

Importancy of Stone Industry in Karauli Distt-Social Entrepreneurship

Abstract

The foundation of Karauli was laid by the Kings of Yaduvanshi comprising Gangapur and Hindaum Naizamats of Karauli and Jaipur States. As per Col. Tod. In the month of April 1949 Karauli was included in Mastays Union and at the later stage it was included in Jaipur State and was made a part of untied state of Rajasthan on 1.3.1997. Karauli was formed a separate distt. Comprising of five Tehsils of Sawaimadhopur distt. On 19th July 1997 Karauli was constituted a new district.

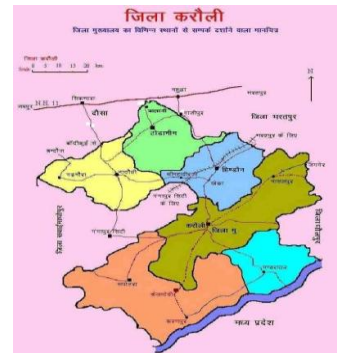
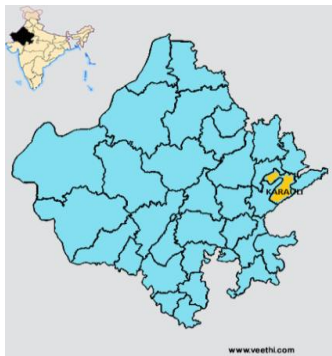
Keywords: Stone Industry, Social Entrepreneurship.

Introduction

The District lies between 26° 3cm-49° north west latitude, and 76° 49' and longitude 77° 26' longitude and 260 mtrs altituede. It is bounded on west by Dausa, South west by Sawaimadhopu, north east by Dholpur and west north by Bharatpur, Karauli district is at the height of 400-600 meters from sea level. The total geographical area of district is 5043 Sq. kms and population is 148859 as per census of 2011. The main river of state Chambal separates if from M.P.



R. K. Mourya
Associate Professor,
Deptt.of Geography,
Govt. Arts College,
Dausa



Topography

Karauli is famous for its geographical specialities and having full of natural beauty and covered by Vindhyanchal and Aravali mountains. District is having all sorts of plain. High & low and hill parts. Plains are very fertile and clay is very light in weight and dsandy. There are many local rivers in the district Annual rain fall is 668.86 mm. about 35 days in a year. Maximum temperature is 49° celcius in the month of may and 2° celcius in the month of January.

Availability of Minerals

Sand stone deposits are available in Karauli Distt. About 200 small units are using this resource for cutting & poishing of stones to be used in bulding making. As such no official record is available about. quantity of such deposits in the distt. Therefore production may not be reported.

Industrial Scenario of Karauli District

Industry at a Glance

S. No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial unit	No.	400
2.	Total industrial Unit	No.	600
3.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	No.	Nil
4.	Estimated Avg. No. of Daily Worker Employed in Mses	No.	1255
5.	Employment in Large and Medium industries	No.	N.A.
6.	No. of Industrial Area	No.	02
7.	Turnover of small scale Ind.	In lacs	N.A.
8.	Turnover of Medium & Large Scale Industries	In Lacs	N.A.

Year Wise Trend of Units Registered

Year	Number of Registered Units	Employment	Investment (lakh Rs.)
2010-11	80	350	800
2011-12	70	250	650
2012-13	70	260	655
2013-14	65	200	600
2014-15	63	195	500
Total	348	1255	3205

Aim of the Study

1. The new formed Karauli district has some very important non-metallic mineral deposits in the state.
2. It has goods resources of silica sand, sandstone and quartz, besides soap stone, limestone, red oxide or laterite etc.
3. Karauli sandstone is well known for its sculpture and engraving property. The red and spotted variety of Karauli sand stone is exported to various countries i.e. Japan, Gulf & other Asian countries.
4. Hindaun is the main business centre for its processing. The details of the mineral deposits are given below.

Review of Literature

1. Prof.Laxmi shukla's famous book "Industry and its location" is remarkable work in industry.
2. Prof (dr.) Pramila kumar book "Industrial Geography" is finest work in Geography. Its describes von thunen, Weber and Smith etc. This is major work and thery of industrial setup.

Soap Stone

The soapstone in the district occurs in Morra-ka-Dungar ridge of Toda Bhim tehsil. It is located 27 km. North-West of Hindaun, situated on the Nagda- Mathura broad gauge section of the Western Railway. Talc deposits in the Morra-ka-Dungar ridge are known for the last 125 years and these have been worked on a small scale ever since. Between the village of Dhaota and Morra which are about 8 k.m. apart, the talc deposits have been exposed at as many as seven localities near Dhaota, Dwain, Kamalपुरa, Rajuli, Giarhi, Pura & Morra. Of these, the deposits of Dwain, Rajauli and Garhi are fairly large. Most of the deposits in this area occur in the basal part of the massive quartzite (Alwar Group)

The talc occurs in lenses which vary in width from less than a metre to 20 meters and are exposed over lengths varying from a few metres to 40 metres. The talc is generally pale to light green and dpale greenish white in color, cleaved to locally compact & massive. The indicated reserves of talc from Dwain, Rajauli and Garhi areas have been estimated at about 0.107 million tones for depth varying from 8m to 30m along ddip. At present 5 leases are under production in the belt.

Lime Stone

About 25 kms. S.S.W. of Karauli the Mohali Keladevi lime stone belt is exposed intermittently over a strike length of 16 kms. With 100 to 200 mts width. The limestone is grayish, pinkish and purple in colour and dis associated with chert bands at places. The

total reserves available in this area are 4.63 million tones with average 43.50% CaO. The area is leased out to M/s. Laxmi Cement Indisutries.

Sand Stone

Karauli sand stone is an excellent building stone as it is amenable to receive goods polish and intricate carving meant for lattices and arches. The sand stone occurs in the form of hill range crossing across the district. Most of the quarries are situated in nearby areas of Karauli and Sapotra tehsils. The sand stone is fine to medium in grain size, compact and moderately hard and has good splitting property by which almost smooth surface bearing slab of d5 to 10 cm thickness can be obtained.

Recently Mines & Geology Department has identified 5 splittable sandstone blocks viz. Bhauapura-Ratiapura (10 sq. kms.) Kasara (2.88 sq. km.) Chobe ki Guwari (4.88 sq. km.) Mokanpura-Berda (2sq. km.) and Bhakri (5 sq. km.) of about 25 sq. km. total area. These are 10 to 40 km. away from Karauli town and well connected with tar road. After drilling up to 15 mts. depth it has been proved that 2 to 3 splittable sand stone zones of about 3m thickness occur below 1 to 2 m depth from the surfaced, with 2 to 4m intervals between each successive zones. Sand stone is red and buff in colour, fine grained and bedded in nature. These blocks are out side forest & lease hold areas.

Important sand stone mining localities are Bhadurdpura & Madibhat in Sapotra tehsil where as parasari, Makanpura, Barda, Bhanpura and Maon villages are in Karauli tehsil. Other localities are godi-ka-Gaon, Moder, Langare, Gurdha, Ghanwar, Ratimpura, Keshpura, Albat-ki-Guwadi, Dewari Piparan, Makori, Karshai, Kashare, Sewali of Karauli tehsil; Chamble-ki-Guwadi, Lohara in Sapotra tehsil. Besides in Rajoli, Kamalपुरa village of Toda-bhim, Bapoti, Mangrol & Tali hill of Sapotra tehsil, sand stone is quarried for millstone because of its greater hardness and massiveness.

About 138 mining leases were in working conditions from which an inexhaustible supply of the most excellent roofing and flooring slabs have been obtained. Most of the material is processed in 62 cutting & polishing units.

Mineral Based Industries

Because of the abundance and extensive quarrying of splittable and stone the cutting and dpolishing units are the most important mineral based industries in the district. Hindaun is the main business centre for processed sand stone with 16 sand stone cutting, 8 polishing and 23 both cutting & polishing units working.

Five lime kilnes are working in the district 3 ar Karauli, one each at Toda Bhim and Hindaun. There is further scope for setting up of more such units as the demand for cut & polished and stone is increasing day by day.

Power & Ground water

Electricity is available in district from 132 KV line from Kota & 220 KV line from Jaipur. Hindaun is the main grid station.

The district has fairly goods ground water potential in the more than 75% of the area. The depth of water table ranges for 6 to 27 mts. deep below

ground level. Though in general the quality of ground water is good there are some saline patches in Nandauti and Hindaun blocks.

Mineral Admisnistration

There is an office of mining engineer at Karauli, which looks after the dmineral administration work. The geological work is looked after by the office fo superintending geologist Kota. During the year 1997-98 one project has been proposed as under. Evaluation of sand stone deposits in Sawai Madhopur and Bundi districts and study of non splittable sand stone for sawing purposes.

Statistical Information of Karauli District For 1996-97					
S.No.	Minerals	No. of Leases	Production (thousand tones)	Sale Value (thousand Rs.)	Revenue (thousand Rs.)
1.	Silica sand	33	52.93	5293.00	635.19
2.	Soap Stone	5	4.10	287.00	299.71
3.	China/white clay	3	10.79	1126.00	134.85
4.	Laterite	-	0.04	4.80	1.86
5.	Red Oxide	1	-	-	18.77
6.	Fire Clay	1	-	-	1.60
7.	Limestone	1	-	-	-
Minor Minerals					
1.	Sand Stone	117	890.78	16034.16	26723.61
2.	Masonry Stone	90	364.96	14598.64	730.75
3.	Limestone (Burning)	15	31.50	2362.80	315.05
4.	Millstone	5	1.31	235.98	39.35
5.	Bajri	-	137.44	5497.96	189-14
6.	Fullers earth	-	-	-1.64	
7.	Others	-	-	-	1126.14
Total					30147.66

Conclusion

On the basis of present study, following salient conclusions have been drawn;

1. This study has shown that minerals use in the household is highly correlated with the income of different groups.
2. Changes in lifestyles are contributing to their rise in consumption.
3. Minerals use affected by climate change, since rising temperatures lead to increase in consumption.
4. Effective rebate may also been successful in reducing minerals use.

References

1. Maharaja Singh H.J. & Sinha, P.N.; 1975-76- Report on the geology of Guneshri Sapotra-

angapur-Kailadevi areas of Sawai Madhopur district.

2. Singh, S.P. & Sinha, V.P.; 2010-11 Geology of Aund- Toda, Bhim- Gijgarh area, Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur districts.
3. Dave, Y.N.; 2013 A report of mineral survey of Shahbad, Karauli and Sawai- Madhopur area.
4. Keshwani, K.B. and Bhargava, K.D.; 2013-14 A report on lime stone deposit near Maholi and Leela Dungri, Near Karauli
5. Sharma, J.P.; Swami, S.K. & Purohit, S.N.; 2013-14 Reconnaissance for silica sand and other economic minerals around village's sapotra. Nandauti etc.