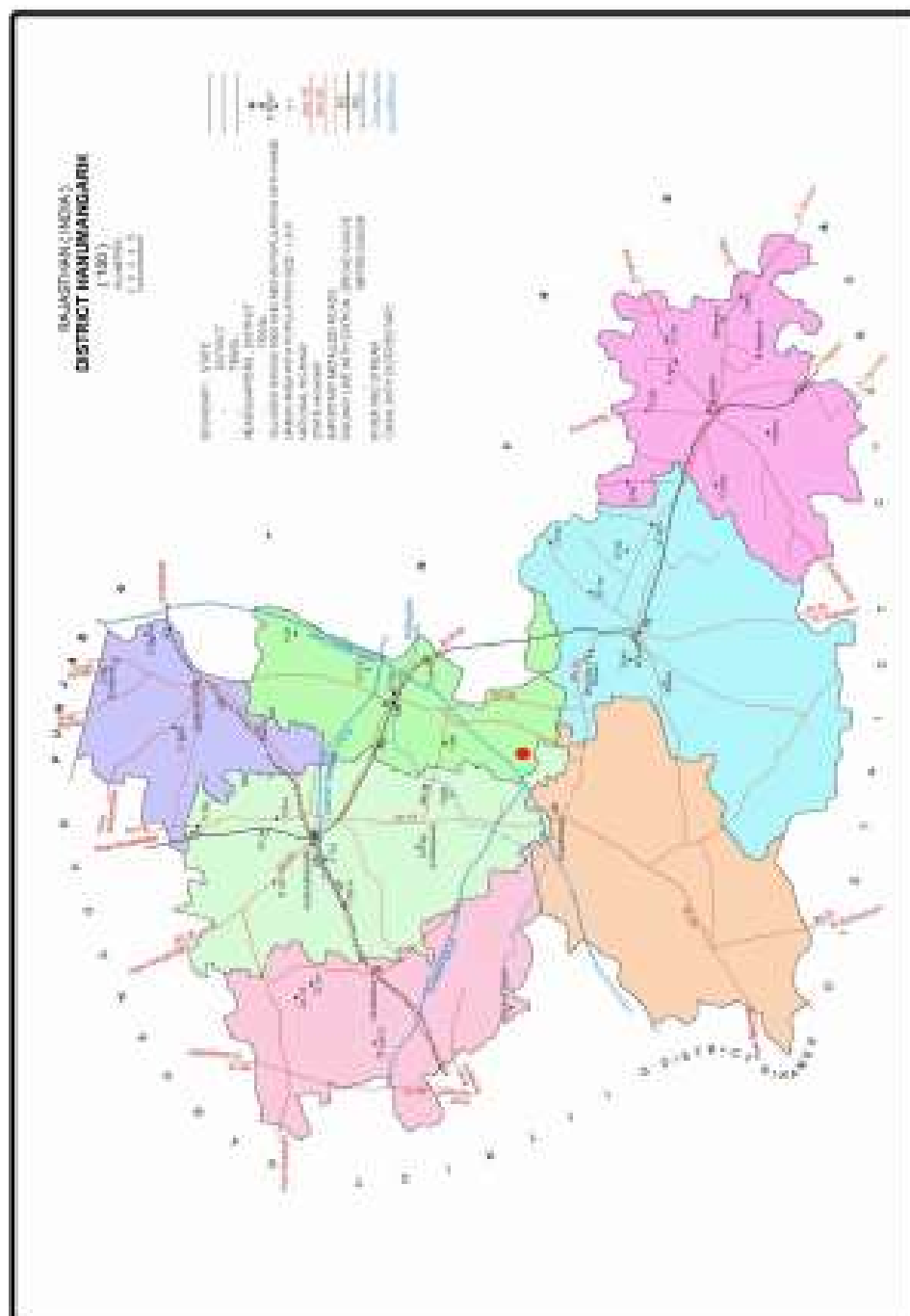


DISTRICT - HANUMANGARH



Source: District Census Handbook 2011, Part XII-A, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan

Introduction¹

Hanumangarh is situated in Northern of the state, between 25°46' and 29°57' north latitudes and between 74°43' and 75°31' east longitudes. It is bounded by Punjab in the north, Haryana in the east, Churu district in the south and Bikaner and Ganganagar districts are located in the west of district.

The Hanumangarh district has a significant place in the ancient history. Excavations at Kalibanga and Pallu have revealed the ancient civilizations. The remains found at Kalibangan in 1951 reveal that this area was a part of nearly 5000 years old Indus Valley Civilization. The district has more than 100 'Mounts' where the remains of ancient civilizations have been buried. The remains of including human skeleton, unknown scripts, stamps, coins, utensils, jewelry, toys, statues have been kept at Museum at Kalibangan and National Museum, New Delhi.

During early times, Hanumangarh was the kingdom of 'Bhati' Rajputs. Bhupat, son of Bhati King of Jaisalmer founded the city and named it as Bhatner, in the memory of his father. Further, he also built Bhatner Fort in 295 A.D. Since then, rulers like Timur, Ghaznavis, Pratihvi Raj Chauhan, Akbar, Qutub-ud-din-Aybak and Rathores had captured this fort.

Finally, in 1805, the Bhattis were defeated at Bhatner by Raja of Bikaner Soorat Singh. Since this conquest occurred on Tuesday, which is considered as the day of Lord Hanuman, the Soorat Singh changed the name from Bhatner to Hanumangarh.

According to the Census of 2011, the district of Hanumangarh has a population of 17,74,692 out of which 9,31,184 are males and 8,43,508 are females. It accounts for 2.59 percent of the State population. The Geographical area of the district is 9,656 sq km which is 2.82 percent of the total state area. The district ranks 19th in terms of population and 13th in terms of area and 24th in terms of population density among all districts of the state.

The district has plain topography covered with a thick layer of alluvium and wind blown sand. It displays a general slope towards west with the gradient of about 4-5 metre per kilometer. The sand dunes are generally 4 to 5 metres high except in the south western part where they are more intensely developed, being sometimes 10 to 15 metres in height.

¹<https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/rajasthanA.html>

Geology is marked by a thick cover of blown sand and alluvium except for a few isolated patches of Recent calcareous and sandy sediments associated with gypsite/ gypsum.²

²<https://www.rajras.in/rajasthan/districts/hanumangarh/>

Part A – Resource Mapping

Physical Resources

- **Minerals³**

The area is covered by windblown isolated sand and alluvium except for few patches of recent calcareous and sandy sediments associated with gypsite. The only major mineral found in the district is Gypsum.

Table - Production of Major Minerals (2010-11)

S. No.	Mineral	Area (in hectares)	Production (in tons)
1.	Gypsum	3273.000	389739

The gypsum/ gypsite deposits of the area occur in a shallow basin and belong to sub-Recent formation, deposited in inland saline lakes and lagoons as a result of evaporation. This is very important mineral which is being used for cement, fertilizers, plaster of Paris and in making fabulous film sets. It is also used in textile industry and building construction. The clay which is useful for brick construction in the district is found in the Ghaggar basin

Table - Production of Minor Minerals (2010-11)

S. No.	Mineral	Area (in hectares)	Production (in tons)
1.	Brick Earth	-	4693744

- **Agriculture⁴**

³ District Census Handbook 2011

Hanumangarh district lies in the Irrigated North Western Plains Agro-Climatic Zone, according to the classification by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan. Soils in this zone are alluvial deposits calcareous, high soluble salts & exchangeable sodium. Commonly grown crops in this zone in kharif season are Cotton, Cluster bean and in rabi season are Wheat, Mustard and Gram.

In 2018-19, total sown area was 1323041 hectares, of which 512081 ha was sown in the Rabi season and 810960 ha was sown in Kharif season.⁵

Table – Crop Statistics (2018-19)⁶

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Yield (kg / ha)
Paddy	33485	157837	4714
Bajra	30474	19709	647
Moong	36961	18879	511
Wheat	245123	1195063	4875
Mustard	130445	230298	1765
Gram	110432	106885	968
Barley	7762	28025	3611
Caster Bean	3542	7951	2245

- **Forests⁷**

Out of the total 9,656 sq. km of area in Ajmer district, only 89.96 sq. km is under forest cover. As per the classification by Forest Survey of India, there is 1.00 sq. km area under very dense forest category, 7.00 sq. km under moderately dense forest category and the remaining 81.96 sq. km under open forest category.

This district lies in the moderate climatic region. Earlier trees/plants suited to arid conditions only were planted. But due to the advent of Gang Canal in the area now building wood, fruit and shady and ornamental trees/plants are found in abundance in this area.

⁴http://www.agriculture.rajasthan.gov.in/content/dam/agriculture/Agriculture%20Department/agriculturalstatistics/rajasthan_agriculture_statistics_at_a_glance_2018-19.pdf Page no 2

⁵<http://www.agriculture.rajasthan.gov.in/content/dam/agriculture/Agriculture%20Department/agriculturalstatistics/18-19.pdf>

⁶http://www.agriculture.rajasthan.gov.in/content/dam/agriculture/Agriculture%20Department/agriculturalstatistics/rajasthan_agriculture_statistics_at_a_glance_2018-19.pdf . Page no 79 onwards

⁷<https://fsi.nic.in/isfr19/vol2/isfr-2019-vol-ii-rajasthan.pdf> and District Census Handbook 2011

Species like Shisham (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), Mulberry and Eucalyptus are planted on the basis of canals, protected forest once extends in several hectares of Shisham and Toot plantation. Babul, Shisham and Khejra are also found. Other trees found in the district are Kikar (a kind of *Acacia arabica*), Neem 19 (*Azadirachta indica*), Kair (*Capparis aphylla*). The vegetation on sand dunes are Phog (*Calligonum Polygonoidus*), Bui (*Aerna Tomentosa*), Ak (*Calotropis Procer*a), Bawli (*Acacia Jecquemonti*), Khimp (*LeptadeniaSpartium*) etc. In the alluvium soil of Ghaggar bed the species viz. Motha (*Cyprus rotundas*), Bathua (*Chenopodium*), Lani (*Halloxylonrecurrum*), Lana (*Haloxylowseliornis*) etc. are available.

Pigeons, Crows, Sparrows, Peacocks and Parrots are the birds commonly found in the district. Among poultry birds, hens and cocks are found. Among the game birds are Batbar (*Pteroelesexustus* and *PteroclesOrienta lies*) and Titar (*FrancolinusPondicerianus*). Imperial and Desi sand grouses, quauls, Kunj and gilor are also found. In the canals and distributaries the species of fish viz. laleo, rohit, mastacembelusarmatus, ophiocephalus, bariliusbewdelises, chela ctupeodes and barbus tor are found while toads (*Bufo*) and frogs (*Rana*) are common especially after rainy season.

Industries

Table – Large & Medium scale Industries⁸

S. No.	Name of Industry	Products	Fixed Investment (Rs. In Crore)	Employment
1	Spin Fed Spiningmills, ind. AreaP.B.30 Hanumangarh	Cotton yarn	2202.49	795
2	SriganganagarDugdhaUtpadakSahkari Sangh Ltd.Hanumangarh Jn.	Ghee SMP Milk	944.00	96
3	Sanjog Sugar &Eco Power Pvt.Ltd., Plot No.SP1,Ratanpura,Sangaria(hanumangarh),Nar esh KumarTyagi	Electricity	7000.00	43

⁸ http://industries.rajasthan.gov.in/content/industries/doi/More/RelatedInformation/IndustrialPotentialSurvey_IPS.html#

Small Scale Industries

The total number of SSI units registered in DIC, Hanumangarh as on 31.3.2018 are 3774 generating employment 23160 of persons. These units have an investment of Rs. 10086.42 lacs. These units are mainly engaged in the manufacturing of Edible oil/ Vanaspati Oil, Dal Mills, Spices Bricks, Bakery, Cotton, Ginning, Dairy products, Automobile, manufacturing of Readymade Garments and (Khesh) cloth weaving, Leather or Foot wears etc.

Infrastructure⁹

Economic Infrastructure

- **Transport and Communication**

Hanumangarh district headquarter is well connected by roads with tehsil headquarter and other important trading centres of the district. Most of the villages are connected with each other by roads. No any National Highway passes through the district. The total length of State Highway in the district is 260.80 Kms. and major district roads cover 409.85 Kms. Other district roads in the district are 260.95 Kms. about 5148.48Kms. Village roads are in the district. Hanumangarh district had 229 post offices, 56 PCO/STD/ISd (Rural), PCO/STD/ISD (Urban) and 71 Telephone exchange connections during the year 2018.

- **Electricity**

The major electricity consumption in the district is found in domestic, agriculture and industrial sectors. The category wise consumers of electricity is given in following table:-

Table – Energy Consumption (As On 2018)

S. No.	Type of Consumption	No. of Consumed
1.	Domestic Consumption	290656
2.	Non- Domestic Consumption	23973
3.	SIP	2423
4.	MIP	301
5.	Large	96

⁹ http://industries.rajasthan.gov.in/content/industries/doi/More/RelatedInformation/IndustrialPotentialSurvey_IPS.html#

6.	Public Streer Light	808
7.	Water Supply	452
8.	Agriculture	26549
9.	Other	1178
	Total	346436

Social Infrastructure

- **Education**

As per the Annual Reports 2019-20 of Department of Elementary Education, Department of Secondary Education, and Department of Higher Education, Government of Rajasthan, following are the number of schools in the district.

Category	Public	Private	Total
Primary	297	80	377
Upper Primary	386	433	819
Secondary	71	303	374
Senior Secondary	280	251	531
Total	1034	1067	2101

As per the Annual Report 2019-20 of Department of Higher Education, Government of Rajasthan, following are the number of colleges in the district.

Public	Private	Aided	Total
4	93	0	97

- **Health**

According to the Annual Report 2019-20 of Department of Health, Government of Rajasthan, following are the medical facilities available in the district.

Hospital	Dispensary	Community Health	Maternal and	Primary Health Centres	Sub-Health	Total
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		Centres	Child Welfare Centres	Rural	Urban	Centres	
2	2	15	4	54	0	381	458

Tourist Attractions

Religious Sites

Significant religious sites and places of worship that are revered by residents and tourists alike are as follows.

- **Temple of Shri Gogaji**



At around 120 km from the city of Hanumangarh, lies the Temple of Shri Gogaji. Legend has it that Gogaji was a warrior who possessed spiritual powers and he is also referred to as the ‘God of Snakes’. The temple was built in his honour almost 900 years ago by Bikaner’s Maharaja Shri Ganga Singh and stands on an elevated mount. What’s particularly interesting about the temple is its mix of Muslim and Hindu styles of architecture. The temple is marked with stunning engravings and houses a beautiful statue of Gogaji on horseback, with a lance in his hand and a snake around his neck. People of all faiths visit the temple especially during the Gogamedi festival.

- **Temple of Mata Bhadrakali**



Located at a distance of 7 kms from Hanumangarh, the temple of Mata Bhadrakali is on the banks of the Ghaggar River. The deity the temple is dedicated to one of the many avatars of Goddess Durga. Constructed by the sixth king of Bikaner Maharaja Ram Singh, the temple houses an idol made entirely out of red stone. The temple is open to the public throughout the week.

Apart from these, there are a total of 19 temples in the district that fall under variously classified by the Devsthaan Department, Government of Rajasthan. Following are their details.

Temples in “*RajkiyaPratyakshprabhar*” Category¹⁰

S. No.	Temple Name	Block	Deity
1.	Shri Gopal Ji	Bhadra	Krishna Ji
2.	Shri Karni Ji	Bhadra	Mata Ji
3.	Shri Murali Manohar Ji (Muralidhar Ji)	Bhadra	Krishna Ji
4.	Shri Annadan Ji	Bhadra	
5.	Shri Sadabhari Ji (Sardarbihari Ji)	Bhadra	Krishna Ji
6.	Shri Suranayak Ji	Nohar	
7.	Shri Kali Ji	Nohar	Mata Ji
8.	Shri Jagmohan Ji and Shiv Ji	Nohar	Vishnu Ji or Shiv Ji

¹⁰<https://devasthan.rajasthan.gov.in/temple.asp>

9.	Shri Jwala Ji	Nohar	Mata Ji
10.	Shri Ramdev Ji	Nohar	Ramdev Ji
11.	Shri Ramdev Ji	Nohar	Sitaram Ji
12.	Shri Janaki Vallabh Ji	Hanumangarh	Mata Ji
13.	Shri Mahalaxmi Ji	Hanumangarh	Krishna Ji
14.	Shri Murali Manohar Ji	Hanumangarh	
15.	Shri Siddhanath Ji (Samadhi)	Hanumangarh	Shiv Ji

Temples in “*RajkiyaAtmanirbhar*” Category

S. No.	Temple Name	Block	Deity
1.	Shri Goga Ji	Hanumangarh	Goga Ji
2.	Shri Bhadrakali Ji	Hanumangarh	Mata Ji

Temples in “*RajkiyaSahayataPrapt*” Category

S. No.	Temple Name	Block
1.	Shri Maha Laxmi Ji	Hanumangarh

2.	Shri Murli Manohar Ji	Hanumangarh
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Non-religious Sites¹¹

- **BhatnerFort**

¹¹<http://www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in/tourist-destinations.html>



Considered to be one of the oldest forts in India, the Bhatner Fort or Hanumangarh Fort is located on the banks of the river Ghaggar. The importance of the fort can be gauged from the fact that Emperor Akbar mentioned it in Ain-e-Akbari. The fort was built around 1700 years ago by Bhupat, the son of Jaisalmer's King Bhatti and has withstood the ravages of time and war extremely well. Many a fearsome ruler including Timur and Prithviraj Chauhan tried to capture the fort, but such was its strength that for centuries no one succeeded at getting their hands on it. Finally, in the year 1805, Raja Surat Singh of Bikaner vanquished the Bhattis and captured the fort. The fort is heavily fortified and has many stunning gates, it also houses temples dedicated to Lord Shiva and Lord Hanuman.

- **Kalibangan**



A spot that's a must-visit for archaeology buffs, Kalibangan is famous for the site where relics from the Indus Valley Civilization were unearthed. The relics belong to the Harappan and pre-Harappan settlements from the year 2500 BC. Excavations at Kalibangan have revealed Harappan seals, human skeletons, unknown scripts, stamps, copper bangles, beads, coins, toys, terracotta and shells. Another place to visit here is the Archaeological Museum, which was set up in 1983 to house findings from an excavation conducted on the Harappan site during 1961-1969. The museum here houses three galleries – the pre-Harappan one, and two devoted to Harappan artefacts.

- **Gogamedi Panorama**

Gogamedi, a village located in Hanumangarh bears religious importance. The Gogamedi Fair, held during the Gogamedi Festival in memory of Shri Gogaji attracts locals and tourists alike. The panoramic view of Gogamedi is truly stunning and awe-inspiring, and makes for a great spot for photography.

Archaeological¹²

- **Badopal**

¹²<http://asijaipurcircle.nic.in/monements.html>



The site located about 11 km to the north-east of Rang Mahal, is about 350 m in diameter rising with its flat top, about 4.5 m, above adjacent agricultural fields. Among the sherds collected from this mound, are those bearing coarse painted floral designs, besides fragments of miniature ball with careful relief ornamentation. The mound is a leading site of the Rang Mahal culture.

- **Dhokal**

Twin mounds locally known as Ekkal-Dhokal are now badly disturbed. The mounds yielded coarse red ware having black painted designs, belonging to the Rang Mahal culture. A spouted handi with broken base having red slip and devoid of painting and a lota in dull red ware are other finds. Antiquities include a terracotta sealing, shell bangles and terracotta sling balls.

- **Manak**

The mound has yielded Rang Mahal ware and shell bangles among other antiquities.

Human Resources

According to the 2011 Census, 8,35,260 persons in the district are workers. This constitutes 47.07 of the total population. Of these, 6,42,109 are main workers and 1,93,151 are marginal workers.

There are 33,439 migrant labourers in Hanumangarh district. According to rajkaushal.rajasthan.gov.in, these belong to the following categories.

Category	Number
Electronics, Electrical and Computer	88
Industry / Business	19
Consultancy / Agent	21
Medical related	19
Tour, Travels Transport	26
Washing and cleaning	6
Religious	2
Migrant labourer	1
Building and construction	76
Food and vegetable	7
Entertainment and sports related	3
Marketing, Advertising and Printing	22
Repair / repair	17
Weddings & Events	8
Education and learning	58
Safety and Security	13
Other	101
Total	487

Part B – Opportunity and Potential Mapping¹³

Resource based Industries.

Mineral Based Gypsum is the only mineral found in the district. The use of this mineral is many and a few small scale industries may be set up. Some of these are:-

These include Gypsum Grinding and Plaster of Paris.

Agro based Industries

These include Solvent Extraction Plant, Particle boards from cotton stick, Roller Flour Mill., Straw Board Unit, Processed Food/Achar and Murabba, Mini Dal Mill, and Cattle Feed.

Livestock based Industries

These include Milk based Industries, Hides and Skin based and Bone Based.

Forest Based

With growing irrigation facilities, the area under forests in the district is increasing. Presently there is total 477.16 sq. km. Forest area in the district where eucalyptus tree can be used for preparation of paper pulp used in manufacture of paper. The available grass, wheat straw and paddy straw wood also supplements the raw material. Therefore, a mini plant can be established in the district. Sufficient quantity of wood is available in the district. So there is good scope of establishing more wooden furniture units in the district.

Demand Based Industries

Hanumangarh District is rich in human as well as material source like agricultural and livestock, economically it has strategic location having direct road/rail links with the main marketing centers of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Delhi. At present population of the district are 15.17 lakh persons who are the main consumers of the product. During the field visits and discussions with the traders it revealed that items to meet the local demand imported from Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and other parts of Rajasthan. So there is good potentiality to set up the demand based industries like Tractor and expellers parts, agriculture implements and equipment, school bags, belts, Readymade garments. PVC pouch/ packing

¹³http://industries.rajasthan.gov.in/content/industries/doi/More/RelatedInformation/IndustrialPotentialSurvey_IPS.html#

materials, plastic tapes and ropes and plastic containers. Besides this the construction of new shops, residential buildings, office buildings and industrial building also increasing considerable in the district. Bricks are the only building material available in the district as stones are not available. Looking to the growth of urbanization and the growing demand of bricks, the present productions of the bricks are likely to full short. Therefore, at least eight bricks kiln may be set up in the district.

References