

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL **SURVEY**



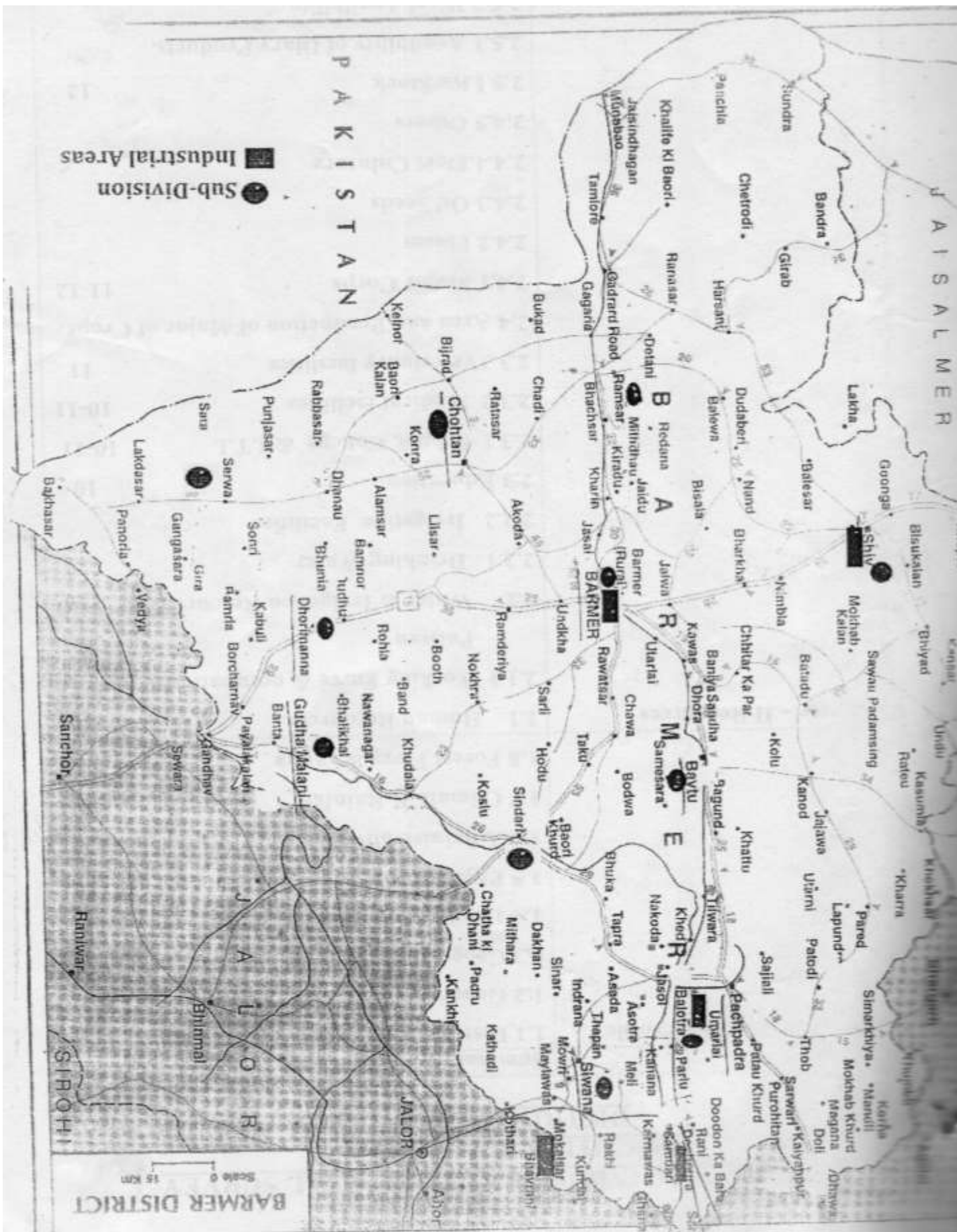
BARMER

2018-19

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE
INDUSTRIAL AREA,
BARMER (RAJ.) 344001

Graphics & Designed By:

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE INDUSTRIAL AREA
BARMER (RAJ.) 344001 ☎ 02982- 220320, 220619



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BARMER DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1. Area	:	28387 Sq. Kms.
2. Population	:	
(i) Total Population	:	2604453(Census2011)
(ii) Rural Population	:	2422037
(iii) Urban Population	:	182416
(iv) Literacy	:	59.65%
Male Literacy	:	73.63%
Female Literacy	:	43.91%
3. (i) No. of Towns	:	2
(ii) No. of Municipalities	:	2
4. (i) No. of Village inhabited	:	9
(ii) No. of Village uninhabited	:	1975
(iii) No. of Tehsils	:	15
(iv) No. of Sub Tehsils	:	3
(v) No. of Panchayat Samities	:	17
(vi) No. of Sub Division	:	11
(vii) No. of Gram Panchayat	:	479
5. Agriculture	:	
(i) Total Cultivated Area	:	2817332 Hectares
(ii) Double Cropped Area	:	98262 Hectares
(iii) Main Crops	:	Wheat, Guar, Til, Moth, Moong, Bajara, Isbgul, Jeera, Arandi, Taramera etc.
6. Total Livestock Population No.	:	5399090
7. Area Under Forest	:	31793 Hectares
8. Minerals Available	:	Gypsum, Bentonite, Granite, Silica sand, Salacious Earth, Lignite, Cilinit.
9. Total No. of Industrial Area	:	10
(i) No. of Plots Planned	:	1909
(ii) No. of Plots Allotted	:	1412
10. Village Electrified (2016-17)	:	2678
11. Transport and Communication (2016-17)	:	
(i) Total Road Length	:	10053.90 Kms.
(ii) Total Railway Lines	:	341 Kms.
(iii) No. of S.T.D. P.C.Os.	:	136
(iv) No. of Telegraph Offices	:	64
(v) No. of Post Offices	:	481
(vi) No. of Vehicles Registered	:	246973
(vii) No. of Bank Branches (2016)	:	164

12. Education

	:	
(i) No. of Colleges	:	12
(ii) No. of Polytechnic Colleges	:	3
(iii) No. of I.T.I.	:	8
(iv) No. of S.T.C.	:	2
(v) No. of Secondary/ Sr. Secondary Schools	:	279 469
(vi) No. of Middle Schools	:	1681
(vii) No. of Primary Schools	:	3324
(viii) No. of B.Ed. Collage	:	4

13. Industries

- (i) MSME, Micro & Small Em Part-II UAM Units : 5662
- (ii) Micro, Small Units Emp. : 31595
- (iii) Large, Medium scale unit No. : 09
- (iv) Large, Medium scale unit Employment : 858
- (v) Name of Riico Industrial Area :-
 - (a).Barmer city-I,II,II ext.
 - (b).Balotra city-I,II,III,IV
 - (c). Samdari
 - (d). Mokalsar
 - (e).Sheo
- (vi) Major Ind:- Plaster of paris, Bentonite powder, Stone crusher, cloth dyeing, printing padding & finishing, cloth Embrodry, wooden furniture, lignite base power generation Industries. Food process Guarsplit, churie korma, Floor mill, spicesmill, engineering industries and Automobile workshop etc.

1.1 GENERAL

Barmer district in its present form came into being carved out of the 24 parganas of the former princely state of Jodhpur. Four of these parganas, plus part of the fifth, formed the area now known as Barmer district. On April 7, 1949 the state Jodhpur was merged in Rajasthan and four tehsils (former parganas) formed the new district of Barmer. The formation was completed with the addition of the Chohatan area from Jalore District. Thus the district had five tehsils in the beginning viz. Barmer, Shiv, Siwana, Pachbhadra and Chohatan.

The name of the district is given because of the name of its headquarters' town Barmer. The town Barmer is named after its founder Bahada Rao (also called Bar Rao). The original name was Bahada-mer or Barmer i.e. the hill fort of bar. The actual town of Bar Rao is about four miles of the North-West of the town Barmer and is known as Juna Barmer. The Present site was established by Rawat Bhimaji much later.

Since its formation in 1949, there has been almost no change in its external-boundaries. Internally, however there has been is change number of tehsils and tehsil boundaries. The number of tehsils increased from 5 to 14. The number of towns however remained two. The district has been divided into 17 panchayat samities viz. Barmer, Balotra, Siwana, Sindhari, Baitu, Shiv, Chohtan and Dhorimana, Ramsar, Gudamalani, Sedwa, Gadra road, Gida, Samdadi, Dhanu, Kalyanpur, patodi.

1.2 LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Barmer district is situated in the western part of the state Rajasthan and forms part of the Thar desert. It is surrounded by Jaisalmer in the north, Jalore in the south, Pali and Jodhpur in the east. The district is situated between 24.58'' and 26.32'' north latitudes and 70.52'' east longitudes. The district is a border and commands a very strategic position.

The total area of the district is spread over 2817332 hectare. This is the second largest district of the state having 8.29% of the total area of the state. The density of population per sq. km. works out to 50.64 persons.

1.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The district is a vast plain Dotted with bold Rocky hills called 'Mers'. In the extreme north and west, the sandy plain is broken by sand dunes known as Tibas, some of which are 300 to 400 feet high. There is not Perennial River in the district. The district as a whole forms parts of the great Thar desert. Small portions of tehsils Siwana, Pachbhadra, Barmer, Samdadi and Chohtan have scattered hillocks. In Siwana tehsil, there are two parallel ranges, each about 24 Km, long, running roughly east-west about two miles apart. These hills are locally known as 'Chhappan-Ka-Pahar' or 'Chhappan group' of Siwana whose highest peak is nearly 3000 feet. The hills are practically naked having no vegetation, except the growth of plant 'Thor'. Which however grow extensively?

1.4 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The entire area of the district is characterized by dryness, extremes of temperature, low humidity. Scantly and erratic is rainfall. The temperature between minimum of about 90 C to the maximum of about 450 C. The humidity is around 53.15% throughout in summer, the heat is intense and scrolling winds prevail. Running winds and just quite common. Rainfall is scanty. Normal rainfall is 27.75 centimeters.

1.5 GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

It seems that perhaps the whole of western Barmer district was under the sea in early geological times and rose in the Eocene period. The Barmer sand stones contain plant fossils. Probably the Eocene Sea came up from the north-east coast of the "Rana of Kutch" rather than from the west. Marine fossils have been found near Pachbhadra which is about 35 km. 'ENE' of Barmer and west of the Jalore, Siwana barrier.

The district is poor in metallic mineral deposit, but there are potentialities of the exploitation of non metallic mineral deposits of Gypsum, Salenite, Bentonite, Fuller's earth. Variegated clays, Lignite, Siliceous earth, Vermiculite, Silica sand Volcanic ash and Granite. Gypsum has large potentials of sub-surface lignite and clays. Gypsum and Bentonite are used industrially and other minerals also have much industrial potential.

1.6 FOREST, FLORA AND FAUNA

(I) FOREST

The area under forest in the district is negligible. It is 31677 Hectares out of the total 2817332 Hectares. About 50% of the forest area is in Shiv tehsil and 25% in Siwana and Gudamalani tehsils. NO. Major forest produce is available from these forests. Small trees like 'Ker', 'Kumat', 'Rohida', 'Babul', 'Ber', 'Khejri', 'Aok' are however available in abundance, besides, Tumba and Matira are also available in the area which is used in production of non-edible oils. Timber is not at all available in the forest of this district, however the wood of Rohida tree has been accepted in furniture making craft. The demand of furniture made out of this wood is increasing continuously.

(II) FLORA

The flora of the district is that of a hot desert region. The numbers of flowering plants in the district are limited. Most of these are shrubs and wild grasses. These all are depending on rains. The grasses survive only for a few months after the rains.

(III) FAUNA

The fauna is rather varied but the number is not large. Wild animals are gradually decreasing. Wild pig is fairly in number in the areas of east of Luni.

There are large numbers of Chinkaras in whole desert region of the district. Domesticated animals like camel, horses, cows, buffaloes, goats etc. exist in good number.

The number and varied of birds is also not large. The common variety of birds like crow, sparrow, pigeon etc. are founded every where. The protected birds, the great Indian Basted is well knows specie of the area. None of the tanks or ponds in the district stock fish, because of the tanks of the seasonal character of water.

1.7 ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

Barmer is the headquarter of the district, which is the principal town also, for the administrative purposes. The district is divided into Eleven sub-division viz. Barmer, Balotra, Shiv, Siwana, Ramsar, Baitu, Chohtan, Sindhari, Dhorimanna, sedwa and Gudamalani. The Barmer sub-division as per 2011 census has 14 tehsils , viz. Barmer, Balotra, Shiv, Siwana, Ramsar, Baitu, Chohtan, Sindhari, Dhorimanna, Samdadi, Gadraroad, Sedwa, Gida and Gudamalani. The Balotra sub-division has 2 tehsils viz. Patodi and Pachpadra. There are 2 Municipalities, 17 Panchayat Samities, 479 Gram Panchayats and 1941 village in the district out of which 853 are populated.

TABLE 1.1
ADMINISTATIVE SETUP 31.03.2019

SUB-DIVISION	TEHSIL	Panchayat Samiti	TOWNS
1. Barmer	1. Barmer	1. Barmer	1
2. Baitu	2. Baitu	2. Baitu	-
3. Chohtan	3. Chohtan	3. Chohtan	-
4. Shiv	4. Shiv	4. Shiv	-
5. Ramsar	5. Ramsar	5. Ramsar	-
6. Gudamalani	6. Gudamalani	6. Gudamalani	-
7. Siwana	7. Siwana	7. Siwana	-
8. Balotra	8. Balotra	8. Balotra	1
9. Dhorimanna	9. Sindhari	9. Sindhari	-
10. Sedwa	10. Dhorimanna	10. Dhorimanna	-
11. Sindhari	11. Sedwa	11. Sedwa	-
	12. Gadraroad	12. Gadraroad	-
	13. Gida	13. Gida	-
	14. Samdadi	14. Samdadi	-
	15. Dhanau	15. Dhanu	-
		16. Kalyanpur	-
		17. Patodi	-

2.1:- HUMAN RESOURCES**2.1.1:- WORKING FORCE AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN**

The working force in the district is 4.79 lac which is about 33.37 percent of the total population. About 87 percent of the working forces are males and about 21.03 percent are females. The occupational distribution of the working population reveal that nearly 3.81 lac or about 79.50 percent of the total working force are cultivation, 0.10 lac or 2.9 percent are agricultural labour, another about 0.17 lac or 3.67 percent are engaged in household industries and the remaining about 0.75 lacs or 15.51% have other occupations. Thus a large majority of about 83% of the working population or the district is engaged in agriculture. Thus agriculture, inspire of its dependence on monsoon ad uncertainty remains the main occupation. The occupational of household industry is engaging only 1.32% of the working force. The occupational pattern of the working force in the district is given in the following table

TABLE 2.1
WORKING FORCE OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

S. N.	OCCUPATION	AREA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL
1.	Cultivators	Rural	288578	89018	377596	-
		Urban	3472	435	3907	-
		Total	292050	89453	381503	79.50
2.	Agricultural Labor	Rural	11874	4510	16384	-
		Urban	1062	165	1227	-
		Total	12936	4675	17611	3.67
3.	Household Industry	Rural	2725	1219	3944	-
		Urban	1282	207	1489	-
		Total	4007	1426	5433	1.32
4.	Others	Rural	39760	3827	43587	-
		Urban	30201	1499	31700	-
		Total	69961	3526	75287	15.51

2.2:- WATER AND IRRIGATION RESOURCES:

There are no major sources of irrigation available in the district. The Luni River is only major source of surface water flowing through the district during rainy season but its flow is not dependable. The flow of another river Sukari is also negligible so is the cases with other small rivers like Mitri, Sukari II, Likadi. As such these can not be depended upon for irrigation. The sources of irrigation are thus 20087 wells and 385 tube-wells. 10667 of Pump sets and 9605 electrified tube-wells & pump sets.

The Indira Gandhi Canal is be extended up to Gadra Road in the district. This would make available sufficient drinking water and irrigation facilities to about 1.0 lac hectares of agricultural land.

The total irrigated area by different sources during 2001-02 was 153364 hectares. Out of this 22257 hectares was irrigated by electric pump sets. 26006 hectares by oil pump sets, 2687 by other wells and only 824 hectares by tanks. Irrigation by tanks is done in tehsil Siwana.

2.2.1:- WATER

Water is a great problem for the district. Even drinking water is not adequately available. As far as surface water is concerned there is only one river Luni flowing in the district through Pachpadra Tehsil. The flow is for 2-3 months after rains. The water is saline, not fit for drinking purposes. Other small rivers are Sukri and Mithadi which too have very short life and do not augment water supply of the district.

The quality of ground water in the district varies widely in different functions. The quality in shallow aquifer is sweet to potable but it deteriorates with depth in almost all the formations. The depth of water in general ranges below 10 Mts. to 110 Mts. in the district.

As far as the ground water potential is concerned, 1616623 MCM water in white areas is available as surplus, potential net extraction to date is 90.0073 MCM. Thus 71.6550 MCM is the Net recoverable recharge.

The Indira Gandhi Cannal is being extended up to Road in the district. This is likely to provide adequate quantity not only drinking water but also to irrigate about one lac hectares of agriculture land of the district. The flow of the Cannal would also improve water level of the wells in the area covered by the flow.

2.3:- EDUCATION:-

The percentage of literacy as per estimated population aged 7 years and above is to worked as 22.90 in 2001 in Barmer district as compared to 59.65% for the state. The male literacy percentage in the district is 73.63 as compared to 54.99 percent for the State. The female literacy percentage is 43.91 as compared to 20.44% for the State.

2.3.1:- EDUCATION FACILITIES/INSTITUTES :

The numbers of educational institutions have grown gradually in the district to meet the requirement of the population. There are 5 institutions for general, professional and technical education. There are 4589 educational institutions in the district.

The number of various type of institution is given in the following table:

TABLE
EDUCATIONAL NET WORK 2017-18

S.N.	INSTITUTES	31.3.2011	2012-13	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Govt. Collage	4	4	6	6	6
2	Private Collage	2	2	6	6	6
3	B.ed. Collage	5	2	4	4	4
4	Polytechnic	1	2	3	3	3
5	I.T.I.	3	4	6	6	6
6	S.T.C.	2	2	2	2	2
7	Govt. Secondary & Higher Secondary School	415	497 204	166 392	178 392	469
8	Private Secondary & Higher Secondary School	135	-	113 77	113 77	190
9	Middle School	1371	1257	1380	1343	1681
10	Primary School	3062	3095	2908	2842	3324
	TOTAL	5000	4352	5063	5063	5691

The polytechnic and the ITI is located at Barmer, Balotra and Siwana. There are providing training on weaving of woolen blankets, embroidery, leather work, Aari, typing work, Amber Charkha, Motor Driving work and handicrafts. Training in different craft is also imparted to artisans under TRYSEM Scheme.

2.3.2:- MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES : 2016-17

For the un keep of the population of the district, a large number of medical institution relating to various aspects of human health are working in the district. The details are given below:

TABLE
NET WORK MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 2017-18

S.N.	INSTITUTES	31.03.2011	31.03.2012	31.03.2013	31-03-2016
1	District Head Hospital	04	04	04	01
2	C F C	14	14	16	22
3	Primary health Centers	61	63	69	93
4	T.B. Clinic	01	01	-	-
5	RFPC	06	06	-	-
6	Training Centers (ANM/GNM)	06	02	-	02
7	Mobile Eye Unit	01	01	-	-
8	British Aid Scheme	-	-	-	-
9	Sub-Centers	546	545	759	763
10	Private Hospital	-	-	25	30
11	Ayurvedic Hospital	-	-	95	95
12	Unani Hospital	-	-	07	07
13	Homeopathic	-	-	04	04

2.3.3:- VETERINATY FACILITIES :

For looking after the health of the live stock following veterinary facilities are available in the district.

TABLE 2.5
DISTRIBUTION OF VETERINARY FACILITIES AS ON 2017-2018

S.N.	CATEGORY	31.3.2009	31.03.2010	31-03-2015	31-03-2017
1	Vet. Hospitals	56	58	64	69
2	Dispensaries	3	-	5	05
3	Mobile Hospitals	-	-	11	03
4	District Level Vet. Hospital	-	-	1	1
5	First grade Vet. Hospitals	-	-	28	30
6	DDL Centers	-	-	-	01
7	Sub center	47	47	61	109
	Total	106	105	170	218

2.4:- AREA AND PRODUCTION OF MAJOR OF CROPS

2.4.1 :- MAJOR CROPS

The major part of the district is vast desert tract improving gradually from West to East. The soil is sandy known as 'Thar' occupies three quarters of the entire area and sandy clay which is generally saltish produces poor crops, but in the remaining part patches of deposited loam (rel) and accumulated deposits (par) are very good for agricultural and often yield even two crops, even without irrigation. Otherwise, generally the district is a single cropped area where only Kharif crop is grown. In the year of good rainfall, the Luni River over flows its banks and then Rabbi Crop is also grown. The main rabbi crops are wheat, barley and gram. The main Kharif crops are Bajara, Guar, Maize, Pulses and oil seeds. The production depends largely on the mercy of nature.

The double cropped area in the district is merely 0-59 lac hectares which is only 2.27 percent of the total area & about 54.85 percent of the total cropped area. The major Kharif crops area Guar, Bajra, other Kharif pulses, Guar seed and seasamum and the major rabbi crops are wheat, Gram, rape and mustered Taramira and cumin seed. The area and production of principal crops in the district during 2016-17 is given in the following table:

TABLE 2.3

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS DURING THE YEAR OF 2017-18

S. N.	CROPS	AREA IN HECTARES	PRODUCTION TONNES			
			2012-13	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Barely	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Bajra	917085	71373	106865	57168	113179
3.	Wheat	13522	12613	11604	-	26189
4.	Pulses	400879	-	12923.8	19928	33337
5.	Sesamum	4119	-	-	-	-
6.	Rape and Mustard/ Rayada	11696	14604	11901	5594	22439
7.	Guar Seed	312217	-	58197	70401	45859
8.	Cumin Seed	104523	-	32729.5	-	57464
9.	Gram	100	297	19	-	1348
10.	Caster (अरण्डी)	859	37502	810	35395	15310
11.	Jwar (ज्वार)	-	9830	1937.5	31	1093
12.	Isabgole (ईसबगोल)	102431	-	39164	-	-
14.	Taramira	101	-	76	-	-

The main production is of Bajra and Guar Seed, which require less water, from production point of view Bajra ranks first and guar seed ranks second in the state. For production of other Kharif pluses the rank of the district is 6th better and for cumin seeds it in 2nd.

2.5:- LIVE STOCKS

MAIN LIVE STOCK ANALYSIS (2017-18)

Livestock plays an important role in the economy of the district. The district is rich in livestock population which is 53.99 lacs besides about 14 thousand poultry. The Tharparkar of cows are famous through out of the Country Cattle breeding is an important occupation of the people of the district. Livestock population also provide raw material for the industries like dairying, carpet weaving and the traditional leather tanning, shoe (local) making and weaving of woollen cloth.

The livestock population of the district is given below: 2017-18 (Census of year 2012)

S. N.	DESCRIPTION	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17
1.	Cattle	638031	788366	788366
2.	Buffaloes	156812	214168	214168
3.	Sheep	1370969	1404031	1404031
4.	Goat	2228415	2896620	2896620
5.	Horse & ponies	1767	2591	2591
6.	Mules & Donkeys	21308	17495	17495
7.	Camel	58698	43129	43129
8.	Pig	4164	261	261
9.	Dogs	70834	32208	32208
10.	Bonds	14406	28	28
11.	Rabbit	-	193	193
	TOTAL	4565404	5399090	5399090

The livestock products available in the district are described in the following paras

2.5.1:- AVAILABILITY OF DIARY PRODUCTS :

For estimating availability of milk in the district it is assumed that the milk yield per cow is 5 to 7 Kg. Per head per day, per Buffaloes is 8 to 10 Kg. Per head per day and per goat is 0.64 Kg. Per head per day based on integrated survey report. Taking the population of each of these animals, the mild production is about 10.00 lac. Kg. Per day.

It is assumed that 44% of the milk product is either consumed by the producers or sold as such. Accordingly about 56% or about 2.9 lac Kg. Per day mild is surplus which is converted in mild products like Ghee, Khowa, Butter. This milk is available for processing within the district or for supplying outside the district. The availability of surplus milk, however, is linked with the facilities available for collecting and preserving the milk. Presently two milk chilling centers one each at Barmer and Balotra are functioning in the district. A day may be setup at Barmer to use industrially the surplus milk available in the district.

2.5.2:- WOOL SUPPLY 2017-18

Sheep population of the district is fairly good. It is 15.38 lacs. Sheep is reared mainly for wool and meat. The wool yield sheep per year is taken as 1.60 kg. Accordingly wool production is estimated at about 14 to 15 lac. Kg Per year. The quality of wool, however, is medium and coarse which is only suitable for carpet weaving or weaving of woollen blankets. The district was one of the major wool producing districts and many wool based rural industries like pathu making, blanket making had developed but continuous drought condition had affected these industries adversely. The death of goats and sheep has increased considerably. However, the available wool can be utilized for industrial purpose. As there is no wool processing unit in the district at present, large portion of the wool produced is sent outside of the district and only a small quantity is consumed by the local units making pathu and blankets. A wool processing unit can be set up in the district.

2.5.3:- AVAILABILITY OF MEAT

There are 15.38 lac sheep and 18.68 goats. It's is assumed that about 20% of sheep and goats are slaughtered. The yield rate of meat is assumed as 9.3 Kg. Per goat and 8.2 Kg. Per sheep based on integrated survey report fro estimation of major livestock production. Accordingly the availability of meat in the district is estimated around 20.00 lac Kg. The meat, after the local consumption is surplus which is at present sent to neighboring district. Even the live sheep and goats are being sent outside the district.

2.5.5:- AVAILABILITY OF BONES :

The availability of bones in the district is estimated around 648 tonnes per year, Assuming 54 thousand dead cattle on an average 12 kg. of bones per cattle as per report on Bones & Binomial in India.

2.6 :- GEOLOGY & MINERAL PRODUCTION :

Mineral reserves are available in abundance in the district. Minerals like Gypsum, Salenite, Bentonite, Fuller's earth, variegated clays, Lignite, Siliceous earth, Vermiculite, Silica Sand, vulcanite Ash. Granite are available in large quantity. The district however is deficient in metallic minerals. The production of main minerals is given below.

TABLE-2.7
PRODUCTION OF MINERALS
(DURING THE YEAR 2017-2018)

S. N.	ITEM	PRODUCTION IN TONNES				
		31.3.2010	31.3.2011	31.03.2012	31.03.2015	31-03-2017
1	Gypsum	-	-	-	6411	11821
2	Siliceous Earth	-	-	-	96610	12120
3	Salenite	1167.5	1928.8	3177.81	-	1800
4	Masonry stone	9253207	32078	1108048	1700663	1947839
5	Bentonite	129386.3	2911	1566.38	130000	161251
6	Lime Stone	-	-	-	-	0
7	Granite	41170	20604	27670 block	26360	88753
8	Lignite	999999	858170.23	858170.23	7926691	7543368.17
9	Fuller's Earth	71551	829957	829957	833760	1897
10	Sandstone	-	-	-	-	210

MINERAL RESOURCES :

A. GYPSUM :

Gypsum occupies a place of pride among all other minerals found in Rajasthan. This is used in preparation of Portland cement, ammonium sulfate and sulfuric acid. It is used as filler in paper, paints and textile goods and in preparation of different types of plasters for building, pottery and orthopedic surgery i.e. plaster of Paris. In the district it is available at Kawas, Uttarli, Kurla, Shivkar, Gagaria, Bahwa, Chittar-ka-par and Agoria. Presently mined in 5 mines producing 1.00 M. tones. Accordingly about 12% of the total Gypsum produced in the State comes from this district. As per an estimate 2.90 million tones of about 85% and 11.22 million tones of all grade geological reserves have been reported 28 Industrial units manufacturing plaster of Paris are working near Kawas, Bandra Kawas and Barmer Agor in District Gypsum mines. There is scope of setting up of more industries based on the mineral.

B. BENTONITE :

The industrial use Bentonite is mainly in foundry work, Drilling muds, and as deodorizing agent in refining petroleum and vegetable oil after acid activation. It is also used in softening water, in manufacturing of soaps and cosmetics, medicines, lubricants and in paints and varnish industries. Fairly good quantity of the mineral is produced in the district. It is mined near Hathi-Singh-Ki-Dhani, Akli, Thumbli, Harvecha, Sheo, Sonari, Bisala, Bhadka and Mahabar etc. The total reserves have been estimated as 40.00 million tones by Geological Survey of India. The department of

mines and Geology Rajasthan has indicated that about 1800 million tones of all type occur in the district. 7 Industrial units manufacturing Bentonite Powder are working. There is scope of setting up to more industrial based on the mineral.

C. FULLERS EARTH :

Fuller's earth deposits are mainly found in this district. It has many industrial uses. By quality it is an non plastic clay and is good absorbent. This can be used industrially to decolorize, bleach, filler and clarify Vegetable, Mineral oils and greases. This is also usable in manufacturing of cosmetic, paper and soaps.

Fuller's earth in the district is located between Kapurdi to Bhadka villages. The product after acid activation is comparable to imported bleaching material. The availability of fuller's earth is being traced along with the exploration of lignite in this area. The reserves of fullers earth in have been estimated in the exploration in the district around 78 million tones. Industrial use of fuller's earth in the district is almost negligible. There is thus scope of setting up of a few units based on this mineral.

D. VARIEGATED CLAY

This clay is in form of earthy rock consisting chiefly hydrous aluminum silicate and mineral grains like quartz feldspar, Mica, Limonite, Calcite, in small quantity. It occurs in the district at Kapuradi, Bothia, Nambala, Naguda and Ganga along with Barmer-Jaisalmer road. The clay be used for used for earthen wares, verified ceramic wares and moderate heat duty refectories. An.

E. SILICEOUS EARTH

It is found in white, yellow and cream colors. The location is mainly at Malli-ka-Goal, Bharasar, Tato-ki-Dhani and Bariyara village of the district. It is light in weight and porous. It can be used as filler for colloidal or acid solution and also as filler in paper and rubber industries. At present it is being mined near Bariyara village, but the product is not used industrially at present in the district. The total reserves of the mineral are about 2.378 million tones.

F. SALENITE

The minerals is used in the manufacture of sensitive plates for petrological and also for manufacture of plaster of Paris. Salenite is a crystalline variety of Gypsum, forming flat transparent foliated plates, in the district this mineral occurs at Thob and Chittar-ka-par. The total reserve is estimated is 1.32 million tones.

G. LIGNITE

The mineral is generally known as brown coal. In the district it covers in the tract between Kapuradi and Badhka village, which is about 18 Km. North of Barmer town. The lignite reserves in the area have been estimated at about 60 million tones as per Director Mules & Geology, Rajasthan. It is likely that the deposits may exceed much more than this estimate this mineral can be used in generation of power. The total reserve is estimated is 344.35 million tones.

H. VOLCANIC ASH

It is fine grained compact and hard volcanic Rock. It occurs at Siwana, Kuship, Ramdev-ki-Bari, Nakoda etc. It can be used for the preparation of colored glass. The total are estimated at about 0.3 million tones.

I. SILICA SAND

Low grade silica and occurs in Mati-ka-Gole and Lation-ki-Dhani village. At present it is being used only in preparation of Calcium silicate of Balotra. Reserves of the mineral are estimated at 0.3 million tones.

J. GRANITE

Granite stone is available in the hills of the district. It is available in pink and grey colors at Mokalsar, Veratra, Bhachbar, Redana, Dhorimana, Mungoa area. Granite is getting popular in

building and is widely used as decorative stone. Granite cutting and polishing and tiles making industries may be set up in the areas.

K. VERMICULITE

Low grade exfoliated variety of vermiculite occur in the district near Similar and Kitpala village on Jodhpur Barmer Road. It is used in drilling mud's, annealing of steel, in paints, lubricants, as filler in plastic and wall paper manufacturing. The total reserves estimated are 1300 tones.

L. SALT

In pachpadra tehsil of the district salt mines named as Pachpadra salt are producing salt in an area of about 52 sq. Km. Besides, possibilities of salt area are being explored at Bhalgaon, Bavarwala, Dasoria, Chadasani, Nawapura in Chohtan tehsil, Redana in Sheo tehsil and Sawarda in Siwana tehsil. With this extension of salt area and salt production, there would be possibilities of getting new units to manufacture salt in the area.

2.7:- FOREST RESOURCES

Large portion of the district area is desert During 2001-2002 as per revenue records, the area under forest is 31793 hectares which is only about 0.85 percent of the total area of the district. The trees like Ker, Kumat, Roida, Babool, Ber, Khejri, Aak are available in the forest of the district. However, the wood of Roida tree is being used as timber for building material and furniture making. The demand of artistic, carved furniture made out of Roida wood is in great demand in these days, which is being sent out to various part of the country. Beside, the Aak wood is used in manufacturing of fiber-rope (Ankla), which is considered as quite strong. Accordingly, there is scope for setting up of industrial units for making furniture and fiber ropes and also a few milk.

The desert development programme and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana have under taken several schemes to develop forestry is the district.

2.8:- Tourisum

बाडमेर जिले में पर्यटन की संभावना :-

बाडमेर जिले के प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थल निम्नांकित है:-

क्र. सं.	पर्यटन स्थल का नाम	स्थान एवं मुख्यालय से दूरी (कि.मी)
1.	नाकौड़ा पार्शनाथ जैन मन्दिर	नाकौड़ा, बालोतरा – 110 कि.मी.
2.	जूना किराडू मन्दिर	हाथमा – 35 कि.मी.
3.	रानी भटियानी स्वरूप कंवर मन्दिर	जसोल – 97 कि.मी.
4.	ब्राह्मजी का मन्दिर	आसोतरा – 115 कि.मी.
5.	भीम गोड़ा	सिवाणा – 120 कि.मी.
6.	विरातरा वांकल माता मन्दिर	विरातरा, चौहटन – 65 कि.मी.
7.	देवका टैम्पल	देवका, शिव – 62 कि.मी.
8.	सिवाणा में पुराना किला	सिवाणा – 138 कि.मी.
9.	हल्देश्वर महादेव मन्दिर, हिगलाज माता मन्दिर	दान्ताला पीर की दरगाह, सिवाणा 138 कि.मी.
10.	खेड़ मन्दिर	ग्राम- खेड़, बालोतरा – 100 कि.मी.
11.	कनाना की गैर	ग्राम- कनाना – 117 कि.मी.
12.	शहीद मेला	गढ़रारोड़ (सन् 1965 में भारत-पाक युद्ध के समय रेल्वे कर्मचारियों की युद्ध शहादत मेला) – 85 कि.मी.

3.1 Resource wise the district is fairly placed as has been in the discussions in previous chapters, still the district remained industrially backward because of the inadequate infrastructure facilities available in the district as also ignorance about the local resources available and the acute shortage of water. The available infra. facilities are discussed below:

3.1.1 EXISTING POSITION

The power supply in the district comes from Debari Grid Station near Udaipur. The supply is via Jalore. The 132 KVA Grid Station of the district is located at Balotra and the 33 KV station is located at Barmer. Barmer is connected by 33 KV line. The length of 33 KV lines in the district was 773.42 Km. that or 11 KV was 4331.36 Km. and that of distribution lines was 1865.51 Km. Almost all towns and mandies are covered by the net work of power lines.

3.1.2 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

All the 8 Panchayat Samities headquarters towns are electrified. Out of total village of 1640 up to March 2002, 735 have electrified, Besides 4723 wells have also been energized. Rural Electrification Corporation plants to electricity maximum under of village of the district by the end of 8th five year plan.

3.1.3 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PATTERN 2017-2018

Category wise power connections and power consumed in the district was as under:

TABLE-3.1

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PATTERN 2017-18

S.N.	Category	Consumers Numbers Units in Lacs			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Domestic	36278	16337	179343	1793.43
2	Commercial	919 lac unit	1022 lac unit	759.27	759.27
3	Industrial	60 lac unit	93 lac unit	2142.22	2142.22
4	Public Light	-	-	47.56	47.56
5	Water Work	164 lac unit	365 lac unit	508.37	508.37
6	Agriculture Irrigation	2124 lac unit	4541 lac unit	7356.59	7356.59
7	Others	-	-	292.26	292.26

The above fact indicates that the large number of consumers belongs to domestic category and they consume a fairly large portion of the energy. The number of industrial consumers is about 3.4% of the total consumer which consumer about 12.0% of the total power consumption.

The above fact indicates that the large number of consumers belongs to domestic category and they consume a fairly large portion of the energy. The number of industrial consumers is about 3.4% of the total consumer which consumer about 12.0% of the total power consumption.

3.2 :- TRANSPORT

3.2.1 ROAD TRANSPORT

The district is linked by road with the neighboring district of Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Jaipur and Ajmer within the state and with Ahmedabad city of Gujarat state. The length of the roads in the district is as under.

TABLE

3.2.2:- ROAD NET WORK IN THE DISTRICT

ROAD NET WORK IN THE DISTRICT

(As on 31.03.2018)

(k.m.)

S. N.	Category of Roads	Up to 31.3.2016	Up to 31.3.2017	Up to 31.3.2018
1	National Highway	231.10	231.10	540.01
2	State Highway	408.20	408.20	575.90
3	Major Dist. Road	89.40	89.40	97.50
4	Other Dist. Road	830.00	830.00	836.20
5	Village Road	8455.50	8455.50	9621.21
	TOTAL	10014.2	10014.2	11670.82

Shiv and Barmer towns lie on the National Highway No. 68 which connect Barmer with Punjab vai Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Sriganganagar on the north eastern side while on the Southern side it connects with Kandla Port in Gujarat, National Highway 68 runs through a distance of 191 Kms in the district, over half of the total village of the district are connected by roads, though large number by Kachha road.

Pachpadra and baytu towns site on the National Highway No. 25 which connect barmer with bar vai jaodpur National Highway No. 25 runs through a distance of 155.01 kms in the district over half of the total village and the district are connected by roads though large number by kachha road.

3.2.2 NUMBER OF VEHICLES REGISTERED

Numbers of vehicles registered in the district are as under:

TABLE 3.3

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES 2017-18

S.N.	TYPE	31.3.2010	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017
1	Private Cars & Jeeps	688	2569	854	854
2	Buses	33	266	56	56
3	Motor Cycle, Scooters	9239	2460	10450	10450
4	Public and Private Carriers(Trucks)	387	3633	259	259
5	Tractors	807	4239	2042	2042
6	Trailers	-	216	115	115
7	Others	31	200	1115	1115
	TOTAL	11996	13583	15539	15539

There is a fairly number of Public and private carries, which actually transport goods from and to the district. This fleet would support the movement of raw material and finished products of proposed industries with augmentation wherever necessary.

3.2.3 RAIL TRANSPORT

The district is linked with neighboring district of Jodhpur. Jalore and Jaipur in the State and with Agra Fort in U.P. and Munawa in Pakistan, by railway line. The total length of rail line in the district is 341 Kms. with 30 railway stations. The towns Barmer, Balotra and Samadhri are on the main railway line. There is a side rail line connecting Balotra with Pachpadra salt area which provides an important link for the transport of salt from the area.

3.3:- COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

All the 17 Panchayat Samiti headquarters, 14 tehsils headquarters and other important localities are connected with telephone facilities. Telephone exchanges and Public Call Offices are also functioning at important centers. Recently one STD station has also been provided in the district. The communication facilities in the district are detailed below:

TABLE 3.4
NETWORK OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES
(DURING THE YEAR 2017-2018)

S.N.	BRANCHES	NUMBERS				
		31.3.2007	31.03.2009	2012-13	2015-16	2016-17
1	Post Office	483	483	481	481	481
2	Telegraph Offices	2	2	82	82	04
3	Telephone Exchange	84	84	84	84	64
4	Public Call Office	148	148	153	153	0
		1594	1594	1594	1594	0
5	STD Facilities	1374	1374	789	600	136
	TOTAL	3685	3685	3183	2994	685

3.4:- BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS 2015

In all there are 157 bank branches in the district to meet Banking needs of the Population. There are rural, Commercial and cooperative banks. The Population covered per bank branch is 16588.

TABLE 3.5
NETWORK OF BANKING FACILITIES AT BARMER DISTRICT 2017-18

S. N.	Bank	Rural Branches	Semi-urban Branches	Urban branches	Total branches
1	State bank of india	39	9	-	48
2	State bank of Patyala	-	1	-	1
4	Bank of Baroda	4	3	-	7
5	Aandra bank	-	1	-	1
6	Bank of India	1	2	-	3
7	Bank of Maharastra	-	1	-	1
8	Canera bank	-	2	-	2
9	Central bank of India	-	2	-	2
10	Corporation bank	-	1	-	1
11	Dena bank	-	1	-	1
12	IDBI bank ltd.	-	1	-	1
13	Indian Overseas bank	-	1	-	1
14	OBC bank	1	2	-	3
15	PNB bank	7	2	-	9

16	Syndicate bank	-	1	-	1
17	UCO bank	-	2	-	2
18	Union Bank	-	2	-	2
19	Vijaya bank	-	1	-	1
20	City union	-	1	-	1
21	ICICI bank ltd.	2	4	-	6
22	HDFC bank ltd.	-	2	-	4
23	Indusind bank ltd.	-	2	-	2
24	Kotak mahendra bank ltd.	-	1	-	1
25	Axis bank ltd.	-	2	-	2
26	Yes bank	-	2	-	2
27	BOI Bank	-	1	-	1
28	Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank	28	2	-	30
29	Rajasthan state cop. Bank/DCCBs	24	2	-	26
30	Rajasthan state land dev. Bank	4	3	-	7
31	Rajasthan financial cop. Bank	-	1	-	1
32	Jalore Nagrik Shakari Bank	-	1	-	1
Total		109	59		168

3.4.2:- OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONAL WORK :

Besides the Rajasthan Financial Corporation, with its branches at Balotra and the Rajasthan Khadi and village Industries Board (RKVIB) Barmer is also providing finance to the people and the industrial units of the district. The R.K.V.I.B. caters the need of artisan and cottage industrial units. The R.F. extends credit facilities to the small scales units.

3.5:- DIC and Other Concerned Institution

The district Industries Center (DIC) programme was introduced for the first time in the State in July, 1978 for providing the necessary support services under one roof for industrial development in the district. Critical inputs were arranged through these centers and services for economic intelligence and marketing were provided. In the beginning DIC were established in only 9 districts. Subsequently in July, 1979 these were established in 7 more districts. By March 1980 all the districts were covered under DIC programme.

The District Industries Centers of the district and the offices of the concerned institutions viz the RFC and RIICO are located in the industrial areas of the district.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) is a leading name among the terms lending institutions in the State. A financial institution formally created in April 18, 1950 under the SRCs Act, 1951. RFC caters to industrial and financial requirements of the medium, small and tiny industrial units setup in the state.

RFC extends financial assistance to various categories of entrepreneurs. The corporation also provides financial back up for various types of industrial activities ranging from pharmaceuticals to cement, mining or development of mines to setting up of industrial estates and transport to hotel industry. In fact RFC also extends loan for research and development activities as per the eligibility norms of DBI, its parent institution. Besides the corporation also functions as an agent of both, the Central and State Government in subsidiary requirement of its entrepreneurs. Other positive changes effected by the corporation for service and effective results such as adoption of security oriented approach in laying down eligibility criterion and extending bridge in facility etc.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO) is wholly owned company of Government of Rajasthan, incorporated under companies Act, 1956. The main functions are.

2. Providing financial assistance by way of participation in share capital, under writing, bridge loans, term loans, seed capital, interest free loan against sales and subsidy.

3. Giving Technical consultancy to entrants and varnish industries. Fairly good quantity of the mineral is produced in the district. It is mined near hathi-Singh-Ki-dhani, Akli, Thumbli, Harvechan Sheo, Sonari, Bisala, Bhadres and Mahabar etc. The total reserves have been estimated as 40.00 million tones by Geological Survey of India. The Department of mines and Geology Rajasthan has indicated that about 1800 million tones of all type occur in the district. There is practically no industrial use of the mineral development by the RIICO. All developed plots in the areas have been allotted in Barmer & Balotra I & II Industrial areas, however there are some plots vacant at Samdari and newly developed Balotra III areas and Mokalsar area. Besides land has been made available in Kanana, Pachapadra, Gudamalani and Mokalsar for industrial purpose where new industrial areas are likely to be developed. By viewing much demand of Industrial plot RIICO, has acquired 13 Acres land Barmer & II Phase of Industrial Area is being developed. The existing status of Industrial area is given in following table:

TABLE

EXIT STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL AREA ON 2017-18 (Area in acres)

S. N.	INDUSTRIAL AREA	LAND ACQUIRED	DEVELOPED	PLOTS ALLOTTED			VACANT		REMARKS
			Area	Plot Nos.	Unit No.	Area	Nos .	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Balotra I	169.00	169.00	181	175	131.00	-	-	
2	Balotra II	127.55	127.55	184	187	103.00	-	-	
3	Balotra III	260.97	260.97	320	275	168.34	11	6.13	
4	Balotra III (Extn.)	49.61	49.61	90	51	33.27	-	-	
5	Balotra IV	394.46	-	289	247	128.32	297	129.66	
5	Samdari	32.26	32.26	40	37	14.94	6	1.49	
6	Mokalsar	54.11	54.11	20	19	11.67	35	12.36	
7	Barmer I	47.9	47.9	67	55	20.18	-	-	
8	Barmer (Autozone)	-	-	99	83	6.6	-	-	
9	Barmer II (Sindhari road)	12.80	12.80	27	22	5.57	5	0.62	
10	Barmer (Exten.) II	42.62	42.62	95	75	22.16	16	5.08	
11	Sheo	100.8	-	-	-	-	138	70.41	
	Total	1292.08	796.82	1412	1226	645.05	476	213.92	

CHAPTER-IV

EXISTING INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO

4.1 EXISTING INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO GENERAL COVERAGE

The district Barmer does not have a single/large/medium scale industry. No letter of intent is reported to have issued for established of large/medium industries in the district. As regards small and artisan units also the progress remained slow. The district remained industrially backward. Inadequate development of transportation and communication facilities lack of knowledge of local resource and acute shortage of water are mainly responsible for the slow growth of industrialization in the district.

To encourage the local population to take up industrialization and to attract entrepreneurs from outside to setup industrial units in the district, the State Government has declared from time to time a large number of incentives and concessions to industries set up/proposed to be set up in the district. The subsidy quantum and the incentives/concessions have not been able to attract entrepreneurs. A comprehensive plan is a must for industrial development of the district. Barmer in no industry District declined by Govt. of India.

MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

There is no large and medium scale industry in the district and it is reported that no letter of intent has been issued for setting up of industrial units in the district.

**TABLE 4.1
LIST OF LARGE INDUSTRIES AS ON 2016-17**

SR.	Name of unit	Name of product	Installed capacity	Gross Capital Investment		Employment	Prod. value
				Fixed	Working		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Raj West Power Ltd.,Bhadresh	Electricity (generation)	8x125 MW	6976 Crore	-	387 on roal +1520 contract= Total 1907	1551.61 crore
2.	Girl Liganight Power Ltd., Thumbli, barmer HQ	Electricity (generation)	2x125 MW	949.83 Crore &915.00 Crore	Variable	550 Employee	Unit closed last two year
3.	Block-RJ-ON/90/1(Operator. CARIN ENERGY Pvt. LTD)	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	175000 BOPD	2063,967 Rs.In Lacs	186,674 Rs. In Lacs	173 on contact	3,282,517 Rs. In Lacs

LIST OF MEDIUM INDUSTRIES AS ON 2016-17

1	Halliburton Offshore Service Inc.II murtala galla NH-15 urja phanta, barmer	Repairs of oilfield mach.&Equipment services	Repairing Service	900 Lac.	-	33	
2	Tan singh chohan Junapatrasar-Barmer	Stone grit & paving road structure Material	Mfg. 163200 MT.	800.59 Lac	-	05	
3	Arihant Techno Infra Pvt. Ltd. Vill-kamoipura teh&dist-Barmer	AAC light weight blocks (Fly ash and sand based)	43488.0 Lac	2195.03 Lac.		42	
4	Sarveshwar Udhyog, E-244 ind.area E-155A, 156 3 phase balotra	Textile article except appare etc.	-	622.4 Lac.		73	

SMALE SCALE INDUSTRIES AND ARTISAN UNITS

Number of small scale and artisan industrial units registered with the District industries Center. Government of Rajasthan, Barmer, till the end of March, 2017 were 5169 which have capital investment of Rs. 53396 lacs and Employed Persons are 31449 majority of S.S.I. in urban area are Textile and Engineering and allied based, while in rural area, the majority is agriculture/animal husbandry and textile based.

BREAK UP TO EXISTING SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The details of small scale and artisan units registered in DIC upto March, 2017 according to major classification is given below. Year viz trend of small units registered from the year 2004-2005 to 2014-15 given below:

**TABLE 4.2
YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED 31.3.2018**

YEAR	UNITS REGISTERED (Nos.)		EMPLOYMENT (Nos.)	INVESTMENT (In. Lacs.)
2007-2008	Em part II	199	2183	3413.04
2008-2009	Em part II	181	1362	1824.27
2009-2010	Em part II	180	828	917.82
2010-2011	Em part II	180	978	1467.50
2011-2012	Em part II	180	804	1967.95
2012-2013	Em part II	115	563	2322.06
2013-2014	Em part II	193	956	3747.08
2014-2015	Em part II	202	1116	8150.07
2015-2016	Em part II & UAM	593	3205	8587.80
2016 -2017	UAM	1785	10567	27590.60
2017-2018	UAM	1858	9048	26764.00

TABLE 4.3**GROUPWISE DETAILS OF REGISTERED MSME UNITS UP TO 31.03.2018**

S. N.	Industrial Category	Number of Units	Fixed Investment (Rs. in lacs)	Employment in No.
1	Agro Based Industries	260	3299	254
2	Beverages & Tobacco Based Industry	04	35	32
3	Textile Industries Other than Handloom	2145	17742	17069
4	Handloom	134	465	524
5	Wooden Based	199	293	702
6	Paper Based	46	256	267
7	Rubber Plastic Petroleum & chemical Based	170	1702	1013
8	Leather Based	147	628	540
9	Mineral Based	371	2795	2747
10	Basic Metal and Non-ferrous Metal Based	156	807	788
11	Machinery and Machine Tools Based	10	561	78
12	Electrical Industry/Machinery appliances	05	05	31
13	Transport & Equipment and parts	07	287	49
14	Service & Repairing	464	2359	2219
15	Misc. Mfg. Industries	22	334	126
16	Whole sale and Retail Trade Units	31	222	126
	Total	5662	86752	31595

S.S.I. UNITS STATUS

The number of MSME micro small castgrzi unit registered up to March, 2018 were 5662 having capital investment of about Rs 86752.00 lacs and employed 31595 persons Large majority of artisan units are based on embrodiary and textile.

EXPORT ITEMS

The embroidery work glass work on cloth, garments is in good demand and these produce are being exported. Similarly Guar gum derivatives are also reported as exported as export oriented items. There are being exported mainly to USA, UK, Canada and West Germany The Name and Detail of Exporting Units of Barmer District is given Below:

TABLE 4.4

EXPORTING UNITS OF BARMER DISTRICT 2017-2018

S. N.	EXPORT ITEM	NAME OF EXPORTER UNIT	COUNTRY IN WHICH GOODS EXPORTED	2014-2015	2015-2016	2017-18
1	Hand Embroidery Printed Goods, All Type of Handicraft Zari works	Raj. Handloom and Handicraft Industries Barmer.	U.S.A. Italy, England, Germany, France.	1.27 Crore	-	-
2	Embroidery, New and old textiles, Durry, Zari works, Carpets etc.	Priva International Laxmi Pura Barmer.	Spain, Japan, France, Oman, Saudi Arab, Mexico.	-	2.81Cr.	23.68Cr.
3	Guar Gum	Adarsh Guar Gum Udyog Barmer.	U.K., Belgium, China, F.R.A. Israel, Australia, Germany, S.W.T., Greece, Thailand etc.	140.30 Lac	90.79 Cr.	15.65Cr.
4	Guar Gum	West Raj Gum Udyog Barmer.	China.	60.36 Lac	-	-
5	Guar Gum	Barmer Agro Gum Ind. Barmer.	China.	2.37 Lac	-	-
6	Guar Gum & Casima Tora	Mahesh Agro Food Ind. Barmer.	China, Taiwan, U.K.	-	-	-
7	Guar Gum	Malani Industries Barmer	Germany	37.10 Lac	-	
8	Guar Gum	Rishab Impex barmer	Greece, spain, china, Uk	-	1.43 Cr.	21.58Cr.
9	Guar Gum	Mahaveer cold storage barmer	Belgium, Italy Lithuania	-	11.17 Cr.	
10	Guar Gum	Rishab Gum & Chemicals Barmer	Germany USA	-	8.11 Cr.	1.75Cr.

Expect above Exporting Units there are Many Units which are doing Job Work.

CHAPTER-V

POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES AND OTHER CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS

5.1 Potential Industrial & Other Contributory Factory

In the field industries, the district is most backward, though as discussed earlier, its resources position is fairly good. The status of industrialization in the district can be judged from the fact that it was declared as a 'No Industry District', which is one of the four such districts in the state.

Industrial backwardness has been due to low level of economic development of the district in general. Absence of infrastructural facilities, inadequate supply of water and power, non availability of trained and skilled manpower and lack of knowledge about the deposits of minerals are mostly responsible for low economic development of the district, there is need of coordination among developmental agencies in this regard.

There is no large and medium industries set up in the district. The Small scale industries set up are facing difficulties due to tough competition with those established in neighboring districts.

The declaration on the Central Government considering this district as 'No Industry district' is likely to have a favorable impact on industrial growth.

However, in spite of this background, considering the available material resources, infra-facilities, special incentives for setting up industries in this N.I.D. district and need of local population, industries likely to be set up in the district have been identified. The likely development on all the aspects, has been kept in consideration.

5.1.1 Resources

The constraints of the district related mainly to its location and the formation and climate. The district is completely desert with major resources of water and rainfall is scanty, as such it is economically backward frequency of occurrence of famines dislocates every of plan taken up for economic development of the district. The state government is more worried to provide funds for Famine relief as compared to the funds for developmental works. Secondly, due to its location on the far western part of the state, it is far away from other developed location of the state and the country. The cost of transportation of raw material to the ventures and products from the ventures to the right market is bound to be very high. This result in heavy initial cost of setting up of any industrial venture in the district. Internally, also the infrastructural facilities are not available which adds further to the investment cost.

5.1.2 Infrastructure

The strength of the district is the human resources in form of hard-working, rich livestock population and its unutilized products like milk, wool, hides, skins, meat & bones, abundance of variety of minerals mostly available for setting up new industrial units.

The special feature of the district, which has been declaration as 'No Industry District' can also be taken as the strength by this declaration, the state and central government have listed large number of special incentives and facilities for the entrepreneurs setting up in the district. These fiscal incentives are quite attractive and have been showing favorable impact on industrial growth of the district.

5.2:- STRATEGY SUGGESTED

Based on the constraints and strengths of the district, following strategy is suggested to promote industrialization in the district.

(A) **GROWTH CENTERS**

The major part of the district is desert. Sand storms are witnessed almost throughout the year. Sand dunes gather on the roads, which hinders the road transport movement from and to the district. Besides, water is required for setting up industrial units and water is not available in all the parts of the district. Power supply is also made available only up to slightly developed sites. Difficulty is being faced in carrying it to far distant part.

It is felt that perhaps it might not be feasible to provide required infrastructure facilities to all the parts of the district simultaneously because of the difficult to zoography of district and limited fiscal resources with the state and agencies responsible for taking up required development. It is proposed that in the first instance 2-3 central localities already having some development may be selected and developed by providing all major infrastructure facilities like transport, power, water on priority. These places may be termed as 'Growth Centers' in other districts such growth centers have already been identified for special efforts to provide required Infra-facilities. In the district Balotra and Barmer towns have already tended towards formations of a central place. These may be taken up as 'Growth Centers' initially.

Barmer is district headquarter. It is proximity to mineral and livestock resources. It is connected by rail and road with Jodhpur and Jalore and by road with Jodhpur and Jalore and by road to Jaisalmer. It is served with 33 KV transmission power line and there is on 33 KV grid station at Barmer. Water is available through water supply scheme located at about 37 Km. Under ground water is available in and around Barmer at the depth of 80 to 100 Mtr. There is four industrial area already development in Barmer district by the RIICO and which is fully occupied. Industries based on agriculture, mineral and livestock can be developed at this center.

Balotra is another important town of the Barmer District. It is an important center for textiles dying and printing industries. The town is also connected with rail and road to Jodhpur and Jalore. The salt area of Pachpadra is located about 25 Km. from Balotra and is connected by rail line. There is 132 KVA grid station in Balotra the town is connected with 132 KVA line. There are three industries areas at Balotra I, II and III already developed by RIICO, occupancy at area I & II is almost full and III is likely to be occupied early. Availability of ground water in Balotra sub area is at eh depth of 20 to 40 Mtr. RIICO has already provided 4 tube-well in the industrial area Balotra for providing water to works. Subsequently, Baitu may also be taken up as 'Growth Center' looking to its location or rail route and probity to neighboring district and towns.

(B) **POWER**

The availability of power in the district in just sufficient. Majority of available power is consumed by domestic consumers and water works. Industrial consumers are only about 3% which consume about 17% of the total power consumption. The available of power, looking to the needs of proposed industrialization, need to be augmented.

Lignite has occurred in the district near Kapuradi in abundance. A 60 MW thermal power plant based on lignite could be considered. This may be located at Barmer. This would meet to some extent the increase in demand likely to come up with to setting up of the proposed industrial units.

(C) **INCENTIVES**

As the district is located in the extreme corner of the state and it is isolated from the input source and also from the market centers of the outputs. The transportation cost on both ways is very high resulting into increase in the cost of production and the products. Accordingly, the products would not be able to stand in competition with similar products of other areas. It is suggested that 'transport subsidy' on the pattern of the hill districts subsidy given in eastern states, should be granted to the desert districts including Barmer. This would provide a good incentive to the entrepreneurs setting/purpose to set industrial units in the district.

5.3:- POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES

1. AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES:

The district has a few agro-based industries, though about 97% of the cropped area is put under cultivation of crops like Bajra, Pulees, Oil seeds and Guar seed. With the completion of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, it is expected that about one lac hectares of land would be irrigated. This would provide scope of crops such as wheat, Oil seeds etc. Enough raw materials would thus be available to support new agro based industries proposed for the district. Based on these Considerations following agro based industries are suggested.

(I) FLOUR MILLS

The production of wheat and Bajra in the district is around 52 thousand tones, with increased facilities of irrigation from GNP, the production would increase further. As the result of rural electrification, villages have been electrified in the district. Flour mills are getting popular in rural areas for grinding wheat. According, there is good scope of setting up of a few flour mills in both the rural and urban areas of the district. There are possibilities of setting about 10 flour mills per year.

(II) OIL MILLS

About 12 thousand tones of oil seeds are grown in the district, which is likely to increase with irrigation from I GNP. Rape and Mustard, locally known as 'Raida' is grown in good quantity in Balotra, Siwana and Dhorimana areas. Sesamum is also grown in the area. At present oil is being extracted by the local 'Oil Ghannies' under cottage industries, there is scope of setting few ghanies. Beside, in villages having power connections small expellers and power driven 'Oil Ghanies' can be set up in appropriate rural areas.

(III) DAL MILLS

Sufficient quantity of Moong and Moth (25 thousand tones) are produced in the district. In absence of any Dal Mill, the Moong and Moth grown in the district are sent to out of the district and Dals are brought in from outside for local consumption. Thus there appears a good scope of setting up of at least 3 Dal Mills, one each at Barmer, Balotra and Siwana.

(IV) ISABGOL PROCESSING:

'Isabgol' is an ayurvedic medicine. The entire produce is being sent to Gujarat state. 3 small units for processing of Isabgol can be set in Balotra, Siwana and Gudamalani.

(V) GUAR SEED PROCESSINGS

Guar is Produced in fairly good quantity in the district. Nearly 146777 tones of guar was produced in 2003-2004 presently this is being used as cattle feed and the surplus is to Pali, Jodhpur and other places. Guar is processed to proposed Guar Gum and also the Guar powder. Guar powder is used in manufacturing of cotton cloth. A few units based on Guar can be let up in the district. Guar Gum derivatives are export oriented items. There are being exported mainly to U.S.A., U.K. Canada and West Germany. 2001-2002

2. LIVE STOCK BASED INDUSTRIES

Cattle rearing is one of the principal activities of rural population of the district. The district has good number of cattle, sheep, goats, camels etc. However, the cattle is of average breed. Live stock offer good potential for setting up various industries in the district. Live stock based industries suggested are as follow:

(I) DAIRY INDUSTRIES

As stated earlier, milk product in the district is surplus. As estimate of about 3.9 lac Kg. Milk per day is surplus. With the improvement in cattle breeding, grazing facilities, availability of fodder and drinking water, the availability of milk would improve. This surplus can be used for industrial purposes as there is a great demand for milk products like ghee, butter, cheese, milk powder etc. At present only centers for milk collection are in

operation and there are two milk chilling plants in the district, one at Balotra and another at Barmer having capacity of 20 thousand and 10 thousand liters respectively, but the capacity utilization of these centers is only about 35% and 7% respectively. More milk routes would be required to utilize the existing full capacity. A full fledged dairy can be established along with the existing milk chilling centers at Barmer. Besides, at least 2 industrial units for manufacturing of ghee, butter, cheese and milk powder can also be established.

(II) WOOL BASED INDUSTRIES

Wool production in the district has been at 14 to 15 lac Kg. Per year. The quality of wool is medium and coarse which is only suitable for weaving of carpets and blankets. Large number of rural families are engaged in trimming of wool and manufacturing of wool blankets (Pattu). Large portion of wool produced at present is sent outside the district in absence of a wool processing units in the district. One wool processing unit, one semi-worsted spinning mill at Barmer, carpet weaving unit at Barmer and about 4.5 units of wool carpet and blanket weaving units in rural area of this district can be set up.

(III) MEAT PROCESSING UNIT

Looking to the availability of sheep and goat and the surplus quantity of meat available in the district, which is being sent outside the district, it is suggested that one slaughter house cum meat processing unit can be set up in the district. This unit would create a demand for refrigeration and tin container industries.

(IV) TANNERY

It is estimated that over 74 thousand or about 12.39 lacs sq. feet hides and skins are available in the district, out of which only a small portion is being used by the rural population. Tanning of these hides/skins are being done in the rural areas in small manual units by local artisan/craftsman. The tanned leather is being used at present in making of local shoes (jutia), charas etc. The remaining large portion of hides/skins are sent outside the district. As such there is good scope of establishing one semi mechanized tannery in the district.

(V) BONE CRUSHING UNITS

(VI) 'TAT PATTI' INDUSTRIAL UNITS

The population of goats in the district is fairly good. The goat-hair is being used in manufacturing of 'Tat Patti'. At present such units are largely localized in Balotra and Jasol. The work is being done in traditional way, people engaged in this craft do not get due return, there is difficulty in marketing the produce, which is at present mainly meet the local requirement of the people. Organized approach to this industry would be necessary so as to provide improvement in workmanship by providing training to working artisans and those who desire to adopt this craft, provision of adequate market and return to works. There is good scope of setting of such units in Barmer, Dhorimana, Sheo, Baitu and Sandhari urban and rural areas.

3. FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES

Only about 0.85 percent of the total area of district is under forest. Timber or other major tree wood is not available from the forests of the district. Wood is brought from outside for manufacturing of items like Bullock/Camel carts for local use. However, the wood of Rohida tree, which is widely available, is being used as timber and for furniture making. The demand of artistically carved furniture made out of Rohida wood is in great demand. Besides the Aak wood, which is also available in good quantity is used in manufacturing of fiber-rope (Ankla). Looking also to the likely development of forest in the district, there is scope of setting up industrial units for manufacturing of furniture, fiber-ropes and saw mills.

4. MINERAL BASED UNITS

Various minerals are present in the district, mineral from based of many important industries which can be based on the mineral reserves of the district are described below:

(I)

(A) GYPSUM FIBER BOARD UNIT

The raw materials for the manufacturing of Gypsum fiber Board, are Gypsum and waste paper is available in the district, Gypsum Fiber Board is used for interior fitting of the building and is considered superior to timber, ply wood etc. used for similar purpose. Production of Gypsum in the district is fairly good i.e. 1.53 lac M. tones. Only a small portion of the mineral is being used at present by 23 units engaged in manufacturing of plaster of Paris. The surplus available can be used by the Fiber Board Unit. One large size industry many be set up in the district at Barmer.

(B) Plaster of Paris is in demand for orthopedic surgery. 53 units manufacturing plaster of Paris near Kavas Gypsum mines. There is possible of setting up to 10-15 units in coming years. The mineral salenite also used as raw material for this product is also available in the district.

(II) BENTONITE GRINDING

The industrial uses of Bentonite are many, Fairly good quantity of this mineral is available in the district. There are practically 10 units use of this mineral in the district and this is being sent a such outside the district. Bentonite grinding units can be set up in the district. The powder made available form the unit would from base of so many other industrial units such as soap and cosmetics, medicines, lubricants, paints and varnish. It is suggested that at least 8-10 such units can be set up at the mining sites.

(III) ACTIVATED BLEACHING EARTH UNITS

Bentonite and fuller earth needed for setting up of such units is available in the district. Another raw material of Hydrochloric acid would be available within the state from the plants located in other districts. Based on these, it is suggested that 2 such units can be set up in the district.

(A) Fuller earth is also usable in manufacturing of cosmetics, paper and soap; there is thus scope of setting up of a few units for these items.

(IV) SAND LIME BRICKS UNITS

These bricks are manufactured from siliceous sand lime by compressing at high pressure. Both the minerals are available in the district. These bricks are in high demand for modern house building purposes. One such units capable of manufacturing 18 million bricks per year can be set up in the district near the mine site.

(V) SODIUM SILICATE UNITS

Silica sand is available in good quantity in the district. Sodium silicate is manufactured from silica sand. The product is used by textile dyeing printing units of Balotra and Jasol. A few more units are likely to come up at these centers.

(VI) STONE CRUSHING UNITS

Stones of different sizes/blocks are quarried in the district on various locations but before use, these are required to be cut to different sizes. The various sizes of stones are required for roads and building constriction. There are 15 Industrial units manufacturing stone crushing at present. Looking to their demand 5-6 stone crushing units may be setup at Barmer, Siwana, Nakoda, Asotra, Mungaria, Chohtan etc.

(VII) GRANITE CUTTING, POLISHING AND TILES UNITS

Granite stone of various colors are available in the district. Looking to its growing popularity in building construction, granite cutting and polishing units may be set up near the mines at Mokalsar, Chohtan, Dhorimana besides a granite tiles small scale unit can be set up at Barmer.

(VIII) SALT INDUSTRIAL UNITS

There is about 52sq. Km. of area having salt mines in Pachapadra Tehsil known as Pachapadra, Salt. Good quality of salt is produced there. It is expected that a few salt based industries are likely to be set in the area besides, Savarda in Siwana Tehsil, Tarisara is Chohtan Tehsil and Redana & Kotra in Sheo Tehsil have also been declared as salt area. It is expected that about 50 units would be set up in the area in coming few years.

Besides, a plant manufacturing caustic soda, based on salt produced from Pachapadra salt can also be set up at Balotra.

5. DEMAND BASED INDUSTRIAL UNITS

The main occupation of the people in the district is agriculture and animal husbandry. The district is often under famine and drought with the result, the purchasing power of the people in general is not good. Even though there are large numbers of items which are required by them for maintenance of Agriculture, livestock, houses etc. Besides the articles of daily use as cloth garments, bullock/camel carts, steel items and furniture etc. are also required. Considering all these demands a few main demand based industries are listed below:

(I) WATER PUMPS

Presently large numbers of villages do not have electric supply. As such for irrigation, diesel pumps are being installed. These pumps are at present supplied from the neighboring state of Gujarat and other places. Looking to the present position of power supply, the demand for diesel pump sets should persist for sometime more as such one pump manufacturing unit can be set up at Balotra/Siwana.

(II) IRON CASTING

There is no unit for casting iron in the district. At least 3 units one each at Barmer, Balotra and Siwana can be set up to cast parts of pumps, oil engines, automobile and other machines.

(III) A.C.C. PIPES AND FITTING

At present there is only one unit manufacturing A.C.C. pipes, which is not able to cope with the demand of cultivators and building construction. As such there is scope of 2 units of A.C.C. pipes and fitting one each at Balotra and Siwana/Gudamalani.

(IV) AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The main occupation of the people of the district is agriculture. With the increase in irrigation facilities, use of good fertilizer and seed etc. not only the under cultivations would increase but there is likelihood of sowing double crops in Balotra, Siwana, Sindhari and Dhorimana panchayat samities. This would lead to increased use of improved agricultural implements, presently these are supplied from neighboring districts. Thus there are possibilities of setting up agricultural implements industrial unit in these areas.

(V) CATTLE FEED

The Livestock population in the district is fairly large, but the district is frequently under famines and drought resulting in scarcity of fodder and cattle feed. The demand of cattle feed at present is met from supplies received from outside the district. Looking to these facts, cattle feed industries can be established at Barmer, Balotra and Dhorimana.

(VI) CEMENT ARTICLES

Construction of pucca houses in urban and rural areas is increasing, there by raising the demand of cement articles like cement jail, frames pipes and fitting. There is scope of setting of a few units for manufacturing cement articles.

(VII) DYEING AND PRINTING

Barmer, Balotra and jasol are the main centers of activity of dyeing and printing. At Barmer, Chaddars, Pillow covers etc. are hand printed. More than 500 families are engaged in this activity. The Chaddar Printed by these areas also exported outside Rajasthan. At Balotra and Jasol cloth is dyed and printed at machines and about 400-500 factories are in the field. For the fear of water pollution, no new units are allowed established in the area, though there is scope of developing, more units. This is as established industry in the district which need improvement development. If a water treatment Plants is established in the area, the industry can have a fresh development spade.

(VIII) HANDLOOM

During non-rainy season and famine villagers have to tend to such activities, which may bring them some income. Handloom units are mainly established in rural. There is plenty of scope for establishing handlooms in rural areas. Lack of marketing facilities of the produce, however, has checked the development of this industry.

(IX) TAILORING, EMBROIDERY AND READY – MADE GARMENTS

Tailoring is the activity of daily necessary. The embroidery work of Chohatan is in good demand and the products are sent outside the states, as well as the craftsman engaged in these units do not get due return of their labour, the development is slow. Craftsmen are less willing to have new unit's ser up. Organized market is the need. If encouraged large number of units can be established for these items.

(X) CONFECTIONERY ITEMS

With growing urbanization, the demand of confectionary items is increasing. This is being met by supplies from outside the district as no suitable units is working in the district. There is scope of setting up of such units at Barmer.

(XI) REFRIGERATION AND TIN CONTAINERS

The meat processing unit proposed to be set up in the district would the demand for refrigeration and tin containers. Adequate number of such units can be set up close to the processing plant.

TABLES

LIST OF SUPPORTED PONTENTIAL INDUSTRIES

S. N.	Name of the Industry	Small Scale	Approx Invest ment Rs.(In Lacs.)	Employ ment Rs.(No.)	Capacity Rs.(In Lacs.)	Rural Artis an	Approx Invest ment Rs.(In Lacs.)	Employ ment Rs.(No.)	Capacity Rs.(In Lacs.)
1	Flour Mills (Chakkit)	10	2.50	10	4.80	5	1.00	10	2.40
2	Oil Expellers	5	1.50	20	25.00	10	2.00	20	4.80
3	Dal Mills	3	24.00	20	30.00	-	-	-	-
4	Isabgol	3	75.00	30	150.00	-	-	-	-
5	Gour Gam	3	45.00	30	2115.80	-	-	-	-
6	Confectionery Unit	1	6.00	10	15.00	-	-	-	-
7	Tumba Oil	1	5.00	8	146.30	-	-	-	-
8	Dairy Plant	1	50.00	5	50.00	-	-	-	-
9	Ghee Batter	2	10.00	10	90.00	-	-	-	-

	Chase								
10	Wool Processing	1	10.00	8	10.00	-	-	-	-
11	Bone Crushing	1	10.00	8	10.00	-	-	-	-
12	Carpet Weaving	1	5.00	10	6.00	-	-	-	-
13	Tat Ptti	10	1.00	40	50.00	20	2.00	40	9.60
14	Furniture Making	10	20.00	40	100.00	10	1.00	20	4.80
15	Fiber Ropes	10	1.50	40	80.00	-	-	-	-
16	Saw Mills	5	1.50	20	25.00	-	-	-	-
17	Plaster of Pairs	15	60.00	60	225.00	-	-	-	-
18	Betoniete Power	10	1.50	40	125.00	-	-	-	-
19	Cosmetic Shop	2	1.00	10	15.00	-	-	-	-
20	Sand lime Brick	1	10.00	6	5.00	-	-	-	-
21	Sodium Silicate	2	30.00	10	30.00	-	-	-	-
22	Stone Crossing	6	60.00	30	60.00	-	-	-	-
23	Granite Cutting Polishing	3	50.00	15	46.80	-	-	-	-
24	Salt Based	30	30.00	120	30.00	-	-	-	-
25	Caustic Soda	1	50.00	10	5.00	-	-	-	-
26	Water Pump	1	20.00	10	10.00	-	-	-	-
27	Iron Casting	3	10.00	15	30.00	-	-	-	-
28	A.C.C. Pipes & Fitting	2	50.00	10	10.00	-	-	-	-
29	Power Loom	2	26.00	16	32.66	-	-	-	-
30	Rigid Pipes	1	12.00	10	66.66	-	-	-	-
31	Cattle Feed	5	50.00	25	25.00	-	-	-	-
32	Agriculture	3	10.00	12	15.00	-	-	-	-
33	Cement Article	40	1.50	8	10.00	-	-	-	-
	Total	194	878.50	862	1461.80	45	6.00	90	21.60

In brief the above list of classified to the resource based as under.

5.4:- PROPOSE AUGMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Land has been made available for industrial purposed in Kanana, Pachpdra, Gudamalani and Mokalasar. Industrial areas are likely to be development in these places. Need for the development of Industrial area at Baitu is also felt.

5.5:- SUGGESTED STRATEGIES FOR ARTISAN UPGRADATION

The artisans and craftsman of the district are notable for their workmanship. Amongst the traditional artisans, those engaged in making of decorative furniture are groped in Barmer those engaged in had printing of clothe for bed-sheets etc. are also centered at Barmer, artisans doing glass embroidery @ QIE-work on cloth are largely members of scheduled caste and grouped in Chohatan Panchayat Samati. Weavers are grouped in panchayat samaties, Dhorimana, Barmer and Sindhari and these manufacture article blankets, known locally as 'Lunkers' which are very popular. The fine article produced by these workers are sent outside the district in other parts of the state and country and even exported to foreign countries.

There is however, need of organized marketing of the produce. 'TRYSEM' and DRDA are proving training to rural youth and he village of the district are being electrified. There is good scope of developing Artisan ventures basing these on new techniques.

5.1.2:- OTHER CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(I) OTHER INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

For the established of the proposed/suggested industrial units in the district, added/improved infra-facilities would be necessary. For this it would be necessary to plan the proposed industrial development with the pace of infrastructure development so that both synchronize to yield best result. Augmentation of infrastructural facilities is very essential. The details of required additional infrastructural facilities in the district are discussed below:

(1) GROWTH CENTERS

(A) The development of additional infrastructure facilities has to be viewed in light of the project suggested and the areas where these are likely to be set up. It would be thus desirable to take up development of these likely areas. Due to likely scattered locations of the project, it might be thus necessary to take up development of the infra-facilities in the entire district. Looking to the level of existing status of the infra-facilities, the work of development of these facilities in the whole district would be not only costly but also time consuming, which would delay the process of industrialization proposed for the district. It is, therefore, suggested that the augmentation of these facilities be taken up in a few selected locations/areas, the development of which would not be costly and would take lesser time. Their development would then consequently attract the entrepreneurs to set up the industrial units in or around these locations. These locations are known as ‘Growth Centers’ for the district, it has been suggested that initially Barmer and Balotra, two major towns for the district may be selected as Growth Centers. Subsequently other towns might be taken up. Both these towns have already grown as center of industrial activities due to their road, rail links and comparatively better infra-facilities being district and panchayat samati headquarter respectively.

(B) Besides, the urban growth center, a list of Rural growth center have also been drawn for getting special attention in respect of development of infrastructural facilities. The panchayat samati wise list is given below:

PANACHYAT SAMITI		VILLAGE GROWTH CENTER
1.	Sheo	Sheo, Gunga, Bhiyad, Undoo
2.	Gadra road	GadRARoad, Jeshindhar station, Jeshindhar gaon, Girab
3.	Barmer	Barmer, Sanawada, Bachdau, Mahabaar, Bhadresh
4.	Ramsar	Ramsar, Gagariya, Siyani, Jasai,
5.	Balotra	Balotra, Pachpadra, Parlu, Jasol, Asotra
6.	Dhorimana	Dhorimana, Mangta, Arnyali, Loharwa
7.	Sindhari	Sindhari, Rawatsar, Chawa, Kurla, Nokhara
8.	Baitu	Baitu, Batadu, Kawas, Bhadkha, Bhimda
9.	Gida	Gida, Khoksar, kanod, Sawai padam singh
10.	Siwana	Siwana, Mokalsar, Padru, Rakhi
11.	Samdari	Samdari, Kotadi, Karmawas, Bhamsingh
12.	Chohtan	Chohtan, Dedusar, Bhijara, Mithdau
13.	Dhanu	Dhanu, Alamsar, Sawa, Itawa, Bhooniya
14.	Patodi	Saajiyali, Sambhara, Kalewa, Patodi, Simkhiya
15.	Sedwa	Sedwa, Sonadi, Gangasara, Bhikudi
16.	Gudamalani	Gudamalani, Khudala, Ram ji ka gol, Nagar, Gandawgala
17.	Kalyanpur	Kalyanpur, Kudi, Bhandiyawas, Thumbali

(2) POWER

- (A) Power supply to the district is from Debari Grid Station near Udiapur through 132 KV line three are two 132/33 KV sub-station having aggregate capacity of 12 MVA at Barmer and one 132/33 sub-station of 12.5 MVA capacity at Balotra, since the entire available load is mainly consumed by need to augment the capacity of the sub-station to fulfill the requirement of proposed industrial units in the urban area.
- (B) Scope of setting up of village oil ghanies/power ghanies, flour mills and other village industries has been seen in the district. But for this rural electrification is very necessary. Maximum number of village need be electrified Potential on Priority.
- (C) The district has large deposits of lignite. A 60 MV thermal power station can be installed at Barmer which would be able to meet the entire needs of the district.

(3) WATER

Water is scarce in the district. Surface water available for 2.3 months. Quality of Ground water in the district varies widely. However, as industrial use, the flow of canal would also improve water level in the wells of the area covered by the flow 'Lift water' scheme for Barmer and Balotra need be taken up simultaneously.

The exploitation of underground water would depend on digging of dug wells and install tube-wells/pump sets. Depth of water in wells is 10 Mts. Scope of digging new wells is limited as it is economical due to availability of water at low level. Pump sets are the only alternative method to get underground water, diesel pump sets are not Economical. Tube-wells and electric pump sets depend on availability of power. Thus there is need to plan for electrification of village expeditiously. Water requirement for industrial use is much, therefore for the use of units in industrial area Balotra, RIICO has got 4 tube-wells constructed and there is proposal for getting 4 new tube-wells constructed to meet area. Water for Barmer industrial area is provided through the regular water supply.

(4) WATER TREATMENT PLANT

At Balotra and Jasol, cloth is dyed printing on machine and about 600-700 factories are in the filed, fore fear pollution, on new units is allowed to be established, there are quite many entrepreneurs willing to take up the venture. It is therefore essential to provide a water plant at Balotra so that problem of pollution is controlled and new desiring units be set up.

(5) TRANSPORT

The district is linked by road and rail the neighboring district of the state and with a number of other states. It is also linked by rail with Pakistan. Yet the length of road is not adequate to connect further most village of the district, there is need of developing roads in the district by taking up construction of new roads and converting Kuchha roads into puccs roads. This is a process and is likely to take its own time depending on the resources of the State. Meanwhile, as the district is located in the extreme corner of the state and is isolated from other parts of the state input centers and markets, it is suggested that 'Transport Subsidy' on the 'Hill District Subsidy' as is given in the eastern states, should be granted in this district. There would reduce transport cost and thus would provide a good incentive to the entrepreneurs setting/propose to set industrial units in this district.

(6) TRAINING

One polytechnic and Four ITI are situated in the district. One at Barmer and an another is at Shiv, Siwana, Balotra. Which provided training indifferent trade. Besides, college and

other educational institutes functioning in the district and providing general education. Training is also provided under TRYSEM scheme. Looking to likely demand of trained personnel as the result of proposed industrialization, in view of the large number of industrial units proposed for leather and leather goods, opening of leather training institute can also be consider for this district, it is also suggested that concerning authorities may organize intensive camps regularity for development of industrial activities in the district as industrialization in large scale is s new phenomena for the district.

(7) MINERAL PROSPECTING

Barmer district has wide range of minerals. There is ignorance about their availability and use among the people in general. As has been stated there is scope of setting base industries in this district. As such is considered necessary that Adequate information about the quantity and quality of the mineral reserves should be know to prospecting entrepreneurs in desire details. For this detailed for survey, geological mapping, sample drilling core logging etc. Should be carried on a priority basis.

(8) BANKING

The Banking facilities available in the district are sufficient to the needs, those facilities trend to increase with the increase in demand. These have been growing in past also. Looking to the likely development the district, banks have planned for expansion. Under the new branch licensing the policy. 1985-90 announced by the Reserve Bank of India, 15 D.L.C.C. and State Government has issued licenses for these centers to State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur And Thar Anchlik Gramin Bank. These banks are opening the branches. This will meet the additional requirement of the district.

(II) ENTEREPRENURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Entrepreneurship development Programme (EDP) viewed in relation unemployment problem in the State Vis-s-vis utilization of the industrial resources towards enhancement of industrial activity has assumed the greater significance such a concern for generating production employment and income raising opportunities has been widely tell. The five year plan have been laying great emphasis towards accelerating promotion of entrepreneurship in the country particularly among the entrepreneurship for established small scale industries. Consideration importance is being attached in promoting entrepreneurship amongst the specific target groups like woman, weaker section of the community, physically handicapped artisans etc.

Various institutions are conducting EDP training programme in the state. Mainly SISI mainly Rajasthan consultancy Organization Commercial Banks and State Government for the beneficiaries selected in the PMRY Scheme EDP programme are organized at district level. The EDP programme should from a part of the DIC programme. There should be a regular monitoring and follow up and the trainees who have been imparted the EDP training should be provide with Escort by the various organizations.

(III) INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION CAMPAIGN/CAMPS

The work of industrial promotion in the State has been assigned primarily to the State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) at the state level. However other organization like the State Financial Corporation (RFC), Directorate of industries, RAJCON and the small Industries Corporation (RSIC) are also involved in industrial promotion, at the district level. This work is being by local officer of the organizations mentioned above and the local officer of the organizations mentioned above and the district Industries Centers. In order to provide single window services to entrepreneurs and also to give escort services a Bureau of Industrial promotion has been set up recently.

These concerned organization have been organization promotion campaigns within the state and outside the state on important centers where the entrepreneurs of Rajasthan origin have up industrial ventures viz Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay etc. in order to attract and other interested industrialists to set up ventures in this programme should be continued in the future also.

Industrial camps may also be organized at the district level and below by the DICs is collaboration with RIICO, RAJCON and RFC to attach local entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in the district.

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

- 6.1** The population of district is 26.04 lacs as per 2001 Census. of the population 13.69 lac of 52.57% were males and 47.43% females. 12.91 lac persons or 89.96 percent of total population live in rural areas and only 7.59% lacs or 10.84 percent in urban areas. The density of population of the 39 per sq. Km. 31 percent of the total population alone is the working force. 80.4 percent of the working force are cultivators and only about 2.9 percent are engaged in household industry. Only 12.29 percent population is literate.
- 6.2** Crop is grown on about 58.22 percent of the total area. Only about 0.20% of the total area is double cropped area. The main crops grown are Bajra, Gaur, Wheat, Pulses, Oil-seeds and Spices.
- 6.3** The total livestock population of the district is 42.93 lacs, besides about 14 thousand poultry. This includes. 5.42 lac cattle, 0.93 lac Buffaloes, 34.06 lac. Sheep and Goats. 1.14 lac Camels. The Milk production is estimated as 3.9 lac Kg. per day from Cow & Buffaloes and 2.38 lac Kg. per day Goats. The wool production is estimated at about 1.5 lac per year. Availability of meat estimated around 1.63 lac Kg. per annum, of hide is 31 thousand or 7.0 lac sq. feet of skin is 47 thousand or 5.64 lac sq. feet and of bones around 363 tones.
- 6.4** About 12 percent of the total Gypsum produced the State comes from this district and about 14.12 million tones of all grade geological reserves have been reported. Fairly good quality of minerals like Bentonite, fuller's earth, variegated clay, Siliceous earth, lignite, Silica sand, Vermiculite and produced, which have estimated reserves of about 180.00 million tones, 78 million tones, 28 million tones, 1.5 million tones, 0.3 million tones and 0.13 million tones. Respectively Besides, Granite stone of various colors is also available in plenty in the hills of the district.
- 6.5** The district has no large/medium industry. However, 1496 small and artisan units have been registered in the district which have capital investment of Rs. 4917.47 lacs and which provide employment to 14354 persons. Majority of small scale industries in urban areas are Textile and Engineering based and in rural areas are Agriculture and Textile based. As regards artisan units majority in urban areas are based on animal Husbandry and in rural areas on Animal Husbandry and textile.
- 6.6** Power supply in the district comes from Debari Grid station near Udaipur. All headquarters town of Panchayat Samities and 1534 villages have been electrified. Besides, 13067 wells have been energized. There are 64689 Consumers are of different categories consuming 490.44 M.kwn. power. Only 2.8 percent of total consumers are of industrial category consuming 11.73 percent of the total power consumed.
- 6.7** Water is great problem in the district. Surface water is negligible. Ground water is surplus. 71.6550 MCM is net recoverable recharge. On extension of Indira Gandhi Nahar up to Gadra Road, availability of water would increase.
- 6.8** There is 4966.56 Km. of roads all types and 341 Km. of railway line in the district. It is linked with neighboring district and Area Fort in U.P. and Manawa in Pakistan.
- 6.9** There are 4 Industrial areas in the district developed by the RIICO. The occupancy is almost full. Besides land has been made available in 4 more areas for industrial purpose.
- 6.10** The artisans and craftsman of the district are well known for their workmanship. They are engaged in manufacturing of artisans-decorative, hand printing of cloth for bed sheet, glass embroidery work on cloth, weaving of artisan's blankets etc.

6.11 INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

Considering the available material resources, infra-facilities, etc. industries likely to be set up in the district have been suggested are summarized under broad heads in the following table.

6.11.1 SMALL SCALE AND ARTISAN UNITS :

S. N.	INDUSTRIES	APPROX NUMBER OF UNITS	APPROX INVESTMENT (Rs. In. Lacs.)	EMPLOYMENT NO.	CAPACITY (Rs. In. Lacs.)
A	AGRO BASED				
	Small Scale	23	123.00	102	1061.70
	Artisan Units	15	3.00	30	7.20
B	LIVESTOCK BASED				
	Small Scale	19	116.00	96	231.00
	Artisan Units	20	23.00	40	9.60
C	FOREST BASED				
	Small Scale	25	23.00	100	205.00
	Artisan Units	10	1.00	20	4.80
D	MINERAL BASED				
	Small Scale	67	300.00	281	516.80
	Artisan Units	-	-	-	-
E	DEMAND BASED				
	Small Scale	18	186.50	111	209.32
	Artisan Units	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	197	784.50	780	2245.42

6.11.2 RURAL AND ARTISAN UNITS:

Rural population is engaged in their working such a making of leather items, wood and metal works, embroidery, woodman artistic furniture, artistic and pattu making etc. There is good scope of starting new ventures.

6.12 ADDITIONAL INFRAFACILITIES REQUIRED :

6.12.1 Majority of power is consumed by categories other than industrial. There would be need to augment the capacity of sub-stations to meet additional demand. Expeditious Rural Electrification is necessary to meet to demand of proposed village oil ghanies, flour mills and other village industries. A 60 mw. Thermal power station can be installed based on lignite available in the district. Water is scare in the district. Surface water is available only for 2-3 months. Ground water is reported to be in surplus. The Indira Gandhi Nahar on reaching up to Gadra Road would more water tube-wells and pump-sets are at present main source of water supply for which electrification of village is necessary.

6.12.2 RIICO has developed 10 industrial areas in Four Place. Expansion of Balotra Industrial Area has been taken up. Land has also been made available for industrial use at fourth Phase.

6.12.3 About 600-700 factories are engaged in dyeing, Printing of cloth in Balotra and Jasol. Though there is still scope for some units.

6.12.4 The polytechnic and there I.T.I. Functioning at Barmer, Balotra and Siwana Provide training in different trades. Looking to the locally demand of trained personnel. Opening of one Leather Training Institute has also been suggested.

6.12.5 The road length is not adequate to connect further most villages. Construction of new road is considered necessary. Till than it is suggested that Transport subsidy on the pattern of

‘Hill District Subsidy’ as given in the eastern states, should be granted in this district to give incentive to the entrepreneurs to set up units in further areas of the district also.

- 6.12.6** There is ignorance about the availability of minerals. To provide adequate information in this regard, it is suggested that detailed survey, geological mapping, sample drilling core logging etc. should be done.
- 6.12.7** In absence of a well organized market in the district the artisan/craftsman are not getting full returns of their labour. The district administration is undertaking a project of established ‘District Marketing and Supply Center’ which need expedited.
- 6.12.8** The educational institutes and medical facilities are just sufficient.

6.13 GROWTH CORNERS

It would be desirable to take up development of the areas where proposed industrial units are likely to be set up. Due to likely scattered locations of the industrial units, it would be ideal to develop infrastructural facilities in the entire district, but is likely to be costly and time taking. It is suggested that augmentation of these facilities be taken up on priority in a few selected location known as ‘Growth Center’, which might not be very costly and would take lesser time. Such centers could be Barmer and Balotra, similarly ‘Rural Growth Center’ can also be identified for providing required infra-facilities on priority basis. About 76 such centers have been identified in 17 Panchayat Simities.

CHAPTER VII

CONCESSION AND FACILITIES

Concessions as provided by the state and central government.

1. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
2. Artisan Identity Card
3. Artisan Interest subsidy
4. Health Insurance for Handloom Weavers
5. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna
6. Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2010
7. Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014
8. Single Window Clearance Scheme
9. Scheme of subsidy on Ground Rent Paid for Participation in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions
10. Household Industries Training Programme (for women) HHI
11. Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme
12. Leather Training scheme

ANNEXTURE-I

WHOM TO CONTACT FOR WHAT

WHOM TO CONTACT FOR WHAT

S.N.	Assistance Required	Name of the Industries (S)
01 (i)	Product Identification	MSME Development Service Institute Estate Bais Godam, Jaipur 0141-2212098, 2213099 Fax 0141-2210553 E-mail: sisijpr@raj.nic.in Ind. Tel.
(ii)	Consultancy Technical Managerial Economic Export	MSME Development Service Institute Estate Bais Godam, Jaipur 0141-2212098, 2213099 Fax 0141-2210553 E-mail: sisijpr@raj.nic.in Ind. Tel. E-
02	Training Facilities	MSME Development Service Institute Estate Bais Godam, Jaipur Tel. 0141-2212098, 2213099 Fax 0141-2210553 E-mail: sisijpr@raj.nic.in Entrepreneurship Management Institute Bais Godam, Industrial Estate Jaipur 3020006
03	MSME Memorandum	District Industries Center, Barmer
	PMEGP	District Industries Center, Barmer
04	Factory Accommodation	Rajasthan State industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO) Balotra, Barmer
05	Finance Term Loan Working Capital	Rajasthan Financial Corporation Balotra
06	Machinery on hire purchase	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Nehru Place, Tonk Road, Jaipur
07	Raw Material	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur
08	Marketing	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Nehru Place, Tonk Road, Jaipur Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur
09	ISI Mark and allied Details Agg Mark	Bureau of Indian Standards, Chitrangan Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur Directorate of Marketing Inspections Jhalana Dungri, Jaipur
10	Testing of Products	Filed Testing Station Bais Godam, Industrial Estate Jaipur National Test House Bais Godam, Industrial Estate Jaipur
11	Power Connection	Jaipur Power Distribution Company Ltd. JVVNL Jodhpur- Barmer
12	Registration Under Factories Act.	Inspector of Factories Industrial Area, Jhalana Dungri, Jaipur
13	Pollution Control	Rajasthan Pollution Control Board Jhalana Dungri, Jaipur Regional Office - Rajasthan Pollution Control Board Kher Road, Balotra
14	Central Excise Registration	Superintendent of Central Excise, Jaipur
15	Sales Tax Registration	Commercial Tax Office, Barmer
16	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries Commission Jhalana Dungri, Jaipur Asstt. Director (Khadi) District Industries Center, Jodhpur
17	Export	Joint Director General of Foreign Trade Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur

ANNEXTURE-II

WHOM TO CONTACT FOR WHAT

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

- 1 Central Food Technological Research Institute
C.S.I.R. Govt. of India
Mysore-570012
Karnataka
- 2 Fragrance and Flavor Development Center
Govt. of India Society
Industrial Estate, Makrand Nagar
G.T. Road, Kannauj, Faridabad (Haryana)
- 3 Central Footwear Training Institute
Govt. of India Society
Agra (UP)
- 4 Bureau of India Standards
Chitaranjan Marg, C-Scheme
Jaipur
- 5 National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
Nehru Place, Tonk Road
Jaipur
- 6 Central Marine Fishery Research Institute
68/1, Greams Road
Chennai
- 7 Central Leather Research Institute
Sardar Patel Road, Adyar
Chennai 600032
- 8 Small Industry Development Bank of India
M.I. Road Jaipur
- 9 Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation
Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg
Jaipur 302005
- 10 Rajasthan State Industries Development and Investment Corporation Ltd.(RIICO)
Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg
Jaipur 302005
- 11 Khadi & Village Industries Commission
Institutional Area, Jhalana Dungri
Jaipur
- 12 Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board
Bajaj Nager Jaipur
- 13 Agriculture Processed Food Export Development Authority
105, New Delhi House, 70 Bara Khamba Road
New Delhi 110001

- 14 District Industries Centre, Barmer
- 15 Indian Institute of Packing, New Delhi
- 16 Controller of Patent and Design
Okhla, New Delhi
- 17 Electronic Test and Development Center
Malviya Nagar, Jaipur
- 18 Spices Board
K.C. Avenue, Vincent Cross Road,
P.B. No. 1909, Ernakulam, Chochin
- 19 Jute manufacturer Development Council
Khandhana Building Flat No. 6-D-11
Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi
- 20 Wool & Woolen Export Promotion Council
612/714, Ashoka Estate, 24 Barakhamba Road
Connaught Circle, New Delhi
- 21 Gem and Jewellery Estate Council
Jaipur
- 22 Textile and Cotton Export Promotion Council
Air Cargo Complex, Sanganer Air Port
Jaipur
- 23 Apparel Export Promotion Council
Nehru place, Tonk Road, Jaipur
- 24 Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)
Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg
Jaipur
