

A Study on Development of Small Scale Industries in Rajsamand District, Rajasthan

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Abstract

Industrialization is the symbol of the economic development of the region. Types of industries contribute their share unevenly. Small, micro and medium scale industries have play prominent role in development of any region. Existing and emerging industries provides huge employments and made significant contribution to the enhance the quality of life of people. Hence industrial development should be uniform in region. The main aim this study is to examine the trends of industry development in study area and determine the levels of industrial development on the basis of working population.

Introduction:

The availability of mineral resources has been a major role in industrial development in Rajsamand district. Especially the Marble Industry, which has increased the level of economic development of the state. Rajsamand district is particularly rich in mineral resources as a large variety of important minerals are found. The important Minerals are Lead and Zink, Dolomite, Lime stone, Marble and Granite, talc (Soapstone). Establishment of industries in any state has important role in economic development and the source of the prosperity of region. Industry infrastructure is the axis of development, hence technical knowledge, scientific approach, large quantity of resources, energy, education, health, transport, telecommunications etc are base of industrial development.

Geographical structure of Rajsamand district Study area

Rajsamand district is located 67 km. away from Udaipur city, on the Delhi-Mumbai National Highway No. 8, has been an integral part of eastern Mewar state and later in Udaipur district. The Government of Rajasthan issued a notification on March 31, 1991 and announced the formation of Rajsamand district and on 10th April 1991 this district came into being. Rajsamand district is spread between 24° 46' north to 26° 01' north latitude and 73° 28' east to 74° 18' east longitude. Located in the south of Rajasthan, in the east of this district it is bound to the boundaries of Chittorgarh and Bhilwara, Ajmer in Uttar Pradesh, Pali in the west and Udaipur districts in the south. Eastern and North-eastern parts of the district are mostly plateaus and plains, whereas the western and southern parts are mountainous.

Here we will describe the industries in the study area, although Rajsamand district is rich in mineral wealth, it has been lagged behind in industrial terms even today. Some small, medium, and large scale industries have been set up in the district. There are a total of 4,783 small and medium scale industries and 2 large industries in the district. Major industries include Rajpura-Dariba Khan Group and Asia's main tire factory J.K.

Tire (kankroli) is established and in addition there are many marble units in the district which are providing employment to thousands of people.

In small and cottage industries, mainly cement pipe, asbestos and soap stone powder, stone cutting and polish, marble cutting, ice factory, enamel, painting, dyeing printing work and flour mill, goldsmith, alumina, lohari work, repair in home and service industries Workshops etc. are included. Apart from this there are also traditional works related to the construction of utensils, bamboo work, carving etc. on the stones. These industries are run by the artisans in their own homes and the manufactured goods are sold in local and nearby markets.

Objectives of study

1. Analysis of micro, small, medium and large scale industries units in study area.
2. To study the trends of industry development in Rajsamand district.
3. To determine the levels of industrial development on the basis of working population.

Research methodology

The study is basically based on secondary data based, secondary data have been collected from various sources like Census of Rajasthan , District census handbook, statistical department and official websites of MSME. The primary data and information have been collected by observation and field survey regarding distribution of industries in study area. These data are analyzed by different statistical tools.

Industrial Development

Here, the analysis of industrial development in the Rajsamand district has been studied about registered small, medium and large industries.

Table 1: Industrial Units

Sr. No.	Industrial unit	Description
1	Registered unit	6,692
2	Total Industrial Unit	20,454
3	registered medium and large units	1.00
4	Workers engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises	30,396
5	Employment in the medium and large industries	1,991
6	Number of industrial area	2
7	Turn over of medium and large industries	5647.21 (Corer Rs.)

Source : *Industrial Dept. of Rajsamand District 2017*

Micro and Rural Industries

Mainly cottage industries are found in Rajsamand district. In the cottage industries, people of one caste or family produce their own homes in terms of local

means. So these industries are called cottage or domestic industries. Potters, cobblers, magnets, blacksmiths, etc. have been associated with such industries. Artisans work on wood, beta, ivory, bronze, stone, smooth soil and many other things, which are a kind of handicrafts.

Table 2: Rural Industries

Sr. No.	Industry Name	Production Value (lakh Rs)	Sale Price (lakhs Rs.)	Employment Full (number)	Employment Partial (number)
1	Leather	214.11	279.86	1467	780
2	Oil	48.62	34.91	21	21
3	Luhari Suthari	180.82	243.34	401	407
4	Lime	1067.52	1297.97	2265	2265
5	Jaggery, Khansari	3.94	5.83	10	8
6	Pottery work	75.54	125.91	788	671
7	Fiber	2.54	3.38	1	16
8	Pulses	26.84	36.67	85	145
9	Bamboo Ways	40.40	69.60	459	232
10	Hand paper	7.32	12.54	14	8
11	Palm jag	5.14	7.15	25	25
12	Service unit	0.00	0.00	196	216
13	Textile	22.92	35.85	185	172
14	Lakh bangles	0.46	0.77	1	1
15	Khas tatty	0	0.0	0	0
16	Plastic	3.40	4.90	4	6
17	Candle		0.00	0	0
18	Electronics	38.34	46.70	25	35
19	Milk Base	1.86	358.27	9	9
21	Forest Medicines	0	0	0	0
22	Matches and Agarbati	0.39	0	0	0
23	Fruit processing	8.98	13.75	33	40
24	FVB	6.35	7.55	4	6
	Total	175.49	2229.66	5995	5063

Source : Industrial Dept. of District Rajsamand, 2017

Trend On The Basis Of Years of Registered Units;

The nature of the last 6 years of the registered units and their related employment and their investment on the basis of the years of Rajsamand district are shown on Table 2.

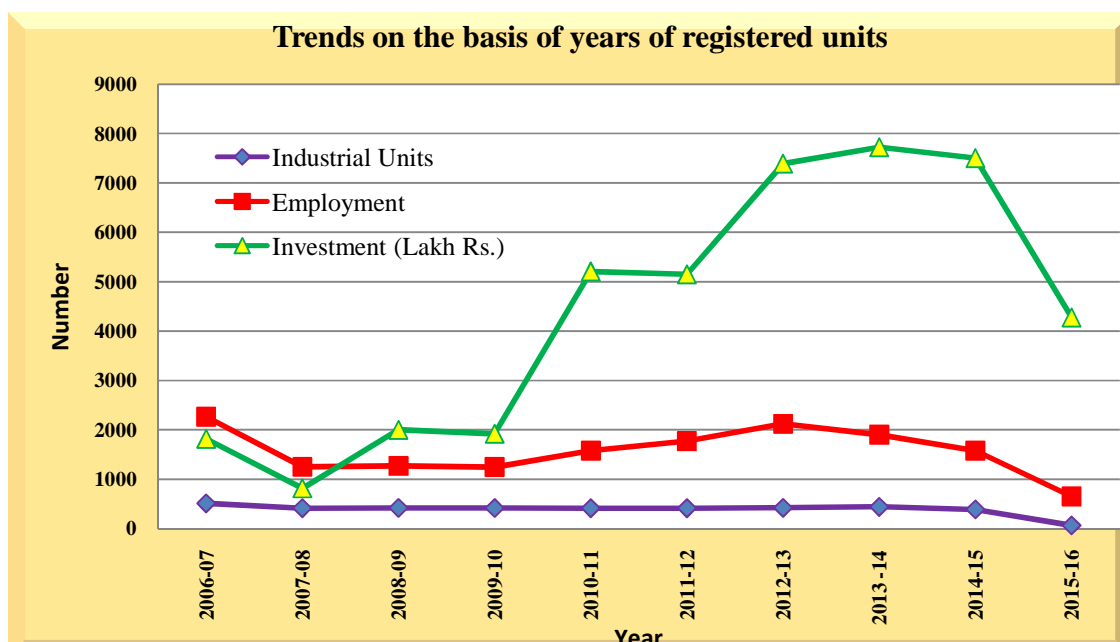


Table3: Trends on the basis of years of registered units

Year	Industrial Units	Employment	Investment (Lakh Rs.)	Year	Industrial Units	Employment	Investment (Lakh Rs.)
2006-07	508	2263	1814.63	2011-12	410	1769	5148.82
2007-08	410	1247	811.13	2012-13	417	2118	7394.32
2008-09	415	1264	1996.7	2013-14	436	1900	7726.66
2009-10	412	1244	1917.8	2014-15	385	1574	7506.08
2010-11	410	1577	5208.01	2015-16	61	648	4274.23

Source : Industrial Dept. of District Rajsamand, 2017

The main reasons of decreased in new msme registration are increase demand of substitute of marble like vitrified tiles, decrease in exports from India, WTO and GATT rules of imported marble also adversely affecting the marble industry of the state. The world economy is right now going through the troughs of the trade cycles. International Disturbances major disturbances in the world and especially in the Indian subcontinent have attributed to decrease in exports of marble from India.

Table 4: Description of small and medium scale industry

Sr. No.	Types of industries	Units	Percentage	Investment (lakh rs.)	Employment (Number)
1	Agricultural based	7	0.50	14.80	19
2	Other food products	54	3.99	14.62	119
3	Textile industry	169	12.50	21.24	338
4	Agricultural products	33	2.44	6.07	79
5	Comical and comical products	24	1.77	42.50	101
6	Non-matelic and mineral products	391	28.92	32912.81	4736
7	Metal products	74	5.47	102.05	234
8	Machinery and electric parts	28	2.07	62.454	69
9	Real estate and business services	57	4.21	87.93	112
10	Public services	33	2.44	12.80	86
11	Repair services	127	9.39	44.40	273
12	Others	46	3.40	31.00	180

Source: District Statistical Framework 2017

Here, we have identified the level of development of registered and unregistered industrial units of various tehsils, based on the working population of the districts. Levels of Industrial development have been divided into three categories at a higher level, middle level and lower level.

Level of Industrial Development

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Table 5: Level of Industrial Growth

Sr. No.	Tehsil	Working Population	Registered and Unregistered Industrial Units	Percentage	\bar{x}/\sqrt{x}
1	Amet	25,540	5	0.01	0.24
2	Bhim	31,560	8	0.01	0.24
3	Devgarh	24,854	7	0.01	0.37
4	Kumbhalgarh	36,960	1	0.00	0.03
5	Nathdwara	47,839	42	0.02	1.02
6	Railmagra	34,996	5	0.00	0.19
7	Rajasamand	37,884	167	0.12	4.95

Source: Compound by Researcher
1.63

$\bar{x} = 1.01$, S.D. =

1. High level: Those tehsils have been kept under high level, whose scores are more than 2.3, respectively. Under this, the Rajsamand Tehsil of the district comes in whose score is 4.95, respectively; the main reason is that there are various industrial units related to marble business and tire factories and many big industries. Also, industrial area has been constructed for industrial development.

2. Medium level: Under the medium level, those tahsils have been kept in the middle of 2.3 and 0.63, respectively, under which Nathdhara tehsil falls, whose score is 1.02, respectively. Under this, various domestic industries like Petting, items of various metals, tobacco, FMCG and terracotta etc. come under this.

3. Low level: Amet, Bhima, Devgarh, Kumbhalgarh and Railgagra tehsils, whose scores are 0.23, 0.24, 0.37, 0.03, 0.19, respectively. The development of industries in these tehsils is very low due to which they are kept under low level.

Conclusion

Rajsamand has been backward from industrial point of view but is completed in mineral wealth. Small, medium and large scale industries have been set up in the district. Small industries include cement,

pipes, asbestos, soap stone powders, stone cutting, dyeing printing work

Suggestion

1. The speed and direction of development of the area should be ensured by encouraging medium and small scale industrial units and providing benefits of various government schemes. 2. In addition to industrial development, it is necessary to implement the schemes for the protection of the environment, vegetation and organisms of the State. Example -Environment pollution from marble mining in Rajsamand Area. 3. Keeping in view the need of the future, provision for establishment of planned industrial sector should be made especially in the marble industry.

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