METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE:

In order to achieve the objectives our present study requires both primary and secondary data. Accordingly, a field survey has been conducted to obtain primary data adopting a sampling design of “two stage purposive sampling” with the selection of industries at the first and industrial units at the second stage.

Information is obtained from the eight Tehsil namely Jhunjhunu, Malsisar, Chirawa, Surajgarh, Khetri, Nawalgarh, Udaipurwati and Buhana about the existing small scale industries. For this purpose an aerial survey of the district head quarters has been done. Various small scale industrial units will be visited and informal meeting and interview will be conducted with the owners and workers of these units. Information has been gathered from the Directorate of Industries, Government of Rajasthan from the personal interview with the Director, Joint Director, Project Officers and the Dealing Assistants of different sections. A total number of 1206 SSI units were found to be functioning in district. These units were engaged in 9 different trades which have been classified into 12 groups according to the Industry Directory. Out of these units a total of 100 units have been randomly selected as sample units. The entire eight tehsil have been included in the sample according to the relative strength of their existing industrial units.

These sample units has been clustered in to 4 groups depending on the nature of their activities. Care has been taken to include the
maximum number of trades and activities in these groups so that I can draw results for all the categories.

In order to accomplish the objectives, the present study is mainly based on both primary and secondary sources of information. The secondary data is mainly congregated from published and unpublished works on the related topics. Census reports, economic surveys, journals, newspapers, government and non-government organizations (NGOs) associated with the industrial sector especially the Directorate of Industries, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Directorate of Agriculture and Minor Irrigation, Directorate of Industries, Government of Rajasthan.

DICs, SIDBI, SISI (Now MSME Development Institute), ZIDCO, MIFCO, ZENICS, MKVIB, ZOHANDCO etc. various issues of Statistical Handbook of Jhunjhunu, Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, published by NEC, Jaipur, various publications and reports of Development Commissioner, Ministry of SSI, New Delhi etc. are also a major source for secondary information. Moreover, web resources also an important source of secondary information. In addition, personal interviews and informal discussions also held with the government officials, policy makers and NGOs to know their reactions and suggestions.

The primary data has been collected mainly from extensive field survey of the sample units. To obtain primary information, personal interview has been conducted through well designed questionnaires especially prepared in view of the objectives of the study. Quick survey
of 15 SSI unit located in Jhunjhunu has been conducted to make the required modifications in the questionnaire. Consequently, the final questionnaires were distributed among the owners, entrepreneurs or managers. Besides, unstructured interview and informal discussions are also held with the owners and workers SSI units. Though the questionnaire is prepared in English, local language is also used during the interview.

Due to the fact that majority of the SSI units in the state do not maintain proper account of their business, it is not possible to gather time series data on the variables like investment, employment and production etc. from primary sources. As a result our study is mainly based on cross sectional data for the period 2011-12.

The information collected from primary and secondary sources has been edited, categorized and arranged in logical order. In the process, certain errors and omissions are detected and corrected subsequently. Tabular analysis are doing both manually and also with the ‘Statistical Package for Social Scientists’ (SPSS) and Eviews software.

The collected data so arranged has been examined with the help of appropriate statistical tools to draw the inherent facts. In analyzing data, simple statistical techniques such as percentage, comparisons, mean and median has been used to deduce the association among variables, in order to reach conclusions.
RESEARCH AREA:-

The district of Jhunjhunu derive its name from the headquarter of the same name. The district territory of Jhunjhunu as it exists now a Nizamat under the erstwhile Jaipur state and made up of that once used to be called the Thikana of Khetri, Jagirs of Bissau, Nawalgarh, Mandawa, Dundlod and Udaipurwati region Bhomias in 1949, the princely state of Jaipur who merged in the United State of Greater Rajasthan. After the formation of the Rajasthan the district to Jhunjhunu was carved out of the and since then it continues to in existence. However at time of merger of the Jaipur state into Rajasthan. This district was reconstituted and the areas of the Neem- Ka-Thana and Bairath, former regions of this district was transferred to and Jaipur district respectively? Several others inter Tehsil, Village transfers also took place. Among these transfer of some villages former Churi-Ajitgarh Tehsil to Jhunjhunu tehsil and to Udaipurwati tehsil are worth mentioning as these transfer obliterated the existence of Churi-Ajitgarh Tehsil.

The district is irregular hexagon in shape in the northeastern part of the State lies between 2702” east longitudes. It is surrounded by Churu district on the northwestern side Hissar and Mahendragarh district of Haryana State in the northeastern part and by Sikar district in the west, south and south eastern part 2. The Total geographical area of the
district is 2928 square Kms. This stands at 1.73 percent of the total area of the state from the points of area, Jhunjhunu district stand at 22nd place among the existing 33 districts of the state most of the part of the district is coerce by blow sand and dunes which for part of the great that desert sand shifting and active dunes are main hazards to cultivation. Soil erosion is the Result of constant deforestation and mining activity which have resulted in baring the slopes.

According to 2011 Census, the total population of Jhunjhunu district is 2139658, 1097390 males and 1042268 females which constitute 12.05 percent of total population of Rajasthan State. From the points of view of population the district stand on 13th place among 33 district of the state. During the period 1981 to 2005 the marginal change is noted in sex – ratio (females per 1000 males) of the district which has decreased to 950 in 2011 as compared with 946 in 2001 the population density of the district increased from 264 persons per square km. in 1991 to 323 persons per square km in 2001.

According to 2011 census there are about 14.08 lacs literate persons 8.52 lacs females which constitute about 73.61% of the population of the district, which is slightly lower than the state literacy rate of 38.55% person. It more important to nor here that there had occurred an increase in the literacy rate during the period the 1991 to 2001 as the literacy rate in 1981 was 28.61 percent in the district, but a wide gap still exists in the
literacy levels among both the sexes. ‘Female literacy is lagging begins
male literacy in both rural and urban areas.

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