Region and Northern India.

Cement Plants At Nawalgarh

Cement Plants suggested on the basis of raw material (lime stone) availability in Nawalgarh Tehsil of the district and good demand of cement in the country. Hence, looking at the good demand of cement in domestic market as well as the local availability of raw material, it would be worthwhile to propose five to six cement plants in the district. Shree Cement, Ambuja Cement group has already planned for this.

14.6 Proposed Augmentation Of Industrial Areas

Looking at the availability resources and entrepreneurship, one new Industrial area at Nawalgarh is being proposed here.

As we have already mentioned that Nawalgarh is enriched in agriculture, mineral and livestock resources. It is also noted that there is a good entrepreneurial skill in the people of Nawalgarh, Secondly, Nawalgarh is also well connected with Jaipur and Delhi by both road and rail. Thirdly, the most difficult problem which Jhunjhunu district faces is of water shortage, but in this area good quality of water is available. Finally, till now, RIICO has not developed any Industrial area in Nawalgarh and incoming three to four large scale cement plants will creat the demand of ancillary units. So, it is noted that there is good demand for one Industrial area. Therefore, an Industrial area is proposed at Nawalgarh.

14.7 Strategy for Artisan/Handloom Weavers Up Gradation

This units is also suggested on the basis of few material available in the district. The district of Jhunjhunu is rich in cattle wealth, specially sheep. There are good qualities sheep in the district which give a good amount of wool every year. Since there is no woollen yarn unit in the district, this wool is sent to other places. It is again worth mentioning that there is sufficient demand of woollen yarn units in the state as well as outside the state, hence, looking at the good demand of woollen yarn in the market as well as the local availability of raw material it would be worthwhile to propose one unit of woollen yarn in Jhunjhunu.

14.8 EXPORT FROM DISTRICT :

There is no export oriented unit in Jhunjhunu District. But some local handicraft units i.e. wooden, stone & iron based items are manufactured and sold through mediators.

14.9 Suggestion

Cattlefeed

Looking at existence of number of oil mills and dal mills whose by-products like oil cake, dal churl etc. are used as raw material to manufacture cattle feed. The by-products of guar gum units (which has been proposed at Jhunjhunu) is also used as raw material to the cattle feed units, therefore on the basis of availability of raw material the cattle feed units can be proposed at Jhunjhunu and Buhana .

Mosaic & Cement Tiles And A.C. Pipe Units

These units are being proposed on the basis of locally available raw material and good market in the district as well as outside the district.

Granite And Marble Slabs/Tiles Units

There is good potential of granite deposit at Makhar in the district of Jhunjhunu. At present the number of granite based units is very low in the district and area unable to explore the deposits. There is a good demand in the domestic as well as foreign markets for these products. Therefore looking at the availability of raw material and good market, granite tiles and slabs units are suggested at Jhunjhunu, Chirawa, Nawalgarh and Udaipurwati.

Stone Crushers (At Khetri & Udaipurwati)

Masonry stone is available in Khetri and Udaipurwati tehsils of the district in plenty of quantity . The stone crusher units are mainly proposed at Khetri, and Udaipurwati as present there is lack of these units.

Oil Mill

These units are also suggested on the basis of availability of raw material at local level.

Mineral Grinding Units

The mineral grinding units are being proposed to be set up in Khetri and Udaipurwati tehsils. Both the tehsils have good deposits of soap stone and Khetri tehsil also has good deposits of Dolomite and Calcite. Therefore looking at the available of raw material, mineral grinding units can be proposed in Khetri and Udaipurwati.

Electronic goods Units

Electronic goods industries have good scope of development in this district as Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI) Pilani is situated in this district. This institute provides technical know-how to entrepreneurs to enable them to enter into new fields of electronics.

Justification for Proposed Other Need Based Manufacturing And Service Units In the District

Industries like fabrication work, PVC Pipe, electro-welding road, HDPE bags, HDPE Pipe, Copper wire insulators, quartz etc. are suggested to be set up in different places in the district .

Investment In Education Sector

Jhunjhunu district has made a name of itself in education sector, so that a lot of opportunities for new investment exists in private engineering, polytechnic, ITIs alongwith big education and coaching centres.

Investment In the Health Sector

There is neither a medical college nor a super speciality hospital in the district, so good opportunities for investment exists in this field also.

TABLE
Proposed Units

S.N	Items	Possible location	Number of Proposed units
1	Leather foot wear	Whole District	20
2	Nut & Bolts (H.T.Bolts)	Jhunjhunu, Chirawa	2
3	M.S Pipe	Jhunjhunu, Chirawa	2
4	G.I Pipe	Jhunjhunu, Nawalgarh	2
5	Welding Electrodes	Jhunjhunu	1
6	Stone crusher	Udaipurwati and Khetri	5
7	Spices	Whole District	8
8	H.D.P.E. Bags	Jhunjhunu	1
9	Wooden Handicraft	Jhunjhunu, Chirawa, Buha na, Nawalgarh	4

10	Sand Bricks	Jhunjhunu, Chirawa, Alsisar, Khetri, Udaipurwati, Surajgarh, Nawalgarh, Buhana	10
11	Corogated Box	Jhunjhunu, Nawalgarh	2
12	Offset Printing Press	Jhunjhunu, Nawalgarh	2
13	Schools Bags	Jhunjhunu, Nawalgarh, Bagar, Khetri, Mandawa, Pilani	6
14	H.D.P.E. Pipes	Chirawa and Nawalgarh	2
15	P.V.C.Rigid Pipes	Chirawa and Nawalgarh,	2
16	P.V.C.Cable & wire	Jhunjhunu and Pilani	2
17	Iron gate grill	Whole District	10
18	Readymade Garments	Whole District	10
19	Oil mill	Whole District	10
20	Flour mill (Atta Packing)	Whole District	8
21	Hawai Chappall	Jhunjhunu, Chirawa,	2
22	Cattle feed	Whole District	10
23	Mosaic Tiles, Interlock tiles, cement tiles	Whole District	20
24	Hotels and Resorts	Jhunjhunu, Mandawa, Khetri, Buhana, Surajgarh	5
25	Super Speciality Hospitals	Jhunjhunu, Malsisar, Pilani, Khetri	4
26	Big Educational Institutions	Jhunjhunu, Khetri, Malsisar	3

HANDLOOM

15.1 AREA OF HANDLOOM WORK :

Due to unavailability of handloom weavers there is no area of handloom work.

15.2 HANDLOOM UNITS NOS.: Nil

15.3 SOCIETY IN HANDLOOM SECTOR NOS.

There are 13 handloom societies in this distt. and all societies are closed since 15 years.

15.4 HANDLOOM CLUSTER :

There is no handloom cluster in Jhunjhunu District.

15.5 NATURAL DYE & BLOCK PRINTING CLUSTER :

There is no any dye and block printing cluster in Jhunjhunu District.

15.6 TOTAL NUMBER OF HANDLOOM WEAVER CARD HOLDER :

There is no handloom weaver card holder in Jhunjhunu District at present.

CHAPTER-VII

HANDICRAFT

16.1 HANDICRAFT WORKERS NOS. IN DISTRICT

There are 1825 handicraft workers in Jhunjhunu district doing different activities.

16.2 REGISTERED UAM UPTO 31ST MARCH, 2017

51 UAM have been issued to artisans/hastshilpi for leather, metal and wooden items products upto 31st March, 2017 and remaining artisans have EM-II/ Permanent Registration numbers.

16.3 DIFFERENT HANDICRAFT CLUSTER NOS.

There is no big handicraft cluster in running position in this district. But In following area some activities are being done by artisans in their respective field :

1. Tie & Dye Cluster in Mandawa.
2. Leather shoes Work in Gudhagorji and nearby area.
3. Iron metal handicraft items work in Sultana.

16.4 NUMBER OF ARTISAN CARDS ISSUED

1132 Photo Identity Cards have been issued to artisans on Handmade In Rajasthan Portal through e-mitra.

CHAPTER-VIII

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The district of Jhunjhunu is situated in eastern part of the State of Rajasthan. Most of the part of the district is covered with blown sand dunes which form the part of desert. The forest resources of the district are almost nil and major species available are Khejri, Babool, Shisham, Pipal, Hingotia, Karil etc. Bajara, Wheat, Barley, Mustard, Guar and Pulses are the principal crops of the district. The district is very rich in livestock. It is also found that available ground water is of good quality but the water table is very low and it ranges from 6 to 35 metres in the district.

Principal mineral found in the district of Jhunjhunu include iron, dolomite, calcite, soapstone, beryta, quartz, silica sands, limestone, fluorite, marble, granite and masanery stone.

At present the industrial areas developed by RIICO at Jhunjhunu, Chirawa & Pilani. RIICO is also developing an industrial area at Singhana for the industrializations of the district. The following measures regarding the development of industrial areas are also proposed :

- I. Expansion of Jhunjhunu industrial area
- II. Augmentation of existing industrial area at Chirawa & Pilani
- III. Development of new industrial area at Nawalgarh
- IV. Development of Singhana industrial area which is already in progress.

Regarding the existing status of industries in Jhunjhunu district there is one unit in the large scale sector (Hindustan Copper Limited) However, some medium scale and large scale enterprises are to be established in this district.

Keeping in view the industrial atmosphere of Jhunjhunu town, no large scale units are found suitable for being proposed in this division. However few units of medium and small scale sector have been proposed in this sub division. The proposed units in the

medium sector are (i) Guar gum and (ii) woollen yarn and in small scale sector are cattle feed, granite slabs, Electronic goods, stone crusher, leather Processing, cement pipe, wollen carpet etc.

The units of oil proposed for being set up in Nawalgarh Sub Division. However few units in SSI sector like leather processing, cloth dyeing and printing, woollen carpets, granite and marble slabs, quartz etc. have been proposed for being set up in Nawalgarh sub division.

Keeping in view the lack of educated industrial entrepreneurship and also behavioural traits of the people of jhunjhunu, chirawa, pilani and khetri, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) are proposed for being conducted at these places. these programmes would also benefit the trained/skilled people of sick and closed units of these areas by developing entrepreneurship in them and thus will enable and encourage them propose for being set up in area. The proposed number of EDP in these areas can be decided on the basis of response people in the first programme as and when conducted.

It is observed that there is no cluster of any specified industrial units in the existing industrial areas which require any common facility like testing laboratory, training centre, raw material depot etc. But it is observed that these industrial areas are lacking some basic facilities like E.S.I. dispensary, police check post etc. Hence, it is proposed that such basic facilities should be provided in all the existing as well as in proposed industrial area.

District Jhunjhunu has also some tradition of handicraft in different avenues like bamboo basket, pottery, leather articles, iron articles lakh churi etc. In order to develop the local handicraft as well as local artisans of the district increase their expertise and also to up lift their standard of living by increasing their earnings. It would to assist these artisans by :

- (I) Rising their earnings
- (II) Conducting some training programmes.
- (III) Suggesting adequate marketing channels and

(IV) Providing the financial assistance to the artisans.

During the field survey, it was noted that these poor artisans are being of illiteracy and inadequate finance with the artisans to purchase the raw material and also to market their products in the area of potential buyers. It was also noticed that the artisans of the district are suffering mainly on three viz organization, marketing and financial.

The following possible remedial measures for the development of artisans are being suggested :

- (I) Development of artisans units to produce quality product through adequate training and skill development programmed as well as through up gradation/mechanization of technology.
- (II) To provide institutional support to the artisans to meet the requirement of raw materials and finance as well as of adequate marketing channel.
- (III) Steps to encourage these artisans to take independent production and marketing.

Looking at the adherence of age hereditary and designs which are not merely out dated but are also uneconomic the possibilities of mechanization, improved technology and improved designs are suggested for being explored through MSME. Similarly the experiments with new design and colour combinations are also suggested for being done from time to time.

The adequate training to artisans of various crafts and fields are also being suggested in details in this report which may be imparted through MSME from time to time.

Looking at the scatterness of the similar artisans in this district, the idea of mobile training centre is also proposed.

Looking at the problem of marketing artisans products certain marketing strategies have also been proposed through direct channels of institutions.

CONCESSION AND FACILITIES

Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is depend upon the facilities and concession provided by the government. District Industries Center, Sikar is providing many direct and indirect concession and facilities to the MSME Enterprises. the main concession and facilities provided by the DIC are given as below :

1. Rajasthan Industries Promotion Scheme-2014

In this scheme through DIC many subsidies and concession are being provided to the MSME Sector. The main Benefits of the scheme are as under :

- 50% Exemption in land conversion charges.
- 50% Exemption in Stamp Duties.
- 50% Exemption in Electricity Duties/Mandi Cess etc. for 7 years.
- Investment subsidy (30% of Vat/CST) for 7 years.
- Employment generation subsidy (30% of Vat/CST) for 7 years.

For more details visite : www.rips.girnarssoft.com

2. Prime Minister Employment Generation Program:

Unemployed youth are getting loans for the project cost up to Rs. 25 Lacs in case of Manufacturing industries, and up to Rs. 10 Lacs in case of Service Industries, with an incentive of subsidy (15%-35%)

For more details visite : www.kviconline.gov.in

3. BhamashahRojgarSrijanYojna (BRSY):

In this scheme entrepreneurs are getting loan upto Rs.10 lacs in case of manufacturing industries and up to Rs. 5 lacs in case of service activities and trading activities, with an interest subsidy of 4% on the loan.

For more details visite : “<http://sso.rajasthan.gov.in/signin>”

4. Market Assistance Scheme:

Many Artisans are getting benefits in this scheme. The DIC is providing 50% of the Stall rent, (paid by them) to participate in the craft fairs and providing daily allowance to and fro rent as applicable.

5. Salt Labour Welfare Scheme :

DIC is also working for the welfare of salt labours by providing them insurance cover, goggles, Gum Boots and Bicycles.

6. Artisan Identity Card :

Office of the DC Handicraft, Government of India providing artisan identity cards to the artisans with the help of DIC in the district.

For more details visit : “<http://sso.rajasthan.gov.in/signin>”

7. Leather craft development and Modernization Scheme:

Under this scheme Leather craft persons are benefited to purchase advance machinery or moulds. They are being provided loan up to Rs. 30000/- with subsidy of 50% of the loan amount or Rs. 15000 whichever is less.

8. Single Window Scheme :

Single window portal is giving facility to apply online for getting registrations/clearances /NOCs from different departments at a single place. DIC is a nodal agency for implementation of single window scheme in the district.

For more details visit : www.swcs.rajasthan.gov.in

8.	Marketing	1. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Nehru Place, Tonk Road, Jaipur 2. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur 0141-2742372, 27442991
9.	BIS Mark & Allied detail ag-mark	Bureau of Indian Standard Chitrangan Marg 'C' Scheme Jaipur Directorate of Marketing Inspections Jhalana Doongri Jaipur
10.	Testing of Product	(1) Field Testing Station Bais Godam Industrial Estate Jaipur-302006 (2) National Test House, Bais Godam, Industrial Estate Jaipur-302006
11	Power Connection	Rajasthan State Power Distribution Company Ltd., Jhunjhunu 01592-232270
12	Registration under factories Act	Inspector of Factories, Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri Jaipur
13.	Pollution Control	Rajasthan Pollution Control Board Jhalana Doongri Jaipur 0141-2233204, 01572& 248009
14	Central Excise Registration	Supdt. Of Central Excise & Customs, Sanwali Road, Sikar
15	Sales Tax Registration	Commercial Tax Office Jhunjhunu 01592-232279
16	Khadi & Village Industries Board, Jaipur and Khadi and Village Industries Commission	1. Khadi & Village Industries Commission Jhalana Doongri Jaipur Ganganagar Road Bikaner 0151-2250171
17	Export	Joint Director General Foreign Trade, Udyog Bhawan Tilak Marg Jaipur.
18	Packing License	Asstt. Controller, District Industries Centre, Jhunjhunu 01592-250013
19	Food License	Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jhunjhunu

ANNEXURE-II

Name and Address of the Institutions assisting in Promotion of Micro, Small Scale and Medium Enterprises in the Country

1. Central Food Technological Research Institute .
C.S.I.R. Govt. of India, Mysore-570013, Karnatka
2. Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Govt. Of India, Society
Industrial Estate, Markand Nagar, G.T. Road, Kannauj, Faridabad
3. Central Footwear Training Institute, Govt. Of India, Agra (U.P.)
4. Bureau Of Indian Standard, Chitranjan Marg, C- Scheme, Jaipur
5. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Nehru Place, Tonk Road, Jaipur
6. Central Marine Fishery Research Institute, 68/1 Greams Road, Jaipur
7. Central Leather Research Institute, Sardar Patel Road, Adyar,
Chennai-600032
8. Small Industry Development Bank of India M.I. Road Jaipur
9. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation, Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur
10. Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment
Corporation Ltd., Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur-302005
11. Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Institutional Area, Jhalana
Doongri, Jaipur
12. Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bajaj Nagar, Jaipur
13. Agriculture and Processed Food Export Development Authority
105, New Delhi House, 70 Bara Khamba Road, New Delhi
14. District Industries Centre Jhunjhunu
15. Indian Institute of Packaging, New Delhi
16. Controller of Patent and Designs, Okhla, New Delhi
17. Electronics Test and Development Centre, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur
18. Spices Board, K.C. Avenue, Villcent Cross Road,
P.B. No. 1909 Ernakulam, Kochin

19. Jute Manufacturers Development Council, Kandhana Building,
Flat No. 6-D-11, Tolstoy Road, New Delhi
20. Wool and Woolen Export Promotion Council
612/714, Ashoka Estate 24, Barakhamba Road, Canought Circus, New Delhi
21. Gem and Jewellery Export Council, Jaipur
22. Textile and Cotton Export Promotion Council, Air Cargo Complex, Sanganer
Airport, Jaipur
23. Apparel Export Promotion Council, Nehru Place, Tonk Road, Jaipur
24. Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur