

# INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL SURVEY



सत्यमेव जयते

## JAISALMER

( 2018 – 19 )

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DISTRICT MAP

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# Chapter I

## District Profile

### **1.1 DISTRICT AT A GLANCE**

#### 1- LOCATION&AREA

Infrastructure / Facilities	
Area Served by Per Medical Institution ( Sq. Km.) (Annual Progress Report- DMHS)	209
No. of Electrified villages (Annual Progress Report- RVVN)	552
No. of Villages with drinking water facilities (Annual Progress Report- PHED)	600
Road (PWD) length in km. (Annual Progress Report- PWD)	4722
PER CAPITA NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2009-10
At current prices (Rs.)	39765
At Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs.)	25073
LAND USE (AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF RAJASTHAN- DES)	2010-11
Average land holding (Hect.) (CENSUS of AGRICULTURE)	8.72
% of Forest area to reporting area	1.17
% of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	13.96
% of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Area Sown	26.49

#### 2- LEVEL

225 m above sea level.

### 3- ENVIRONMENT

District JAISALMER has a very dry climate with very hot summer; a cold winter and sparse rains. The climate is extremely hot during summer with maximum temperature reaching up to 49.2 degree celcius and extremely cold during winder with minimum temp. in the range of 1 degree celcius. The variation in temperature from morning to noon and the late midnight is a sudden phenomenon. The average rainfall is only 16.4 cms as against the state average of 57.51 cms.

### 4- POPULATION (In Lac (2011))

Total Population	Absolute			Percentage		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	669919	580894	89025	100.00	86.71	13.29
Males	361708	312447	49261	100.00	86.38	13.62
Females	308211	268447	39764	100.00	87.10	12.90
Demographic & Health indicators (Census of India & annual health survey 2010-11)						2011-12
Crude Birth Rate (No. of live births Per thousand mid year population)						23.9
Crude Death Rate (No. of deaths Per thousand mid year population)						6.6
Infant Mortality rate (No. of infant deaths per thousand live births)						53
Under Five Mortality Rate (No. of under five deaths per thousand live births)						74
Population Served Per Medical Institution (Annual Progress Report- DMHS)						2762

Population Served Per Bed (Annual Progress Report- DMHS)	972
Women and Child	2001
Total Fertility Rate	5.8
Overall Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males) among SC Population	878
OVERALL Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males) among ST Population	886

## 5- ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

### REVENUE

Jaisalmer is the largest district (in area) of the Jodhpur Division and administrative control and monitoring of the district is carried out by Collector and District Magistrate ,who is the head of District Administration. He is assisted by one Additional District Magistrate & one ADM(Development) who is CEO, Zila Parishad.

For administration and development, the district is divided into four sub-divisions i.e. Jaisalmer ,Pokaran, Fatehgarh and Bhaniyana and four tehsils, i.e. Jaisalmer,Pokaran Fatehgarh and Bhaniyana. The developmental activities of the district are being looked after by three Panchayat Samities, i.e. Jaisalmer,Sam and Sankra. There are total 813 revenue villages and 128 Gram panchayats.

Sub Divisions	4	Jaisalmer,Pokaran,Fatehgarh, Bhaniyana
Tehsils	4	Jaisalmer,Pokaran,Fatehgarh, Bhaniyana
ILR Circles	35	
Patwar Circles	139	
Revenue Villages	835	

### PANCHAYATI RAJ

With the ushering in of the Panchayati Raj, three block Panchayat Samities namely Jaisalmer,Sam (Hqrs. Jaisalmer) and Sankra (HQrs. Pokaran) having its total 128 Gram Panchayats have been functioning in the district and are governed by the Zila Parishad under the Chairmanship of Zila Pramukh and administratively supervised by the District Collector who is ex-officio District Development officer. The aim of the Panhayat



samities it to promote development activities at the block level and oversee implementation with regard to some of the schemes. After the re-set of Panchayati Raj, Gram Panchayats Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad have empowered to work independently keeping in view the requirement and necessity of the developmental setup in their respective areas.

Development Blocks	3	Jaisalmer,Sam,Sankra
Gram Panchayats	140	
Nagar Palika	2	Jaisalmer,Pokaran
Villages	835	

#### 6- LITERACY RATE (%)

Average literacy rate of Jaisalmer in 2011 were 57.22 compared to 50.97 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 72.04 and 39.71 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 66.26 and 32.05 in Jaisalmer District. Total literate in Jaisalmer District were 308,653 of which male and female were 210,415 and 98,238 respectively. In 2001, Jaisalmer District had 201,960 in its district.

#### 7- LAND USE PATTERN

Land Utilization pattern	2000-01		2010-11		Percentage (increase/Decrease)
	Area	Percent	Area	Percent	
Total Geographical area	3839154	100	3839154	100	0
Total reported area for the land utilization	3839154	100	3839154	100	0
Forest	23277	0.61	44873	1.17	0.56
Not available for cultivation	112023	2.92	147437	3.84	0.92
1) Area put for Non-agricultural use					
2) Barren & uncultivable land	371077	9.67	363715	9.47	-0.19
Total Non-cultivable land excluding fallow land	2682452	69.87	2451331	63.85	-6.02
Fallow land	164850	4.29	106113	2.76	-1.53
Net sown area	485475	12.65	725685	18.90	6.26
Area sown more than once	55646	1.45	151900	3.96	2.51
Gross cropped area	541121	14.09	877585	22.86	8.76

#### MEDICAL Facilities

DistrictHospital	1	SubHealthCenter	169
District T.B. Hospital	1	108 Ambulance Service	8
SubDistrictHospital	1	Homeopathic Hospital	1
Community Health Centers	8	Ayurvedic& Unani Hospital	38
Primary Health Centers	24	Private Hospital	3

### 10 EDUCATION CENTERS ( 16-17)

1.	Primary Schools	910
2.	Middle Schools	301
3.	Secondary Schools & Sr. Secondary Schools	166
4.	Colleges	4
5.	I.T.I ( Gov. + Other)	3
6.	Teaching and Training Institues	5
7.	Polytechnic Collage	1

### 11-CATTLE CENSUS

Cows	451294
Buffaloes	4133
Sheep	1236302
Goats	1077887
Horses, Mules	1089
Dogs/Bitch	2871
Camels	49917
Pigs	1129

### 12 ELECTRICITY

#### SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Description	Number
Electrified Cities	2
Electrified Villages	651
Electrified Well	2053
Power Station	78
Wind Power Mill	2480
Electricity Production by Wind Power Mill	2700 MW

NO. OF CONSUMPTION

Category	Units(Lacs)
Domestic	562.72
Industrial	695.45
Business	407.64
Public use	9.06
Agriculture	4092.12
Other Use	474.37

13- INDUSTRIAL AREA

Total Industrial Area	4
No. of Industries Registered in the District	4888
Employment	14300

14- POST AND TELEGRAPHS

Post Offices	154
Telegraph Offices	0
Telephone Connections	4950

15-- BANKS

Commercial Bank	51
Rural Banks	16
Central Co-operative Bank	08
Land Development Bank	01

16- CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (16-17)

Total No. of Co-operative Societies	400
Total Membership	176186

## 17- INDUSTRIES ( MARCH 2017)

No. of Large & Medium Units	Nil
No. of MSME	4888
Investment in MSME(Lac)	34153.86
Employment by industries	14300

## 18- Fair & Festivals

The fairs and festivals reflect the multifacets of the rich Rajasthani culture. The major festivals celebrated are Holi, Dussehra, Ram Navami, Diwali, Gangaur, Teej and Basant Panchami, Muharram and the two Eids.

### **DESERT FESTIVAL**

Relive the magic and brilliance of the desert City-Jaisalmer, the city that parades its charms to the world every year during the desert festival. The Desert Festival – an extravaganza of color, music and festivity, is held every year during the Hindu month of Magh(February).

It has, on display, some of the most fondly preserved components of Rajasthan's rich culture. Add to this the warmth and cheerfulness of the people of the Rajasthan who welcomes the tourist from the depth of their heart. Capture on film the site of a turbaned, handsome man with long moustaches and the flowing beard set in the backdrop of the romantic golden sands. Watch spirited villagers participating in the festival, attired in their colorful best, astride their gaily caparisoned camels. Swing to the high pitched musical instruments which echo in the vast expanse of the tranquil desert. Tap your feet to peppy folk music.

The spectacular gair dancers of barmer and the fire dancers are great crowd puller too. The excitement heightens as the Maru-Shri(Mr. Desert) competition and the turban-tying contest get underway. In the tug of war, Indian competes with Foreigners which adds to the fun of the festival. An interesting event of the festival is the moustache competition. In this competition the prize is given to the man with the longest moustache. An interesting point to keep in mind is that in the Rajasthan turning moustaches upwards signifies honor while dropping moustache indicate surrender. There are also Camel races camel polo to add the fun..

### **GANGAUR FESTIVAL**

Gangaur is widely celebrated in the entire state of Rajasthan and Jaisalmer too celebrates the festival with huge fervour. Watch women dressed in the most vibrant colours and singing traditional songs during this 18-day festival.

Longing for a husband like Lord Shiva, unmarried women worship Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. Idols are decorated during this festival and later immersed in water on the last day of the festival.

## 19- TOURIST SPOTS

### **THE GOLDEN FORT**

The Golden Fort or "Sonar Kila", built of sandstone of the Jurassic period on the Trikuta Hill ( the triple peaked hill ). It grows out of a rock in an undulating sea of sand. The imposing fort is awe-inspiring protected by rugged high walls, approachable through four successive gates, the Akhaiy Pol, the Ganesh Pol, the Suraj Pol and the Hawa Pol. The palaces of the rulers built atop the main entrance, from an imposing edifice crowned by a huge umbrella of metal mounted on a stone shaft. The fort also houses many old Hindu as well as Jain temples and beautifully carved havelis. The entire living area is well protected within the ramparts of the fort.

### **PATAWA HAVELI**

One of the most exquisite buildings in the walled city, which truly exemplifies the architectural style typical of erstwhile Rajputana. It is five storeys high and the extensive corridors and chambers are supported by intricately carved pillars.

### **NATHMAL KI HAVELI**

Carved by Lalu and Hathi, two brothers for the Prime Minister of State, Nathmalji in 19th century. The most interesting fact is that the brothers worked separately, one on the right side and other on the left side, the result is a absolute symphony epitomising the side by side symmetry during construction. The haveli is richly carved and the inner chambers are decorated with miniature paintings.

### **MANDIR PALACE**

The excellent palace complex located near Amar Sagar gate , is the house of former royal family. The Tazia Tower rising from the palace is the landmark for the town. The building forms are interesting and the facades are richly carved.

### **SALIM SINGH KI HAVELI**

The five storied structure dominates the skyline of the walled city due to its form. It was built some 200 years ago by Salim Singh, a powerful Chief Minister of Jaisalmer. The haveli begins with a narrow dimension below with an elaborate projecting balcony on the top storey. It is distinguished by the blue cupola roof.

### **GADSI SAR LAKE**

This rainwater lake was once the major supplier of potable water in the town. Today it is a big attraction for the picnickers in the desert city. Sacred shrines and well-laid gardens flank the lake. A varied collection of beautiful birds can be observed fluttering about over here.

#### **AMAR SAGAR LAKE(Location: 7 K.M. in the western outskirts of Jaisalmer)**

How to reach: Hire a cab or share an Auto-rickshaw Attractions: Lake and a Palace Amar Sagar is a small and beautiful lake cum Oasis and is adjacent to a 17th Century palace called the Amar Singh Palace. Maharawal Akhai Singh built this palace in honor of one of his predecessors Amar Singh. Next to the palace are pavilions with a large stairs leading down to the Amar Sagar Lake. This haveli has been constructed in the pattern of apartments. The Amar Sagar is a five story high haveli and is famous for its murals. Wherever you go in this haveli, you will notice beautiful murals painted with delicate efforts. You can find many of wells and ponds in the surrounding which have a royal air about them. There is an old Shiva temple in the complex itself. Amar Singh built this because he was supposed to be an ardent follower of Lord Shiva, a Hindu God related to destruction.

#### **KULDHARA(Distance : 27 kms west of Jaisalmer )**

The Village kuldhara was formed by a Paliwal person named Kuldhar and on his name the village is known as Kuldhara. The Village is now abandoned and behind this there were so many stories in the air among these a very popular and strong one is that ... Deewan of that time Salim Singh was was a very rude and torturing personality to get rid of all this the villagers of 84 villages near by Kuldhara took a bitter decision to leave the place on a particular day and they did it and left the place all together. Because of all this the village is now abandoned but its The village is also known for its architecture and water conservation techniques. The Magsase award winner Mr. Rajendra singh also put efforts to adopt the water conservation techniques of this village because its an example of better water conservation techniques. The village was having 5000 population and there was only one temple which shows that there was a uniformity in the vision and where is a uniformity there is a way of Success.

#### **LUDARWA(Distance : 13 kms North-west of Jaisalmer )**

It is also known as ancient Capital of Jaisalmer, but it is more famous for the Jain temples and Kalp Vraksh (The wish tree). The architecture and carving on the stones is fabulous. This place is having very high religious values for the Jain community the Ludrwa is among their main religious places. every year so many Jain peoples come to here for their worship. The whole temple is having very fine carving on every piece of stone used to construct the temple.

#### **BARABAGH(Distance : 7 kms North of Jaisalmer )**

Bada Bagh which literally means 'Big Garden' is located on the Ramgarh road. It was commissioned by Maharawal Jait Singh in the early 16th century and completed by his son Lunakaran after his death. The site itself consists of a tank, a dam and a garden. Nearby you will find the Govardhan Stambh (pillar) on which are engraved the names of the dam and the water tank which are called the Jait Bandh and the Jaitisar respectively, dedicated to the man who constructed them. The Jait

Bandh is a colossal structure, about 1,200 feet in length and 350 feet in width and built out of solid blocks of stone, as are the stepwells. On the nearby hill lie the imperial chhatris or cenotaphs of the rulers – a tribute to the valourous Bhatti dynasty. The oldest among them are the cenotaphs of Maharawal Jait Singh and his predecessor Devidas who reigned from 1470-1506. The newest cenotaph is that of Jawahar Singh who was Maharawal at the time of Indian independence. Jawahar Singh's chhatri was left incomplete as his son died within a year of his accession to the throne which was considered a bad omen by the family. From then on the practice of building a valedictory memorial to the ruling clan has been discontinued.

### **SAM SAND DUNES(Distance : 45 kms west of Jaisalmer )**

Undoubtedly the most well known destination in Jaisalmer after the 'golden fort', the Sam Sand dunes are a tourist hot spot in more ways than one. 3km long, 1km wide and as much as half a kilometer high, the dunes are as treacherous as they are scenic. The rippling sand miles upon miles at Sam is spell binding, alluring the tourists from all over the world. The shifting sand dunes are spread all over and everchanging. The camel safaris give one, a first hand feel of the desert life. The place is also a photographers delight and a popular site for shooting of feature films. The sunset point is an unforgettable experience. There is no point coming to the Thar Desert if you don't go for the Desert Safari. That is why Sam sand dunes are becoming the major attraction in Jaisalmer. This is the closest place from where you can loose yourself in 'the Great Thar Desert'. Sam has a truly magnificent stretch of sweeping dunes, with sparse or no vegetation. The best way to get here, of course, is on camelback. Join a camel caravan at Jaisalmer on your Rajasthan tours and ride along the breathtaking crests and troughs. Enjoy the romance of solitude as your camel takes you deep in the hearts of the Thar Desert. Put yourself in the camp and experience the sun setting behind the horizon. Organize a bonfire with the fellow tourists in the night and enjoy the rustic and earthy music and dance of Rajasthan. In the month of February/March, this whole place turns into a cultural hub. The desert festival organized amid these dunes is the showcase of Rajasthani culture as a whole. Open-air cultural extravaganzas, puppet shows, folk dance performances, camel races, competitions and general festivities mark this annual event that is held with great pomp and show at the Sam Sand dunes in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.

### **AKAL WOOD FOSSILS PARK**

Millions of years the ocean submerged ago Jaisalmer, and the discovery of seashells here emphasizes that belief. The wood fossils at Akal (17 km off the city on the Jaisalmer-Barmer road) are an example of the fossilization archaeologists say occurred 180 million years ago. The story goes that entire forests were so petrified of something that they were converted into stone. The fossils are said to represent non-flowering plants and provide a clue to the age of the deposition of sediments. At nearby Kandiala the deposits are probably older, but historians have been unable to ascribe a date to it.

## **1.2 General**

JAISALMER District, a part of the Great Indian Thar Desert, is sandy, dry and scorched. The terrain around, within a radius of about 60 kms is stony and rocky. The area is barren, undulating with its famous sand dunes and slopes towards the Indus valley and the Runn of Kutch. The soil here is grateful even to a little rain and turns lush green during monsoon. There is no perennial river in the district. The underground water level is very low. Geographically this district is spread

over in 38,401 sq. kms which is one of the largest district and almost equal to the state of Kerala. Joined together, the district of Barmer and Jaisalmer is the Largest Parliamentary constituency in India.

### **1.3 Geographical Area**

Total Geographical Area	Sub Divisions	Tehsils	Sub Tehsils	Panchayat Samities	Municipalities /parisad	Revenue Villages
38392 Sq. Kms.	4	4		3	2	840

### **1.4 Land use pattern in the district**

Sl.No.	Classification of land	Area in Hectares
1.	Forest	27400
2.	Barren and uncultivated land	572902
3.	Permanent Pastures	84594
4.	Fallow land	2351321
5.	Net area Sown	1027682

### **1.5 Physiographic**

District JAISALMER is located within a rectangle lying between 26° 4' –28°.23' North parallel and 69°.20'-72°.42' east meridians. It is the largest district of Rajasthan and one of the largest in the country. The breadth (East-West) of the district is 270 Kms and the length (North-South) is 186 Kms. On the present map, district Jaisalmer is bounded on the north by Bikaner, on the west & south-west by Indian boarder, on the south by Barmer and Jodhpur, and on the east by Jodhpur and Bikaner Districts. The length of international boarder attached to District JAISALMER is 471 Kms.

### **1.6 Administrative set up.**

Sl. No	Sub Divisions	Tehsils	Sub Tehsils	Panchayat Samities/ Blocks	Municipalities/ parisad
1	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer		Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
2	Pokaran	Pokaran		Sankra	Pokran
3	Fatehgarh	Fatehgarh		Sam	
4	Bhaniyana	Bhaniyana			



## 1.7 Climate and Rainfall

District JAISALMER has a very dry climate with very hot summer; a cold winter and sparse rains. The climate is extremely hot during summer with maximum temperature reaching up to 49.2 degree celcius and extremely cold during winder with minimum temp. in the range of 1 degree celcius. The variation in temperature from morning to noon and the late midnight is a sudden phenomenon. The average rainfall is only 16.4 cms as against the state average of 57.51 cms.

## 1.8 Forest, Flora and Fauna.

Khezada, Bavla, Lora, Rohida, Van, Phog, Kumbhar, Jal, Neem, Babul and many other trees are to be found among sparse vegetation. Orchards are luxury and can be seen occasionally in a very rare sport. Grass-beds or lawns are never seen anywhere. Animals perforce have to move from one place to another in search of fodder and water. Sheep, cow, goat, camel, chinkara and wild boar and jackals from the fauna here. Poisonous snakes are common in the desert. The birds of various kinds commonly found in the area are peacock, parrot, pigeon, crow and specially the white Palam birds make the surroundings lively and interesting. The number of great Indian bustards, which were once in abundance in Thar Desert, began to decline fast. In addition to these cocks and hens are domestic birds.

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## CHAPTER II

### Resources

#### 2.1 Human Resources

Human Resources are the vital input for the existing and future economic and industrial prosperity of an area. In fact, any one set of resources, which can be singled out as the key factor for successful implementation of manufacturing process; it would surely be areas of human and social resources like labour Management and organization. As a matter of fact, it is the human resources, which shapes and controls the material resources in the field of industrial development, ways and means can be suggested to overcome any material deficiency of human resources are highly developed and if the social, political and economic environment is favorable. But on the contrary, if the human skill and effective environment is not available in the area, than no amount of material resources will bring successful industrialization, inter alia over all development. The human resources of the district Jaisalmer have been discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### Population ( Provisional)

Human resources is the basic input for manning the existing and future industrial development of an area. As per the population censuses 2011, the total population of Jaisalmer district is 669919 (by registering a net addition of 163761 persons during period 2001 to 2011). Which is about 32.00 percent. The density of population in Jaisalmer district is estimated at 17 persons per square kilometer in year 2011, whereas the same is found at 128 for the entire state.

#### Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the district as per 2011 census is 852 females per 1000 Males .

#### Density

The density of the population in the district is 17 persons per Sq.Km.

## Brief Statistics of the Population of District

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	669,919	508,247
Male	361,708	279,101
Female	308,211	229,146
Population Growth	31.81%	24.39%
Area Sq. Km	38,401	38,401
Density/km <sup>2</sup>	17	13
Proportion to Rajasthan Population	0.98%	0.90%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	852	821
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	874	869
Average Literacy	57.22	50.97
Male Literacy	72.04	66.26
Female Literacy	39.71	32.05
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	130,463	112,026
Male Population (0-6 Age)	69,610	59,953
Female Population (0-6 Age)	60,853	52,073
Literates	308,653	201,960
Male Literates	210,415	145,203
Female Literates	98,238	56,757
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	19.47%	22.04%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	19.24%	21.48%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	19.74%	22.72%

**Source:- Census 2011**

## Literacy

Average literacy rate of Jaisalmer in 2011 were 57.22 compared to 50.97 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 72.04 and 39.71 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 66.26 and 32.05 in Jaisalmer District. Total literate in Jaisalmer District were 308,653 of which male and female were 210,415 and 98,238 respectively. In 2001, Jaisalmer District had 201,960 in its district.

## 2.2 Working Force and Occupational Pattern.

The total working force in Jaisalmer district is 1,27,471 which constitutes 25.08 percent of the total population. A majority of the working force is cultivators sand agricultural labourers. They constitute about 64 percent of the total working force; only 3 per cent of the working force is engaged in household industry and construction activities.

### Working Force and Occupational Pattern in the district.

Sl. No.	Occupation	No. of Persons	Percentage
1	Cultivators	45527	61.00
2	Agricultural Labourers	2598	3.00
3	Household Industry (Manufacturing Process Servicing and Repairing)	2251	3.00
4	Other Workers	24160	33.00

Source :- Census of India.

There are 29.48 percent main workers and 7.37 percent marginal workers and 63.15 percent non-workers.

### **2.3. Water and irrigation Resources**

The availability of water resources in Jaisalmer can be viewed under the heads of (a) Major rivers and lakes (b) Ground water resources, (c) Irrigation projects like Indira Gandhi Canal Project and (d) Other irrigation resources. As regards the major rivers and lakes, there exists no perennial river in the district. A few streams flow around Jaisalmer town during the rainy season. Most of these seasonal streams are only nallahs with limited catchment area. Water is generally blocked by the local inhabitants to form 'Khadeen' which are minor irrigation. As regards the groundwater resources, the water level in the district varies from 30 to 130 meters. Based on certain studies by the Ground Water Department, it is revealed that considerable quantity of water exists in the south eastern region of the district, known as lathi formation (Lathi, Chandan and Dabla). The Indira Gandhi Canal Project formerly known as Rajasthan Canal project may provide irrigation facilities to a great extent in the district after its coming in full swing. Till now the feeder canal and the main canal having a length of 204 Kms. and 445 Kms. respectively have been completed alongwith more than 614 Km. long distributory system and the water in the main canal has reached upto RD 195 of Godra Road Sub Branch (GRS) of Jaisalmer district. The work on proposed 3044 Kms. long distributory of second phase is still under progress. Some areas of Pokaran and Jaisalmer Sub Division like Pokaran, Mohangarh, Nachna, Ramgarh etc. may be covered under the command area of Indira Gandhi Canal Project and hence after successful completion of the project, the agricultural productivity in command areas 23 of the district would certainly boost up. The total area which is expected to be irrigated would be 5.42 lakh hectares. As per information available from the District Agriculture Department, the actual irrigated area in the district in the year 2009-10 was only 142166 hectares, out of which 49630 hectares of land was irrigated by well and 141647 hectares by Canal. Only 5.62 percent of the total cultivable area of the district is irrigated. The sourcewise irrigation facilities in the district is given in the table below. Table Sourcewise irrigation facilities in Jaisalmer district.

### **2.4 Irrigation facilities**

S.No.	Source	Area irrigated (in Ha)
1	Wells/Tube-wells	49630
2	Canal	141647
3	Others	519
	<b>Total</b>	<b>142166</b>

## **Education**

### **2.5 Colleges & institutes**

The network of educational institutions working in the district has remained as given in the following table.

S.No.	Category	Numbers
2.5.1	Management	-
2.5.2	Engineering	-
2.5.3	Polytechnic	1
2.5.4	I.T.I.	2

Source- District Education Office

### **2.6 Medical Institutes**

The network of medical and health services in the district are satisfactory. The health services are provided by the Government as well as private sector. The public health service by Govt. Agencies are given in the following table.

S.No.	Category	Numbers
2.6.1	Nursing Training Institutes	1
2.6.2	Paramedic Training Institutes	-
2.6.3	Medical Colleges	-
2.6.4	Health Centers	201
2.6.5	Hospitals	7

### **3 Agricultures**

Jaisalmer district forms part of what is known as the Thar section of the western plains of Rajasthan. The district is almost an arid sandy plain intersected with ranges of sand hills, presenting a sight of desolate barrenness with patches of wild vegetation. The soil is generally higher and sandy and is quite fertile when watered fairly. In the north-east around Bap and Bikaner border and in some places adjacent to Jaisalmer town, the soil is firmer and water can be stored without much seepage. In the absence of any regular system of irrigation, the scanty and erratic rainfall provides the only source of water for a few rain crops grown in the north-eastern part. This has forced the people of the area to resort raising only inferior crops. Another factor for preference for inferior crops like Jowar is their high fodder content, which is essential for the large cattle population in the area. In the north-west, in parts of Tanot, Kishangarh, Barawa - Buili and the west in Shahgarh - Ghatoru, there is practically no rain. Crop failures due to elusive rains are most common and cattle breed king provides an alternative source of subsistence for most cultivators, though few. Under such conditions of the district, unlike 13 all other districts of Rajasthan and most parts of the country, agriculture is not the predominant occupation of the people.

#### **2.4 Area and Production of Major Crops**

The details of various irrigation facilities in the district are given in the following table.

(area in hectares and production in M.T.)

S.No.	Crops	Production	Area
1	Bajra	1656	181143
2	Jowar	252.30	2877
3	Moong	1291	4609
4	Wheat	3833.20	5347
5	Gram	61660.40	9402
6	Taramira Mustard	56759.30	30090
7	Guar	63069.60	356411
8	Bariay	0.75	16
9	Groundnut	1605	3311
10	Esabgol	156.88	8798
11	Cumin	262.53	12798

## **4- Veterinary Facilities**

There are sufficient number of veterinary dispensaries and hospitals.

### **4.1 Live stock**

One of the important economic activities of the people of Jaisalmer District, is animal husbandry. According to livestock Census, 2012 Total livestock in Jaisalmer district was 3195213. The details of livestock in Jaisalmer district is given in the following table.

Livestock population in Jaisalmer district according to Livestock Census 2012

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No.s</b>
1.	Cow	434623
2.	Buffaloes	4057
3.	Sheep	1185150
4.	Goats	1513386
5.	Horses ponies	1089
6.	Mules	16
7.	Camels	49917
8.	Pigs	1129
9.	Donkeys	5846
	Livestock Total	3195213
10	Rabbit	22
11	Dog	2871
	Total	3198106

Source- Animal Husbandry

### **4.1.1 Veterinary Centre & 4.1.2 Veterinary Hospital 2016-17**

Hospitals 'A' Class	12
Hospitals	27
SubCenter	19
Dispensary	01
Collage ( Pvt.)	00



## **5 Products of Animal Husbandry**

### **5.1 Availability of Dairy Product**

#### **5.1.1 Milk –**

The district possess a chilling plant in pokran an which established by Western Rajasthan milk producers co. op. society ltd. Under dairy development program of the district with per day capacity is 20000 litters. The total milk collected by this plant was 42,500 MT.

### **5.2 wool availability**

Sheeps are reared in the district mainly for wool and meat. As per data available from integrated sample survey report for estimation of major livestock production each sheep yields approximately 1.920 kg. of wool every year. As per information given by D.A.H.O. Jaisalmer there is potential for 2280 tons of wool production within the Jaisalmer district.

### **5.3 meat availability**

Assuming on an average slaughter rate of 20 percent for both Sheep and goats. On the basis of above assumptions the total annual availability of meat in the district is estimated at 14000 tones.

### **5.4Bones**

The availability of bones in the district is estimated to be around 7900 tones per annum.

## Geology & Mineral

### 6.1 Mines & 6.2 Minerals

The District is very rich in minerals and has an important place as regard to availability of mineral resources. The minerals like yellow marble, gypsum, Lime stone, siliceous earth, sandstone, Rock phosphate, dolomite etc. are found in good quality. The huge deposits of natural gas and oil are also available in district. A few data available on major mineral deposits in the district are as given under :-

Mineral	Reserves (in Million Tones)	Area
Gypsum	12.4	Mohangarh, Phalsoond, Chandhan, Nokh, Chinu, Nachana, Sundra, Lakha, Madasar, Rohida ki talai (Nachana), Hariar.
Rock Phosphate	4.4	Fatehgarh, Birmania
Bentonite	1 to 2	Baisakhi, Bhadasar, Mkhowalan, Manda
Siliceous earth	1.2	Dharvi, Khurd, Mandai, Sajit Naimba, Kapuria, Binyasar
Glass Sand	14.4	Lathi, Devikot, Pokran, Chacha, Pokran, Ramdeora, Phalsoond, Dantal, Phoolsager, Tulsi ram ki dhani, mandha
Jaspar	No estimate	Oдания
Volcanic ash	No estimate	Phalsoond, Dantal, Phoolshar, Swami ji ki dhani
Yellow marble limestone flooring	No estimate	Mool sagar, amarsagar, choondhi, manpiya, sipla, Jethwai, Hadda.

## **7 Forest Resources**

### **7.1 Area**

The area under forest in the district is 1.17% of the total area of the district.

### **7.2 Resources**

The forest area cover only 144.16 Km. of land in the district constituting 1.17 percent of the total area of the district thus there are negligible forest worth in Jaisalmer district because of climatic conditions. Hence the prospects of forest development in the district in the near future seem to be bleak unless a regular water supply is assured. On account of prevailing desert conditions in the district, vegetation is very scarce. The vegetation of the area can be included in tropical Thoru forest area. Most of the flowering plant found in the area are shrubs and wild grasses which, however, do not survive for more than a few months after the rains. The main trees found in the district are babul, Kumats, Neem Jal, Gugul, Ber etc. as prominent others are neem and khejri.

## **8.1 Tourism**

### **THE GOLDEN FORT**

The Golden Fort or "Sonar Kila", built of sandstone of the Jurassic period on the Trikuta Hill ( the tripple peaked hill ). It grows out of a rock in an undulating sea of sand. The imposing fort is awe-inspiring protected by rugged high walls, approachable through four successive gates, the Akhaiy Pol, the Ganesh Pol, the Suraj Pol and the Hawa Pol. The palaces of the rulers built atop the main entrance, from an imposing edifice crowned by a huge umbrella of metal mounted on a stone shaft. The fort also houses many old Hindu as well as Jain temples and beautifully carved havelis. The entire living area is well protected within the ramparts of the fort.

### **PATAWA HAVELI**

One of the most exquisite buildings in the walled city, which truly exemplifies the architectural style typical of erstwhile Rajputana. It is five storeys high and the extensive corridors and chambers are supported by intricately carved pillars.

### **NATHMAL KI HAVELI**

Carved by Lalu and Hathi, two brothers for the Prime Minister of State, Nathmalji in 19th century. The most interesting fact is that the brothers worked separately, one on the right side and other on the left side, the result is a absolute symphony epitomising the side by side symmetry during construction. The haveli is richly carved and the inner chambers are decorated with miniature paintings.

### **MANDIR PALACE**

The excellent palace complex located near Amar Sagar gate , is the house of former royal family. The Tazia Tower rising from the palace is the landmark for the town. The building forms are interesting and the facades are richly carved.

### **SALIM SINGH KI HAVELI**

The five storied structure dominates the skyline of the walled city due to its form. It was built some 200 years ago by Salim Singh, a powerful Chief Minister of Jaisalmer. The haveli begins with a narrow dimension below with an elaborate projecting balcony on the top storey. It is distinguished by the blue cupola roof.

### **GADSI SAR LAKE**

This rainwater lake was once the major supplier of potable water in the town. Today it is a big attraction for the picnickers in the desert city. Sacred shrines and well-laid gardens flank the lake. A varied collection of beautiful birds can be observed fluttering about over here.

### **AMAR SAGAR LAKE(Location: 7 K.M. in the western outskirts of Jaisalmer)**

How to reach: Hire a cab or share an Auto-rickshaw Attractions: Lake and a Palace Amar Sagar is a small and beautiful lake cum Oasis and is adjacent to a 17th Century palace called the Amar Singh Palace. Maharawal Akhai Singh built this palace in honor of one of his predecessors Amar Singh. Next to the palace are pavilions with a large stairs leading down to the Amar Sagar Lake. This haveli has been constructed in the pattern of apartments. The Amar Sagar is a five story high haveli and is famous for its murals. Wherever you go in this haveli, you will notice beautiful murals painted with delicate efforts. You can find many of wells and ponds in the surrounding which have a royal air about them. There is an old Shiva temple in the complex itself. Amar Singh built this because he was supposed to be an ardent follower of Lord Shiva, a Hindu God related to destruction.

### **KULDHARA(Distance : 27 kms west of Jaisalmer )**

The Village kuldhara was formed by a Paliwal person named Kuldhar and on his name the village is known as Kuldhara. The Village is now abundant and behind this there were so many stories in the air among these a very popular and strong one is that ... Deewan of that time Salim Singh was a very rude and torturing personality to get rid of all this the villagers of 84 villages near by Kuldhara took a bitter decision to leave the place on a particular day and they did it and left the place all together. Because of all this the village is now abundant but its The village is also known for its architecture and water conservation techniques. Thw Magsase award winner Mr. Rajendra singh also put efforts to adopt the water conservation techniques of this village because its an exaple of better water coservation techniques. The village was having 5000 population and there was only one temple which shows that there was a uniformity in the vision and where is a uniformity there is a way of Success.

### **LUDARWA(Distance : 13 kms North-west of Jaisalmer )**

It is also kknown as ancient Capital of Jaisalmer, but it is more famous for the Jain temples and Kalp Vraksh (The wish tree). The architecture and carving on the stones is faboulus. This place is having very high relegious values for the Jain community the Lidrwa is among there main relegious places. every year somany Jain peoples come to here for their worship. The wole temple is having very fine carving on every piece of stone used to construct the temple.

### **BARABAGH(Distance : 7 kms North of Jaisalmer )**

Bada Bagh which literally means 'Big Garden' is located on the Ramgarh road. It was commissioned by Maharawal Jait Singh in the early 16th century and completed by his son Lunakaran after his death. The site itself consists of a tank, a dam and a garden. Nearby you will find the Govardhan Stambh (pillar) on which are engraved the names of the dam and the water tank which are called the Jait Bandh and the Jaitsar respectively, dedicated to the man who constructed them. The Jait Bandh is a colossal structure, about 1,200 feet in length and 350 feet in width and built out of solid blocks of stone, as are the stepwells. On the nearby hill lie the imperial chhatris or cenotaphs of the rulers – a tribute to the valourous Bhatti dynasty. The oldest among them are the cenotaphs of

Maharawal Jait Singh and his predecessor Devidas who reigned from 1470-1506. The newest cenotaph is that of Jawahar Singh who was Maharawal at the time of Indian independence. Jawahar Singh's chhatri was left incomplete as his son died within a year of his accession to the throne which was considered a bad omen by the family. From then on the practice of building a valedictory memorial to the ruling clan has been discontinued.

### **SAM SAND DUNES(Distance : 45 kms west of Jaisalmer )**

Undoubtedly the most well known destination in Jaisalmer after the 'golden fort', the Sam Sand dunes are a tourist hot spot in more ways than one. 3km long, 1km wide and as much as half a kilometer high, the dunes are as treacherous as they are scenic. The rippling sand miles upon miles at Sam is spell binding, alluring the tourists from all over the world. The shifting sand dunes are spread all over and everchanging. The camel safaris give one, a first hand feel of the desert life. The place is also a photographers delight and a popular site for shooting of feature films. The sunset point is an unforgettable experience. There is no point coming to the Thar Desert if you don't go for the Desert Safari. That is why Sam sand dunes are becoming the major attraction in Jaisalmer. This is the closest place from where you can loose yourself in 'the Great Thar Desert'. Sam has a truly magnificent stretch of sweeping dunes, with sparse or no vegetation. The best way to get here, of course, is on camelback. Join a camel caravan at Jaisalmer on your Rajasthan tours and ride along the breathtaking crests and troughs. Enjoy the romance of solitude as your camel takes you deep in the hearts of the Thar Desert. Put yourself in the camp and experience the sun setting behind the horizon. Organize a bonfire with the fellow tourists in the night and enjoy the rustic and earthy music and dance of Rajasthan. In the month of February/March, this whole place turns into a cultural hub. The desert festival organized amid these dunes is the showcase of Rajasthani culture as a whole. Open-air cultural extravaganzas, puppet shows, folk dance performances, camel races, competitions and general festivities mark this annual event that is held with great pomp and show at the Sam Sand dunes in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.

### **AKAL WOOD FOSSILS PARK**

Millions of years the ocean submerged ago Jaisalmer, and the discovery of seashells here emphasizes that belief. The wood fossils at Akal (17 km off the city on the Jaisalmer-Barmer road) are an example of the fossilization archaeologists say occurred 180 million years ago. The story goes that entire forests were so petrified of something that they were converted into stone. The fossils are said to represent non-flowering plants and provide a clue to the age of the deposition of sediments. At nearby Kandiala the deposits are probably older, but historians have been unable to ascribe a date to it.

### **Existing Infra structural Facilities**

Industrial development of an area largely depends on infrastructure facilities available in that area. Availability of physical infrastructure like land, development of industrial areas, roads, power, water, transport and communication facilities, social infrastructure like entrepreneurship, marketing potential, financial institutions, incentives and concessions offered by the Government, technical skill and training facilities etc. the prerequisites for rapid industrialisation. Availability of infrastructure facilities in Jaisalmer district has been discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### **9.1 Power Resource**

Power is the most important infrastructure for development of industries.

#### **9.2 Rural Electrification/Grid Station**

Description	Number
Electrified Cities	2
Electrified Villages	651
Electrified Well	2053
Power Station	78
Wind Power Mill	2480
Electricity Production by Wind Power Mill	2700 MW

#### **9.3 Electricity Consumption Pattern**

Category	Units(Lacs)
Domestic	562.72
Industrial	695.45
Business	407.64
Public use	9.06
Agriculture	4092.12
Other Use	474.37

## **10 Transportation**

### **10.1 Road Network**

Being the border district the district possesses very good road network and almost all the town and most of the important places are well connected with the district head quarter. It is also well connected by road with other neighboring district as well as major places of strategic important of the state. The overall network of road found in the district has remained as given under :

Total village connected with road : 394

Road network in Jaisalmer District (km.)

GREEF Road : 1205 Km.

IGNP Road : 195 Km.

CPWD Road : 300 Km.

Municipal road : 280.36 Km.

S.No.	Category	National Highway	State Highway	Important Road	Other Road	Rural Roads	Total
1	Damer	219	124	348	594.70	1166	2451.70
2	Metal	-	-	-	-	48.50	48.50
3	Gravel	-	-	-	157	490.90	647.90
4	Kachcha	-	-	-	-	7.50	7.50
Total		219	124	348	751.70	1712.90	3155.60

### **10.2 Rail Transport**

Being the district of strategic importance it has also a good B.G. rail network of 128 Kms. Length with 8 number of railway station. But the rail line is available for Jodhpur, Delhi, Jaipur, Bombay, Bikaner and no rail link has yet developed with other neighboring district viz Barmer. Still it would also be worth to district terminally as well as with other neighboring district of strategic importance. The existing railway station are their district head quarter are as given below :

S.No.	Name of Station	Distance of Hq (in Kms.)
1	Jaisalmer	-
2	Thaiyat Hammera	18.5
3	Jetha Chandhan	42.5
4	Lathi Bhadariya	64.0



5	Chaha Odhania	92.04
6	Pokran Road	106.00
7	Pokran	111.00
8	Ramdeora	124.0

## **11. Financial Institutions**

### **11.1 Banking Facilities**

The District has a good network of banking institutions. There are branches 76 of the various banks in the district Jaisalmer as on 2016-17. The details of Bank wise number of branches in the district are given below.

S.No.	Name of Bank Institutions	Branches
1	Bank of Baroda	5
2.	State Bank India	22
3.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1
4.	Punjab National Bank	5
5.	R.M.G.B.	15
6.	IndusInd Bank	1
7.	PLDB LTD.	1
8.	CANARA	1
9.	ICICI	4
10	C.B.I.	1
11	I.O.B.	1
12	Syndicate Bank	1
13	UCO	1
14	UBI	1
15	Corporation	1
16	HDFC	1
17	Bank Of India	2
18	United Bank	0
19	IDBI	1
20	yes Bank	0
21	vijaya bank	1
22	axis bank	1
23	Andhra bank	1
24	Jaisalmer Central Co Operative Bank	8
	Total	76

### **11.3 Other Institutional Network**

#### **Rajasthan Financial Corporation**

RFC also grants loans to small scale large and medium scale units for acquiring fixed assets i.e. land, Building, plant and machinery etc.

#### **Dic's and other concerned Institution.**

- a) RIICO Limited
- b) Rajasthan Financial Corporation
- c) KVIB
- d) KVIC

### **12. Industrial Area**

Land is an important factor in industrial development. In order to motivate the entrepreneurs to set up new industries, State Govt.is Providing Development plots/sheds in the industrial area at concessional rates in the district.

#### **12.1 Government**

There are three industrial areas developed by the State Govt,. in the District. Karauli, details of the areas acquire number of plots developed and allotted are given below.

#### **Number of plots developed in Industrial Areas,**

S.No	Location of Industrial Area	Total Area (in Acres)	Number of Plots planned & Development	No. of plots allotted	Number of plots vacant
1	Ind Area, Jaisalmer	62.44	144	144	00
2	Ind Area, Pokran	60.00	108	83	25
3	Shilpgram Ind Area	49.20	130 93	109 93	21 00
4	Ind. Area Kishanghat	67.60	94	75	19

#### **12.2 private**

no industrial area in private sector

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**13.1 Existing Industrial Scenario****13.2 Existing Industrial Status**

Jaisalmer district is one amongst the industrially backward district of the state and is categorized as No industry district. The Economic activities of the district are picking up steadily mainly with the development of tourism industry but still the other industries are not on the line of development of the government agencies, bank and other concerned institutions. The existing industrial scenario in the district is being given in the following paragraphs.

**Large/Medium Scale industries**

The district has no medium or large scale industrial venture. Rajasthan Mines and Mineral Limited is promoting mining and crushing of lime stone project with proposed capital investment of 224 crores near sonu.

**Micro/Small/Medium Enterprises**

The number of units registered in Jaisalmer reached at 2596 with employment generation to 9044 number of people and with capital investment of Rs. 25913.69 Lacs. The major concentration of units in the Jaisalmer district can be seen from the following table.

Details of year wise progress of MSME/Udhyog Adahar

As on 31.03.2017

Year	No. of Units	Total Investment (Rs. Lac)	Employment (in Nos.)
2007-08	206	651.99	779
2008-09	233	78.26	672
2009-10	225	118.33	501
2010-11	241	3009.88	750
2011-12	225	119.20	378

2012-13	225	914.14	513
2013-14	230	4884.33	944
2014-15	240	2369.58	948
2015-16	256	3139.50	786
2016-17	177	4701.48	1037
2017-18	308	5927.00	1736
Total	2566	25913.69	9044

### **13.3 export potential item**

The District has export potential of handicraft items, textiles, woolen carpet, wooden articles, and bed sheets, wall hanging, Cushion cover, silver ornament etc.

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### **14.1 Potential Industrial & Other Contributory Facotr**

Jaisalmer district is very important due to border district and has very much strategic importance. As started earlier, the Jaisalmer district is considered to be one amongst the category of industrially backward district of the state but future may be very good for industrial development, as agriculture production will increase due to IGNP and deposits of minerals.

#### **14.4 Strategy Suggested**

1- To boost up the industrial development in district existing industrial area should be extended or new industrial area at jethwai should be developed by RIICO. Some agency should provide infrastructure facilities in Baramsar and Hamira Industrial Area.

2- Ramgarh and sonu has ideal conditions for cement conditions for cement plants, As there is sufficient cement grade lime stone, plenty of water and good supply of electricity, still it lacks rail line with Jaisalmer. So it is essential to link ramgarh with Jaisalmer by Rail.

3- In rural area folk women are doing good work of patch work and embroidery but good market is not available for them. The middlemen takes the lions share in the profit. So common market is needed for them.

4- This district is very far away from rest of country. The transport is costly so some transport subsidy scheme be here like in hilly area.

#### **14.5 Potential Industries**

The detail of potential industries in Jaisalmer is as under :

1- Resource Based :

a. Cement

b. Plaster of Paris & Gypsum Grinding

- c. Pottery
- d. Hydrated Time
- e. Marble Chips, Karegy and stone Crushers
- f. Lather Tannery

## 2- Demand Based :

- a. Tyre retreating
- b. Motor rewinding workshop

### **14.6 Proposed Augmentation of Industrial Area**

Keeping in view demand for industrial plots in Jaisalmer industrial area, the expansion of existing industrial area is proposed, simultaneously it is also proposed to accelerate the work of developing the new industrial area of pokran, Rural I.A. may be developed at Ramgarh, Mohangarh, Nachana. The District collector has set a part IAA's at Hamira and Baramsar for plaster of paris and agro based industries.

### **14.7 Suggestion Strategy for Artisan and handloom weaver Upgradation**

In order to develop the local handicrafts as well as local artisans of the district, to increase their expertise and to uplift the standard of living of these persons, it should be worth of suggest such strategies, which may assist their artisans in raising their earning secondly specific training and skill development program may also be proposed to improve the expertise of such artisan and weavers. Thirdly proper and adequate marketing channels should also be developed for marketing of the products of the artisans and weavers and lastly some sources be suggested which may finance the existing as well as the new incoming units of artisans and weaver of generate of more employment opportunities.

### **14.9 Suggested**

The main occupation of the population in the district is agriculture. District is industrially backward. there is no large/medium scale unit presently. There are only Micro and Small units registered with DIC. The district lacks in entrepreneurship and sufficient scope is there for industrial

development to promote small scale industries in the district. The following plants of action have been suggested.

1. To Create awareness and to develop entrepreneurship in the district, there is need to arrange EDPs, Industrial Motivational Camping at Tehsils levels. These EDPs are essential for creating the entrepreneurial attitude among the people of the district.
2. The district is industrially backward but has not declared by the government. The district should be declared as industrially backward to attract the entrepreneurs to set up new industries in the district.
3. Investment and interest subsidy may also be provided to hotel industry in the district.
4. To create industrial environment in the district and to promote ancillaries, large/medium units on resource based may be set up in the district.
6. To Provide raw material facilities to existing units, a raw material depot may be opened by RSIC in the district.
7. To provide advance technical training to youth a polytechnic/ engineering collage may be opened.
8. Efforts may be made to strengthen the infrastructure in the district old road may be required and new better road may be development in the district.
9. To draw the attention of potential of entrepreneur of the State, it is suggested to organize few number of industrial development campaigns / camps in Jaisalmer district.

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## **Handloom**

### **15.1 area of handloom work-**

Handloom work places are as under : Gomat, that, kabirbasti, nagga, tejpala, digga etc.

### **15.2 handloom units numbers- 50**

### **15.3 society in handloom sector-**

Urmul Pokran society is working in handloom sector. Which is 110 kms. Far from the Jaisalmer district. About 100 weavers are registered in this society.

**15.4 handloom cluster- At present no handloom cluster is working in the district.**

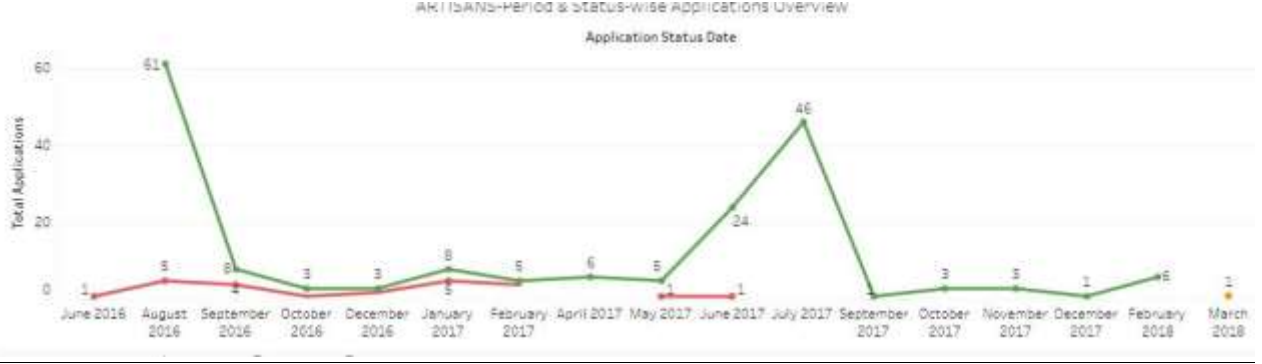
**15.5 natural dye and block printing cluster- NIL**

**15.6 Total no. of handloom weaver card holder – 286**

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## Handicraft

### 16.1 जिले की हस्तकलाओ की भोगालिक स्थिति



### 16.2 जिले मे एसएसओ पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत आर्टीजन : 183

### 16.3 जिले में संचालित हैण्डीक्राफ्ट इकाई का विवरण

यूनिट का नाम	पता	क्राफ्ट / सब क्राफ्ट	संचालन व्यक्ति फर्म	कार्यरत कार्मिक(रोजगार सृजन)	मो.नं.	कुल वार्षिक आय	निर्यात में भूमिका यदि हो तो
शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य

### 16.4 जिले की प्रमुख हस्तकलाओं, उनकी विशेषताएँ

#### 16.4.1.ऐतिहासिक परिचय

#### 16.4.2 कच्चा माल

#### 16.4.3 निर्माण विधि

#### 16.4.4 हस्तकला का उपयोग/महत्व

#### 16.4.5 हस्तकला की भौगोलिक स्थिति

#### 16.4.6 बाजार स्थिति

(अ) स्टोन क्राफ्ट (जैसलमेरी पीले पत्थर पर नक्काशी) – जैसलमेर जिले विश्वप्रसिद्ध जैसलमेरी पीले पत्थर की नक्काशी का कार्य जैसलमेर रिको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में किया जाता है जिसमें दरवाजे, खिडकियां जाली, झरोखे, गमले, पीलर इत्यादि पर कारीगरी का कार्य किया जाता है उक्त कार्य में जिले के लगभग 50 दस्तकार कार्यरत है।

(ब) कांच कशीदाकारी :- जिले में पाक विस्थापित भील महिलाओं द्वारा कांच कशीदाकारी हस्तकला का कार्य किया जा रहा है। जिसमें बैडशीट, पीलो कवर, ड्रेस मटेरियल इत्यादि शामिल है। विकास आयुक्त हस्तशिल्प, भारत सरकार द्वारा लगभग 105 परिचय पत्र जारी किये गये है।

(स) टेराकोटा—जिले के पोकरण क्षेत्र में टेराकोटा के हेण्डीक्राफ्ट आईटम का उत्पादन किया जाता है जिसमें लगभग 50 टेराकोटा दस्तकार कार्यरत है।

#### 16.4.7 हस्तकला के रंगीन चित्र



16.5 जिले की जीआई प्राप्त हस्तकला व उसकी विशेषताएँ, चित्र आदि

**16.6** जिले में अब तक प्राप्त विभिन्न हस्तकलाओं में पद्म अवार्ड(पद्म श्री, पद्म भूषण) शिल्पगुरु, राष्ट्रीय अवार्ड, राष्ट्रीय मैरिट, राज्य स्तरीय तथा राज्य स्तरीय मैरिट अवार्ड प्राप्त कलाकारों की जानकारी

क्र०सं०	अवार्ड प्राप्तकर्ता का नाम व पिता का नाम	वर्तमान स्थायी पता	संबंधित क्राफ्ट	अवार्ड का नाम व वर्ष	मोबाईल नं० व्यक्ति ई-मेल आईडी
शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य

**16.7** जिले में हैण्डीक्राफ्ट विभिन्न संस्थाओं की जानकारी

**16.7.1** राष्ट्रीय स्तरी की संस्था व उसकी जिले में गतिविधियों का विवरण

**16.7.2** राज्य स्तरीय व उसकी जिले में गतिविधियों का विवरण

**16.7.3** स्वयं सहायता समूह/सहकारी समितियों नाम/सदस्य संख्या/गतिविधि/स्थान

**16.8** हस्तशिल्प संबंधी जिले के क्लस्टर की जानकारी

क्लस्टर	स्थान	क्राफ्ट	क्लस्टर में कार्यरत हस्तशिल्पियों की संख्या	व्यय राशि	क्लस्टर की क्रियान्वयन एजेंसी का नाम	मो.नं., ई-मेल आईडी
शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य

**16.9** हस्तशिल्प संबंधित केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारी की विभिन्न योजनाओं की जिले में वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 के दौरान प्रगति विवरण

योजना का नाम	लाभार्थी का नाम	राशि/सब्सिडी
शून्य	शून्य	शून्य

**16.10** क्या इस वित्तीय वर्ष में किसी हैण्डीक्राफ्ट को भामाशाह रोजगार सृजन योजना(बीआरएसवाई) प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम(पीएमईजीपी) योजनाओं में सहायता प्राप्त हुई है यदि हां तो विवरण।

यूनिट का नाम एवं पता	क्राफ्ट	ऋण सहायता	सब्सिडी
मैसर्स अन्तिया देवी	कांच कशीदाकारी	30000	योजनानुसार नियमित किशतों का भुगतान करने पर ब्याज अनुदान

**16.11** जिले में पर्यटन के महत्व की हैण्डीक्राफ्ट गतिविधियों का विवरण –

जिले में पर्यटक क्षेत्र में पटवा हवेली, नथमल हवेली, सालिमसिंह की हवेली इत्यादि में पील पत्थर पर नक्कशी का कार्य आज भी हस्तशिल्प के रूप में विश्व प्रसिद्ध हैं।

**16.12 हैण्डीक्राफ्ट का महिला सशक्तिकरण में भूमिका, जिले की विशेष महिलाएं जिनका किसी हैण्डीक्राफ्ट में विशिष्ट योगदान रहा है।**

जिले की लगभग 150 महिलाएँ कांच कशीदाकारी कार्य रही हैं जिनके द्वारा आर्टिजन परिचय पत्र भी बनवाये गये हैं। विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा इन महिलाओं को विभिन्न योजनाओं में प्रशिक्षण दिलाया जाता है। भामाशाह रोजगार सृजन योजना अन्तर्गत भी इनके आवेदन बैंको को प्रेषित किये गये हैं।

**16.13 लास्ट क्राफ्ट का पार्ट होता है, जिले में हैण्डीक्राफ्ट का विकसित करने हेतु सुझाव**

**16.14 जिले में हैण्डीक्राफ्ट की रोजगार सृजन में भूमिका**

**16.15 जिले में हैण्डीक्राफ्ट की निर्यात में भूमिका**

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**Summary of findings and recommendations**

The major proportion of the working force in the district i.e. about 65% engaged in the agriculture sector.

1. Agricultural resources available in the district are very limited. But with development of Indira Gandhi Canal Project in the area it is being expected that such resources will increase in near future.
2. The water resources in the district are also limited and hence the need is felt to develop more water resources.
3. The district has good number of livestock and hence 2280 tones of wool 14000 tones of meat, 53.82 lac square feet of hide and 7900 tones of bones are available every year.
4. The district does not have adequate rail and road network and hence there is the need to development the some to strengthen infrastructure facilities. Ramgarh should be linked with rail so some lime stone based big industries may established there.
5. The district is rich in mineral resources and hence some suitable mineral based industries are suggested in the district.
6. Keeping in view the huge deposit of natural gas and mineral oils. A few number of industries based on these two resources have been suggested and incorporated in the report.
7. Keeping in view the increasing trend of tourist's arrival some tourism industries have also been suggested in the report.
8. The position of rural electrification is not found to the level of satisfaction of the existing villages in the district were electrified, Therefore, to strengthen the infrastructure facilities in rural and remote areas, the work of electrification of such rural areas should be taken on priority basis.
9. As Jaisalmer stands at first place area wise in the state the distance between the facilities is not appropriate in the district. Hence it is suggested to open some more branches of the banks.
10. Keeping in view the availability of resources and demand some suitable industrial unit have been suggest at various location.

11. It is also proposed to extend industrial area at Jaisalmer and to accelerate the development of industrial area at Pokran and Shilpgram at Jaisalmer
12. Keeping in view the lack of entrepreneurial skill in the district. Entrepreneurship development programs are proposed at Jaisalmer and Pokran under sponsorship of SIDBI and State government.
13. To draw the attention of potential entrepreneurs and to create the industrial awareness among them, industrial promotion campaigns are suggested at Jaisalmer and Pokran.
14. To augment the artisan's activities and to raise their earnings the appropriate skill development program are suggested. Simultaneously, to develop the entrepreneurship in rural and remote areas, rural EDPs are also proposed at the location of the concentration of the artisan. It is also proposed to accelerate the activity of the formation of co-operative societies.

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## **Concessions and Facilities**

### **1. Single Window Clearances**

The State Government having amended the Rules of Business has created three empowered committees to provide all desired clearances in one go Single application form has been designed for availing the clearances. The empowered committees shall be as follows.

Board of Infrastructure Development has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of the State to provide all clearances and permissions to the ventures proposing investment of more than Rs.25 crores.

State Level Empowered Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary Govt. of Rajasthan to provide clearances and approvals in cases where proposed investment is below Rs.25 crores but more than Rs.3 crores.

Under the Chairmanship of Collector, District Empowered Committee has been constituted to deal with the cases where investment is below Rs.3 crores.

### **2. Interest Subsidy**

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for technology up-gradation of SSI Industries.

### **3. PMEGP**

Government of India has approved the introduction of a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008 namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. PMEGP will be a central sector scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). The Scheme will be implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME as the single nodal agency at the National level. At the State level, the Scheme will be implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks. The Government subsidy under the Scheme will be routed by KVIC through the identified Banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries / entrepreneurs in their Bank accounts. The Implementing Agencies, namely KVIC, KVIBs and DICs will



associate reputed Non Government Organization (NGOs)/reputed autonomous institutions/Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) / UdyamiMitrasempanelled under Rajiv Gandhi UdyamiMitraYojana (RGUMY), Panchayati Raj institutions and other relevant bodies in the implementation of the Scheme, especially in the area of identification of beneficiaries, of area specific viable projects, and providing training in entrepreneurship development.

### Objectives

To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.

To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place.

To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.

To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

## **Quantum and Nature of Financial Assistance**

### **Levels of funding under PMEGP**

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP	Beneficiary's contribution (of project cost)	Rate of Subsidy (of project cost)	
		Urban	Rural
Area (location of project/unit)			
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special (including SC / ST / OBC /Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc.	05%	25%	35%

#### **Note:**

The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under manufacturing sector is Rs. 25 lakh.

The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under business/service sector is Rs. 10 lakh.

(3) The balance amount of the total project cost will be provided by Banks as term loan.

### **Eligibility Conditions of Beneficiaries**

- 1- Any individual, above 18 years of age
- 2- There will be no income ceiling for assistance for setting up projects under PMEGP
- 3- For setting up of project costing above Rs.10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the business /service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification.
- 4- Assistance under the Scheme is available only for new projects sanctioned specifically under the PMEGP
- 5- Self Help Groups (including those belonging to BPL provided that they have not availed benefits under any other Scheme) are also eligible for assistance under PMEGP.
- 6- Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act,1860;  
Production Co-operative Societies, and
- 7 Charitable Trusts
- 8 Existing Units (under PMRY, REGP or any other scheme of Government of India or State Government) and the units that have already availed Government Subsidy under any other scheme of Government of India or State Government are not eligible.

### **BRSY**

Government of Rajasthan has approved new subsidy scheme Launched on 13-12-2015 called 'BahamashahRojgarSrajanYojna(BRSY) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises (Industries, Service & Trade) in rural as well as urban areas. The subsidy under the scheme will be routed by concerning DIC through the identified banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries/ entrepreneurs in their bank accounts.

### **Objectives**

To reduce the dependency on agricultural field & To generate employment opportunities in non-agricultural field like industry, service & trade in rural as well as urban areas through setting up of new self-employment micro enterprises.

### **Eligibility Conditions of Beneficiaries**

- 1- Applicant must be resident of Rajasthan

- 2- The age of applicant must be between 18-50 year
- 3- No member of applicant's family should be beneficial in any central/state employment subsidy Scheme in last 5 years & The applicant will have to be Certified in prescribed format that annual income of his/her family is not more than 6 lac.
- 4- Under Pradhanmantri mudra scheme (pmmmy) only new enterprises of industry/service/trade who are financed by banks will be considered eligible in BRSY Scheme.

#### **4. HANDLOOM SCHEME**

Government of India has started this scheme in the year 1985-86. The full amount of subsidy is given by the GOI under this scheme.

#### **5. INDUSTRIAL CAMPAIGN**

DIC organizes an industrial campaign time to time at panchayat samiti and district headquarter to provide guidance for installation of an industry. DIC provides the facilities at spot in regard to acknowledgment 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> preparation of loan application of financial institutions. Allotment of land in industrial areas and application form under PMEGP scheme is also accepted.

#### **6. FIRM REGISTRATION**

The power to GM DIC has been delegated to register the partnership firm in the district.

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## Annexure-I

### WHOM TO CONTACT FOR WHAT

Sl. No.	Assistance required	Name of the Institutions
1	(I)Project Identification	MSME-Development Institute , Industrial Estate, BaisGodam, Jaipur 303036 Tel. No. 2212098, 2213099 Fax 0141-2210553 E-mail <a href="mailto:dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in">dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in</a>
	(ii) Consultancy Technical Managerial Economic Export	MSME-Development Institute , Industrial Estate, BaisGodam, Jaipur 303036 Tel. No. 2212098, 2213099 Fax 0141-2210553 E-mail <a href="mailto:dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in">dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in</a>
2	Training Facilities	(1)MSME-Development Institute , Industrial Estate, BaisGodam, Jaipur 303036 Tel. No. 2212098, 2213099 Fax 0141-2210553 E-mail <a href="mailto:dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in">dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in</a>  (2) Entrepreneurship Management Institute BaisGodam, Industrial Estate, Jaipur – 302006
3	Acknowledgement of	District Industries Centre,

	MSME	Jaisalmer
4	PMEGP Scheme	District Industries Centre, Jaisalmer
5	Factory Accommodation	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. Industrial Area, Jaisalmer
6	Finance	Rajasthan Financial Corporation Jodhpur
7	Machinery on Hire Purchase	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Nehru PlaceTonk Road, Jaipur
8	Raw Material	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. UdyogBhavanTilak Marg, Jaipur
9	Marketing	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Nehru PlaceTonk Road, Jaipur 302015 2.Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. UdyogBhavanTilak Marg, Jaipur 302005
10	ISI Marking and Standardisation of Products,	Bureau of Indian Standards, Chittaranjan Marg C-Scheme , Jaipur
11	Testing of Products	1. Field Testing Station, BaisGodam, Industrial Estate, Jaipur302001 2. National Test House baisGodam, Industrial Estate Jaipur 302006
12	Power Connection	Rajasthan RajayaVidyutVitran Nigam Ltd. Jaisalmer

13	Registration Under Factories Act.	Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers Institutional Area, JhalanaDoongri Jaipur
14	Pollution Control	The Secretary Rajasthan Pollution Control Board JhalanaDoongri Jaipur
15	Central Excise Registration	Central Excise Department
16	Sales Tax Registration	Commercial Taxes Office Jaisalmer
17	Khadi and Village Industries	Khadi and Village Industries Commission JhalanaDoongri Jodhpur
18	Export Import related Matters	Joint Director General of Foreign Trade UdyogBhavanTilakMargm Jaipur 302005

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## Annexure-II

### Name and address of the institution assisting in promotion of SSI country

Sl. No.	Assistance required	Name of the Institutions
1	(I)Project Identification	MSME-Development Institute , Industrial Estate, BaisGodam, Jaipur 303036 Tel. No. 2212098, 2213099 Fax 0141-2210553 E-mail <a href="mailto:dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in">dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in</a>
	(ii) Consultancy Technical Managerial Economic Export	MSME-Development Institute , Industrial Estate, BaisGodam, Jaipur 303036 Tel. No. 2212098, 2213099 Fax 0141-2210553 E-mail <a href="mailto:dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in">dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in</a>
2	Training Facilities	(1)MSME-Development Institute , Industrial Estate, BaisGodam, Jaipur 303036 Tel. No. 2212098, 2213099 Fax 0141-2210553 E-mail <a href="mailto:dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in">dcdi.jaipur@dcmsme.gov.in</a>  (2) Entrepreneurship Management Institute BaisGodam, Industrial Estate, Jaipur – 302006
3	Finance	1. Rajasthan Financial Corporation

		Jodhpur 2.Small Industries Development Bank of India. Umrab Complex, M.I. Road, Jaipur 302001
4	Machinery on Hire Purchase	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Nehru PlaceTonk Road, Jaipur
5	Raw Material	RajasthanSmall Industries Corporation Ltd. UdyogBhavanTilak Marg, Jaipur
6	Marketing	1 National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. Nehru PlaceTonk Road, Jaipur 302015 2.Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. UdyogBhavanTilak Marg, Jaipur 302005
7	Power Connection	Rajasthan RajayaVidyutVitrان Nigam Ltd. Jaisalmer

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