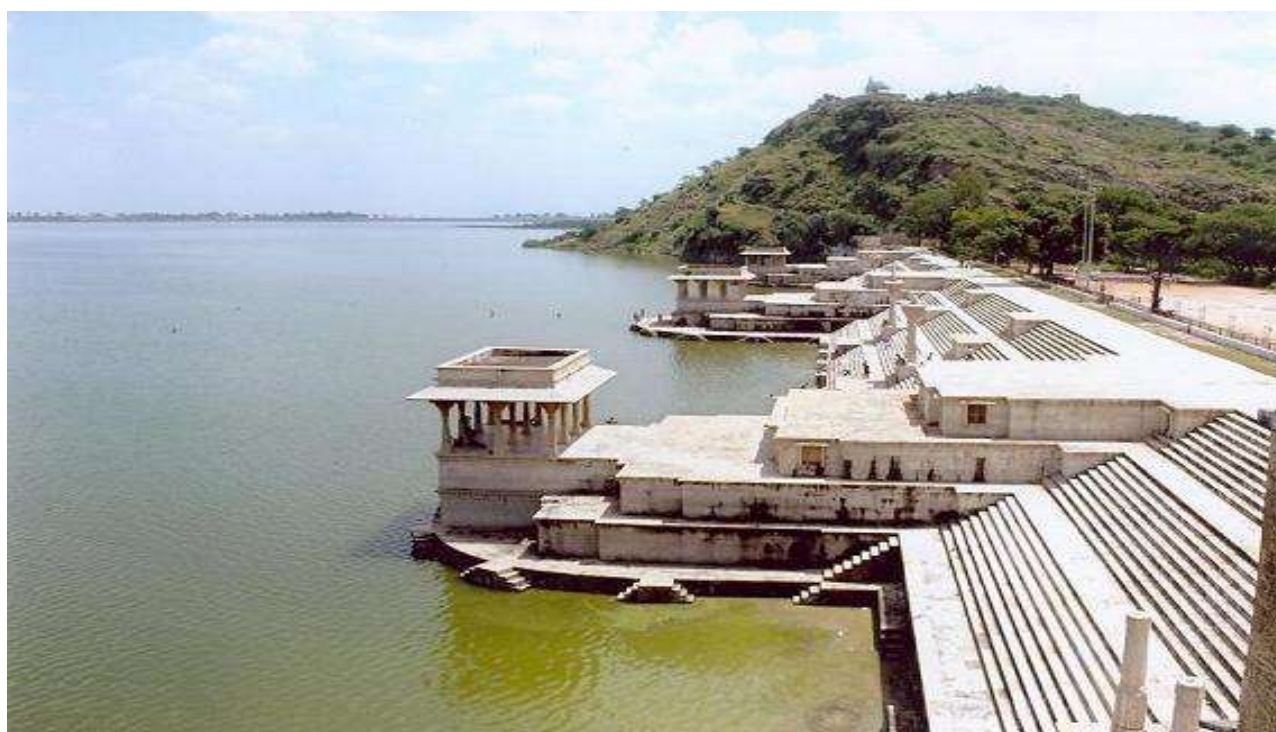


Government of Rajasthan
District Industries Centre-Rajsamand
Industrial Potential Survey
2018-2019



**OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIES &
SECRETARY, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)**

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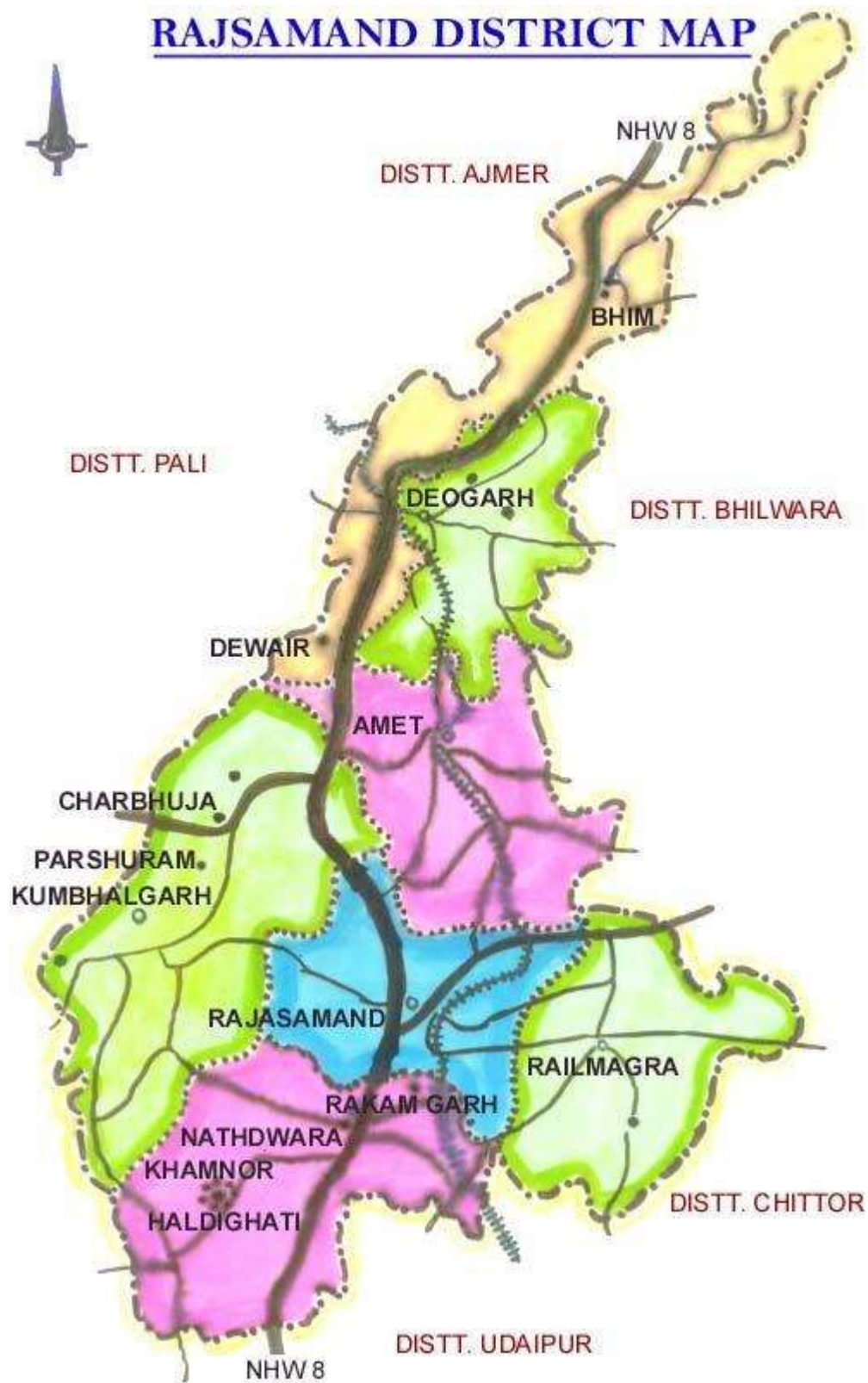
E-mail:- dicrajsmand@rajasthan.gov.in

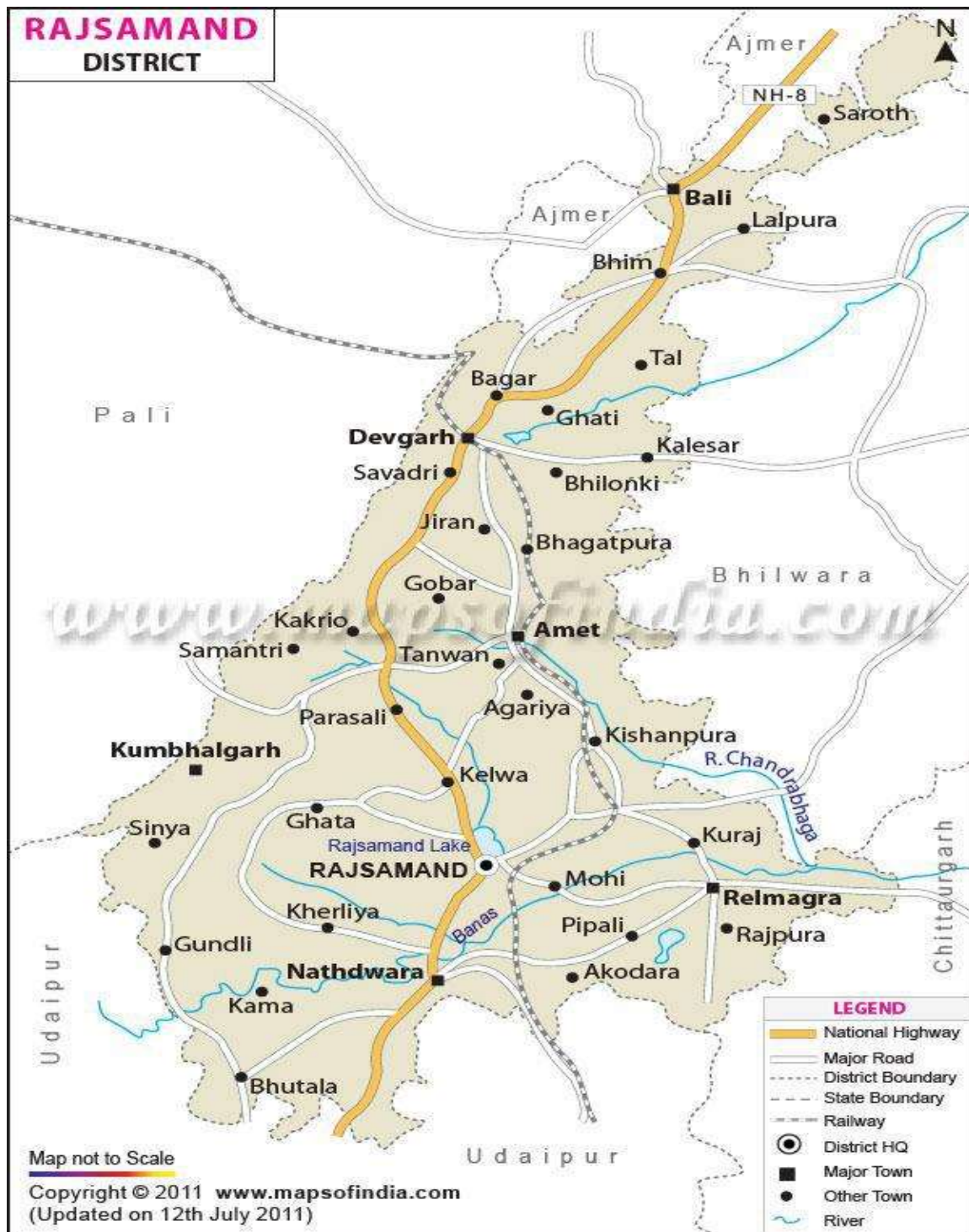
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RAJSAMAND DISTRICT MAP





1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE AT A GLANCE-31 MARCH- 2018**Table 1.1**

Administrative setup			
Number of sub districts	07		
Total Number of Towns	09	Total Number of Villages	1050
Number of Statutory Towns	04	Number of Inhabited Villages	1037
Number of Census Towns	05	Number of Uninhabited Villages	13
No. of Households		Household size	
Total	243078	Total	4.8
Rural	205878	Rural	4.7
Urban	37200	Urban	4.9
Population		Population (0-6 years)	
Person	11,56,597	Person	176041
Males	581339	Males	92527
Females	575258	Females	83514
Sex Ratio	990	Proportion of Population (0-6)(%)	15.2
Rural Population	972777	Rural Population	153108
Urban Population	183820	Urban Population	22933
Proportion of Urban Population (%)	15.89	Sex Ratio (0-6)	903
Population of Schedule Castes		Population of Schedule Tribes	
Person	148168	Person	160809
Males	74738	Males	81173
Females	73430	Females	79636
Proportion of SCs (%)	12.8	Proportion of STs (%)	13.9
Literacy Rates (age 7+)		Literates	
Person	63.1	Person	619139
Males	78.4	Males	383334
Females	48.0	Females	235805
Economic Activity		Category of Workers	
Number of Workers		Cultivators	207582
Persons	550831	Agricultural labourers	106587
Males	319534	In Household Industries	13505
Females	231297	Other Workers	223157
Work Participation Rate	47.6	Cultivators (in %)	37.7
Number of main Workers	362584	Agricultural labourers (in %)	19.4
Number of marginal workers	188247	In Household Industries (in %)	2.5
Number of non-workers	605766	Other Workers (in %)	40.5
Decadal Population Growth 2001-2011			
		Number	Percentage
	Persons	174074	17.72
	Males	90081	18.34
	Females	83993	17.10
Area (in sq.Km.)			4665.00
Density of Population (Persons per sq.Km.)			248

Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Total	990
		Rural	998
		Urban	948
Workers and Non-workers		Number	Percentage
Total workers (Main and Marginal)	Persons	550831	47.63
	Males	319534	54.97
	Females	231297	40.21
(i) Main Workers	Persons	362584	31.35
	Males	257930	44.37
	Females	104654	18.19
(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	188247	16.28
	Males	61604	10.60
	Females	126643	22.01
(iii) Non-workers	Persons	605766	52.37
	Males	261805	45.03
	Females	343961	59.79
Category of Workers (Main & Marginal)		Number	Percentage
(i) Cultivators	Persons	207852	37.69
	Males	104753	32.78
	Females	102829	44.46
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	106587	19.35
	Males	39934	12.50
	Females	66653	28.82
(iii) Workers In Household Industries	Persons	13505	2.45
	Males	7753	2.43
	Females	5752	2.49
(iv) Other workers	Persons	223157	40.51
	Males	167094	52.29
	Females	56063	24.24

Table 1.2

	HDR 1999	HD Update 2007
Human Development index (HDI)	0.526	0.578
Rank in Rajasthan:HDI	22	22
	2001	2011
ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	2011-12	2012-13
Number of ULBs	4	4
Number of Gram panchayat	205	205
Number of Panchayat Samiti	7	7
HOUSEHOLD STATUS (CENSUS OF INDIA)	2001	2011
Households with access to Electricity (%)	58.75	78.7
Safe Drinking Water (%)	99.13	97.5
Toilet Facilities (%)	16.98	20
DEMOGRAPHIC & HEALTH INDICATORS (CENSUS OF INDIA & Annual Health Survey 2010-11)	2007-09	2011-12
Crude Birth Rate (No.of live births Per thousand mid year population)	28.1	27.5
Crude Death Rate (No.of deaths Per thousand mid year population)	8.7	8.3

Infant Mortality rate (No. of infant deaths per thousand live births)	65	61
Under Five Mortality Rate (No. of under five deaths per thousand live births)	89	84
	31.12.2011	31.12.2012
Population Served Per Medical Institution (Annual Progress Report- DMHS)	3683	3563
Population Served Per Bed (Annual Progress Report- DMHS)	1087	1087
WOMEN AND CHILD	1991	2001
Total Fertility Rate	-	3.9
	2001	2011
OVERALL Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males) among SC Population	985	982
OVERALL Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males) among ST Population	968	981
INFRASTRUCTURE / FACILITIES	31.12.2011	31.12.2012
Area Served by Per Medical Institution (Sq. Km.) (Annual Progress Report- DMHS)	18	17
No. of Electrified villages (Annual Progress Report- RVVN)	987	973
No. of Villages with drinking water facilities (Annual Progress Report- PHED)	973	973
	31.12.2011	31.12.2012
Road (PWD) length in km. (Annual Progress Report- PWD)	2707	2709
PER CAPITA NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2008-09	2009-10
At current prices (Rs.)	31360	35554
At Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs.)	24855	26900
LAND USE (AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF RAJASTHAN- DES)	2005-06	2010-11
Average land holding (Hect.) (CENSUS of AGRICULTURE)	1.41	1.32
	2009-10	2010-11
% of Forest area to reporting area	5.72	5.73
% of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	14.49	46.52
% of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Area Sown	15.9	33.69

*Source:- http://statistics.rajasthan.gov.in/socio_Rajsamand.aspx

1.2. GENERAL

Rajsamand district came into existence as 30th district of Rajasthan on 10th of April 1991. It was named after Rajsamand Lake, an artificial lake created in 17th century by Rana Raj Singh of Mewar. The district is famous for historical importance and religious shrines. Among places of 9tourist interest are Kumbhalgarh Fort - the birth place of Maharana Pratap and Haldighati the famous battle field. Shrinathji temple at Nathdwara, Dwarkadhish temple at Kankroli, Charbhuj temple at Gadhbore and many Shiva temples are the centre of religious faith among millions of people throughout India.

1.3 LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Rajsamand district is situated at the southern tip of Rajasthan. It is oval in shape with a very narrow strip stretching to words the north it lies between 24` 46` & 26`.01` North latitudes and 73.28` and 74`18" east longitude .

Rajsamand district headquarter is situated 67 Km north of Udaipur and 352 KM south of state capital - Jaipur on N H W - 8. The district is surrounded by Pali district in the west. Ajmer district in the the north, Bhilwara district in the northeast and east, Chittorgarh district in the southeast, and Udaipur district in the south. The Aravalli hill range forms the northwestern boundary of the district lying western side of NH-8. The Aravalli hill range shows highest point

at 832 RL, about 192 m above general ground level. The area lying east of NH-8 is in general undulatory low hilly terrain and plain.

1.4 LAND USE PATTERN

The total geographical area of the district is recorded in hectares .The classification of land use pattern in the district was found as given under-

TABLE 1.3
LAND USE PATTERN (UP TO 31.3.2017)

S.NO	Classification of the land use	Area in hectare
1	Forest	26239
2	Wild life Tatgarh	9709.4724
3	Wild life forest area Kumbhalgarh	14531.005
4	Total geographical area	452726

Source: District at a glance 2017-Rajsamand

1.5 Physiographic and Drainage Sysytem

Rajsamand district consists of monotonously rolling topography intersected by shallow valleys. Towards the western part of the district, Aravalli hills, a series of ridges run diagonally in the direction of NE and SW. The highest portion of Aravallis occurs south of Kailwara near Kumbhalgarh fort with an altitude of 1293 m amsl. A typical gneissic plain bearing irregularly carved off gneisses and granites without any alluvial cover is observed to the highest altitude of above 600 m amsl. The central and eastern parts of the district are relatively plain forming the foot hill part of Aravalli ranges. This plain gently slopes towards the east and northeast. In the higher and more rugged part towards the western side, alluvium is scanty whereas in the eastern flank, the alluvium is more continuous and reasonably thick.

Geomorpholgically, there are Intermontane plateaus, structural hills, pediment, buried pediment, aggradational plains, denudational plains, valley fills, flood plains etc. Geomorphological units show linearity specially the structural hills which are aligned in the direction of Arravallis (NE-SW).

Rajsamand district is drained by Banas River and its tributaries i.e. Khari, Chandrabhaga, Gomati, Kothari, Ahar etc. The river as well as tributaries are ephemeral and flow only in response to heavy precipitation. The predominant drainage pattern in the western hill ranges is rectangular to sub-rectangular and it is dendritic to sub-dendritic in rest of the area. Drainage pattern in the western hill region is controlled by fractures and joints and in the rest of the area by subsurface lineaments. The area has some lakes and tanks also. The famous Rajsamand Lake is situated near the district head quarters Rajsamand and is the main source of supply of drinking water to Rajsamand city. There are small check dams and tanks constructed on the rivers and streams of the district which augument the natural recharge of ground water in the area.

The district surrounded by the Aravli ranges from north to east. The Northen part of the district consists of elevated place while the eastern part has vast stretches of fertile plains. The Southern part is covered is rocks, hill and dense forest-where as the western portion known as hilly traits of Mewar is composed by Aravali range stretching from Bhim tehsil to Kumbhalghar. There is one passage in the Aravili range viz Desuri Nall and Sadri which is high points of Pali and Jodhpur. The total Geographical area of the District is 4,655 hector which is 1.32% total area of the state.

1.6 ADMINISTRATIVE SET – UP

Rajsamand district is one of the six districts, those comes under Udaipur division. District Collector is head of the district for revenue, Law and order matters. District Collector & District Magistrate is the head of District Administration.

For administration and development, the district is divided in Sub-Divisions and tehsils (sub-districts). The District Rajsamand has 7 sub-divisions. Each of the sub-divisions is headed by a Sub-divisional Officer (SDOs) / Magistrates, the officers are responsible for implementation of law and order matters in their respective sub-divisions.

There are Nine Tehsil headquarters in Rajsamand district and each one has a Tehsildar as an administrative officer who works in accordance with the Land Record System to serve for the rural farmers and land holders and is responsible for maintaining the revenue matters in their respective tehsils.

For the purpose of the implementation of rural development projects/ Schemes under Panchayati Raj System, the district is divided in the 7 Panchayat Samitis (Blocks). Block Development Officer or Vikas Adhikari is the Controlling Officer of each of the Panchayat Samiti to serve as extension and developmental executive at block level. The compositions of Panchayat Samities are as follows:

TABLE -1.4

S.N.	Sub-Division	Tehsil	Panchayat samiti	No.of Gram Panchyat	No. of Villages	Census Towns
1	Nathdwara	Nathdwara & Khamnor	Khamnor	41	215	Delwara (CT)
2	Bhim	Bhim	Bhim	30	141	Bhim (CT)
3	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	29	142	Kelwa (CT), Emri (CT)
4	Kumbhalgarh	Kumbhalgarh & Gadbor(Charbhuja)	Kumbhalgarh	37	167	
5	Deogarh	Deogarh	Deogarh	20	135	
6	Railmangra	Railmangra	Railmagra	28	98	
7	Amet	Amet	Amet	20	152	Sardargarh (CT)
8			Total	205	1050	5 Census Towns

There are four statutory towns viz. Rajsamand (M), Amet (M), Deogarh (M) and Nathdwara (M) in the Rajsamand district.

1.7 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The district is mainly drained by Banas, Gomati, Chandrabhaga and Khari rivers and their tributaries. The climate of the district is semi-arid type, experiencing hot dry season from

March to last week of June and cold season from mid November to February. South- west rains comes in last week of June. Average rainfall of the area is 600 mm/year.

1.8 FOREST, FLORA AND FAUNA

There are variety of flora and fauna found in the Rajsamand district. Kumbhalgarh sanctuary is also rich in flora and fauna. Common Species of Flora are Aam(*Mangifera indica*), Amalatas (*Casia fistula*), Babul (*Acacia Nilotica*), Bargad (*Ficus benghalensis*) Dhak (*Butea Monosperma*), Gugal (*Commiphora wightii*), Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Salon and other trees found are Bahera, Sitafal, timru, Bans, Ask, Thor, Karonda, etc.

The wild life found in the various areas of the district included a large variety of animals, birds and reptiles. Among these principal ones are panther, Wild Bear, Sambhar, Wolf, Jackal and Stripped Hyena etc.

1.9 GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

The major part of district covered by the Aravali series. The general stratigraphic sequence of the rocks in the district is classified as under

Table 1.5

(a)	Past Delhi	Erinpura graphites
(b)	Delhi super group	Ajabgarh series, Schist Gneiss Marble, Amphibolites Alwar series Quartzites
(c)	Past Aravali	Altrabasics and basic Rock Granite
(d)	Aravali Super Group	Phyllites, schist Quartzite, Dolomite Conglomerate Marble, Mica, volcanics
(e)	Pre Aravali	Schist, Gneiss and Migmatites

Rajsamand district is particularly rich in mineral resources as a large variety of important minerals are found in the district. The important metallic and non-metallic found in the district are Lead, Zinc, Asbestos, Calcite, Limestone, Quartz, Felspar, Marble and Granite. Talc (Soapstone) is another important mineral also found in the district.

RESOURCES**2.1 HUMAN RESOURCES**

The Total Population of the district as per 2011 census is 11.57 lacs, out of which No. of males is 5.81 lacs and that of female is 5.75 lacs. The density of population in the district 248 persons per Sq. Km. The number of female per 1000 male is 990.

As per 2011 census of the total population 972777 i.e 84.10% in rural areas and remaining 183820 i.e. 15.84 % lives in urban areas. The district has 4 towns Rajsamand, Nathdwara, Deogarh and Amet.

2.1.1 WORKING FORCE AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

According to the 2011 census the total working population of the district was 550831 representing 47.62% of the total population. The occupational pattern of this working force as per 2011 census is given hereunder:

Table 2.1
OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF WORKING FORCE

S. No.	Occupation	Male	Female	Total	% to total
1.	Cultivators	104753	102829	207582	37.69
2.	Agricultural Labors	39934	66653	106587	19.35
3.	Household Industry Manufacturing processing Servicing & repairs	7753	5752	13505	2.45
4.	Other works	167094	56063	223157	40.51
	TOTAL	319534	231297	550831	100

Source: District STATISTICS Office, Rajsamand

2.2 WATER AND IRRIGATION RESOURCES

The lake Rajsamand and Tantol Dam are the major source of water of the district. There are no perennial rivers in the district. The source of the irrigation is wells, tanks, lakes of which will contribute for about 80% or the total irrigation area. The depth of under ground water is 50 to 75 mtrs. For lining water pump set and indigenous Romanist are used. The work of the irrigation scheme like sage, Palana Feeder, Panotiya Annicut and Guniya project is in progress. These are expected to cover additional 1905 hectares in the district. The number of sources or irrigation is found as given under.

2.2.1 DRINKING WATER

Banas, Khari, Gomti, Chandra-Bhaga are the rivers following through the district the depth of water level range from 10 to 40 meters. Various water supply schemes are providing drinking water in the district. The underground water in the formindable and sustain an ambitious industrialization programmes.

2.2.2 SOURCE WISE IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN DISTRICT

(Up to 31.3.18)

Table 2.2

S.NO	Sources	Nos.
1	Tubewells/wells (Hand pumps)	44319
2	Well	-
3.	Tanks	1475
4	Electronic Pump set	-
5	Other sources	906

Source: District at a Glance 2017 - Rajsamand

2.3 Education

2.3.1 Schools, College & I.T.I

Table 2.3

S.NO	Institutions	No.
1	College General Educations	12
2	Professional College	6
3	Secondary & Higher Secondary School	283
4	Middle School	502
5	Primary School	811

Source: - District Education of Secondary Rajsamand DEO Elimentary Education

2.3.2 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The network of medical and public health service in the district is well development. The health services are provided by Govt. institutions as well as private sector. The health service are providing by Govt. Agencies as on March 31st 2018 seen in the following table.

TABEL 2.4

NETWORK OF MEDICAL& PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES (As on March 31.3.2018)

S.No	Medical/Institution	Nos	No. of beds
1	District Hospital	1	150
2	General Hospital (Nathdwara)	1	200
3	Satellite Hospital	-	-
4	Aid post	-	-

MEDICAL INSTITUTION

The network of medical institution functioning in the district is given as under.

TABEL 2.5

5	Primary health center	47	282
6	Health Sub Center	260	-
7	Mother & Child Welfare center	-	-
8	T.B Hospital/T.B clinic	1	7
9	T.B Sanatorium	01	-
10	Others C.HS	12	445
11	Samudayik Swasthya Kendra	-	-

12	Aurvedic Hospital	98	05
13	Homeyopathic Hospital/Unani	03/1	-
14	Private Hospital	12	-

Source: - Office of Chief Medical and health Officer Rajsamand

2.3.3 VATERINARY FACILITIES

It is also imported to record here with the district has development sufficient number veterinary hospital, dispensary, sheep development centers etc. A comparative statement which is given below

DISTRIBUTION OF VETERINARY FACILITIES (UP TO 31.3.2017)

TABEL 2.6

S.No	Particulars	Nos
1	Hospital	52
2	Dispensaries	04
3	Mobile Veterinary Unit	09
4	Artificial Insemination Center and sub Center	149
5	Key Village Centers	-
6	Sheep Extension Centers	-
7	Sheep Centers	-
8	Cropal Center	1

Sources: Animal Husbandry Department

2.4. AGRICULTURE- AREA & PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

2.4.1 MAJOR CROPS

There are two crop seasons, viz Rabi and Kharif. The principal crops of the two seasons are as under:

Rabi Season: barley, Wheat, gram and Mustard etc.

Kharif Season: maze, urad, cotton sugarcane etc.

Zayad is also grown when several types of vegetables are produce here in river bids during summer. The area and production principal crops in the district is given in the following

Table-2.7

S.NO	Crops	Area in Hector	Production in M.T
1	Wheat	32446`	97338
2	Barely	6120	20300
3	Gram967	967	967
5	Jowar	11197	22394
6	Maize	63788	127576

Source: District Agriculture Department Rajsamand

2.4.2 PULSES

1	Pulses	2112	2112

2.4.3 OIL SEEDS

1	Mustard (including other oil seeds)	4350	4100
2	Ground Nut	1298	1623
3	Til (Susanna)	1135	681

2.4.4 FLORI CULTURE

1	Vegetable	1556	1876
---	-----------	------	------

2.4.5 OTHERS

1	Cotton	3484	6968
2	Sugar Cane	315	12600
3	Fodder	4175	-

Source-District Agriculture Department Rajsamand

2.5 VETERINARY FACILITIES

2.5 LIVESTOCK

Rajsamand district is quit rich in livestock resource, both in quantitatively and qualitatively rearing of livestock is an important spare time occupation of the cultivators of the district. The main livestock of the district are cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, camels, pigs, horses, etc.

The livestock population in the Rajsamand district as per the Census 2007 of livestock has remained as given in.

TABLE 2.8
LIVESTOCK POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT (2012)

S.N.	Category	Nos.	% of the total Livestock Population
1	Cattle	260835	23.14
2	Buffaloes	222293	19.72
3	Horses & Ponies	1002	0.08
4	Donkeys	938	0.083
5	Sheep	100488	8.91
6	Goats	536901	47.63
7	Camels	1572	0.13
8	Pigs	3137	0.27
9	Other	24321	-
10	Rabbit	86	-
11	Cock & Hens	36170	-
12	Dogs	2669	-

Source: District at a Glance 2017 Rajsamand

2.5.1 Veterinary Centre & Hospitals

Care has been taken by the administration to provided facilities for health care and improvement in the quality of livestock in the district through veterinary facilities as hereunder:

Table 2.9
Veterinary Facilities in Rajsamand District (As on 31st March 2018)

S. No.	Type of Veterinary Facilities	Numbers
1	Veterinary Polyclinic	01
2	FIRST-Grade Veterinary Hospital	17
3	District Disease Diagnostic Lab	01
4	Veterinary Hospital	34
5	District Mobile Veterinary Unit	03
6	Veterinary Dispensaries	04
7	Sub Center	110
	Total	170

Source: Office of Joint Director, D.A.H., Rajsamand

2.5.2 AVAILABILITY OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Dairy products like milk, cheese, ghee and butter etc. are available in district and made by local entrepreneurs through local purchasing from farmers.

2.5.3 WOOL AVAILABILITY

In the district As per data available from “Integtated Sample Survey” report for estimation of major livestock product each sheep yields approximately 1.34 kg.Wool every year. Thus there are potential for 289.80 tones with in the district per year However due to observe of any wool processing unit in the district all wool collected is sent to other places. In case if this wool is utilized in the district certainly it will contribute in reusing the local employment through the growth of woollen textile industries.

2.5.4 AVAILABILITY OF MEAT:-

Assuming an average slaughter rate of 20% for both sheep and goats the meet availability of 8.167 kg. and 9.274 kg. for sheep and estimated at about 1275 tones.

2.5.5 LEATHER AVAILABILITY

2.5.6 AVAILABILITY OF BONES

The availability of bones estimated to be around 1326 tones per annum.

2.6 GEOLOGY & MINERALS

2.6.1 Geology of Rajsamand district

The district Rajsamand is occupied by the pre Aravalli, Aravalli & Delhi rock formations, i.e. all the geological ancient rocks. Brief distribution of rock formations is given as under:

North-eastern & central portion is occupied by the Pre-Aravalli and the Southern-most fringes portion by the Bhilwara super group. The general trend is NE-SW in northern portion and almost NS in the southern portion. The general dips are westerly. These include granite gneisses, migmatites, schist bands & amphibolite.

These pre-Aravallis are intruded by granites due north-east & east of Deogarh, North east of Amet and due west of Nathdwara. The South-western & eastern portions are occupied by the rocks of lower. Aravalli consisting of minor quartzites, siliceous dolomitic limestone and schists. The siliceous dolomitic limestone is south-west of Nathdwara is metamorphosed and contain some talc veins. The limestone and associated formatons in Rajpura-Deriba-Bethumi area, in the eastern part of the district contain Pb, Zn, Cu mineralization. The schist in the southern portion is intercalated with thin bands of phyllite whereas in the eastern portion these are intrusion by granite resulting in composite gneisses and calcite is developed in these due to recrystallization of leached carbonates at places. In the west of Losing – Khamnor, the Upper Aravalli schist is exposed in acute angled triangle shaped area. These are deep water facies and are intercalated with thin quartzite bands with no carbonate rocks.

Both the pre-Aravallis and Aravallis on their western margin are intruded by ultra-basics right from south-west of Kathar to Kaliguman and south-west of Deogarh forming a prominent lineament along which asbestos and emerald are developed. Near Bhuala, south-west of Kathar some serpentine rock is developed which may be used as green marble. The granite gneisses and schist in eastern part are intruded by pegmatite which affords mica, feldspar and quartz mining to some extent.

The central portion around Rajnagar is occupied by garnet-ferrous schist and dolomitic limestone which were considered to be overlying Aravalli rocks and underlying Delhis, metamorphosed into marble, devoid of soapstone or any other mineral developed in it, and is being extensively quarried as white marble. This marble is famous in the market as Rajnagar Marble.

The western most boundary of the district all along is occupied by the rocks of Delhi Super Group represented mainly by quartzite, calc-genesses and calc-schist. Though no mineralization of economic importance is seen in these but that of wollastonite and calcite cannot be denied. Occasionally these are intruded by younger granites of Erinpura age.

6.2 Mineral Wealth of Rajsamand district

The Rajsamand district is well known for its extensive deposits of various minerals. The main mineral deposits described in brief are as follows:

6.2.1 Major Minerals

1. Lead&Zinc ore:

Mineral lead and zinc are found in nature in the form of its sulphide ores such as galena and sphalerite. M/s Hindustan Zinc ltd. is the main Producer of lead and zinc from its mines situated near villages Rajpura, Dariba Sindesar-kalan and Mokhampura (North), tehsil Railmangra. GSI has also crried out investigation work for lead and zinc near village Gopakura, Karauli, Majera, Katar etc.

2. Asbestos:

It is fibrous mineral and is found in the form of veins in ultra-basic rocks. In Rajsamand district Anthophyllite/tremolite variety of asbestos is found which is used in pipe industries. The main occurrences are near village Bhudan Dipti, Mokhampura, Jawad of Rajsamand tehsil, near village Lalji ka khera, Daula ji ka Khera, Tikhi, Halia Khera, Sulia, Samarnaka, Tegi etc. of Deogarh tesil, near village Devaji ka Gura, Uda ka Khera, Achiawa, Dhelana of Amet tehsil, near village Thiriya, Antalia, Sunkar, Khakha Ka gura etc. of Kumbhalgarh tehsil.

3. Emerald:

Emerald is green variety of transparent beryl and is found in metamorphosed ultra-basic rocks. The major reported occurrences are near village Kalaguman, Tikhi of tehsil Bhim, near village Nimri, Bargulla of Kumbhalgarh tehsil. Limestone: As per concession rules, limestone used for making cement and used as flux in steel melting shoppe was considered as major mineral. The main constituent is calcium carbonate. The major reported occurrences are near village Kothariya of Nathdwara tehsil and near village Lassaria, Jaswantpura, Hatun of Bhim tehsil.

4. Limestone

- i) **Limestone deposit near Hathun-Jaswantpura:** The limestone deposit near Hathun-Jaswantpura in Bhim tehsil is the southern continuity of Sheopura-Lulwa limestone belt in Beawar tehsil of Ajmer district. The nearest railway station Beawar is 12 km from the deposit. Limestone occurs near village Hathun, Jaswantpura and Borwa trending NE-SW and dipping at 70° to 80° towards NW. It runs for a strike length of 8 to 9 Km and its width varies from 0.80 km to 2 km. It is fine to medium grained, grey to brown in color. Intercalating bands of calcgneiss are found associated with limestone. There by making it micaceous in nature. Department has carried out detailed investigation and put 21 boreholes totaling 1041.85 mts drilling The deposit has been applied by various concerns for cement manufacture. A reserve of 30 MT has been assessed containing 40% to 50% CaO with low magnesia and silica.
- ii) **Limestone deposit near Lassaria – Bhim:** Limestone bands of width varying from 10 m to 200 m are exposed intermittently form village lassaria in the west to Biliyawas in the east for about 6000 m. The area is about 135 km from Rajsamand and can be approached via Bhim. Lassaria is about 20 Km north-east of Bhim. The department has carried out prospecting in the area. The limestone is fine-grained, crystalline, light grey, buff, banded and micaceous in nature. Spot samples analyzed CaO varying from 44.80% to 49.46%. Most of the area falls in forest. Two limestone bands falling outside forest near village Dand and Lassaria have been prospected by means of detailed mapping and drilling. 137 m of drilling has been carried out spread over in three bore holes, intersecting about 20 to 25 m thickness of apparently cement grade limestone. Probable reserves of order of more than 20 million ton of cement grade limestone may be available in the area.

6.2.2 Minor Minerals

1. **Quartz and Feldspar:** Quartz is silicon oxide whereas feldspar is alumino silicate of sodium, potassium and calcium. These are found naturally with each other in pegmatite rocks and find its use in ceramic and abrasive industry. The major occurrences are near village Devariya, Hira Khera, Anjan, Tikhi, Bachheraria, Paniya

- of Deogarh tehsil, near village Mundkosia, Tiar, Gaudrola of Amet tehsil, near village Dhoran, Kankariya, Khaka ka gura, Dipti etc. of Kumbhalgarh tehsil.
- 2 **Pyrophyllite:** It is hydrous aluminium silicate and mostly resembles with soapstone and is found as thin bands and veins in the rocks of banded gneissic complex.
 - 3 **Soapstone:** It is hydrous magnesium silicate and is found in the siliceous dolomitic limestone rocks of Aravali super group of rocks near village Sisavi, Kagmadar, Rabcha, Unwas, Semal, Odan, Kaurali, Kathar, Godach, Machind and near village Sunarkudi tehsil Bhim.
 - 4 **Barytes:** It is sulphur ore of mineral barium and is found with quartz, feldspar, calcite, fluorite as fracture filling element. The reported occurrences are near village Kesuli, Karauli of Nathdwara tehsil.
 - 5 **Red Ochre:** It is the disintegrated loose earthy part of oxidized ore of iron such as hematite and limonite. The major reported occurrences are near village Negariya, Sardarpura, Lalmadri of Nathdwara tehsil.
 - 6 **Marble:** It is the crystalline, compact and metamorphosed form of limestone. The main constituent is calcium and magnesium carbonate. The dolomitic marble bands are exposed in form of hammer head syncline. The important marble deposits are located near villages Sanwar, Sardul Kheda, Kelwa, Morwad, Jhanjar, Agria, Parwati, Umti etc.
 - 7 **Granite:** It is an igneous rock found as intrusive and metamorphosed to gneisses. They are mainly consisted of quartz, feldspar, mica, amphiboles. Important deposits are found near villages Tal, Lasani, Kakrod, Malkot, Isarmand, Pushalon ka Khera etc. in Deogarh tehsil, near village Bikawas in Amet tehsil, near village Bherukhera in Bhim tehsil and near village Madka, Chikalwas, etc. in Nathdwara tehsil.
 - 8 **Masonry stone:** Rock types such as calc silicate, ferruginous quartzites, amphibolites, meta-volcanics/meta basalt etc. are being used as masonry stone and for making ballast/gitti of different sizes. It is mostly available in almost all parts of Rajsamand district.
 9. **Bajri:** It is the main constituent of building industry and chiefly found in almost all rivers of Rajsamand district as river sands. The main rivers for potential of bajri are Banas, Gomati, Chanderbhaga, khari.

6.2.3 Process of Deposition of Sediments in the Rivers of the district

The major rivers of the district originate and cut across hilly terrain disintegrating and weathering hard rocks such as quartzite, migmatite, granite into rock fragments by the process of saltation. These rock fragments are further transported along river course during rainy season, thereby producing boulders, cobbles, gravels, pebbles and sand and depositing them in the river section at suitable place to place.

6.3 Overview of Mining activity in Rajsamand

Ancient mining for metal lead-zinc is known in Dariba-Rajpura area where indications of underground mining were observed up to 100 m below ground level. Now Rajsamand is very well known for marble block mining as the largest producing district in the whole country. Moreover R K Marble is the largest single marble producing unit in the world. Besides marble and ore of lead-zinc, mining of other minerals such as granite, phyllite schist. Patti-katla, quartz, feldspar, mica, soapstone, dolomite, masonry stone, bajri are also going on.

6.3.1. Details of the Royalty or Revenue received in year 2015-16

There are 2125 mining leases sanctioned in the district. State earned revenue 46730 lakh during 2015-16 from the mineral district.

Table 2.10
Rajsamand Major Minerals 2016-17

S. No.	Mineral	Leases	Area	Production	Sale Value	Revenue	Employment
			(in Hecter)	(Tons)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Nos.)
1	Lead Zinc	1	383.78	0	0	2303000	0
2	Lead	2	1342.04	110387	0	1178153021	1935
3	Zinc	0	0	263119	0	2114827196	0
4	Silver	0	0	313.661	12161067310	845749645	0
5	Cadmium	0	0	65.985	8486087	1272959	0
6	Garnet	1	4.3633	400	320000	18000	5
TOTAL		4	1730.18	374285.646	12169873397	4142323821	1940

Table 6.2
Rajsamand Minor mineral Production 2016-17

S.No.	Mineral	Leases	Area	Production	Sale Value	Revenue	Employment
			(in Hecter)	(Tons)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Nos.)
1	Marble	1034	1022.6768	6663014.09	7677935115	1522321400	8369
2	Lime Stone	30	31.53	85675.92	21418981	5569000	38
3	Masonry Stone	67	67.95	964825.95	142736942	20337000	209
4	Calcite	5	23.1	0	0	49656	0
5	Granite	69	188.88	387581.96	414135440	41301000	399
6	Kankar-Bajri	3	1639.1888	897800	374990000	26962000	4061
7	Soapstone	12	572.15	64173.33	80216667	4813000	406
8	Dolomite	6	378.54	211299.28	116214604	14791000	1134
9	Quartz.Felspar	858	3996.04	939185.67	292631033.3	55367144	5247
10	Barytes	1	38.85	557.14	752143	39000	4
11	Silica Sand	1	4.2	5828.57	1457143	408000	37
12	Phyllite- Shist	1	2.5	0	0	47000	0
	Inc. from Govt. Deptt.					6455000	
	Misc. Income					42855800	
Total		2087	7965.61	10219942	9122488068	1741316000	19904

7. FOREST RESOURCES

Rajsamand district's major portion is covered with rock and hills which are well stocked with forests. It covers about 25952 hectares under forest. The forest constitute valuable source of income and partly sustain the economy of the district. The major and minor forest produce timber cold, fire wood, gum, bamboo, tendu, katha, honey, wax brakes and grasses.

According to the champion's classification of the forest district fall under the tropical dry deciduous. The district has a large variety of flora and fauna among the common species found are Aam, Babul, Bargad, Dhok, Gugal, Khejri, Pipal, Neem, Salon and other trees found are Bahera, Sitafal, timru, Bans, Ask, Thor, Karonda, etc.

Table 2.11

FOREST (2017-18)

Type of Forest Area	Total Area (Sq.KMs)
Reserved Forest	277.438484
Protected Forest	119.168594
Unclassified Forest	4.78369
Total	401.390768

2.8 TOURISUM

Rajsamand district is religious and famous tourist place where is mainly the historical places are Rajsamand Lake, Nouchocki, Dwarkadish Ji Temple in Rajsamand, Nathdwara Shrinathji Temple], Haldighati and Kumbhalgarh Fort, Charbhujaji, Ram Dham/ Rokdia Hanuman ji in sevantri where a good number of hilarious and foreign tourist are visiting every year.

2.8.1 Rajsamand

The town of Rajsamand is the district headquarters. The city and district are named for Rajsamand Lake, an artificial lake created in the 17th century by Rana Raj Singh of Mewar. Maharana Raj Singh an able administrator of the fifth generation of Maharana Pratap constructed Rajsamand Lake in 1662 AD, which is a beautiful example of sculpture and public utility works. The banks known as "Nouchoki" consist of 25 carved stone 'RAJ PRASHASHTI' the longest stone inscription in Sanskrit in the world. The stairs, footrest, artistic gates and 'Mandaps' are made of beautiful carved marble and the sculpture imparts a new look every time. The whole construction is based on the number 9 which is considered to be the absolute number in Hindu philosophy & mythology. It took 14 years for completion and cost more than 12.5 million rupees at that time. Rajsamand District is a district of the state of Rajasthan in western India.

2.8.2 KumbhalGarh

64 Km North West of Udaipur and birthplace of Maharana Pratap, Kumbhalgarh is the second most important citadel of Mewar after Chittorgarh. The Aravali ranges protect this impregnable fortress. Thirteen mountain peaks surround it. It is built on the top most ridges, 914 meters above sea level. Seven huge and imposing gates stand like sentinels at the approaches and seven ramparts, one being folded within another with crenelated walls strengthened by rounded bastions and immense watch towers, make this an impregnable mountain fortress. It was built by Rana Kumbha (1419-63). Its serpentine 36 kilometres long wall is thick and broad enough for eight horses to ride abreast. This wall is second only to the 'Great Wall of China'. There are 360 temples within the fortress, out of which a Shiva temple placed with huge 'SHIVALINGA' makes it worth visiting.

2.8.3 Haldi Ghati

The mountain pass is historically a very significant location. It is the site of the famous Battle of Haldighati, which took place in 1576 between the Kingdom of Mewar and the Mughal Army led by king Mansingh. Maharana Pratap led the armed forces of Mewar against the Mughals who fought under the command of Mughal emperor Akbar's general Man Singh I of Amer. Haldighati is also world famous for its charity rose product and the mud art of Molela. Much emphasis is being laid for promoting a private cottage industry by the Department of Tourism.

EXISTING INFRA-STRUCTURAL FACILITIES

3.1. POWER RESOURCES

Essential facilities like Adequate supply of Water, Power, Land, Provision of Road and Rail connection, Communication, Educational/Training and Banking Facilities are pre-requisites for the industrial development of an area. Rajsamand district is feed power through sub-station from neighboring district. The district receives power supply through Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Debaari Asind- Bhim Deograh a brief account of such facilities available in Rajsamand district in the following paragraphs

3.1.1 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION / GRID STATION

In the district 1050 villages have been electrified outof 1050 villages as per censuses 2011

1. Kankroli –Mokhampura, Amet, Nathdwara, Deogarh

Kankroli, Kuwariya, RIICO Rajnagar, Mokham pura Devpura, Sapol, Tersingada, Morwad, Morchana, Maniyana, Khamnore, Railmagra, Pachamta, Nathdwara, Kuraj. Piparda, CivilLine, Sardulkhera, Umtti, Bamantukra, Dariba, Gilind, Sundercha, Kelwa, Bhoorwara, Karoliya Gilund, Dariba, Chhappari, Kotari, Charana, Junda, Kelwa, Khatamala, Sapol, Mokhampura, Umthi, Puthiya, SangatKalan, Riico, Mohi, Pandoli, Madri, Rajyawas, Bhava, Farara. Gariyawas, Kareda, Raghunathpura, Upali Oden, Dhoinda, Panetia.

2. Amet-

Amet, Gugli, Sardargarh, Charbhuj, Kuanthal, Deogarh, Dovada mataji, Bhim, Sekhavas, Lasani, Kelwa, Salampura, Sakaroda, Sakards Galwa, Agriya, Simali, Dolpura, Dhoinda, Simal, Jetpura, Dhanin Delana, Olna ka Kheda, Fatehpura, Seemal, Ghousandi, Tanwan, Jetpura, Teggi, Diwer, Tal, Baggad, Payri, Kakrod, Madariya, Lelwara, Richhed, Sevantari, Sathiya, Koyal, Data Niwas, Bheem, Sekhawas, Ajitgarh, Barar, Balijassa Kheda, Amet and Patiakheda.

3. Nathwara-

Nathdwara, Maniyana, Gunjol, Oldpower House, Ganesh-Tekery Khamnour, Bada Bhanuja, Shisoda, GodaGhati, Delwara, Dhayala, Kothariya, Uthnol, Lalbagh, Bilota, Negadoya, Nedach, Bada Bhanuja, Tantol, Saloda, Lal Madri.

4. Deogarh-

Deogarh

5. Kumbhalgarh –

Samicha, Kucholi

6. Bhim –

Borwa

Source: - AVVN, Rajsamanad and Amet

3.1.2 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PATTREN

Up to March 31st 2017 the total number of power connections issued in the district is around 2, 33,868 and the consumption of the electric is 6057.91 L-U. The distribution of power connection issued and the power consumption pattern in the district as on March 31st 2017 are given in the following table.

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PATTERN as on 31 -3-2017

Table 3.1

S.NO	Capacity	N0. of connections Regular	Total Electric consumption L-U 2017-18
1	Domestic	21064	1642.26
2	Non-Domestic	14331	541.45
3	Industrial	6291	5455.02
4	Waterworks	495	231.15
5	Public Lighting	392	58.35
6	Agriculture	18497	877.82
7	Mix load	1401	29.60
	Total	62471	8835.65

Source:-AVVNL, Rajsmand, Amet and Nathdwara

It May be seen that industrial sector account for 67.18% of the total electricity on consumption in the district which means that the industrial base is sound.

3.1.3 EXISTING SUPPLY POSITION

The total length of different type of transmission lines in the district given in the following table.

TABEL 3.2

EXISTING SUPPLY POSITION OF THE POWER (March-2018)

S.NO	Name of Division	Lenght of line (in km)			
		33 KVA		11 KVA	
		SC	DC	SC	DC
1	Kankroli	271.28	4.00	1872.19	21.03
2	Amet	375.98	2.00	2321.53	94.02
3	Nathdwara	210.57	2.20	1198.56	-
		857.83	8.20	5392.28	115.05

3.2 TRANSPORTATION

3.2.1 ROAD TRANSPORTS

The district takes adequate transports facilities. The National Highway N0.8 Delhi Ahemdabad, Bombay, road through the district and connect the Rajsamand to Delhi and Bombay and network of different types of roads and their length given in the above table.

Table 3.3

ROAD NETWORK IN THE DISTRICT (Up to 31.3.2017)

S.No.	Category of Road	NO.of Road	Read in K.M (B.T)	W.B.M	G.R	F.W.	TOTAL
1	National Highway	6	318.50 K.M (B.T)	-	-	-	318.50 K.M (B.T)
2	State Highway	5	153.50	-	-	-	153.50
3	Major District Road	5	228.10	-	2.00	-	230.10
4	Other District Road	14	239.25	-	0.00	-	239.25
5	Village Road	782	2465.72	-	110.50	47.77	2623.99
6	Total	812	3405.07	-	112.50	47.77	3565.34

3.2.2 VEHICLE ON ROAD

Table 3.4

REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES as on 31.3.2018

S.NO.	Type of Vehicles	NOs
1	Private Car & jeeps	13795
2	Buses (Auto Richsaha)	4585
3	Motor Cycle & Scooters	210176
4	Taxi	2289
5	Tractor and Trailer	10649
6	Truck and Luggage Carriers	8966
7	Other	2030
	Total	252490

Source-District Transport Office, Rajsamand

3.2.3 RAIL TRANSPORT

There is one track in the district having a total of 104 Kms. of meter gauge. The track is from Rajsamand to Marwar Junction. The important railway stations are Kankroli, Amet, and Deogarh etc. In Union Budget 2017-18 tracks has been upgraded to Broad gauge and work is on progress.

3.3 NETWORK OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

The communication facilities existing in the district can be seen following in the table.

Table 3.5**Network of Communication Facilities (As on 31st March 2018)**

S. No.	Type of Facility	Number
1.	Head post Office Main	1
2.	Post Office (Departmental)	21
3.	Post office (Extra Departmental Branch)	187
4.	Extra Departmental Sub-Post office	NIL
5.	Telegraph Office	0
6.	STD, PCO's	54
7.	Telephone Exchange	36
8.	Basic Telephone Connections	3081
9.	Mobile Phone Holders	93283

Source: - AGM, BSNL, Rajsamand

3.4 BANKING FACILITIES

There are 88 branches of Commercial bank in the district 16 branches of Co-Operative Banks & 22 branches of Regional Banks. The details are given in under:-

Table 3.6
NETWORK OF BANKING FACILITIES (As on 31.3.2018)

S.No.	Name of Bank	No. of Branches
1	ALLAHABAD BANK	2
2	Andhra Bank	1
3	Bank of Baroda	8
4	Bank of India	2
5	Bank of Maharastra	1
6	Canera Bank	2
7	Central Bank of India	1
8	Corporation Bank	1
9	Dena Bank	1
10	I.D.B.I. Bank Ltd.	2
11	Indian Overseas Bank	1
12	Oriental bank of commerce	4
13	Punjab National Bank	3
14	State Bank of India	28
15	Syndicate Bank	3
16	Uco Bank	1
17	Union Bank of India	2
18	Vijay Bank	2
	Public Sector Bank TOTAL	65
1	AU FINANCIARY	1
2	Axis Bank Ltd.	2
3	BANDHAN BANK	1
4	H.D.F.C. Bank	2
5	ICICI BANK	14
6	IndusInd. Bank	1
7	Kotak Mahindra Bank	2
8	Yes Bank	4
	Private Banks Total	27

Other Institutions:-

S. No.	Name of the bank	No. of Branches
1.	R.M.G.B.	22
2.	Bhilwara Mahila Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3
3.	Mahila Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1
4.	P.L D.B.	1
5.	Rajsamand Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.	5
6.	Udaipur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6
7.	RFC	1
	Total	39

Source: Annual Credit Plan2018-19 SBI Lead Bank, Rajsamand

3.6 Apart of the above banking network one branch of the Rajasthan Financial Corporation (R.F.C) is also functioning in the district to provide loan to small scale industries. Beside RFC Khadi & village and cottage industries also provides loan.

3.4.1 Total Bank Finance

Bank wise Annual Credit Plan (MSME) Progress Year 2018-19

S. No.	Name of the bank	No. of Account	Amount (Rs. in Lacs)
1.	Allahabad Bank	11	31
2.	Andhra Bank	0	0
3.	AU financial	93	624
4.	Axis Bank Ltd.	7	40
5.	Bandhan Bank	324	164
6.	Bank of Baroda	20	335
7.	Bank of India	10	22
8.	Bank of Maharastra	1	25
9.	Canara Bank	5	21
10.	Central Bank of India	0	0
11.	Corporation Bank	42	272
12.	Dena Bank	0	0
13.	H.D.F.C Bank Ltd.	110	342
14.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	55	1219
15.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	4	10
16.	Indian Overseas Bank	0	0
17.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	2	94
18.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0	0
19.	Panjab National Bank	325	263
20.	PLDB	18	85
21.	Rajsamand Urban Co.-Op. Bank	6	36
22.	RFC	3	129
23.	RMGB	106	817
24.	Sindicate bank	103	275
25.	State Bank of India	57	695
26.	UCO Bank	0	0
27.	Union Bank of India	0	0
28.	Vijaya Bank	129	299
29.	Yes Bank Ltd.	1	22
	Total	1432	5820

3.4.2 OTHER INSTITUTIONAL NETWORK

There is a branch of RFC through Banks and Khadi and village industries commission (K.V.I.C.) is also financing for cottage industries in the district in rural areas through Banks.

3.5 DIC's AND OTHER CONCERNED INSTITUTION

District Industries Centers has been established at Rajsamand to promote industrial development of the district, especially for the small scale industries, cottage and village sectors of the industries.

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION

- 1 General Manager
District industries Center, Rajsamand
- 2 Branch Manager
Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Rajsamand
- 3 Sr. Regional Managers,
RIICO Ltd. Udaipur

3.6 INDUSTRIAL AREAS

In Rajsamand district RIICO has already developed industrial areas at two places and acquired the land two places for development of industrial areas. The following table depicts the present status of industrial areas.

EXISTING STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS (As on 31st March 2018)

S.No.	Name of the Industrial Area	Total Areas (in acre)	No. of Plots	No. of Allotted plots	No. vacant Plots
1	Rajsamand	34.78	49	49	00
2	Dhoinda	174.30	239	214	25

Source:-RIICO Ltd., Udaipur. Further industrial area to be developed by RIICO in the district, Vill-Baggar in Bhim Tehsil is proposed.

EXISTING INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO**4.1 EXISTING INDUSTRIAL STATUS**

On the basis of development in the industrial sector, Rajsamand is considered to be one among the leading district in the state. It is merely due to the fact that Rajsamand has a large variety of minerals resources as well as its convenient approach by rails and fronts all important trade centers of the state as well as of country.

MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

As on March 31st 2017 there was one large scale industry in Rajsamand district. These industrial ventures are mainly in the avenues of tyre and tube.

The details of these existing units may be seen in the table given under:-

LIST OF MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES IN RAJSAMAND DISTRICT

Table 4.1

List of Large Scale Industries as on (Year 2017-18) 31.03.2018

S. No.	Name & Address of Unit	Contact Person & Phone No. & Email Address	Name of Product (Old & New)	Installed Capacity (With Unit)	Date of Production Start	Gross Capital Investment (Rs. In Crore)			Employment	Production During Year 2017-18		Present Position (Running / Close/ Sick)
						Land & Building	Fixed (P&M)	Working Capital		Qty	Value (Rs. In Crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	J.K. Tyre & Industries Ltd. PO- Tyre Factory Jaykaygram Kankroli , Rajsamand	Mr. Anil Mishra G.M. Commercial Office 02952-232090 Mobile No. 9799999914 anilmishra@ktp.jkmail.com	Tyre	201975 1 Nos.	1977		354.08	0.34	1941		1394.04 crore	Running
2	Rocks Forever Unit II Add:-Barwa chauraha,Behind Power Station Village —Bilota Dist — Rajsmamand	Mr. Lokesh Trivedi 9829529328 lokeshturvedi@yahoo.com	Engineering Stone	17 Lakh Sq. Ft.	May 2018	4.09	14.60	5.50	20			Running

List of Medium Scale Industries as on (Year 2017-18) 31.03.2018

Table 4.2

S. No.	Name & Address of Unit	Contact Person & Phone No. & Email Address	Name of Product (Old & New)	Installed Capacity (With Unit)	Date of Production Start	Gross Capital Investment (Rs. In lakh)			Employment	Production During Year 2017-18		Present Position (Running/ Close/ Sick)
						Land & Building	Fixed (P&M)	Working Capital		Qty.	Value (Rs. In Crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	HOTEL LAKE RETREAT Add:- BID KI BHAGAL KUMBHALGARH RAJSAMAND 313325	Mr. kailash somani 9414105622 nareshkbula@yahoo.com.in	Accommodation Hotel	56 Rooms	10.07.2017		211.00		19			Running
2	Kumbhalgarh Yatri Nivas Pvt.Ltd. Add:- Village- Bid Ki Bhagal GP- Gawar Th- Kumbhalgarh Dist- Rajsamand	Mr. Jitendra Fateh Lal Mehta 9867021173 info@kumbhalmeher.com	Accommodation	84 Rooms	28-12-2016		494.00 lakh	30	11			Running
3	Jammu Pigments Limited Add:-Dariba Relmagra	Mrs. Asha Agrawal 8875012313	Non-Ferrous Metal lead Alloy	7200 MT	15-08-2014		297.00	150.00	48		324.00	Running

	Rajsamand	Ramesh.mpppl@gmail.com										
4	Aacharan Enterprises Private Limited Add:-N.H. 8 Padita Lal Madri ,Goda Ghati ,Nathdwara Rajsmand	Mr. Harsh Mehta 8875012313 Kailash.agrawal@mirajgroup.in	Manufacturing of FMCG products		03/12/2015		980		464			Running
5	Walled City Hotel Private Limited Add:-Hotel Devigarh Delwara, NH-8,Near Eklingji Temple Th-Nathdwara District-Rajsmand	Mr. Nikhilendra Singh 9829024124 nikhilendra@raasjodhpur.com	Accommodation		20/08/2007		487		110			Running
6	Miraj Product PVT. Limited	Mr. Madan lal Paliwal 02953 -331201 mlpaliwal@mirajgroup.in	Tobbaco		01/04/1986		10.00		90			Running

As on 31st March 2018 the total registered unit in the center state was rested at 10472 with employment, of 47499 in number and with an investment of Rs. 82449.00 Lacs.

At concessional rate of interest from institution like being facilitated by way of availability the loan facilities on liberal terms of various scheme of NABARD and SIDBI development banks etc.

S. No.	Category	No .of unit	Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment No.
1.	Agro Based	455	403.28	9548
2.	Forest Based	637	106.66	1156
3.	Mineral Based	1947	25214.52	10707
4.	Texttile/Handloom	659	139.59	621
5.	Engineering Based	619	1046.55	1767
6.	Chemical Based	46	47.45	63
7.	Animal Based	-	-	-
8.	Building Material	1202	23108.92	8995
9.	Service & Other	2908	5838.25	7889
	Total	8733	56005.22	40746

Source: - DIC, Rajsamand

It is important to mention here out of total registered 6692 number of units in the district on 3061 unit found of SIDO category and the remaining 3631 were of NON-SIDO category.

Existing cottage and artisan unit in the district include mainly the handloom based, forest based, leather based, Tera-kota based and Livestock based industries. The development of cottage, village and artisan unit have been put an important place and high priority in the development plan of the state as well as of country. Such units have been getting impetus through the form of subsidies from Govt. loans etc.

Source:- District Industries Center, Rajsamand

4.2 EXPORT POTENTIAL ITEMS

The main items having the export potential and being manufactured in the district are Tera-Kota, Meenakari, and silver, Miniature painting, Pichwai painting, Marble decorative articles, Marble fancy articles Decorative pieces, Dyeing and printing items, Metallic decorative pieces] Lime stone chips, Marble Slabs, tiles and Marble dresses blocks, Tyre, Tubes and Flabs etc.

Sl. No.	Name of unit	Items exported	Name of the country	Value of Lacs
1.	J.K Industries Ltd. Kankroli	Automobile Tyres Tubes Rubber Flaps	Philipins, Labnan, Turkey, UAE, Nepal ,SAU, Uganda, Iran Iraq, Naziria, Uganda, Tanzania, Pakistan, etc.	33084.98
2.	Karnavat International private Ltd. (100%Export)	Marble Slabes, Tiles & Dressed Blocks	Argentina Italy, Spain Hong, Kong, UAE Egypt, Moritius	1415.50
3.	Paras Marble, Piparda	Marble Slabes, Tiles & Dressed Blocks	Argentina Italy, Spain Hong, Kong, UAE Egypt, Mauritius	914.10

Name of DIC- Rajsamand code 25

SIDDO UNIT REGISTERED UP TO 31.3.2017 (1992 to March 2017)

S. No.	INDUSTRY GROUP		No. of Unit	Investment in crore	Employment
	DESCRIPTION	NIC-code 2004 two digit level			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Food products	15	14	42.30	35
2	Other food product	21	65	27.52	35
3	Hosiery & Garments	18	204	123.74	574
4	Wood products	20	75	68.33	170
5	Chemical and Chemical Products	24	27	46.26	109
6	Non-Metallic mineral products	26	875	42474.15	8216
7	Metal products	27	92	284.55	312
8	Machinery and parts expect electrical	29	62	143.95	136
9	Real Estate & Business services	70	76	87.93	112
10	Personal Services	96	131	73.85	140
11	Repair Services	52	365	139.63	384
12	Services not Elsewhere classified	52	27	5.28	46
13	Other Services and Groups	93	526	418.83	478

POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES AND OTHER CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS

There is abundant storage available in Feldspar, Quartz and Marble West Slurry, which can be used for ceramic products through value addition. In the district, 450 feldspars and quartz grinding units are installed, from which 5 lakh tons of quartz-feldspar powder and grains product per month goes to Gujarat. Millions of tons of marble slurry are available in the district for ceramic industries, which is used to make wall tiles. Due to avoiding Rs.1000 per tonne rent from Raw material transportation will reduce cost by 35 percent. The State Government will get additional revenues.

5.1.1 RESOURCES**5.1.2 INFRASTRUCTURE**

1. Connected to national highways
2. Situated within 150 K.M distance limit of DMIC Friegth corridor and 40 km far from marwar junction i.e. second main opening of Rajasthan on this route.
3. 15 km far from broadgauge station
4. 65 km far from airport
5. Cheaper labour easily available
6. Land available for Industries

5.2 STRATEGY SUGGESTED**5.3 POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES /AGRO BASED**

The list of the industrial opportunities based on the available resources, demand of the local as well as the National level have been drawn after detailed analysis of resources with DIC,RFC,RIICO, Trade Association, . Officials of existing large /medium, scale industries as well as small, tiny artisan based industries. In the year 2012-13 employment will be provided in the district as follows:-

1	Through SSI & Artisans	2118	Persons
2	Through EDP & Skillrd Based EDP	45	Persons
3	Through HHI Training Programme	132	Persons

POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES IN RAJSAMAND DISTRICT

S.N.	Name of Industry	Capacity	Investment	Employment	Number
A. Resource Based					
1.	Bamboo Product	-	0.10	4	2
2.	Marble Sawing	600000 cft	800.00	80	4
3.	Marble cutter	575000 Sft.	85.00	130	15
4.	Granite Cutter	240000cft	600.00	90	10
5.	Dolomite	12000 M.T.	5.00	16	1
6.	Felespae, Quartz & other	250000M.T.	150.00	150	10
	Total		1640.10	466	42
B. Demand Based					
1.	Handicraft item		3.00	40	20
(a)	Meenakari		1.25	14	05
(b)	Miniature Painting		2.50	10	05
(c)	Painting		1.25	10	05
2.	Marble Decorative		15.00	60	10
3.	Welding Workshop		25.50	25	05
4.	Data Processing		16.00	24	8
5.	Ready Made		6.25	50	20
6.	Wooden Furniture		08.00	12	06
7.	Flour Mill		40.50	54	07
8.	Radio & T.V. Mobile		22.50	30	15
9.	Cycle Repair		2.80	28	10
10.	Black Smith work		0.60	18	6
11.	Earthware		0.55	33	11
12.	Leather Shoes		0.75	30	10
13.	Pattel Done		0.26	52	20
14.	Dynamo Rep.		0.50	10	5
15.	Watch Rep.		0.50	10	5
16.	Vehicle Rep.		1.75	16	8
17.	Photography		04.00	4	2
18.	Dry-Cleaing		2.00	4	1
19.	Photo Copy		6.00	8	4
	Total		161.46	466	188
A. Resource Based			1640.15	650	42
B. Demand Based			161.46	502	188

5.4 PROPOSED AUGMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Keeping in view heavy demand for industries plots and looking to the situation all plot in various existing industrial areas, is proposed near by that the expansion should be planned for the exhausted industrial areas in case if such expansion is not possible . The new industrial areas should be developed in the nearby areas. Thus, on the basis of such exhausted situation industrial areas located at Rajsamand. It is proposed to develop some more industrial areas at nearby places to kankroli. However in recently declared district (In year 1991) Rajsmand, It is proposed to developed new industrial area at the following places:-

Table:

Proposed Land Bank		
Village	Tehsil	Area (Hectare)
Kuraj	Railmagra	77
Khandel	Railmagra	29.87
Vijaypura	Deogarh	32.00
Laxmangarh	Bhim	43.88
Baggad	Bhim	107.05
Total		290.03

Proposed Industrial Activities:-

- 1. Ceramic Industry**
- 2. Hotel and Rural Tourism Industry**
- 3. Food processing and Agri. Based Industry**
- 4. Mineral processing based Industry**
- 5. Handicraft Industries (Panting-picchwai, Molela Art & Marble handicraft)**

The above suggested locations are part of RIICO's industrial areas at Dhoinda.

Entrepreneurship is not matter of heritage, it is entirely a manifestation of such potentialities that any individual born any caste Community and class can generate.

Keeping in view on one side the concentration of industrial venture and one of the other lack of adequate industrialization and also the behavioral trust of the people of the district some Entrepreneurship. Development Programmed (EDP's) should be conducted in rural as well as urban areas and developing the Entrepreneurship among the interested people of the district.

5.5 SUGGESTION STRATEGY FOR ARTISAN UPGRADATION

In order to development to the local handicraft as well as local artisan of the district of increase their expertise and to uplift the standard of living of the craftsman of the district it would be worth while to suggest strategies which may assist these artisan by rising these standard of living. Secondary some training programme should be also proposed for increasing the expertise of such artisans thirdly to suggest proper and adequate channels to market the product of this artisans and fourthly to suggest some source which may faience the existing as well as the new incoming units of handicraft to generate more and more employment opportunity. The following steps may be taken in to consideration:-

- (a) Development of the artisan units produce quality product through adequate training facilities skill development programmes.
- (b) Steps to encourage these artisans to take up independent production and also marketing if possible.
- (c) To provide institution support to these artisans for meeting their financial requirement as well as for supply new material to these artisans and for marketing their produce through proper marketing channels.

Justification for Resources Based Units

Rajsamand district is one of the major non metallic and metallic mineral producing areas in the state. It produced mainly marble. Feldspar, Quartz, Asbestos, Lime stone, etc. none metallic one produce Zink and Lead. Availability variety of minerals of minerals thrown up immense possibilities for setting up minerals based industries in the district as it has been realized that marketing of value added products in far more desirable . Details of various minerals in district Rajsamand along with the location and scope of establishment of minerals based industries is given in the sub sequent paragraph.

1. Marble Industries

Rajsamand district is enough rich in white marble of various types Aagria, Dholi khan, Kelwa garh, Aarna, Nighrana, Jhanjer, etc. But simultaneously also getting marble block from Kesariya ji(Green), Aabu green, Jeselmer(Yellow), Banswara , pink,(Brown),Bhaslana(Black), the arrivals of these block marble provide better scope of development of marble colour. This area has become an important center for marbles tile, slabs, crazy, and chips. At present are the marble cutting and polishing work is being done by 350 Gang saw unit in this district and scope for establishing more new units still exists. Beside cutting and polishing of marble, there is dealing 1500 other unit dealing in chips crazy and marble articles manufacturing activities. Now Rajsamand district is fully developed in marble industry where as 300 godowns and article shops are working so far.

2. Felspar & Quartz Calcite Grinding Unit

Felspar and Quartz Calcite grinding is found abundance in Rajsamand district more than 534 quires allotted and working , which are producing raw material for the grinding units. This mineral is found in this district is of very good quality and is mainly used for ceramic pottery and glass industries located in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Khurja in U.P it for felspar grinding units are also set up in this district. Looking to the huge deposits more new minerals grinding unit as Deogarh, Bamantukda, Nathdwara, Railmagra and Amet can be setup.

3. Engineering Workshop

There is good market of engineering workshop because of the huge work of marble machine manufacturing as well as repairing of different type fabrication work.

4. Demand based units

Meenakari and Silver Jewellery items are the major product of the handicraft in Rajsamand district. More than thousand families are working in Meenakari. Nathdwara is a religious as well as tourist center also there is heavy demand of meenakari and silver jewellery item. Meenakari industry is totally based on tourism in district. There is a huge demand of meenakari & silver jewellery through out of the country.

5. Teracotta Art

Village Molela of Rajsamand district is famous on world map for Teracotta art (GI Tag). In district forty families are working of Molela art. Molela art is not familiar in the state even it is internationally famous art.

CHAPTER – VI
Handloom

Handicrafts

Industrial survey of district (Handicrafts)

1. Geographical location of Handicrafts in district

Meenakari: - Khamnor and Nathdwara

Terracotta: - Molela (Khamnor)

Painting: - Nathdwara Urban area

Patch work/Aplique work: - Delwara, Khamnor

Stone craft / Carved Artifacts: - Idana (Amet), Kelwa & Piparda (Rajsamand)

2. Registered Artison on SSO Portal in district

Name of Unit	Geographical location			Social Classification						TOTAL
	Village Ward No.	Block	Municipality	OBC.	SC	ST	GEN	PH	Minority	
Molela Terracotta	—	Khamnor	—	71	0	0	—	—	—	71
Patch work/Aplique work	—	Khamnor	—	339	152	10	92	—	1	594
Painting Nathdwara School	—	Khamnor	—	23	0	5	124	0	0	152
Meenakari	—	Khamnor	—	186	9	8	52	0	0	255
Stone craft	—	Amet & Rajsamand	—	10	3	1	0	0	0	14

3- Details of Handicraft unit operated in district.

Name of Unit	Addresses	Craft/Subcraft	Name of Proprietor / Firm	Employment	Mobil e No.	Annual Income	Contribution in Export (if any)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4- Major Handicrafts of district and their features

(A) Molela Terracotta:-

The small sun-soaked village of Molela, located approximately fifteen to twenty kilometers from the city of Udaipur in Rajasthan, is home to a vibrant community of terracotta clay artists. Over the years, Molela has emerged as a focal point in the art of making attractive votive plaques or idols of gods, with terracotta.

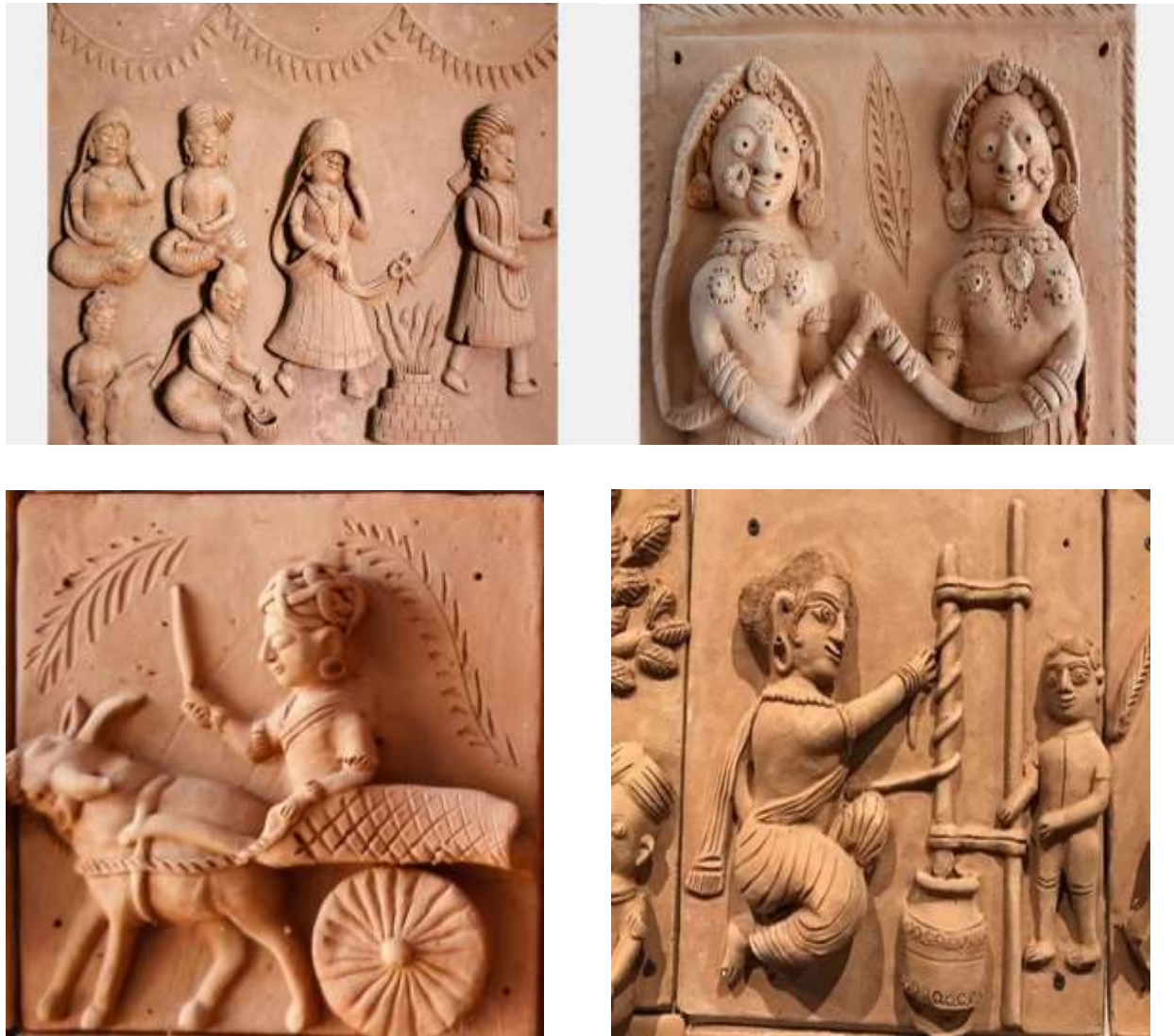
While the early creations were originally cast as standing idols of local deities and various forms of the Hindu god Vishnu, today these figures are often mounted on tiles or plaques and are hung from the walls of homes and temples. These votive figurines can be multicolored or can have a terracotta hue, as is represented in the various temples in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Like most crafts, the traditional art form has been passed from generation to generation through the sons of the family, evolving with each generation. While the potters of Molela are known for producing religious idols, these terracotta creations are produced largely for the sake of enabling the creators' livelihood. In the months of December and January, for example, the production of plaques and the ready-to-be-sold stock increases manifold because these are the months that the local tribal communities (*adivasis*) visit Molela to purchase plaques for their fairs. It is in these months that the production of religious figurines becomes essential as the potters have to cater to the demand of the local tribal communities—here, the popular figurines include the gods and goddesses worshiped by the local communities. However, as the market demand for the terracotta pottery expands towards urban centers, the potters have begun to depict on plaques scenes that express what the artisans can see in their everyday rural surroundings. These scenes include everything from mythological stories from Indian epics and historical narrations of the Rajput rulers of Rajasthan to depictions of daily household chores related to agricultural activities and butter churning; natural objects, such as the sun, and social issues, such as women's empowerment, have also become popular themes.

In the form of plaques and statues, these icons are made from the red clay that is characteristic of the soil of the village. The addition of donkey dung and rice husks enhances the material's pliability and tempers the clay. Squatting on a mud floor, the potter begins the task of making the votive plaques. Donkey dung is sprinkled on the floor and then prepared clay is put on it. The soft clay is flattened into a slab with a stone and is evened out by smoothing it with water and a flat piece of wood. After removing impurities from the clay, the slab is cut, with the help of an iron tool, into the shape that forms the surface to support the relief figure. The base is called *thala*. Holes are made on the slab with the help of iron tools called *bhaladi* to remove pores; if air is trapped within, then the product might burst when baked in the fire. Meanwhile, the figurines are formed from another piece of flattened clay and finally these crude shapes are joined onto the surface of the plaque. The figurines are built and refined through a combination of hand and finger gestures that involve squeezing, punching, and cooling actions. From time to time, drying periods are allowed to avoid any collapse of the figurine. Later, details are added and the figurines are embellished with thin coils of clay. The surface is prepared by applying a mixture of white stone powder and glue with a cloth. Seven colors have been traditionally used for generations—blue, yellow, green, orange, red, peach, and black. Originally these were made from natural pigments, but now they are mostly bought commercially. The color

is then applied, and the linear details are added with black carbon taken from the inside of cooking pots.

The terracotta clay work of Molela is slowly coming under a threat from the forces of modernization. More importantly, two new brick factories have opened near the village, and the potters fear that in another ten years, these factories will eat up a majority of the red clay that is necessary for the potters' artwork. Issues such as these need to be tackled through governmental intervention, and increased efforts need to be taken to widen the market demand for the terracotta plaques of Molela to ensure the future life of this age-old craft of pottery.



(B) Meenakari

Enameling is the art of colorings or decorating a metal surface by attaching or fusing pieces of different mineral substances, over it. Enameling is considered the most

alluring and technical of all metal decorations. In the past enameling was only done on gold, but presently it is done other metals like silver, copper etc.

The art of decorating metal with enameling or Meenakari was alien to India and was introduced by the Mughals. Raja Man Singh of Amber brought Meenakari to Rajasthan at the turn of the 16th century. Man Singh brought skillful minakars from the Mughal palace at Lahore and established them in Jaipur, which became the center of Meenakari.

The technique of Meenakari requires a high degree of skill and application. The piece of metal on which meenakari is to be done is fixed on a lac stick. Delicate designs of flowers, birds, fish etc are etched or engraved on it. This leads to the creation of walls or grooves, to hold color. Enamel dust of required color is then poured into the grooves and each color is fired individually. The heat of the furnace melts the color and the colored liquid gets spread equally into the groove. This process is repeated with each color. As each color is individually fired, colors, which are most heat resistant, are applied first, as they are re-fired with each additional color. As a rule, white is the first color applied and red the last. After the last color has been fired, the object is cooled and burnished or polished with agate. The depth of the grooves filled with different colors determines the play of light. Both Silver and Gold can be used as a base for meenakari. A limited number of colors, like gold, blue, green and yellow, stick to silver, whereas all available colors can be applied to gold, making it the preferred medium of enamellers. The meenakar often works with a team of craftsmen. As meenakari is generally done on the reverse side of kundan jewellery, the meenakar has to work with the goldsmith, the engraver or ghaaria, the designer or chitteria and jadya who applies the gems on the kundan or gold. The finished produced is a marvel of the expertise of these different craftsmen and their techniques.

Jaipur is the main center of meenakari. Traditional Mughal colours like red, green and white, dominate the art of enameling from Jaipur. The rich, ruby red color used here is highly sought after.

Nathdwara, Bikaner and Udaipur are also famous for their silver meenakari. Pratapgarh is known for glass enameling. Delhi and Banars are also important centers for meenakari.

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(c) Patchwork

In 1998, Seva Mandir initiated a project under its women and child development program in Udaipur district in Rajasthan. The objective behind this new initiative was income generation; to help the rural women in the region supplement their income by means of handicraft. The first project was started with a small group of 15 women; the training consisted of applique and embroidery skills. Today after nearly 24 years the initiative has grown into a large artisan owned enterprise with around 700 members. Sadhna was registered as an

independent body in 2004 and continues to provide livelihood opportunities to women in the rural and low income urban areas of Udaipur. The artisan members of Sadhna contribute towards the organisation decision making and are partners in sharing the surplus generated by the enterprise.

In the context of sewing, an appliqué refers to a needlework technique in which patterns or representational scenes are created by the attachment of smaller pieces of fabric to a larger piece of contrasting colour or texture. Similarly, Tanka is a form of running stitch that our artisans have perfected and create beautiful embroideries on various textiles out of it.

women and child development program in Udaipur district in Rajasthan. The objective behind this new



(4.) Pichwai

Pichwai (pichvai) is a style of painting that originated over 400 years ago, in the town of Nathdwara near Udaipur in Rajasthan, India. Intricate and visually stunning, pichwai paintings, made on cloth, depict tales from Lord Krishna's life. Creating a pichwai can take several months, and requires immense skill, as the smallest details need to be painted with precision. Lord Krishna is often depicted as Shrinathji in Pichwais, which is the deity manifest as a seven year old child. Other common subjects found in pichwai paintings are Radha, gopis, cows and lotuses. Festivals and celebrations such as Sharad Purnima, Raas Leela, Annakoot or Govardhan Puja, Janmashtami, Gopashtami, Nand Mahotsav, Diwali and Holi are frequently depicted in Pichwais.

The word Pichwai comes from 'pichh' meaning back, and 'wai', meaning textile hanging. They are made by members of the Pushti Marg sect, founded by Shri Vallabhacharya in the 16th century. Originally, pichwai paintings were used to decorate the temple of Shrinathji (Shrinathji ki Haveli) in Nathdwara hung behind the deity to celebrate different seasons, festivals and events in Lord Krishna's life. Over time,

pichwais also found a place in the homes of art connoisseurs, owing to their visual appeal. Like several other traditional Indian art forms, the art of Pichwai is also dying, and requires recognition and revival.



5-मार्बल आर्टिकल—यह कार्य मुख्य रूप से राजसमंद तथा आमेट तहसील क्षेत्र में होता है। यह कार्य इस क्षेत्र में मार्बल उद्योग के साथ-साथ मुख्य रूप से 1990 से किया जा रहा है। इसके तहत मार्बल मूर्तियां, विभिन्न सजावटी सामान, पिल्लर आदि का निर्माण किया जाता है। इसके लिए व्हाइट मार्बल, छेनी, हथौड़े आदि की जरूरत होती है।



5—Handicraft indentified as Geographical Indentification

➤ Molela Terracotta



6—List of Artisons Awarded in various crafts of District

S.N.	Name of Awardee Artison	Permanent Address	Craft	Name of Award & Year	Mobile no. & e-Mail ID
1	Mr. Mohan Lal Kumhar S/o	V-Molela Th-Khamnor rajsamand	Molela Terracotta	Padam Shree-National Award-1988 Shilp Guru-State level 1983-84	9461944249
2	Mr. Iaxmi Lal Kumhar S/o Mr. Devi Lal Kumahar	V-Molela Th-Khamnor rajsamand	Molela Terracotta	National Merit-2008 State level 2007-08	9828666952
3	Mr. Shyam Lal Sharma	Sukahadiya Nagar Nathdwara	Painting on Ivory	State level 1987-88	9214639683
4	Mr. Hemant kumar Sharma S/o Mr. jamuna Das Sharma	Chitrkaro ki gali Nathdwara	Miniature Paintings	National Merit 1992 State level 1985-86	9509181220
5	Mr. Rajendra Kumhar S/o Mr. mohan Lal Kumhar	V-Molela Th-Khamnor rajsamand	Molela Terracotta	National Award- 2016 Distrioct Level	9352735002

7— Information regarding Institution of District related to handicrafts

- 1—National Level Institute & Their Activity in District
- 2— State Level Institute & Their Activity in District
- 3—Self Help Group/Co-operative society / NGO:-

S.N.	Name of society	Nos. of Members	Activity	place
1.	Mewar Art and Craft society Nathdwara	100	Painting of Nathdwara School	Nathdwara
2.	Sadhana NGO Delwara Rajsmand	715	Patchworks	Delwara

8—Information of Handicraft Cluster in District

S.N.	Place	Craft	Nos. of Artison working in Cluster	Expend Amount	Name of implementin Agency of Cluster	Mobile number & E-mail ID
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

9 Report of progress during 2018-19 schemes related to handicraft of state and Centre government

S.N	Name of Scheme	Name of Beneficiaries	Amount/ Subsidy
1	Market assistance	Jagdish Kabra	17550.00
2	Market assistance	Amba Lal Kumawat	6910.00
3	Market assistance	Kanhaiya Lal soni	16700.00
4	Market assistance	Madhu Bala Soni	17315.00
5	Market assistance	Prakash Joshi	11395.00
6	Market assistance	Devi Lal Kumhar	7750.00
7	Market assistance	Laxmi Lal Kumhar	17900.00
8	Market assistance	Govind Sharma	390.00
9	Market assistance	Bala Sharma	390.00
10	Market assistance	Rajendra Kumhar	410.00

10—Is there any handicraft unit benefitted under PMEGP and BRSy scheme during 2018-19? If yes, then Description of their

S.N.	Name of Scheme	Name of Beneficiaries	Amount/ Subsidy
—	—	—	—

11—Handicraft activitiies of district related to Tourism

राजसमन्द जिले में नाथद्वारा (श्रीनाथजी) हल्दीघाटी, कांकरोली(द्वारकाधीष) कुम्भलगढ पर्यटक एवं धार्मिक स्थल है, जहाँ वर्षभर पर्यटकों का आना-जाना रहता है। मीनाकारी, पेन्टिंग, मोलेला टेराकोटा क्राफ्ट की पर्यटकों में बहुत अच्छी मांग रहती है।

12–Role of Handicrafts in Women Empowerment

हैण्डीक्राफ्ट का महिला सशक्तिकरण में भूमिका जिले की विशेष महिलाएँ जिनका किसी हैण्डीक्राफ्ट में विषिष्ट योगदान रहा है। कपड़ों पर पेचवर्क का कार्य पूर्ण रूप से महिलाओं द्वारा ही किया जाता है। इस शिल्प से संबंधित सभी कार्य में महिलाएँ ही अग्रणी हैं। मेलों में भी महिलाओं द्वारा ही विपणन कार्य किया जाता है। अन्य शिल्प में भी महिलाओं द्वारा परोक्ष रूप से कार्य किया जाता है।

13. Suggestion for development of handicrafts in District

लास्ट क्रॉफ्ट का पार्ट होता है, जिले में हैण्डीक्राफ्ट को विकसित करने हेतु सुझाव।

14–Role of Handicrafts in employment generation in District

जिले में हैण्डीक्राफ्ट की रोजगार सृजन में भूमिका-जिले में हैण्डीक्राफ्ट की रोजगार में बहुत अहम भूमिका है। मोलेला टेराकोटा, पेन्टिंग, पेचवर्क, मार्बल आर्टिकल, मीनाकारी आदि सभी क्रॉफ्ट में सीधे एवं परोक्ष रूप से हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है।

15–Role of handicrafts in Export from District

जिले में हैण्डीक्राफ्ट की निर्यात में भूमिका- जिले में हैण्डीक्राफ्ट का सीधे रूप से निर्यात नहीं होता है।

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATION

An overview

Carved on from east Udaipur district, Rajsamand district was constituted on 10 April 1991 and name after the famous lake "Rajsamand" built by Maharana Raj Singh, raising the bank paved with exquisite pillared 67 Km. of Udaipur and 350 South of state capital Jaipur on N.H.-8.

Rajsamand is located between latitude 24° 42' 58" to 26° 01' 36' 37" N and longitude 73° 28' 22" to 74° 23' 17" E surrounded by Ajmer and Pali in north, Udaipur in south, Bhilwara East.

Being situated among Aravali hills it rich and unique mineral resources like, Soapstone, Rock phosphate, Wollastonite Granite, Quartz Chalepyrite limestone marble and many other mineral besides this the infra structure such as land power and the financial structure much better than many of other district in the state. The handicraft work meenakari and Tera-Kota art is well known for its artistic beauty. Rajsamand district provides wide scope for industrial development, both for medium and small scale industries.

STRENGTH

1- Rajsamand district is well connected by roads and railway and to the other towns and villages of the state N.H.8 passed through this district and most of the marble transported by roads thus reducing the transport problems of the entireness of the district Deogarh, Rajnagar, Pashoon, Nathdwara, belt proceeds rich mineral resources. Thus enabled district feeds raw materials of the entrepreneurs, Rajsamand district feeds raw materials to tiny industrial of marble Rajasthan and finished goods through out of the country, marble, chips, Soapstone, Quartz Powder are the main industries of this district. Also gives obtained charges of employment and revenue to the state.

2. In Rajsamand district two industrial areas have been developed by RIICO and the industrial area by district industries center Rajsamand beside this allotment of plots conversion of agriculture land other.

Essential infra-structured facilities are also provided through single window scheme. The single window system creates a conducive industrial climate in the district and facilitates the speedy clearance of all the desired inputs by the industrial unit.

3- There is wide scope for ancillary units to provide ancillaries to large and medium scale industries marble industries and JK tyre. Due to rich mineral resources mining is the another major occupation of the Rajsamand district mining also provides ancillary units such as engineering, equipment manufacturing unit tractor bodies manufacture units etc.

4- Kankroli and Nathdwara are the religious places where a good number of hilarious and foreign tourist are visiting every year and they purchase handicraft item of their choice item large quantity. This obviously attracts entrepreneurs in entering to production of tourist choice item putting industrial unit in the area, meenakari, and terra-kota. This area attracts many customer provides a good market to the entrepreneurs.

5- Financial facility Rajsamand district is available both in towns and panchayat samiti level through commercial bank, rural bank and khadi village industrial commission, they provides the entrepreneurs establishes industries in the district.

6- ITI institute in the district and engineering collage polytechnic college in neighboring district. Udaipur provides skilled and semi skilled labours to promote in industrialization in this district the Govt. also organized entrepreneur development programs to promote entrepreneurship in the district.

7- The introduction of single Window system 2010 is another support for the entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in the district areas. Lipid service of DIC's was resulted in more registration units as is evident from the fact that SSI. Artisans industries registered up to March Employment generation reached over.

WEAKNESSES

1 The major handles in the industrialization of Rajsamand district is Water & Power. Scanty rainfall during last two years has resulted in acute shortage of water thus affecting the industries in a very large scale but the Government is taking effective step to face this acute problem by providing water supply through tube wells and chikalwas project.

This strategy will redrew the water problem to sour extent and this problem will not remain sever afterwards. The power cuts and the shortage of electricity can be solved by DG sets as state Govt. is providing DG set substitute although there are 2.20 KVA grid sub station but for industrialization the district needs more grids sub station and separate industrial feeders for the development of industries.

2- Casual out from Udaipur district units was declared backward district. Rajsamand district unfortunately is not enjoying the benefit of backward distt. Thus the entrepreneurs are being deprived of the benefits like liberal rate of interest and relaxation in income tax.

3- Rajsamand district is not connected with broad gauge railway lines. Rajsamand have meter gauge line which is not sufficient because most of the products which is exported to other countries could not transported conveniently. Condition of the roads connected to the industries through mines and the rural areas are not satisfactory and repairing and mountainous as well as it is very necessary to convert in to forth line road.

4- The district needs strong tale- communication because there are not exchange facilities available in the industrial areas and the telephone lines are often operative due to lack of maintenance of these lines causing inconvenience to the industrialist.

5- The Gang saws producing marble in the district which also produce marble slurry causing great danger to the environment. The district authorities are trying to solve this problem by giving proper place for dumping marble slurry.

STRATEGY REQUIRED FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

To boost up the industrial development in the district Major stress is to given for development and expending the existing industrial areas like Rajnagar and Dhoinda ind. Area. To improve power facilities RSEB IS REGD to make effort in establishing sub gird stations and providing electricity to the villagers and supply is also being ensured. The district also needs the broad gauge railway lines will be further extended from Marwar to chittorgarh so that Rajsamand district will be connected with other states of the country. To promote other industries rather then in the marble and the mines resource based industries a deep study of other industries in the mines Bowring status and the best market survey is required. It will help a great deal to make a better policy for industries in the district.

FINDING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.2.1 The district is situated at the southern tip of the Rajasthan, having its borders connected with Udaipur, Pali, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Ajmer, has very moderate climate. From administrative point of view of the district is divided in to 7 sub-Division and 7 Tehsils.

8.2.2 The population of the district as per 1991 Census is estimated at 8.03 lakhs with literacy rate at 27.7 percent. About 85% of the total population resides in rural areas. Out of total working force of the district 70% is engaged in the agriculture sector.

8.2.3 The figures related to land used pattern in the district depicts that only about 22% of the total areas come under the category "Net area Shown". The major source of the irrigation in the district is through wells and Rajsamand Lake.

8.2.4 The main crops in the district are Wheat, Barley, Maize, Pluses and Oil seeds.

8.2.5 The district is rich in livestock resources the major which are Cattle, Buffaloes, Sheep's, and Goats. The estimated figure related to availability of wool, meet, Bones and hides are worked out respectively at 279.80 tones. 1257 tones and 13.26 lakhs and 13.26 lakh sq. feet of hide every year.

8.2.6 The major minerals found in the district are lead, Zink Limestone Asbestos, Barleys, Marble granite etc.

8.2.7 The infrastructure facilities like power water communication banking education, health, industrial land etc. Are the key factors for supporting the development of strong industrial base in the district? Out of which power transport banking facilities and industrial land needs due attention for further augmentation.

8.2.8 Presently, there are two industrial areas in the district located at Dhoinda & Rajnagar, keeping in view of the further industrial areas been suggested at location Baggar in the district.

8.2.9 As on 31st march 2014, 01 large scale and 7545 Nos. of Micro and Small registered unit in the district. The concentration of large and medium scale unit was in the avenues of type , Marble & Granite tie and slabs. Out of total registered No.7545 of small and Micro industrial all unit were found in working position.

CONCESSION AND FACILITIES

District Industries Centre Program was launched in May 1978 to provide assistance as an escorting agency to establish industries in small industries sectors.

Concession and facilities provided at present to the industries are appended below:

18.1 SINGLE WINDOW CLEARANCE SYSTEM

The Government of Rajasthan is committed to promote the Ease of Doing Business by enabling entrepreneurs to establish and operate their business in the State in a hassle free manner. The Government of Rajasthan has introduced Advanced Single Window Clearance Portal <http://swcs.rajabasthan.gov.in> to facilitate businesses in the State.

The advanced portal provides a single point (online) interface and a time-bound clearance system by acting as a one-stop information/ registration/ approval/ tracking centre for clearances/approvals.

In addition the portal provides an electronic-based transparent system for online submission and tracking of applications including e-Payments. It will also provide updated information relating to relevant rules, regulations, orders and policy initiatives and schemes for guidance of investors.

With the introduction of investor friendly Single Window Ordinance/Act/ Rules 2016 and advanced portal will only catalyse setting-up and operationalizing projects and investment proposals in the state in a speedy, unperturbed and hassle-free manner.

Following are the departments whose services can be applied through SWCS:

1. Industries Department
2. RIICO for Land
3. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board
4. Department of Factories and Boilers
5. Local Self Government
6. Ajmer Vidhyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. for Power Connection
7. Department of Revenue for Land Conversion
8. Public Health & Engineering Department
9. Urban Development and Housing
10. Tourism
11. Labour

All above facilities are provided under time bound program through High Power Committee. DIC plays vital role as Nodal Agencies.

18.2 RAJASTHAN INVESTMENT PROMOTION SCHEME-2014

For Promoting investment and creation of new employment state cabinet has approved the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2014(RIPS 2014) salient features of the scheme are as under:-

- Under the provisions of the Scheme Incentive will be provided for investment made by enterprise for establishment of new unit and investments made by the existing Enterprise for expansion.
- Under the provisions of the Scheme following benefits are available to manufacturing Units :-
 - I. 30% Investment subsidy (of VAT and CST deposited).

- II. Up to 20% Employment Generation Subsidy (of VAT and CST deposited).
 - III. 50 % Exemption from payment of Electricity Duty;
 - IV. 50 % Exemption from payment of Mandi Fee;
 - V. 50 % Exemption from payment of Land Tax;
 - VI. 50 % Exemption from payment of Stamp Duty; and
 - VII. 50 % Exemption from payment of conversion charges.
- For specified services, initially for services related to Health, Education, Skill Development, development of Industrial parks, Hotel and Entertainments, following benefits are available, under the provisions of the scheme:-
 - I. Reimbursement of 50% of VAT paid on purchase of capital goods (for hotel and lodging 25%);
 - II. 50 % Exemption from payment of Electricity Duty (for hotel and lodging 25%);
 - III. 50 % Exemption from payment of Entertainment Tax;
 - IV. 100 % Exemption from payment of Luxury Tax;
 - V. 50 % Exemption from payment of Land Tax;
 - VI. 50 % Exemption from payment of Stamp Duty; and
 - VII. 50 % Exemption from payment of conversion charges.
- Under the provision of this scheme Employment Generation Subsidy shall be 30000 per annum for Women/SC/ST/Person with disability (PwD) and 25000 per annum for General Category Employee. This amount shall be increased annually by 5%.
- Women/SC/ST/Person with disability (PwD) Manufacturing Enterprise shall get 10% additional Investment Subsidy and such Service Sector Enterprise shall get 10% additional reimbursement of VAT paid on purchase of Capital Goods.
- Service Sector Enterprise established in backward area shall get 10% additional reimbursement of VAT paid on purchase of Capital Goods.
- Manufacturing Enterprise (Excluding Cement) established in most backward areas shall get 20% additional Investment Subsidy and Service Sector Enterprise established in such areas shall get 20% additional reimbursement of VAT paid on purchase of Capital Goods.
- Under the provisions of the scheme more subsidy has been given to following thrust sectors :-
 - I. **Ceramic and Glass sector**
 - II. **Dairy sector**
 - III. **Electronic System Design and manufacturing (ESDM) sector:**
 - IV. **Industrial Gases sector**
 - V. **Pharmaceutical sector**
 - VI. **Power loom sector**
 - VII. **Plastic to Petrol Manufacturing sector**
 - VIII. **Textile sector**
 - IX. **Tourism sector**
- Under the provisions of the scheme, the State Government on recommendations of State Empowered Committee may grant customized package to the enterprises (excluding cement units), investing Rs. 500 crores or generating employment to 500 persons or enterprises investing more than 100 crore and using specified minerals as raw material.
- Under the provisions of the scheme, benefits are provided for 7 years but for enterprises located in backward area and most backward area the benefits shall be for 10 years.
- Provisions regarding e-governance have been incorporated in the scheme.

- Provision has also been made that the enterprise availing benefit under the Scheme shall spend the funds earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the state of Rajasthan during the period benefits are availed.
- The benefits under the scheme shall be available during the period for which the enterprise has obtained “consent to operate” from Central / State Pollution Control Board.
- The maximum limit of subsidy shall be equal to Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (EFCI).
- Following enterprise/investment are not eligible under the scheme:-
 - I. Investment for manufacturing Tobacco products, Pan Masala containing tobacco and Gutka.
 - II. Investment in all kinds of edible oil extracting or manufacturing industry including *ghanies*, expellers except solvent extraction plants with Oil Refineries.
 - III. Investment for manufacturing and bottling of Potable liquor and Beer.
 - IV. Investment on stand-alone bottling plants for potable liquor and beer; or in bottling/packaging water or aerated drinks.
 - V. Investment made for manufacturing of goods taxable at the rate up to five percent under the Rajasthan Value Added Tax Act, 2003, as may be specified by the State Government, in the Finance Department.

Provided that on recommendation of State Empowered Committee the State Government may grant benefits of the scheme to the first manufacturing enterprise in most backward area investing more than 250 crore for manufacturing of goods excluding the goods mentioned at serial no. (i) & (iv) above.

18.2 REGISTRATION OF FIRMS:

Registration of Partnership firms is one of the task for DIC under Indian Partnership Act 1932.

18.3 PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEME (PMEGP) :

Government of India has approved the introduction of new credit linked subsidy program called *Prime Minister Employment Generation Program (PMEGP)* by merging two schemes PMRY and REGP for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of Micro Enterprises in Rural as well as Urban area. At central level scheme is controlled by KVIC and at state level it is controlled by KVIB, KVIC and DIC's. The scheme is specially meant for who falls above the age of 18, no income ceiling for setting up projects under PMEGP, for setting up manufacturing units above 25 Lacs and above 10 lacs in service sector, beneficiary should possess at least VIII standard pass education. The scheme is available for new projects and now all the process is online through

<http://www.kviconline.gov.in/pmegpeportal>.

18.4 MARKETING ASSISTANCE BY GOVERNMENT:

Marketing Assistance through Udyog and Khadi Mela to SSI and Artisan units is available through DIC. They can avail facility to display and sales of product. Priorities are also being given to these units in govt. purchases.

18.5 TECHNOLOGY UP-GRADATION FUND SCHEME:

Technology up-gradation fund scheme for Textile and Jute Industries is prepared for upgradation of such industries by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. 5% subsidy on interest to industries on loan by financial institutions will be reimbursed by Govt. of India to such industries in this scheme.

18.6 BHAMASHAH ROJGAR SRIJAN YOJANA:

To provide interest subsidized loan to unemployed Bhamashah Card Holder persons for establishing their own industry, State Govt. started this scheme from 13-12-2015.

In this scheme a person can avail Rs. 25 Lacs for setting up manufacturing units, Rs. 10 Lacs for setting up trading & service units with the benefit of 8% interest subsidy.

Applicant can avail benefits of this scheme by applying online through E-Mitra. sso.rajasthan.gov.in

18.11 MSME Facilitation Centre (MIFC)

According to budget announcement of 2016 an MSME Facilitation Centre is working in DIC Rajsamand Where details regarding industries, from inception of idea to the commencement, is provided as a handholding agency.

18.12 Proposed Activities

- (i) Livelihood Business Incubation Centre & Centre of Excellence.-In collaboration with ITI Rajsamand under ASPIRE scheme of Central Government.

WHOM TO CONTACT FOR WHAT

S. No.	Assistance Required	Name of the Institution (s)
1.	a) Product Identification b) Consultancy c) Technical d) Managerial e) Economic f) Export	<i>Small Industries Service Institute</i> Industrial State, 22 Godown, Jaipur Ph. No.: (0141)2212098, 2213099 Fax: (0141)2210553 E. Mail: sisijpr@raj.nic.in
2.	Training Facilities	a) <i>Small Industries Service Institute</i> , Industrial State, 22 Godown, Jaipur 302006 Ph. No. : (0141)2212098,2213099 Fax: (0141)2210553 E Mail: sisijpr@raj.nic.in b) <i>Entrepreneurship Management Institute</i> , Industrial State, 22 Godown, Jaipur- 302006 c) <i>North India textile Research Association, RIICO, Industrial Area, Bhilwara</i> Ph.No. (01482)260469 d) RSLDC, 20 R.C. Vyas Colony, Bhilwara. Phone No. 01482-230136 e) PMKVK, Near Guru Nanak Petrol Pump, Chittor Road, Bhilwara.
3.	1. Registration of SSI Units 2. PMEGP Schemes	<i>Online - Udhog Aadhaar</i> <i>District Industries Center, Rajsamand</i> Ph. No. (02952) 221382
4.	Factory Accommodation	<i>Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment corporation Ltd.(RIICO), Bhilwara</i> Ph. No. (01482) 260083, 260579
5.	Finance: a) Term Loan b) Working Capital	<i>Rajasthan Financial Corporation Bhilwara</i> Ph. No. (01482)220811,220712 <i>Rajasthan Financial Corporation Bhilwara</i> Ph. No. (01482)220811,220712
6.	Machinery on Hire purchase	<i>National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.,Nehru Place, Tonk Road, Jaipur</i>

7.	Raw Material	<i>Rajasthan Small Industries corporation Ltd, Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur Ph.No. 0141- 2380266, 2280651-52</i>
8.	Marketing	1) <i>National Small Industries corporation Ltd. ,Nehru Place, Tonk Road, Jaipur</i> 2) <i>Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. , Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur Ph. No. (0141) – 2380266, 2280651-52</i>
9.	ISI mark and Allied Detail Ag – Mark	<i>Bureau of Indian Standards, Chitrangan Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur - 302006 Directorate of Marketing Inspection, Jhalana Dungri, Jaipur</i>
10.	Testing of Products	<i>Field Testing Station, 22 Godown, Industrial Estate, Jaipur 302006 National test House, 22 Godown, Industrial Estate, Jaipur</i>
11.	Power Connection	<i>Ajmer Vidhyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. Bhilwara</i>
12.	Registration under Factories Act	<i>Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, 6/C, Institution Area, Jhalana Dungri, Jaipur Ph. No. (0141) 2709659, 2709616</i>
13.	Pollution Control	<i>Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, Chandra Shekhar Azad Nagar, Bhilwara, Ph. No.(01482)241159</i>
14.	Central Excise Registration	<i>Superintendent of Central Excise, Bhilwara Ph. No.: (01482) 242623-24</i>
15.	Sales Tax Registration	<i>Commercial Tax Office, Bhilwara, Ph. No.(01482)220079</i>
16.	Khadi and Village Industries	<i>Khadi and Village Industries Commission,Jhalana Dungri, Jaipur Ph. No.(0141)2706969, 2707250 Dy. Director, Khadi, District Industries Centre, Ajmer 305 001</i>
17.	Export	<i>Jt. Director/ General of Foreign Trade, Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur , 302005</i>

**NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE INSTITUTIONS ASSISTING
IN PROMOTION OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE
COUNTRY**

1. Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR), Govt. of India, Mysore – 570013, (Karnataka).
2. Fragrance and Flavor Development Centre, Govt. of India Society, Industrial Estate, Markrand Nagar, G.T. Road , Kannauj , Faridabad, (U.P.)
3. Central Footwear Training Institute, Govt. of India Society, Agra, (U.P.)
4. Bureau of Indian Standards , Chitrangan Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur, 302005
5. National Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd. Nehru Place, Tonk Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
6. Central Marine Fishery Research Institute, 68/1, Grems Road, Channai - 600032
7. Central Leather Research Institute, Sardar Patel Road, Adyar, Channai – 600032
8. Small Industry Development Bank of India, M.I. Road ,Jaipur (Rajasthan)
9. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation , Udyog Bhawan , Tilak marg , Jaipur - 302005
10. Rajasthan State Industrial Development Investment Corporation Ltd., Udyog Bhawan , Tilak marg , Jaipur , (Rajasthan) - 302005
11. Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Institutional area, Jhalana Dungri , Jaipur (Rajasthan)
12. Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bajaj nagar , Jaipur , (Rajasthan)
13. Agriculture and Processed Food Export Development Authority, 105, New Delhi House, 70, Bara Khambha Road, New Delhi - 110001
14. District Industries Centre, Rajsamand, 311001
15. Indian Institute of Packaging, New Delhi
16. Controller of Patent and Designs, Okhla, New Delhi
17. Electronics Test and Development Center, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur, (Rajasthan)
18. Spices Board, K.C. Avenue, Vincent cross road, P.B. No. 1909, Ernakulum , (Cochin)
19. Jute Manufacturers Development Council, Kandhana Building, Flat No. 6-D-11, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi
20. Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council, 612/714, Ashoka Estate, 24, Bara Khambha Road, Cannought Circus, New Delhi
21. Gem and Jewelry Export Council, Jaipur, (Rajasthan)
22. Textile and Cotton Export Promotion Council, Air Cargo Complex, Sanganer Airport, Jaipur, (Rajasthan)
23. Apparel Export Promotion Council, Nehru Place Tonk Road , Jaipur, (Rajasthan)
24. Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Udyog Bhawan , Tilak marg , Jaipur - 302005