4. City Economic Profile

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Jaipur is an economically vibrant city. Tourism, trade and commerce and local handicrafts industries are the key strengths of the city. It was therefore, considered important to assess the economic profile of the city with due emphasis on the above mentioned sectors. This chapter has been divided into seven sections. The employment profile has been discussed in section 2. A detailed assessment of the occupational structure has been made as part of section 3. Section 4, 5 and 6 describe the industry, trade and commerce and tourism sectors respectively. The city income profile has been detailed out in section 7. Section 8 briefly summarizes the issues related to the city economic profile.

4.2. EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

4.2.1. Workforce Participation

The Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) in the city has declined marginally from 1991-2001 (). Although, there has been a growth in the absolute number of workers, the proportion of workers has reduced. The participation rate for males was 48.3% and 5.7% for females in 1991 and the corresponding figures for 2001 are 49.2% for males and 9.3% for females This is a positive trend in the line with the characteristics with a developing economy. The male and female composition in the workforce has also been examined. In 1991, 90% of the workers was male with only 10% of workers being women. However, in 2001, 17% of the workers are women indicating increased female participation in work (Figure 4.2).

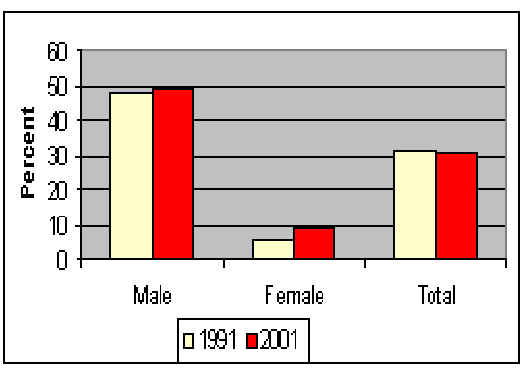


Figure 4-1: Workers- Jaipur

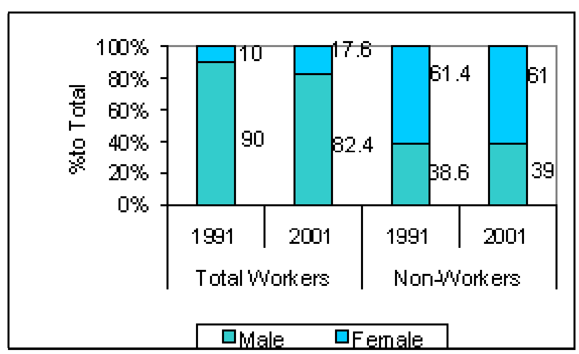


Figure 4-2: Male and Female Composition-Workers

4.2.2. Worker Characteristics

In 1991, nearly 100% of the workers were main workers. However, the proportion of marginal workers has increased in 2001. The proportion of marginal workforce to the total workforce has increased by nearly 6% (Figure 4.3). Jaipur being a tourist city has large potential for seasonal employment to cater to the needs of the tourists. This sector absorbs considerable proportion of unemployment. However, increasing marginalisation of workers is not good for the economy.

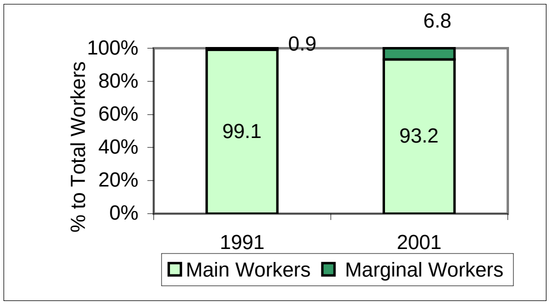


Figure 4-3: Main and Marginal Workers

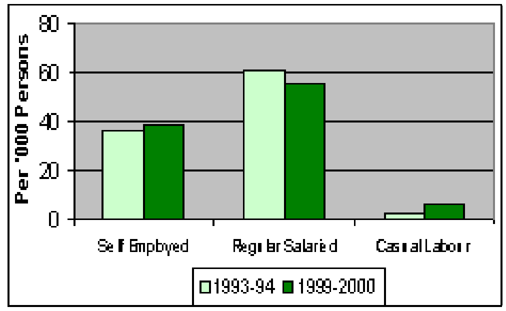


Figure 4-4: Type of Workers

Based on data from NSSO (Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999-2000), the different types of workers in Jaipur have been assessed. Broadly, three major types can be seen viz. self employed, regular salaried and casual labour. The proportion of self employed has risen in the city (although marginally) that is a positive indicator. On the other hand, regular salaried workforce has declined. The negative trend is that the proportion of casual labourers has increased.

4.2.3. Unemployment

The levels of unemployment in Jaipur have been assessed based on NSSO[1] data. The unemployment levels have increased in all the three categories viz. usual adjusted[2], weekly[3] and daily[4] levels. The increase is more significant for the male population. The usual adjusted unemployment in 1993-94 among males was 3 that grew to 33 per 1000 in 1999-2000 (Figure 4.5).

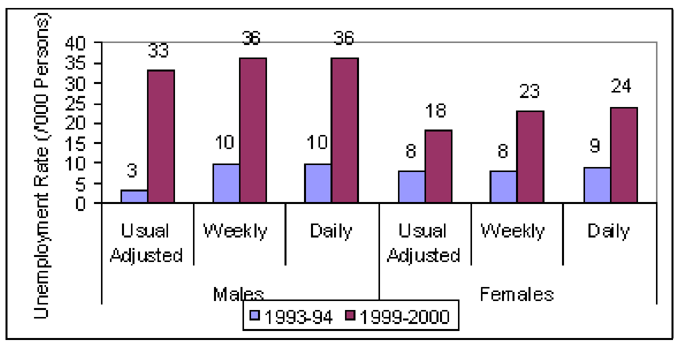


Figure 4-5: Unemployment

However the weekly and daily rates were same for the two points of study at 10 and 36 respectively. Unemployment among females is lower than males. The usual adjusted unemployment in 1993-94 among females was 8, which grew to 18 in 1999-2000. The weekly and daily figures were 8 and 23 respectively for 1993-94 and 23 and 24 respectively in 1999-2000. In the case of women, while the unemployment levels are lower than those of males, it has also increased significantly. As is visible, the unemployment rates have increased significantly between the two periods. The increase is particularly high in the case of usually

[1] National Sample Survey report no.462 55th Round (July 1999-June 2000) on Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India

[2] The NSSO defines usually adjusted as the number of persons usually unemployed for a reference period of 365 days. It includes the workers employed as subsidiary status for a few days in the year.

[3] The NSSO defines weekly as the number of persons unemployed for a reference period of a 7 days.

[4] The NSSO defines daily as the number of persons unemployed on each day of the reference week using a priority cum major time criterion.

adjusted status that indicates chronic unemployment. Jaipur has a higher unemployment rate than cities such as Howrah, Mumbai, Patna, Visakhapatnam, etc. However, the rate is higher than Delhi and Ahmedabad especially that of male unemployment.

4.3. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

The occupational structure has been assessed separately for 1991 and 2001 as the figures are not comparable. 64% of the workforce is in the tertiary sector of which, other services and trade and commerce are the major constituents. Nearly 34% of the workers are in the secondary sector. The most significant contributor of employment in this sector is household industries (22%). Non-household industries and construction involve 4% and 6.4% of the workforce respectively. The primary sector largely comprises of the cultivators and plantations in the city, and employs 3% of the workers.

Table 4-1: Distribution of Workforce (1991)

Category	% of Workforce
Primary Sector	**3**
Cultivators	1.5
Agricultural Labourers	0.5
Animal Husbandry	1
Mining	0.6
Secondary Sector	**32.3**
Household Manufacturing	3.9
Non-Household Manufacturing	22
Construction	6.4
Tertiary Sector	**63.9**
Trade and Commerce	24
Transport, storage and communication	8
Other Services	31.8

Source: Town Directory, Census of India, 1991

The 2001 census has classified workers into four categories that include cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and all other workers as others (**Figure 4.6**). While conclusions regarding workforce on other occupations is difficult to arrive at, it can be seem that the workforce in the household industry sector has increased. The household industry in the city that primarily comprises of local handicrafts is fast gaining ground. The industry has been assessed in detail in the subsequent section.

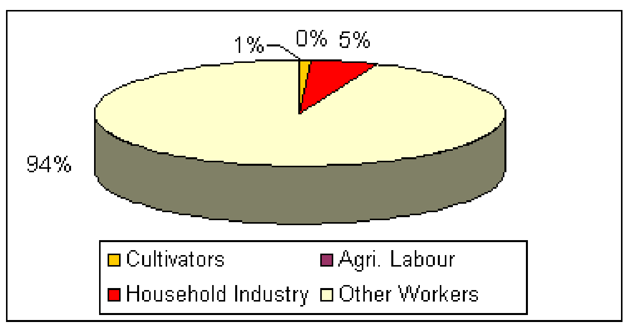


Figure 4-6: Distribution of Workforce-2001

Jaipur also shows a distinct trend in the spatial distribution of workforce. 30% of all employment in this sector is being generated from the walled city (Figure 4.6). This is despite the fact that walled city has 15% of the population of the city. There are variations in the disbution of workers within the JMC area as well. Figure 4.7 shows the proportion of workers in each of the zones of the city. The maximum percentage of workers (42%) can be seen in HawaMahal East that includes the walled city. Hawa Mahal West also has a large proportion of workers (20%). Table 4.2 shows the spatial distribution of workforce for all categories of workers. The walled city has the largest proportion of workers of the city in household industries. This is despite the fact that the landuse under industries in the walled city is very low (refer chapter 3 for details). 35% of the commercial workers are also located within the walled city. In the rest of JMC area, trading, transportation, construction, heavy industries and agriculture workers are the predominant. In the rest of JDA area, the workers are predominantly agricultural workers. There are eight major employment centers in the city that include Jhalana Doongri Institutional area, J. L. N. Marg, Jhotwara, Durgapura, Sanganer, Loha Mandi, Muralipura, Vegetable and fruit market lal kothi, Hardware market Hassanpura and Brick Mart Sanganeri gate (Figure 4.8).

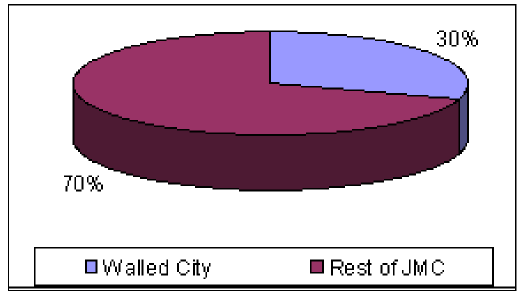


Figure 4-7: Spatial Distribution of Workforce

Table 4-2: Spatial Distribution of Workforce (1991)

Occupation	Walled City	Rest of JMC	Rest of JDA
Agriculture	7.6	56.1	36.3
Livestock and mining	9.9	86.3	3.8
House Hold industries	73.3	21.1	5.7
Other industries	41.7	53.5	4.8
Construction	13.9	79.6	6.5
Trade and Commerce	34.6	63.3	2.1
Transport	23.5	74.4	2.1
Other Services	27.4	70.3	2.3

Source: Household study done by JDA (1991) for Preparation of the master plan 2011

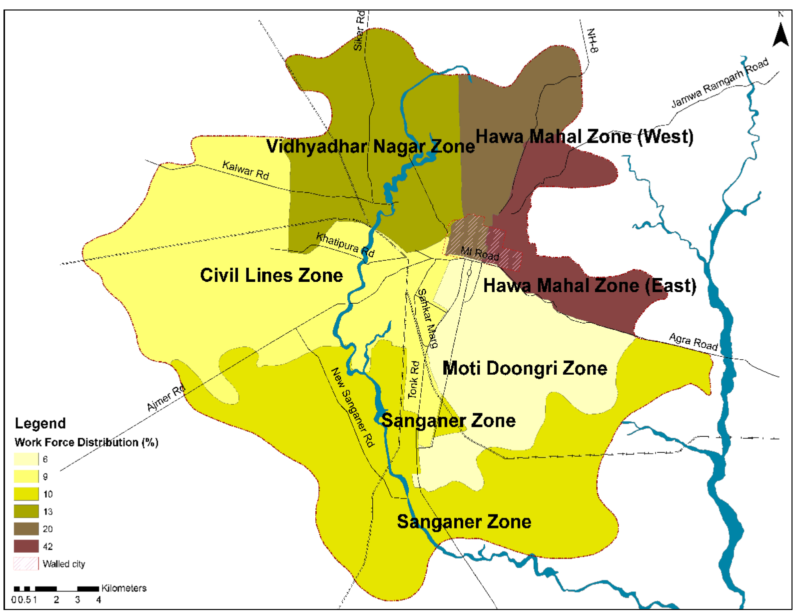


Figure 4-8: Spatial Distribution of Workforce-JMC

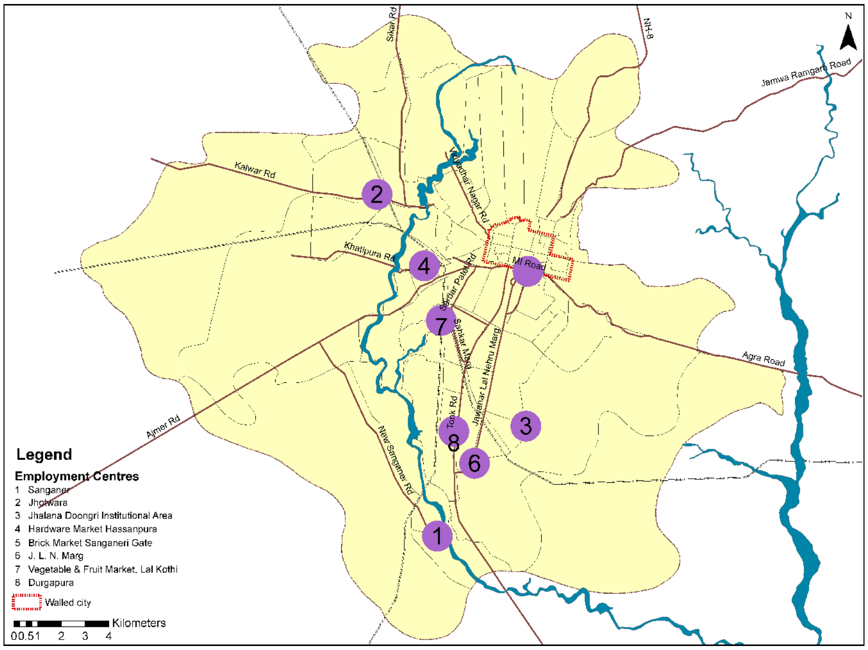


Figure 4-9: Employment Centres-JMC

4.4. INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Industrial development in Jaipur began in 1943 with the establishment of the Jaipur Metal and Electrical Industry, Limited. The earliest main industries to be established in Jaipur were located in the Ram Mandir area, near to Jaipur Junction, the main Railway Station. In the mid-1950's, a second industrial area was established by the State Department of Industry near Jaipur South Railway Station, in an area known as Bais Gowdown. This industrial area was designated principally for small scale industrial units. Another Iindustrial area was established soon after, in the early 1960's, near Dher ka Balaji Railway Station at Jhotwara, and this was followed by a small industrial estate located between Gandhi Nagar Railway Station and the Tonk Road at Jawahar Nagar.

In 1979, the Rajasthan State Industries Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) was formed to assume responsibility for the proper and controlled planning and development of industry in Rajasthan. Under RIICO, new industrial areas at Vishwakarma in the north-west of the city near the Jhotwara Industrial Area, Malviya Nagar in the south-east of the city, and at Sanganer Town to the south of the city, were developed. The most recent area to be developed by RIICO is the Sitapura Industrial Area in the south of the city.

The household and cottage industries in the city also have a distinct presence in the industrial sector. Each of these sectors has been briefly described below.

4.4.1. Large and Medium

There are 43 large and medium industries in the city employing nearly 12,000 persons. The maximum worker absorption can be seen in the machine tools and metal and allied product industries. Ceramics and glassware industry on the contrary have low worker absorption (Table 4.3).

Table 4-3. Large and Medium Industries

Type of Industries	No. of Units	Employment
Machine Tools and Parts	1	3,688
Agro, Food and Allied Products	8	813
Electronics and Related Products	5	478
Electrical and Allied Products	2	1,479
Textiles	1	62
Cement and Cement Products	2	139
Chemical, Gases, Lubricants and Plastics	7	658
Metal and Allied Products	8	3,628
Automobile and Parts	2	760
Ceramics and Glassware	2	25
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2	215
Minerals, Stones, Lime and Lime Products	3	130
Total	**43**	**12,075**

Source: Jaipur City Investment Plan, 1998.

In order to encourage industrial development in the city, several initiatives have been undertaken by the state government. The Industrial policy was declared by the state in 1994. The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) is the main agency responsible for industrial development in the city. It has 21 industrial areas. Table 4.4 shows the status of development. Most of the industrial areas numbering 14 have already been developed, 3 are semi- developed, 3 are undeveloped and 1 is under development.

Table 4-4: Industrial Areas of Jaipur

S.No.	Development Status	Number of Areas	Industrial Areas
1	Developed	14	Vishwakarma, Jhotwara, Malviya, Sanganer, Bais-Godam, Sudharshanpura, Mansarowar, Hirawala Ext, Bassi-I, Bassi-II, Bassi Ext., Dausa, Lalsot, Kolana (Bandikui
2	Semi-developed	3	Mahuwa, Bapi, Kilkipura.
3	Un- Developed	3	Bagrana, Apparel Park
4	Under Development	1	Bagru- Chitroli
	Total	**21**	

Source: Jaipur City Investment Plan, 1998.

The total area allotted for industries is 2346.6 acres spread over 6 industrial areas. Of this, nearly 90% of the land has been developed. The number of plots allotted in the areas is 2185 (Table 4.5). The largest and the most developed industrial area is Vishwakarma. Only Sanganer industrial area is less developed (only 16% of the land has been developed).

Table 4-5: Area Under Industrial Areas

S.No.	Industrial Area	Toal Area (Acre)	Plots Allotted (Number)
1	Vishwakarma	1364.4	1265
2	Jhotwara	460	208
3	Malviya Nagar	164.3	248
4	Sanganer	50.3	251
5	Bais-Godam	30	118
6	Sudharshanpura	17.6	95
7	Sitapura	63.1	700
	Total	2149.7	2885

Source: Jaipur City Investment Plan, 1998. Note: Details of the Sitapura Industrial area not available.

A brief description of each of the industrial areas has been given below.

i. Jhotwara Industrial Area

The Jhotwara Industrial Area lies in the north-west area of Jaipur. It is flanked on the south by the Kalwar Road and in the east by the railway line to Ringus. It was established in 1961 to accommodate 206 plots on an area of 185 ha. All of the plots are fully developed, although some of the industries are no longer in production. A wide variety of manufacturing takes place, including edible oil, soap and ghee production, metal fabrication, and chemical production.

ii. Vishwakarma Industrial Estate

This industrial area is located in the same area of Jaipur as the Jhotwara Industrial Area, lying in the north-west part of the town between the rail line to Ringus and the Jaipur/Sikar Road. It contains the largest number of industries and the biggest concentration of the main industries in Jaipur. There are about five hundred industries located in this estate, covering such varied processes as foundries, metal processing and fabrication, edible oil and ghee production, textile printing and dyeing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

iii. Malviya Nagar

Malviya Nagar Industrial Area is a small estate, which lies in the south-east of the city between the Gogado Nadi and Jhalana Doongari Road. It is situated very close to Jalana Forest Reserve and covers an area of about 25 ha. Around fifty industries are located here. All of the industries are small scale, covering carpet weaving and dyeing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, ceramics and electronics. Wastewater production is low, since most of the industries use dry processes.

iv. Sanganer

The traditional industries of Sanganer are textile dyeing and printing and paper production. Most of these industries are small scale units which are scattered around the town in an unplanned and unregulated manner.

v. Bais Gowdown and Sudershanpura

These small industrial areas are located adjacent to each other near the Jaipur South Railway Station. Originally, the State Industries Department developed 12 and 7 ha of land in Bais Godown and Sudershanpura respectively. In 1980, responsibility for the areas was transferred to RIICO who developed a further 5.9 and 11.5 ha in Sudershanpura Extension and Kartarpura in 1992. The areas now lie almost at the centre of the municipality and are surrounded by residential developments. There are no large industries or major water-using industries and the number of small-scale units is estimated to be about 380. The units comprise metal fabrication, cable making, furniture making, chemicals and drugs.

vi. Sitapura Industrial Area

This area is the most recent industrial development to be established by RIICO. It lies in the south of the city, about four kilometers south of Jaipur Airport on the road to Tonk. 154.5 ha of land for the development of the First Phase was acquired in 1990 and the first industries were established in 1992. A total of 700 plots have been planned and it is expected that, when fully developed, about 400 industries will be located in the Phase 1 area. At present, about 60 industries have been established, a further 100 are under construction, and it is anticipated that the area will be fully developed within the next five years.

The policy of RIICO for this industrial area is to encourage only industries that are not water-based, such as gems and jewelry, garment manufacture, electronics, handicrafts, and leather goods manufacture. The planned water requirement for the industrial development has been estimated by RIICO as 11,250 l/ha/day that corresponds to the requirements of a light industrial area.

In 1995, an additional 205 ha of land was acquired to accommodate about 400 industries in the second phase of the development. Within Phase II, an Export Promotion Investment Park (EPIP) is planned for about 300 industries. The policy regarding the water supply, the types of industries, and the method of wastewater disposal are intended to be the same as the presen1 development. For Phase III, it is proposed to acquire an additional 900 ha of land for further industrial development. This proposal has been given State Government approval and land acquisition notices have already been issued. It is intended that the policy on water, type of industry, and wastewater disposal that has already been established for Phase I will be continued.

4.4.2. Small Scale Industries

The updated data/information on small scale industries is not available. However, there were 4953 small-scale industrial units in 1991 with a total work force of around 25000. The textile and food industries registered under small- scale industries have recorded the maximum annual growth of 60%. Besides these, a large number of unregistered small-scale units are in operation in the city employing two times the workforce engaged in registered units.

4.4.3. Household Industry

Household industries in Jaipur includes industries such as stone cutting and polishing, blue pottery, lac work, gota, sculptures etc. These industries have played an important role not only in providing employment and growth of economy but also in conserving the traditional art and culture of the city. A majority of these household industries are located in the walled city. The number of persons employed in this sector was 0.017 million in 1991, which almost doubled in 2001(0.033 million). Nearly 12% of total workers of the secondary sector were involved in the household industry in 1991and it grew to 15% as per census 2001. The workforce in this sector constitutes 1.4% of the total population and nearly 5% of the total workforce of the city as per census 2001. The figures show this sector is an important component of the city economy.

4.4.4. Future Development Proposals

RIICO is in the process of developing industrial complexes for specific industries. Some of the important industries envisaged for Jaipur include:

- Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) and Gem park; a
- Auto ancillary at Sitapura;
- Software technology, electronics and telecom at Kukas; and
- Textile Industry at Sanganer and Sitapura.

- An SEZ is proposed to be developed near Jaipur through a joint venture of RIICO and Mahindra and Mahindra. An investment of around Rs.8, 800 crores will be made on 3,000 hectares of land to develop the SEZ. It is expected to generate direct employment to one-lakh persons and indirect employment to another 1.5 lakh persons.
- An apparel park is also being developed at Mahal, Jaipur.

Along with the above-mentioned industrial projects, foundation for a World Trade Park with an investment of Rs.350 crores has also been laid with the objective to give a boost to business, trade and employment.

4.5. TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and Commerce plays a vital role in the economic growth of Jaipur. The proportion of workforce in this sector constituted 24% of the total main workers in the city in 1991. The growth of this sector can be gauged by the employment it generates. The master plan in 1971 envisaged a workforce of 70,000 persons, in this sector by 1991 whereas the actual of persons identified in the sector were 102,521.

4.5.1. Retail Shops

The number of retail shops has nearly doubled in the city. Between 1991-2000, the number of shops has grown from 45000 to 80000 (**Figure 4.10**). A significant proportion of the retail shops are concentrated in the walled city. The retail markets in the city can be seen along all major roads of the city. In one sense, the main roads can be called as the commercial corridors of the city. However, this situation results in traffic congestions (due to lack of parking spaces for both vendors as well as shoppers). Besides this, these markets are not planned properly and are intermixed with residences and household industries and godowns. Figure 4.10 shows the major roads with linear markets.

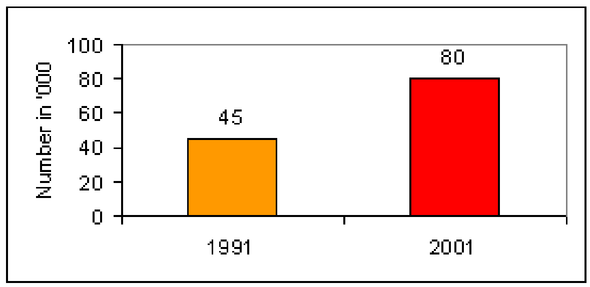


Figure 4-10: Number of Shops


Walled City Photographs on Street Parking

4.5.2. Wholesale Trade

The number of wholesale units in 1991 was 2500[5]. There are five types of wholesale markets that include grain market, fruit and vegetable, building material, iron and steel and slaughterhouse. The grain markets accounts for nearly 58% of the total wholesale trade (**Figure 4.11**). Iron and steel occupies the second place in the wholesale trade followed by fruits and vegetables and building materials.

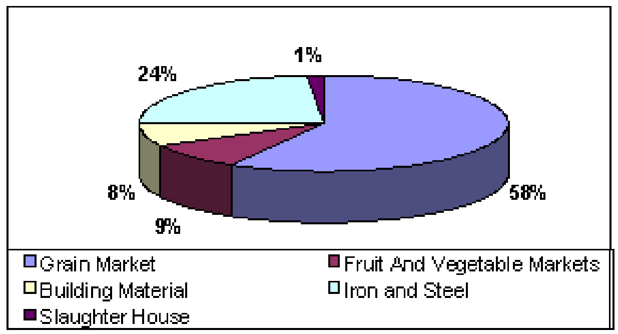


Figure 4-11: Composition of Wholesale Trade

The major markets under each type of wholesale trade are given in Table 4-6. Surajpole is the biggest grain market and handles nearly 35% of total trade in the city. Lal Kothi Centre is the biggest fruit and vegetable wholesale market. The largest volume of trade in building material is carried out in Agra Road area. South of Industrial Area is the only area that has slaughterhouses. The truck terminal (east) is the main iron and steel centre of the city.

Table 4-6: Wholesale Markets

S.No.	Market	Proportion to Total
A.	**Grain Market**	**58.5**
1.	Chandpole	4.8
2.	Surajpole	34.6
3.	Subcity Centre	5.2
4.	Sikar Road Centre	13.8
B.	**Fruit And Vegetable Markets**	**8.6**
5.	Subcity Centre	1.7
6.	Lal Kothi Centre	5.2
7.	Sikar Road Centre	1.7
C.	**Building Material**	**7.6**
8.	Agra Road	3.5
9.	South of Industry Area	4.2
D.	**Iron and Steel**	
10.	Ghandhinagar Railway Station	10.4
11.	Coal and Timber	

[5] Source: Master Plan 2011

S.No.	Market	Proportion to Total
12.	East of Truck Terminal	13.8
E.	Slaughter House	
13.	South of Industrial Area	1.04
	Total	**100**

Source: Civic Surveys for Jaipur, Master Plan-2011.

The important commodities that are imported in Jaipur include Precious stones, marble sandalwood and cement. These precious stones are imported and cut into variety of shapes and designs and then exported. The block prints of Sanganer are the most famous export item of the city. The commodities manufactured include jewelry, carpets and ready-made garments (Table 4-7).

Table 4-7: Major Commodities-Jaipur

S.No.	Imported	Exported	Manufactured
1.	Precious Stones	Precious Stones and Jewelry	Jewelry and Ball Bearings
2.	Marble and Sandalwood	Marble Statues	Carpets
3.	Cement	Printed Cloth	Readymade Garments

Source: Census of India 1991.

4.5.3. Spatial Distribution of Commercial Activities

The spatial distribution of trading activities shows that the walled city has a significant proportion of activities (Figure 4.12). On an average, 28-30% of all activities are located in the walled city. The exception is in the case of printing press, wherein the walled city has 56% of the activities.

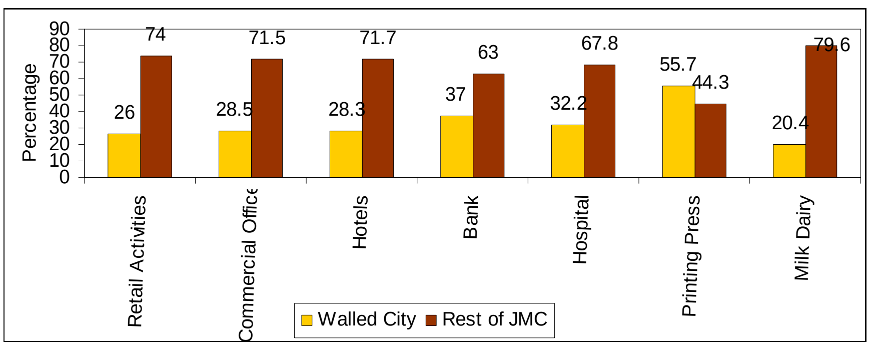


Figure 4-12: Commercial Activities-Spatial Distribution

4.5.4. Traditional Art and Craft of Jaipur

The tie and dye, Sanganer block printing, jewelry and the blue pottery are the most famous handicrafts of the city. Other crafts include embroideries, stone carving, woodcarving, leatherwork, metal ware, ivory carving and painting. These works are carried out at the household level. Rajasthan and especially Jaipur have been important textile producing centres. The most popular and well-known textile traditions are tie and dye and block printing of Sanganer. Jewelry making and their enameling (minakari) occupy the next important place in the traditional art and craft scene of Jaipur. Blue pottery is another typical art of Jaipur, which has acquired an important place and is now a symbol of the traditional art.

The traditional bazaars located within the walled city conduct retail and wholesale trading of these handicrafts. In the traditional set up, these were systematically planned and integrated into city design. Rectangular blocks, uniform rows of shops, broad streets ending in Chaupars and chokdis are some of the features of these bazaars. During the time when they were planned each block of the bazaar had a precise of number of shops lining the streets and each rectangular block was designed for a particular craft or trading product. The bazaars of Jaipur are still known by the names given to them 270 years ago. The important traditional bazaars with their specializations are given in Table 4.7. The main ones are Badi Chaupar, Johari Bazaar, Hawa Mahal, Tripolia Bazaar, Chhoti Chaupar, Sanganer, Maniharon Ka Rasta, Chandpole and Kishanpole. These bazaars, today have, outgrown their carrying capacity and over spill on to the pavements creating chaos. The informal sector also mainly locates itself in these areas thus, adding to the congestion. Figure 4.13 shows the traditional bazaars in the walled city.

Table 4-8: Traditional Bazaars with their Specializations

S.No.	Name of Bazaars/Lane	Specialization
1.	Badi Chaupar	Turbans
2.	Bhindon Ka Rasta	Marble Statue Carving
3.	Chameli Bazaar	Silver
4.	Chandpole	Pickles and Sharbats
5.	Chora Rasta	Jaipur Book Shop, Maps, Guide books and Snacks
6.	Chhoti Chaupar	Moodas(Straw Chairs)
7.	Ghatgate Bazaar	Iron Work
8.	Gheewalon ka Rasta and Haldiyon ka Rasta	Special Sweets, Digestives and Supari
9.	Gopalji ka Rasta	Precious and Semi- Precious Stones
10.	Handipura	Kites
11.	Hawa Mahal	Antiques, Textiles, Quilts, Costume Jewellery, Fashion Accessories and Leather Crafts
12.	Johari Bazaar	Jewellery, Textiles, Precious and Semi- Precious Stones, Snacks, Contemporary Jewellery, Precious Enamel Work
13.	Kalyan ji ka Rasta	Marble Statue Carving
14.	Khazanewalon ka Rasta	Idols and Sculptures, Stone Inlay Work, Stone Carving (Screen etc), Marble Crafts
15.	Kishanpole Bazaar	Tent Makers and Silver Jewellery
16.	Koli Basti	Carpet
17.	Kumharon ki Basti	Pottery
18.	Loharon ka Rasta	Iron Work
19.	Maniharon Ka Rasta	Lac Work
20.	Nahargarh Road	Local Musical Instruments
21.	Pannigeron ka Mohalla	Silver and Gold Foils
22.	Purani Basti	Wood Blocks
23.	Ramganj Bazaar	Shoes/ Mojari
24.	Sanganer	Block Printed Textiles and Traditional Block Prints
25.	Tateron ka Rasta	Copper, Brass, Metal Work and Brass Inlay Work
26.	Teli Pada	Leather Shoes
27.	Tripolia Bazaar,	Utensils, Tin Trunks and Metal Work

Source: Jaipur City Guide, 2005.

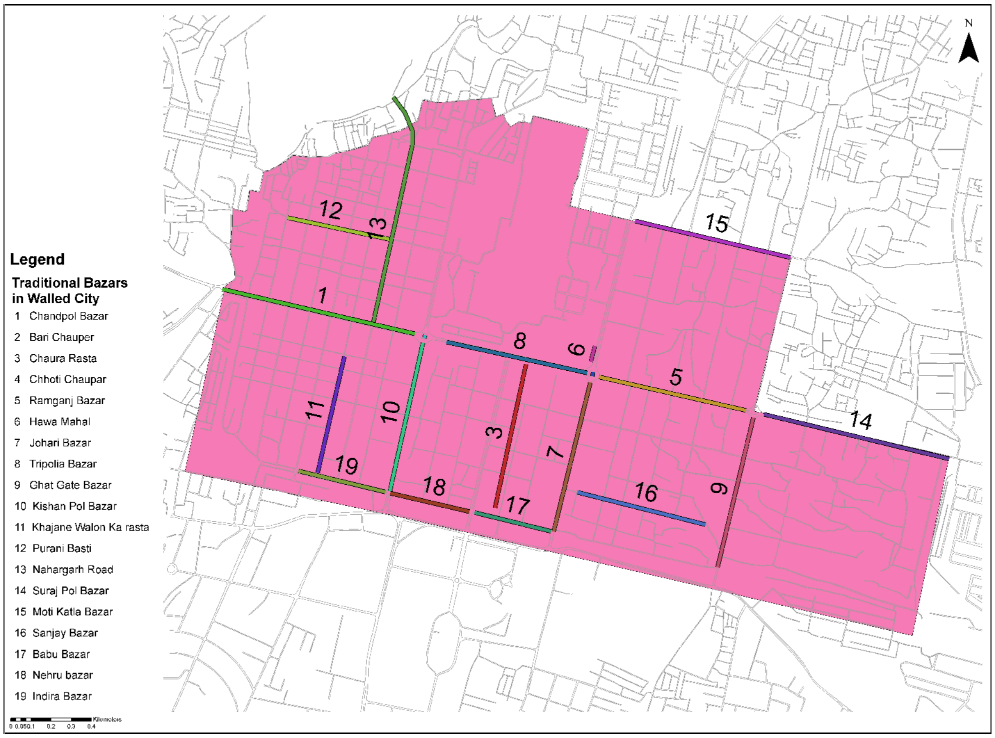


Figure 4-13: Traditional Bazaars- Jaipur

4.6. TOURISM

Jaipur is situated on the Tourism Golden Triangle[1] including Delhi, Agra and Jaipur. The city attracts many domestic and foreign tourists in large numbers every year. The city is rich in its art, heritage and culture, which are also reflected in its historical monuments. Though the monuments are more than 100-150 years old, they have retained their traditional architectural splendor. This makes the city as one of the most attractive tourist places in of the country. Jaipur is also known as the city of forts and places symbolizes the spirit of Rajputana and preserves its rich history and culture. This section deals with the tourism of Jaipur. It includes assessment of the existing status in the tourism sector, tourist inflow and accommodation facilities. It also talks about the future tourism proposals that are coming up in Jaipur. The city has emerged as one of the most sought after destinations on the tourist map of the world.

4.6.1. Tourist Destinations

The major tourist spots in the city include the forts built at various points of time, the palaces of the Rajputs, some old residences, temples, parks and birla planetarium. Figure 4.14 shows these tourist spots in the city. Several tourist destinations also exist within 60 to 80 Km radius of Jaipur. Sanganer (a part Jaipur Municipal Corporation), Bagru, Samode, Tonk, Bairat, Ramgarh are some of them.

[1] Thesis Report by Ruchi Gupta, CEPT.

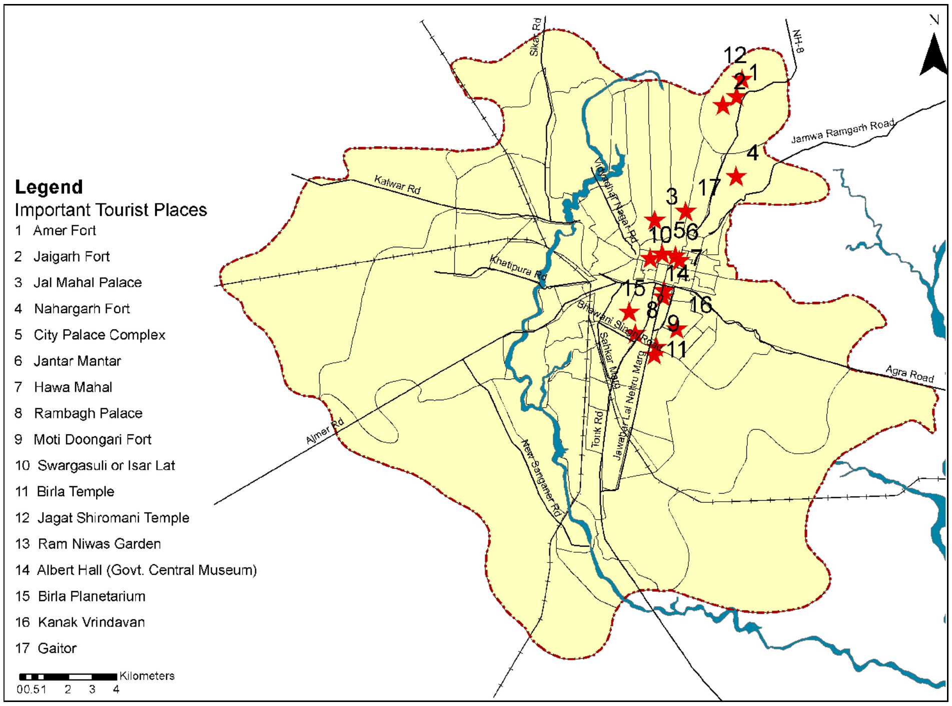
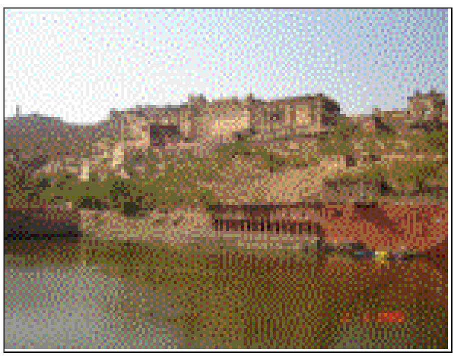
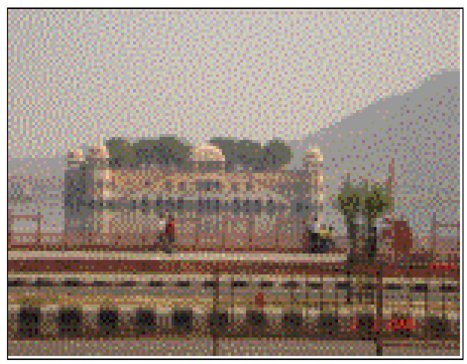


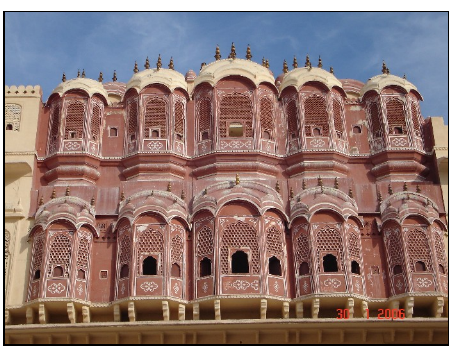
Figure 4-14: Tourist Spots-Jaipur



AMBER FORT



JAL MAHAL



HAWA MAHAL

CITY PALACE

4.6.2. Tourist Arrivals

In the past decade, the arrival of both domestic as well as foreign tourists has nearly doubled. However, this increase is not consistent in all the years. It is marked by increases and decreases. There was a sudden decrease in the tourist inflow during 2002-2003 that may be due to lockouts in the Indian airlines and the temporary closure of Rambagh Palace and Jal Mahal palace. The fluctuations are more in the case of foreign tourist arrivals. Foreign tourists comprise about 20% of the total tourist arrivals (Figure 4.15). Rajasthan as a state found a decline trend of foreign customers. It is observed in tourism sector that the influx of tourists to the state have declined by 10%. Amongst the foreign tourists arriving to the state, 30% of the tourists visit Jaipur itself while 8.5% of the domestic tourists come to visit Jaipur. On an average Jaipur receives 3000 tourists every day, who stay in Jaipur for 3-4 days in the city.

Table 4-9: Number of Tourists –Jaipur (in lakhs)

Year	Domestic Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Total	AAGR (%)
1995	6.6	1.5	8.1	
1996	6.6	1.5	8.1	-0.6
1997	7.0	1.8	8.8	9.4
1998	6.2	1.5	7.7	-13.2
1999	6.1	1.3	7.4	-3.1
2000	7.5	1.5	9.0	21.1
2001	6.6	1.7	8.3	-7.9
2002	5.9	0.8	6.7	19
2003	6.4	1.1	7.5	11.1
2004	9.7	2.1	11.7	57.6
2005	11.3	3.8	15.4	28.8

Source: Department of Tourism, Govt. of Rajasthan.

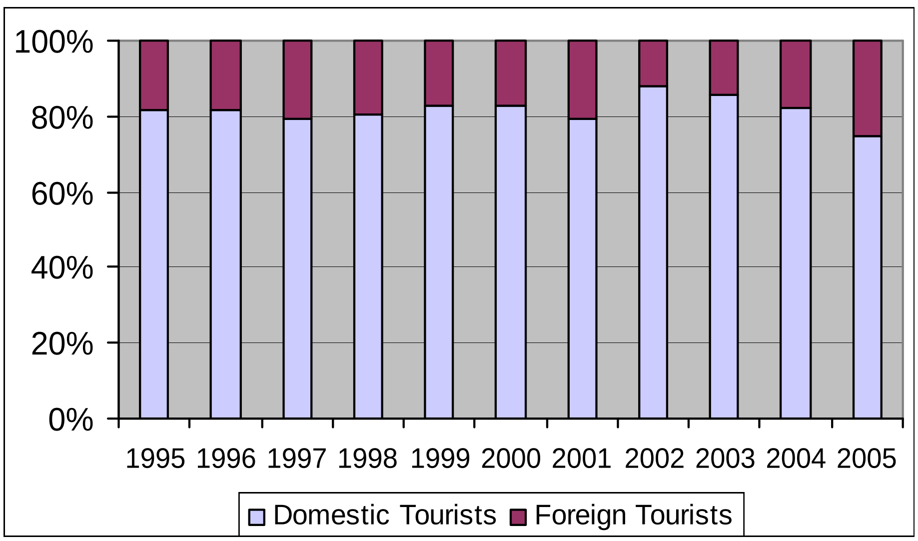


Figure 4-15: Composition of Tourists

The tourist season for Jaipur is from October to March. Tourist inflow to Jaipur gradually increases from the month of September to March (Figure 4.16).

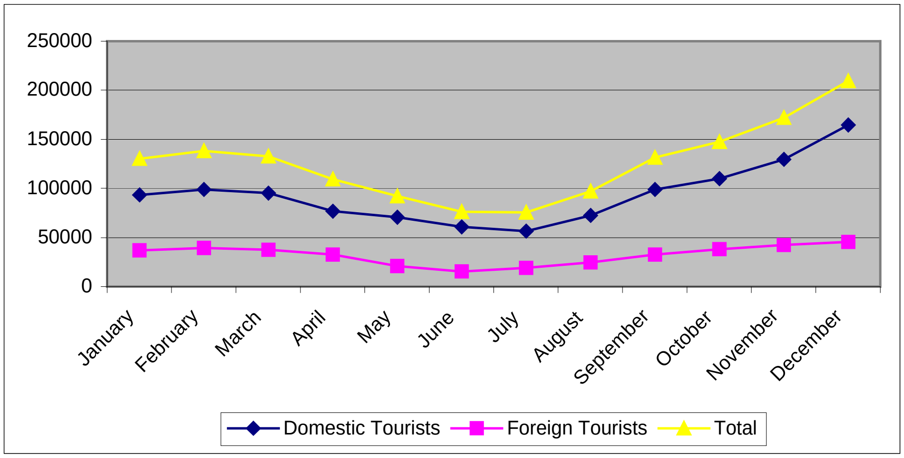


Figure 4-16: Monthly Tourist Arrival -Jaipur

4.6.3. Tourism Accommodations

Jaipur provides a wide range of accommodation facilities to cope up with the demands of the tourists belonging to different economic classes. The accommodation facilities are available ranging from five star hotels to moderate guesthouses spread all over the city. Table 4.9 shows the tourist accommodation facilities available in the city. The number of hotels and paying guest-houses are both increasing with the years. The rate of increase in the paying guest-houses is higher than that of the hotels. The capacity of hotels and paying guesthouses are ideally sufficient in Jaipur. But as per the opinion of the customers the distribution of accommodation facilities for various class groups is not ideal. The facilities have to be improved for all the economic classes. It is also observed that there has been increase in number of houses converting the residences into guesthouses especially the areas near to station like Bani Park, C-scheme, etc. Apart from the star hotels, Jaipur has number of old heritage buildings and palaces that have been converted into hotels and categorized as heritage hotels. This is a good practice as the reuse of the old buildings generates funds for maintenance of these heritage buildings. Out of the total number of hotels, 24 are heritage hotels, 7 are five-star hotels. Nowadays 2-star, 3-star, 4-star and 6-star hotels are also coming up in the city.

Table 4-10: Tourist Accommodations-Jaipur

Items	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Hotels	118	157	225	228	230
Rooms	5153	-	6272	6350	6613
Beds	9528	-	13113	13200	12952
Guest houses	114	133	135	138	151
Rooms	372	474	480	502	541
Beds	667	883	890	957	1048

Source: Department of Tourism, Govt. of Rajasthan.

4.6.4. Tourism Policy

In keeping with the huge potential for tourism in the state, the Government of Rajasthan has adopted a tourism policy. The objectives of the Tourism Policy for the state include "Preservation of rich natural, historical, architectural and cultural heritage". In pursuance of this objective, a number of schemes, as outlined below, are underway:

- Under the Heritage Hotel scheme, concessions are offered for converting palaces, havelis and forts into hotels with a view to assist their preservation, and putting them to adaptive reuse. The Tourism Finance Corporation of India advances loans for Heritage Hotels projects for Rs. 50 lakhs and above. The Government of India gives an interest subsidy of 5% on loans advanced for conversion of old properties into heritage hotels. The Government of Rajasthan has launched a scheme wherein it offers a capital subsidy of Rs.20 lakhs or 20% of eligible investment (whichever is less) for heritage hotels located in the rural areas along with a 10- year tax holiday.
- Under the scheme for development of the properties of Heritage Values, historical buildings monuments not owned by the A.S.I or the State Archaeology Department, but owned by the State Government can be transferred to RTDC or RSHC for development into heritage hotels or tourist complexes in collaboration with private entrepreneurs.
- Under a scheme for land and property belonging to Devasthan Department, projects can be jointly RTDC, RSHC, Department of Tourism and Devasthan Department to utilize such land/ property (usually lying under utilized or in danger of encroachment) for Dharamshals. Yatri Niwas, Tourist complexes for promotion of pilgrimage and cultural tourism.
- For expanding investment in tourism infrastructure, there are proposals for attracting institutional finance from the Tourism Finance Corporation of India, Department of Tourism, Rajasthan Tourist development Corporation, RIICQ and RFC and investment from non resident Indians, undertaking joint venture with private sector.
- Proposals for developing heritage tourism include encouraging preservation, conservation and upkeep of such heritage properties by selectively open some of them for being developed into hotels, encouraging private investment in developing ancient and heritage properties as tourist resorts, offering properties owned by state government on easy terms to private entrepreneurs for conversion, into hotels an state provision of essential infrastructure on a selective basis.

4.7. CITY INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

The population in the city periphery has the lowest average incomes while on the other hand; the rest of JMC area has high levels of average incomes. In terms of household distribution by income category, 26% of the JMC households have average per capita income above Rs. 1000. The largest proportions of poor are in the peripheral areas. 20% of the population in the walled city belong to poor income groups (Table 4.11).

Table 4-11: Income Characteristics-Jaipur

Income Range (/Capita)	Walled City		Rest of JMC		Periphery	
	% HH	Avg Income (Rs)	% HH	Avg Income (Rs)	% HH	Avg Income (Rs)
<400	20.1	298	17.4	300	32.9	295
400 to <575	21.6	483	18.0	474	29.3	472
575 to <800	18.7	665	18.7	677	22.9	672
800 to <1,201	25.6	949	19.8	979	12.1	982
1,201 & more	13.9	2,059	26.2	2,142	2.9	-
Total	**100**	**819**	**100**	**1,019**	**100**	**554**

The spatial distribution of income groups within the city has also been looked into. Table 4.12 shows the major high, middle and low-income areas in each of the constituents of Jaipur. Figure 4.17 shows the major high, middle and low income areas in the city.

Table 4-12: Spatial Distribution of Income Groups

S.No.	Income Group	Major Residential Areas
1	Higher Income Group	• Walled city: Chowkri Vishveshvarji, Chowkri Ghat Gate • Rest of Jaipur: Bani Park, C-Scheme, Bapu Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Raja Park, Both sides along the Highways, Gopalpura By-pass, part of Mansarovar, Chitrakoot, Vaishali Nagar, CivilLines, Part of Malviya Nagar, Jawahar Nagar.
2	Middle Income Group	• Walled city: Western Chowkri, viz. Purani Basti, TopKhana Desh, Modikhana, some parts of Chowkri Gaht Gate and Ram Chandraji • Rest of Jaipur: Part of Mansarovar and Shastri Nagar Jagatpura, Nhari Ka Naka, JLN Marg, Indra nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Jhalana, both sides of Tonk road, West of Amanishah-Ka Nallah, North and South of Ajmer road.
3	Lower Income Group	• Walled city: Chowkris Topkhana Hazuri, Gangapole, some parts of Chowkri Gaht Gate, Purani Basti, Topkhan Desh and Ram Chandraji • Rest of Jaipur: Shastri Nagar, Pratap nagar, Jhalana, Part of Malviya Nagar, Part of Mansarovar, Nari ka Naka, Vidyadhar nagar.

Source: Jaipur Development Authority, Jaipur and Thesis by Ruchi Gupta, CEPT.

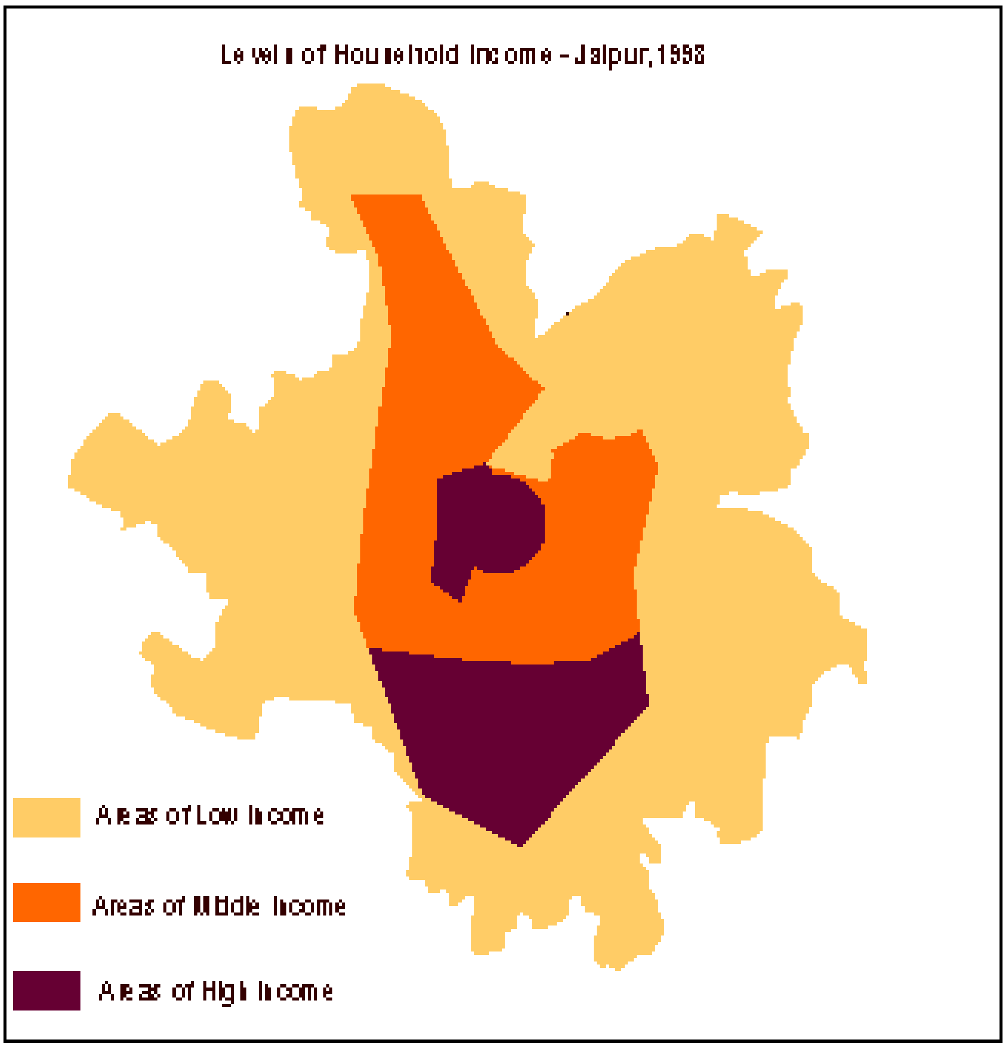


Figure 4-17: Spatial Distribution of Income Groups

4.8. ISSUES

The economic profile of the city suggests that although the city has tremendous potential to emerge as an economically developed city, it is nevertheless beset by several constraints. The issues for the city economic development include:

- Increasing marginalisation and casualisation of labour;
- High and rising levels of unemployment;
- Walled city is still the center of many economic activities despite poor infrastructure facilities;
- Industrial sector especially large industries have low development;
- No organized commercial spaces for retail markets. Traditional bazaars in the walled city have reached saturation levels with respect to infrastructure and spaces;
- Inflow of tourists is fluctuating. Tourism infrastructure needs to be augmented. The other specific issues related to tourism include:

o The tourist sites need to be restored and maintained properly, especially the buildings which much importance as Amer, City Palace.

o Provision of infrastructure facilities near the tourists' spots is very essential which seems to be lacking in Jaipur.

o Parking and traffic management in the walled city is very poor which also requires to be improved.

o Public Transport system also needs to be improved.

o It has been observed in the walled city areas the buildings are slowly deteriorating and traditional fabric is slowly going away hence major attention and proliferation of the commercialized activities should be checked.

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