



## **District Industrial Potential Survey Report of Dahod District**

(UPDATED-2016-17)



## **MSME – DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE**

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## FOREWORD

The role of MSMEs in the economic and social development of the country is widely acknowledged. MSMEs contribute 8 percent of the country's GDP, 45 percent of manufactured output and 40 percent of exports. The labour to capital ratio in MSMEs is much higher than in large industries. Moreover, MSMEs are better dispersed. Hence, MSMEs are going to play vital role for achieving the national objective of inclusive and sustainable growth. DC (MSME) is focusing on implementation of different policies/ schemes at the ground level. The growth of the MSME sector will reach greater heights, if stress is given on all key identified challenges such as finance, infrastructure, technology, procurement, skill development. etc.

District Industrial Potential Survey Report of Dahod District has been prepared by this Institute under Action Plan Targets 2016-17 (Updated). This report provides valuable information on Resources, Infrastructure, Present Industrial Structure, and Potential available in Dahod District.

It is hoped that the District Industrial Potential Survey Report of Dahod will be helpful to the entrepreneurs, policy makers, institutions / other stake holders engaged in the developmental activities of MSMEs. It is also hoped that the report will enable entrepreneurs to get advantages or benefits of various schemes of Central Govt., State Govt. and other agencies for the industrial development & growth.

We are grateful to the various Central Govt. offices, State Govt. offices, Lead Bank, DIC and Several Institutions, Chamber of Commerce & Industries Associations for supporting us by providing information and details.

I place on record my appreciation for Shri S.D.Ramavat, Investigator (EI) who has put in lot of commendable efforts in preparing this report in spite of stipulated rigid time period.

I sincerely hope that this report will be useful to all, connected with the development of industrial sector. This report will also serve as a valuable guide to the prospective entrepreneurs who are desirous of setting up industries in Dahod District.

Ahmedabad  
14, June, 2016

  
(K.H.SHAH)  
Dy Director (Mech)

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5. Animal Husbandry Office, Jilla Panchayat, Dahod
6. Fisheries Office, Dahod
7. Employment Office, Dahod
8. Road Transport Office, Dahod
9. Road and Building, Jilla Panchayat, Dahod
10. Road and Building( State) PWD Dahod
11. GM, Telecom District BSNL, Dahod
12. Dy. Conservator of Forest, Dahod
13. Geology & Mines Department, Dahod
14. District Statistical Office, Jilla Panchayat, Dahod
15. GIDC, Vadodara
16. Supdt. of Post Office, Dahod
17. NABARD, Dahod



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**CHAPTER - I****DAHOD DISTRICT AT A GLANCE**

1	Location	22.30' to 23.30' North Latitude
		73.45' to 74.30' East Longitude
2	Geographical Area	Total : 365500 Sq.Km.
3	No. of Sub-divisions	3
4	Taluka	7
5	Villages	696
6	Population (20011 Census)	Total : 2127086
		Rural : 1935461
		City :191625
		Male : 1068651
		Female : 1058435
	Population of Schedule Caste	43000
	Population of Schedule Treble	1536000
7	Population per Sq.Km.	584
8	Ratio of Male/Female	990 Female per thousand male
9	Rate of Literacy	Total :1104000
		Male : 682000
		Female : 422000
10	Average Rain	700-800 mm
11	Main Agriculture Products	Maize, Paddy, Wheat, Cereals, Tuvar, Gram, Moong etc.
12	Horticulture Products	Mango, lime, Papaya, Ber, Chiku, Guava, Citrus etc.
13	Main Mineral Products	Black Trap, quartzes, Gravel, Ordinary Sand, Limestone, Fire Clay, Hard Clay etc.
14	Railway Line	78 Km.
15	Road	Total : 2262.653.00 Km.
16	Post Office	228 (Post/Sub Post Offices)
17	Banks/Branches	Commercial : 47
		Regional Rural Bank : 18
		District Central Coop. Bank : 09
		Coop. Agr. & Rural Dev. Bank : 04
18	Land Utilizations	Total Reported Area : 3712 Sq. K.m
		Forest Land : 884 Sq. K.m
		Area Not Available Cultivation :472 Sq. K.m
		Permanent Pasture and Grazing Land : 113
		Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops :26
		Cultivable Wasteland : 26 Sq. k.m
		Current Fallow : 56 Sq. k.m
		Other Fallow Land : 04 Sq. k.m

19	Net Sown Area	2205 sq.k.m
20	Total or Gross Cropped Area	3517 sq. k.m
21	Area Cultivated more than once	1274 sq. k.m
22	Cropping intensity(GCA/NSA)%	159.50 %
23	Total Irrigated Area	74900 Hectares
24	Animal Husbandry	Cattle : 586210
		Buffaloes : 283765
		Sheep : 5547
		Goat : 469747
25	Veterinary Hospital	14
26	Disease Diagnostic Centre	24
27	Artificial Insemination Centre	140
28	Animal Breeding Farms	10
29	Co-operative Milk Societies	486
30	Industrial GIDC	3
31	Registered Micro Enterprises	524
32	Registered Small Enterprises	59
33	Registered Mediu. Enterprises	03
34	Large Enterprises	Nil
35	Investment of MSM Units	18066.55 in Lacs
36	Employment in MSME Units	4703
37	Educational Institutes	Primary Schools : 1639
		High Schools :162
		High Secondary Schools :72
		Colleges : 06
		I.T.Is : 07
38	Municipalities & Baro	7 (Hade Quieter-Dahod, Fatepur, Zalod, Limkheda, Devgadh Bariya, Garbada, Dhanpur)
39	Total Gram Panchayat	522
40	Electrified Villages	100%
41	Main Rivers	Anas, Kali, Panam, Mahi, Hadaf, Kabutari, Khan & Dudhimati.



## **CHAPTER – II**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Background, Objective, Scope & Methodology:**

The importance of sustainable industrial development for socio-economic development needs no elaboration. The industrial development takes place with the availability of natural, human, mineral resources, etc. However, this will always remains scanty. According to Lionel Robinson in the scarcity definition of economics that “economics is a study of how man manages to satisfy by utilizing scarce resources, which are limited in supply”. One of the principal objectives of planned development has been the regional balance or reduction of disparities among the different regions of the Gujarat State. Removal of regional disparities and all round sectoral development presuppose optimal allocation of resources aimed at equitable growth.

The industrial development of the economy plays pivotal role and small scale industry has been adopted as a policy goal in many countries including India. A key position has been accorded to this sector in Indian Plans for achieving such objectives such as removal of unemployment, decentralized growth, reduction of inequalities etc. The concept of small scale industries was developed basically with the presumption that small scale unit inherently possesses certain economic advantages which justify its existence and if initially given protection from the grabbing and bullying attitude of the large scale sector, economically viable than its large competitor.

For the promotion of industrial development, a number of fiscal incentives are being offered by the Central and State Government. The Financial Institutions are also offering the incentives, after assessing the potentials in relation to human resources and natural endowments for development and facilitate optimum utilization of scarce financial resources by channeling the same into sector with growth potential etc.

It is a recognized fact that mere offering of financial incentives will not be sufficient in promoting industrial development. It is essential to undertake considerable amount of work of identification of prospective industries based on local resources, identification of suitable locations having basic infrastructure facilities etc.

The objective of preparing this report is to document the resources available in Dahod District and the potentials that exist for industrial and economic development of the district.

The report is techno-economic in character rather than a statistical presentation and is intended provisionally for the entrepreneur, government and non-governmental agencies as a tool for planning and programming development activities.

The report is prepared based on both primary and secondary sources apart from exhaustive reference and available literature on the district. The survey included field visit involving data collection from promotional agencies and Government departments.

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **DISTRICT PROFILE**

#### **Introduction:**

Dahod is the eastern gateway of Gujarat and carved out of Panchmahal District on 2, October 1997. Dahod is predominantly agriculture region and prime share of revenue comes from agriculture based products. Agriculture has given great impetus to home based industries such as making jute ropes and weaving bamboo. The tribal culture and fascinating folklores of the district are a great attraction for the tourists.

#### **Geographical Location and Area:**

District Dahod is located 20.30 to 23.30 Degree Latitude and 73.15 to 74.30 Longitudes in north and located in the northern side of the State. It has an area of 3712 sq.kms. is surrounded by Godhra district and Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh State.

#### **Administrative set up:**

Dahod district comprises of 7 talukas viz. Dahod, Fatepur, Zalod, Limkheda, Devgadhi Bariya, Garbada and Dhanpur. The Headquarter of the district is Dahod. The district has 3 towns and 696 inhabited villages.

The District Collector is the overall administrative head. Down below there are various district level officers of the State Government to perform/execute the various regulatory/development functions assigned to them. The DIC is one of such district level office headed by an official of the State Govt. designated as General Manager with whom a number of functional managers work for the promotion and development of industrial and commercial enterprises in the district.

#### **Climate and Rainfall:**

The maximum temperature in summer is 41 to 43 degree centigrade whereas the minimum temperature in the winter is between 7.5 to 11 degree centigrade. The climate is usually moderate in all seasons. The net irrigated area in Dahod is 74900 hectares. The average rainfall of the district is between 700 mm to 800 mm in comparison of last year, this year rainfall arrived timely and adequate. Last year average rainfall was 512 mm but this year average rainfall arrived only 596 mm in the district.

#### **Soil & Rivers:**

The soil varies from clay to sandy loam with water holding capacity of 40% to 50% in the District. There are 8 small and medium rivers flowing in the district. Out of which Mahi, Anas, Kali, Panam are 4 main rivers.

**CHAPTER – IV****RESOURCES**

Industrial development depends upon availability of human resources and material resources.

A detailed study of these factors in Dahod district is as given below.

**A. Human Resources:**Population:

According to the census 2011, the total population of Dahod district is 2127086 with 1068651 males and 1058435 females. Major share of populations is in rural area being 1935461 while 191625 in urban areas.

**Population Distribution : Decadal Growth Rate Sex Ratio Census 2011**

Sr. No .	State/ District	Population			Percentage Decadal growth rate	Sex Ratio No. of females per 1000 males	Density per sq.km
		Persons	Males	Female			
1	Gujarat	60383628	31482282	28901346	+ 19.17	918	308
2	Dahod	2127086	1068651	10584335	+ 29.98	990	584

**Population Distribution: Decadal Taluka wise Census 2011**

Sr.No	Taluka	Population 2011		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	Fatepur	238116	119947	118169
2.	Jalod	473273	238932	234341
3.	Limkheda	306269	152511	153758
4.	Dahod	480845	242015	238830
5.	Garbada	198879	99978	98901
6.	Devgadh Baria	249335	124446	124889
7.	Dhanpur	180369	90822	89547

## **B. MATERIAL RESOURCES:**

Major characteristics of the district in relation to the economic resources are Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Horticulture etc. Economic resources are important means of subsistence for the working people in the district. The details about economic resources of important sectors are given hereunder:

### **I. Agriculture:**

Land Development comprises all the activities undertaken by farmers to improve productivity of land, to prevent erosion and to improve land quality. Soil and water being the two basic factors of agricultural production need to be conserved well and used carefully to ensure sustained level of production and productivity. Land Development activities aim at improving the land and water resources and in turn increase the production and productivity of the crops. Land Development covers a variety of activities like land levelling and on farm development works (OFD), soil reclamation and land improvement, integrated farm development, soil and water conservation, watershed development, water management, fodder development, etc. The district offers scope for improvement of the quality of the soil by adopting organic farming. Around 70% area of the district is rain fed and therefore, on farm development on watershed basis and dry land farming assumes importance for augmenting the agricultural production and productivity. Excess use of irrigation water and chemical fertilisers has also affected the land fertility.

### **Area and Production of principal crops.**

Gross cropped area and seasons-wise crops grown in the district.

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Major Crops</b>	<b>Area (Hectares)</b>	<b>Production (M.T)</b>
1	Maize	149800	201100
2	Paddy	36200	31700
3	Wheat	36900	87800
4	Cereals	225000	322300
5	Tuvar	13300	20100
6	Gram	51100	50700
7	Moong	2700	1000

(Source: Agriculture Department, Dahod)

As per the Land Utilisation data available with District Agriculture Office, Land Utilization pattern is as mentioned below

**Land utilization pattern in the district as under:-**

Classification of land in the Dahod District.

Sr.No.	Distribution of land	Area (In Sq.Km.)
1	Total Reported Area	3712 sq.k.m
2	Forest Land	884 sq.k.m
3	Area Not Available Cultivation	472 sq.k.m
4	Permanent Pasture and Grazing Land	113 sq.k.m
5	Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops	26 sq.k.m
6	Cultivable Wasteland	26 sq.k.m
7	Current Fallow	56 sq.k.m
8	Other Fallow Land	04 sq.k.m
9	Net Sown Area	2205 sq.k.m
10	Total or Gross Cropped Area	3517 sq. k.m
11	Area Cultivated more than once	1274 sq. k.m
12	Cropping intensity(GCA/NSA)%	159.50 sq.k.m
13	Total Irrigated Area	74900 Hectares

In the District, food crop such as Maize, Paddy, and Wheat and other commercial crops like Cotton, Cereals, Gram etc. are mainly grown by the farmers.

For agro based industries, the crucial factor is the volume of production, but the availability of surplus agricultural products which can be used as the raw material for many crops produced in the district and the transaction in the regulated markets provide a rough indication of the market surplus, Generally, the surplus agricultural produce after the local market, the bulk is marketed outside the district. It may, therefore, be assumed that the transacted amount of such goods in the regulated market would be available for only possible new industrial units in the district.

## **II Horticulture & Plantation:**

Horticulture sector comprises activities like cultivation of fruits, plantation crops, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants and promises to be more profitable in terms of providing: (i) higher income per unit area (ii) optimum and increased land utilization ratio / pattern (iii) source of raw material(s) for a number of agro-based food industries (iv) avenues for generation of skilled employment/self employment opportunities both in the rural as well as urban areas (v) potential to attract higher investments (vi) best option for diversification in agriculture (vii) source of livelihood and nutritional security for the growing population (viii) best option for transforming fragmented land holdings as economically viable and ecologically stable units (ix) opportunity for productive economical use of wasteland/dry lands (x) export opportunity for the agriculture sector. Fruit crops such as Mango, Sapota (Chiku), Lemon, Ber, Aonla (Amla), Papaya and Pomegranate are being cultivated by farmers in Dahod district.

Plantation and horticulture assumes special place in agrarian economy. By adopting scientific cultivation of horticulture crops, even small and fragmented land holdings can be transformed as economically viable and ecologically stable units. Horticulture and plantation also enrich waste lands and dry lands. The coverage of Horticulture crops is negligible.

The tables given below highlights area and production of Fruit crops in the district.

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Name of Fruit Crop</b>	<b>Productivity (t/ha)</b>	<b>Production (000"t.)</b>
1	Mango	3.2	703.4
2	Aonla	8.7	1043
3	Lemon	4.2	532.8
4	Custard apple	12.7	914.3
5	Guava	2.3	60.4
<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Name of Vegetable crops</b>	<b>Productivity (Kg/ha)</b>	<b>Production (000"t.)</b>
1	Cabbage	15000	113.5
2	Brinjal	18000	104.0
3	Onion	15000	78.7
<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Name of Medicinal and Aromatic Crops</b>	<b>Productivity (Kg/ha)</b>	<b>Production (000"t.)</b>
1.	Ginger	14289	136.5
2.	Garlic	8000	116.3

Source: Dy. Director of Horticulture, Dahod.

### **MEDICINAL & AROMATIC CROPS (MACs):**

India has one of the oldest, richest and most diverse cultural traditions associated with the use of medicinal plants. There is a gradual global shift away from synthetic medicines to natural products. India has the necessary infrastructure, expertise, trained manpower, heritage and natural resources to become a major player in the global market for natural products. The Government of India has notified the promotion of medicinal and aromatic plants as a thrust area and has also set up National Medicinal Plants Board(NMPB) at the National level and State Medicinal Plants Board at State levels. NMPB has already published a List of 32 Prioritized Crops (Which include Aloe vera, Terminalia Chemula, Stevia, Guggal, Brahmi and Withania somnifera and tulsi) in respect of which, various financial incentives (30% subsidy with a ceiling of Rs.9 lakh) are available.

### **III. Livestock Resources:**

In Dahod district as per 19<sup>th</sup> Cattle Census conducted in 2012, total livestock population is 1348672. Category-wise break-up of the same is as under.

Population of Live-Stock as per 19th Census Dist:Dahod	
Cattles	586210
Buffaloes	283765
Camels	99
Sheeps	5547
Goats	469747
Horses and Ponies	39
Donkeys & Mules	1638
Rabbit	183
Pigs	1392
Duck	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1348672</b>

Nowadays, Animal husbandry has developed as an independent and self-employment business parallel to agriculture.

### **Veterinary Facilities of Dahod District:-**

1	Veterinary Hospital & Dispensary	14
2	Veterinary Polyclinic	01
3	Disease Diagnostic Centre	24
4	Artificial Insemination Centre	140
5	Animal Breeding Farm	10

(Source: Animal Husbandry office, Dahod)

#### **IV Dairy Development:**

Dairy as an allied economic activity ensures gainful employment throughout the year besides providing milk and milk products that meet the nutritional requirement of rural and urban people. Dairy farming allied to agriculture has changed the economic scenario of Dahod district. The district has adequate infrastructure and support services made available by both the Govt. and co-operative sector in all the blocks.

The importance of Dairy Development lies in providing gainful employment throughout the year to the rural population. In terms of importance, dairy activities are next to agriculture. The socio-economic conditions of the district enhance the necessity to promote dairy activity as an additional source of employment and income generation to the population.

The Animal Husbandry Department of Jilla Panchayat, Dahod Dairy and BAIF are the agencies involved in training and extension activities for dairy. A/H department conducts Rural A/H Workshops and cattle diagnostic camps. It also distributes mini kits of fodder to farmers.

DRDA supports dairy activity through subsidy assistance for construction of milk houses, purchase of milk tester by milk cooperative societies and for gaucher land development. Besides, Dahod Dairy, there are many private dairies farms and individuals which supply milk to households and also produce and sell milk products like curds, sweets, Ghee ect.

#### **V POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:**

The present infrastructure for health care of poultry is providing by the animal Husbandry Department of Dahod District. It is giving adequate guidance to the poultry keepers through intensive Poultry Development Project. It is evident from the 1991 Census of India that about 60% of Gujarat people are unemployed and it might be due to migration from rural to urban areas. Government of India has placed enormous emphasis on the development of small scale sector and has treated poultry farming as one of the thrust areas in the country – Tenth Five Year Plan. The activity has not been picked up due to strong religious feelings against meat foods. However, the demand for egg is estimated at 2 lakhs per day which is being supplied by the neighboring district. The poultry feed is also available locally through private dealers.



#### **IV MINERALS:**

There are minerals like Black Trap, quartzes, Gravel, Ordinary Sand, Limestone, Fire Clay, Hard Clay etc. At present all the minerals available in the district are utilized for small scale industries apart from Large-scale industries and operating in the field of glass, clays and non-metallic Industries in the district.

#### **Productions of minerals in Dahod District.**

A	Major Mineral	Production (M.Ton)	Royalty (In Thousands)
1	Quartzes	26120	5424400
2	Black Trap	1031072	30238061
B	<b><u>Minor Minerals</u></b>		
1	Gravel	2000	30000
2	Ordinary Sand	1267387	16408652
3	Lime Clay	7200	2474350
4	Ordinary Clay	7400	88800
5	Soft Murram	329804	3957658
6	Hard Murram	140400	2828000

(Source: Asstt. Geologist, Dahod )

#### **IIV FISHERIES Resources:-**

Though the district has no coast, there is scope for fishing activities in the Dam/Reservoirs which are given on lease to fishermen by the Fisheries Department. As on 31/03/2012 there are 1321 active fishermen. Production of fresh water fish is about 958 M.T. per annum in the district. There are 38 Fisheries' Co. Op. Societies having a membership of 1931 persons. There are 524 non-mechanized Boats in the district.

#### **FISHERIES STATISTICS IN THE DAHOD DISTRICT**

1	No. of Boats to catch fish in the district	Nos.
	(A) Mechanized Boats	02
	(B) Without Mechanized Boats	524
2	No. of active fishermen	1321
3	Production of fishes in M.T.	958
4	No. of Primary Fisheries Societies	38
5	No. of Primary Fisheries Members	1931

(Source: Assistant Director of Fisheries, Dahod )

### **III V Forest**

Dahod district has 3712 sq.km of Total Area Reported and 884 qu.km of forest land. Forestry sector assumes importance as the district is drought prone. The species of plants recommended for growing on wastelands are Acacia Nilotica (Babool), Dalbergia Sissoo (Sheesham), Juliflora (desi babul), Neem etc.

The main objective of the various activities under this sector is to restore, preserve and maintain ecological balance, plant and protect farm forestry and social forestry to check the process of degradation of land which includes soil erosion, desertification and denudation of waste land implementation of watershed, control salinity ingress & coast receding lines to increase availability of minor forest produce particularly to rural and tribal communities by increasing forest and tree cover.

Under the 'Social Forestry Programme of Gujarat Forest Department, the schemes undertaken are strip plantations, aesthetic shelter belt plantations, village wood lots, rehabilitation of degraded farm lands, fodder development, environment plantations, seedling distribution etc.

Farm Forestry Scheme primary objective is to raise tree crops on forest and non-forest waste lands for producing firewood, fodder, small timber and other non-timber forest produce for example, Farm Forestry / Agro-Forestry / Commercial Forestry / Pulpwood Plantations / Plywood Plantations / Fodder Development Schemes / Nursery Development Schemes / Bamboo Plantations, etc."

## CHAPTER - V

### INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure facilities are pre-requisite for industrial development. The industrialization cannot take place in the absence of infrastructural facilities. The infrastructural facilities include availability of good road, road transport, railway, water, communication, power, technical institutions, industrial estates, banking facilities etc. In Dahod District, the existing facilities are elaborated as under:

#### 4.1. **Land:**

Availability of suitable land for starting industries at reasonable price facilitates industrial development of an area. In Dahod district, fallow and uncultivated land is available in adequate quantity which could be utilized for setting up industries without encroaching on cultivable land. The availability of such land in Dahod district is furnished below:

Availability of land in Dahod District

Sr. No.	Category	Area (in sq.km)
1.	Land not available for cultivation	472
2.	Fallow land	60
Total		237

From the above table, it is already evident that 472 sq.km Of land is not available for cultivation. 60 sq.km. Of fallow land are readily available in the district. This can be demarcated exclusively for industrial in the district.

#### 4.2. **Factory Accommodation:**

Availability of suitable factory accommodation in the form of industrial sheds is one of the important incentives for setting up of small scale industries. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) is providing industrial plots for factory accommodation in the industrial estates as detailed under:

##### (A) Existing scenario of Industrial Estate in Dahod region

#### Existing Status of Industrial Areas in Dahod District

Sr. No.	Name of Ind. Area	Land acquired (In hect)	Land developed (In hect)	Prevailing Rate Per Sqm (In Rs.)	No. of Plots	No. of allotted Plots	No. of Vacant Plots	No. of Units in Production
1	Dahod-I	3-99-63	3-99-63	920/-	36	36	Nil	34
2	Dahod-II	170-00-00	98-00-00	520/-	350	344	06	120
3	Asayadi	6-07-00	6-07-00	120/-	56	56	Nil	Nil

Source: - GIDC, Baroda

#### 4.3. **Water:**

Water is very important for industrial development as mentioned earlier. Dahod district receives rain fall. The requirement of water for drinking, irrigation and industries are met by dig wells, bore wells and Narmada Canal Branches and other Canals. Industrial activities need plenty of water for its various uses. Govt. has taken up major and medium irrigation projects and it is hoped that the water problems in Dahod district will be solved to a great extent.

#### 4.4. **Power:**

Power supply is the chief necessity for the economic development in the district. The main source for the power supply is Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited. Facilities of electricity have increased considerably in the rural area of the district. All the villages and towns in the district have been electrified for all purpose.

The main source of energy is electricity which is met through sub-stations of Dahod, Limkheda of this district is 100% electrified. Another source of energy is coal and crude. Supply of coal is irregular, insufficient and the coal supplied is of lower quality resulting in high cost of production and uncertainty and supplying finished goods. Though all the villages in the district have been electrified, but due to insufficient and erratic power supply, energisation of wells/bores is permanent problem. Farmers are not able to precede in their long term plans to increase agriculture productions.

#### 4.5 **(i) Rail Network:**

There are broad-gauge railway track of 78 kms length having 3 railway station.

#### **(ii) Road Network:**

Good roads are must for industrialization which in turn facilitates transportation and development of trade and commerce. The developments of roads are looked after by different departments in the district. The National Highway is looked after by CPWD. The State Highways are looked after by PWD and roads in the other parts of the district by District Panchayat Office. The details of roads in the different categories are as given below:

#### **Details of road under R & B Division:**

Sr. No.	Type of Road	Length of Road (Kms)
1	National Highways	00
2	State Highways	321.51
3	Major District roads	74.77
4	Other District roads	13.30
5	Village Roads	76.64

**(iii) Road Transport:**

Transportation facilities are very much essential for socio-economic development of the area. It includes provision of bus facilities for carrying industrial workers from their area to the location of industrial units. The truck carrier facilities in the area are also essential for development of industries because it provides facilities for transportation of raw materials and products from one place to other places. Buses of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation (GSRTC) ply regularly between different towns and villages in the district. Dahod District is available Public Transport Vehicle of 94397. and Goods Transport Vehicle of 5534.

**4.6 Communication:****(i) Post & Telegraph Facilities**

Taluka wise postal facilities available in the Dahod Division are as under.

SL No.	Name of Taluka	No. of Post Offices
1	Dahod	38
2	Zalod	54
3	Dev.Baria	32
4	Limkheda	38
5	Fatepur	26
6	Garbada	19
7	Dhanpur	21
	Total	228

**(ii) Telephones:**

The fast developed telecommunication has resulted in considerable rise in telephones, fax, mobile phones and internets. The BSNL has started first stage of G.S.M, (Global Service Management) Services in the district from 21.10.2002 and covered National High of the district.

**4.7 Educational Facilities:**

The role of Educational Institutions and Technical Training Institutes are very much vital for industrial development in the area. Healthy facility of Educational Institutes supply inched human force as far as intellectual, technical and skill aspect is concerned.

The details of schools available in district as under:

Sr.No.	Description	Nos.
1	Primary Schools	1639
2	Secondary Schools	162
3	Higher Secondary Schools	72
4	Colleges	06
5	I.T.I.s	09
6	Polytechnic College	02
7	Engineering College	1

Source: Dist. Primary Education Office & Dist. Education Office, Dahod

#### 4.8 **Banking & Finance:**

Finance is the most important item for industrial development to meet the financial need of Dahod district. A large number of banks are functioning under the lead bank scheme of Reserve Bank of India. Bank of Baroda has been assigned the role of co-coordinating the activities of various financial institutions for the development purpose of the district. It has so far prepared a number of action programme embracing all economic activities. The growth of financial institutions in any region is an important indicator of economic development and progress of that region. The capacity of people to generate and save money has a direct bearing on their economically being. This is reflected in the volume of operations handed by the various financial institutions operating in that area.

TALUKA-WISE BRANCH NETWORK OF Rural & Semi Urban BANKS in DISTRICT as under.

Sl.No	Name of Taluka	Nationalised Bank	Cooperative Bank	Land Dev. Bank	Rural Bank	Privet Bank	Total Bank
1.	Dahod	18	1	1	4	4	28
2.	Zalod	7	2	1	5	-	15
3.	Dev. Baria	7	1	1	3	1	13
4.	Limkheda	7	2	1	2	-	12
5.	Fatepur	5	1	-	1	-	7
6.	Garbada	3	1	-	2	-	6
7.	Dhanpur	1	1	-	1	-	3
	Total	48	9	4	18	5	84

#### 4.9 **Marketing & Co-operatives:**

Dahod is the District Head-quarters have well developed market catering services to the people in the district. There are 5 regulated market yards and 69 Rural/Urban Mandi for handling produce of 696 villages in the district.

There are 91 Primary Agri.Credit societies (PACS) and 159 Farmer Clubs have been registered in the district handling sale of fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, cement, pesticides, sprayers, dusters, other agricultural equipment's etc. Also 21 fertilizer stores of co-operative societies have been established in the district. There were 346 milk producing co-op. societies.

The Co-operative movement embraces in its fold almost all the villages and towns in the district.

#### **Group wise Co-operative Societies in Dahod District.**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of Societies</b>
1	Primary Agricultural Co-Operative Credit Societies	57
2	Large Multipurpose Agricultural Co-Operative Credit Societies	34
3	Citizen Co-Operative Bank	6
4	Service parson Finance Societies	56
5	Other Finance Co-Operative &n Societies Co-op. Credit Societies	21
6	Tuluka Union	05
7	Fruits and vegetable Societies	14
8	Other Type Credit Societies (Lab our)	04
9	Converting Societies	01
10	Milk Production Societies	346
11	Livestock Products Societies	07
12	Poultry Societies	01
13	Primary Fisheries Societies	31
14	Co-Operative Customer Societies	41
15	Housing Construction Societies	74
16	Primary lab our (Kamdar) Societies	66
17	Primary Forest Lab our Societies	07
18	Lab our Societies	73
19	Irrigation Societies	264
20	Farming Societies	197
21	Transportation Societies	04
22	Other Co-Operative Credit Societies	07
23	Dahod District Co-Operative Credit Union	01
24	District Co. Operative Union	01
25	Other Purchas-Sell Co-operative Societies	07
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1248</b>

(Source: District Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dahod )

#### **4.10 Industries Association in Dahod District :**

1. Dahod G.I.D.C. Association, Dahod
2. Federation of Dahod Industries, Dahod
3. Megha G.I.D.C. Industries Association, Kharedi, Dist.Dahod

#### **GOVT. SPONSORED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN THE DISTRICT**

To eradicate poverty by providing income generating assets to unemployed/under employed persons, various development programme are being implemented in the district linked with Bank credit and govt. subsidy.

#### **4.10 SWARNA JAYANTI GRM ROZGAR YOJANA(SGSY):**

**Objective:-** To raise individuals /groups of rural poor above poverty line over a period of time. Assisted poor family (Individual or group) are called Swarozgaries. SHGs may be informal groups or registered under Societies Act, Co-Op. Act or Partnership Act. Family for SGSY means husband, wife, dependent parents, children, brothers and sisters. In Rural area, SHGs to be given preference. 50% of SHGS should be from women.

**Eligibility-** Rural poor identified through BPL Census duly approved by Gram Sabha. Selection of families below poverty line is done by three member team of TDO/BDO, Bank representative and Sarpanch. Now the latest BPL survey was published in the state/district in August, 2006 bases in the various parameters and accordingly 0 to 16 scores are BPL families and now they are only eligible in the scheme.

- a. SHG's consisting 10 to 20 members, In difficult areas or for minor irrigation and disabled persons, group may be of 5-20 persons.
- b. Loan will be available only when borrowers undergo a basic orientation training programme up to 2 days. (Expenses to be met by DRDA) Loan application disposal within 15 days- max one month.

**Funding/Implementation:** Scheme is funded by the Central and the State in the role of 75:25 and implemented by Commercial Banks, RRBs and Co-op. Banks. Other FLs, Panchayat Raj Institute, DRDAs, NGOs, Technical Institutes, are involved in the proves of planning, implementation/monitoring.

**Activities:-** Economically viable and productive, farm sector and non farm sector activities indentified for each block by TL-SGSY Committee and approved by Dist.Level SGSY Committee.



**Amount of loan:** As per unit cost prescribed by NABARD for farm activities and by Distt. SGSY Disbursements up to Rs.10, 000/- in case are permitted. Multiple doses of credit are preferable (even during currency of the existing loan) till the borrower crosses poverty line.

\*SHGs can be allowed Revolving Fund consisting of subsidy (equal to group corpus) given to Bank by DRDA, minimum Rs.5000/- & maximum Rs.10000/- and bank cash credit in multiple of group corpus maximum being 4 times of the corpus (corpus include cash with SHG, Balance in SB A/c. and loan recoverable from group members).

a. Consumption loan up to Rs.2000/- can be allowed per swarojgari.

\*In case of SHGs that are expected to cross over the BPL with little extra assistance, DRDA may consider giving a 2<sup>nd</sup> dose of subsidy fund up to Rs.20000/- inclusive of Rs.10000/- given earlier.

Reservation: Women – 40% SC/ST-50%, Disabled-3%.

Classification: Weaker Section of advances under priority sectors

Subsidy: Uniform @ 30% of project cost, maxi Rs.7500/-

\* For SC/STs @ 50% of project cost, maxi. Rs.10000/-

\* For groups of Swarojgaris/SHGs @ 50% of project cost, maximum Rs.1.25 lakh,  
Subject to maximum per capita being Rs.10000/-

\* No Monetary ceiling on subsidy for irrigation project.

\* If loan is repaid earlier, subsidy to be available on prorated basis.

\* In revolving fund Cash Credit can continue till SHG exists, with annual review.

Margin:- Subsidy may be treated as margin money.

**Security:** For individual loans up to Rs.50, 000/- and group loans upto Rs.5 lacs, the assets created out of loan would be hypothecated as security. For loan exceeding the above amount, bank may take collateral/third party guarantee.

Repayment: 5 to 9 years, Repayment amount not to be more than 50% of incremental income.

**Insurance:** For availing group insurance, the max. age of swarojgaris should be 60 years. The insurance coverage, however, would be for 5 years or till the loan is repaid, whichever is earlier, irrespective of the age of the swarojgaris at the time of sanction of loan.

#### **4.13 SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHERI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY):-**

**Launched: 01.12.1997 Revised: 01.04.2009**

**Objective:** To provide gainful unemployment to urban poor living below the urban poverty line, unemployed or under employed and development of women & children in urban areas (DWCUA) group. In this Scheme three schemes were merged, namely: Nehru Rozgar Yojana, basic services for the poor and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programm Scheme is funded by Central & State Government in 75:25 ratio.

**Where applicable** : All urban towns including semi-urban towns in india.

**Eligibility:** Banks provide loan under URBAN SELF-EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMM both to urban unemployed/under- employed and UWSP Group of at least 5 women.

- \* Unemployed youth below urban poverty line, including under Partnership.
- \* No Minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed
- \* **No age limit** is prescribed under the scheme.
- \* **Training:** Compulsory requirement for the loan
- \* **Defaulters** would not be eligible
- \* Family defined on the basis of independent kitchen
- \* Income criteria for eligibility would be monthly per capita income and not annual Family income.

**Implementation** – Urban Local Body/Municipal Committee/nagarpalika.

**Purpose:** For setting up of self employment ventures. Project cost up to Rs.200000/- will be financed.

\* **Amount of Loan** is 95% of project cost subject to ceiling of Rs.190000/-

**Margin:** 55 of the project cost.

**Reservation :** Women: 30%, Disabled 3%, SC/ST in ratio of SC/ST to local population.

**Classification:** Advances will be treated as weaker section Advances.

**Subsidy:** 25% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50000/- Available on back-ended basis. To be kept in subsidy reserve fund.

**Security:-** Assets created out of banks advance can be charged.

**Collateral Security:-** No Collateral security or third party guarantee for individual loan up to Rs.200000/- and group loans up to Rs.3 lakh.

**Repayment & Moratorium:** 3 to 7 years with moratorium of 6 to 18 months where necessary.

#### **4.14 PRIME MINISTER'S EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP):**

**Launched: PMEGP a revolutionary decision of the MSME, Govt. of India by merging PMRY and REGP Schemes.** The scheme was launched on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2008.

**Main Objective:**

- (i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.
- (ii) To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible at their place.
- (iii) To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- (iv) To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

**Nodal Agency:-**

KVIC is the Nodal agency at national level to implement the scheme across the country.

**Implementing Agencies & Area:**

KVIC and KVIBs in rural areas of the country and DICs in both rural and urban areas of the country.

**Rural Area:**

- (i) Any area classified as village as per the revenue record of the State/Union Territory, irrespective of population.
- (ii) It will also include any area even if classified as town, provided its population does not exceed 20000 persons.

**Maximum Project Size:**

Rs.25.00 lakhs for manufacturing sector and Rs.10.00 lakhs for business/service sector

**Educational Qualification:**

Minimum VIIIth pass for the project cost above Rs.10.00 lakh under manufacturing sector and above Rs.5.00 lakh project cost under service sector.

**EDP Training:**

2 weeks EDP training is mandatory. After completing EDP training only, first installment of Bank loan will be released. Person's already undergone training of 2 weeks will be exempted for further training.

**Selection of Beneficiaries:-**

Beneficiaries will be selected through interview process by the District Task Force Committee headed by the District Magistrate/Dy.Commissioner/Collector.

**Project Sanction:**

Project will be sanctioned by financing branches of the Banks as per techno-economic viability.

**Amount of Bank Loan:**

Bank sanction and release 90-95% loan of the sanction project cost.

**Own Contribution:**

10% of the project cost in case of general category and 5% in case of weaker section beneficiaries.

**Govt. subsidy level under the scheme:**

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP	Owner's contribution of Project Cost	Rate of Subsidy of Project Cost	Rate of Subsidy of Project Cost
Area(Location of Project/Unit)		Urban	Rural
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special(including SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/ Women, Ex-Serviceman, Physically Handicapped, NER, Hill and Border Areas)	05%	25%	35%

- Note: (1) The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under manufacturing Sector is Rs.25 lakhs
- (2) The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under business/service Sector is Rs.10 lakh
- (3) The Balance amount of the total project cost will be provided by Banks as Term loan

**Eligibility Conditions of beneficiaries:**

- (i) Any individual, above 18 years of age
- (ii) There will be no income ceiling for assistance for setting up projects under PMEGP
- (iii) For setting up of project costing above Rs.10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs.5 lakh in business/service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification.
- (iv) Assistance under the scheme is available only for new project sanctioned specifically under the PMEGP.
- (v) Self Help groups(including those belonging to BPL provided that they have not availed
- (vi) Institutions register under Societies Registration Act, 1860
- (vii) Production Co-operative Societies and
- (viii) Charitable Trust
- (ix) Existing Units (under PMRY, REGP or any other scheme of Government of India or State Government) and the units that have already availed Government Subsidy under any other scheme of Government of India or State Government are not eligible.

**Marketing Support:-**

As a marketing support for the products produced by PMEGP units, exhibitions, Buyer-Seller meet etc. will be arranged to promote their products.

**Physical Verification:**

As a monitoring part and to know the impact of the scheme and to ensure proper utilization of Govt. Subsidy, 100% physical verification will be conducted.

**Monitoring:**

Monitoring will be done at State/Zonal/National Level.

**Negative list:-**

The following list of activities will not be permitted under PMEGP for setting up of micro enterprises/projects/units

- a) Any industry/business connected with Meat(Slaughtered) i.e. processing, canning and/or serving items of it as food, production/manufacturing or sale of intoxicant items like Beedi/Pan/Cigar/Cigarette etc. any Hotel or Dhaba or sales outlet serving liquor, preparation/producing tobacco as raw materials, tapping of toddy for sale.
- b) Any industry/business connected with cultivation of crops/plantation like Tea, Coffee, Rubber, etc. Sericulture (Cocoon rearing), Horticulture, Floriculture, Animal Husbandry like Harvester machines etc.

- c) Manufacturing of polythene carry bags of less than 20 microns thickness and manufacture of carry bags or containers made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of foods stuff and any other item which causes environmental problems.
- d) Industries such as processing of pashmina wool and such other products like hand spinning and hand weaving, taking advantage of Khadi programme under the purview of Certification Rules and availing sales rebate.
- e) Rural Transport (Except Auto Rickshaw in Andaman & Nicobar Island, House Boat, Shikara & Tourist Boats in J&K and Cycle Rickshaw).

#### **4.15 SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVANGERS (SRMS):-**

The Govt. of India launched a national scheme for rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their dependants from their existing hereditary and obnoxious occupation of manually removing night soil and to provide them alternative and dignified occupation within a period of five years.

The time bound programme has been launched for identification of scavengers and their dependants for alternative trade through survey. The schemes envisages for rehabilitation of scavengers in various trades and occupations by providing subsidy/margin and bank loan.

The loan application are sponsored by Asstt. Manager, GSKVN, GOG and Guj. Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam, gandhinagar. the subsidy will be 50% of project cost with maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs.10,000/- upto project cost of Rs.50,000/-.

#### **4.16 VAJPAYEE BANKABLE YOJANA (VBY):-**

Govt. of Gujarat has declared a new scheme "VAJPAYEE BANKABLE YOJANA' w.e.f. 01/4/2011. the new scheme will be in place of present "DIC BANKABLE YOJANA" and VAJPAYEE YUVA SWAROJGAR YOJANA".

- All nationalized RRBs & Co-operative Banks finance in this scheme.
- A limit will be Rs.3.00 lacs for industry and service sector & Rs.1.00 lac for Business sector.
- Subsidy for Business Rs.10,000/- for Service Rs.15,000/- and for Industry Rs.30,000/-

		SC	ST	GEN	HANDI
i)	Upto Rs.30,000/-	40%	40%	25%	50%
ii)	30,001 to 3.00 lacs	30%	25%	20%	40%

#### **4.17 GSCDC:-**

The scheme is implemented through District Manager, Gujarat Scheduled Cast devp. Corporation at district level for specially Scheduled Cast unemployed persons. the subsidy is Rs.10,000/- for 50% of the project cost whichever is less. Project cost Business sector Rs.1.00 lac, Industry & Service sector Rs.2.00 lacs.

**4.18 GBCDC:-**

The Scheme is implemented through Social Welfare officer(VJ) by Gujarat Backward Class Devp. Corporation in the district for unemployed specially Baxi Punch Community persons. the subsidy is 33.33% of the project cost or maximum Rs.5000/- whichever is less. Maximum project cost up to Rs.35000/-.

The scheme also eligible for minority's community implemented through MB-GBCDC.

**4.19 GWEDC:-**

The Scheme is implemented through Gujarat Women Economic Devp. Corporation Gandhinagar for specially women beneficiaries. The scheme is eligible for project cost upto Rs.50000/- and the eligible subsidy is as per VBY scheme. Maximum subsidy limit for Business Rs.7500/- Service Rs.10000/- & Industry Rs.12500/-.

**4.20 DRI Advance:**

This scheme is launched in 1972 to assist poorest of the poor & to bring them above poverty line.

**Eligibility Criteria Income-** Individuals whose family income not to exceed Rs.18000/- for Rural people & Rs.24000/- for Urban people.

**Maximum Loan Amount: -** The loan amounts under this scheme now stand at Rs.20000/- for Housing loan and Rs.15000/- for other purposes. This change will result in the number of eligible borrowers under DRI Scheme.

**Rate of Interest –** 4% per annum.

**Repayment –** Maximum 5 years including grace period upto 2 years depending upon the activity.

**Security-** Hypothecation of assets created & DP. Note. No Collateral.

**4.21 Gujarat Matikam Kalakari Board:-**

The scheme is implement with the effect of GR dtd. 21.12.2006 and the purpose of the scheme is for employment generation of Matikam beneficiaries. The eligible subsidy is as under:

		SC	ST	GEN	
1)	Upto Rs.30,000/-	40%	40%	25%	Maximum subsidy is Rs.7500/-

## An Overview of Govt. Sponsored Programmes being implemented in the district.

Programme	Agency	Subsidy			Target Group	Remarks
1.Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY)	DRDA/ TDO	30% of the project cost			BPL family in rural area requires 0-16 scores eligible SC/ST Women Handi. provision	1. Revised BPL list ready on web site, effect from June-2006. 2.NGOs involvement 3.Skill development training 4.Multiple credit rather than one time credit injection. 5.Involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions/banks. 6.Focus on group approach.
2. SJSRY	Municipal Authorities (ULB)	Rs.50000/- or 25% of project cost-ceiling of Rs.200000/-			Poor/BPL families in the SU/U areas	For up liftmen of semi urban/urban poor/BPL families to be cover.
3. PMEGP	DIC/KVIC/ KVIB	Area Cate go	Urban	Rural	Unemploye d edu. with mini. qual. of VIII std. passed	Evolved by merger of PMRY & REGP scheme w.e.f. 15 <sup>th</sup> Aug.,2008
		Gene ral	15%	25%		
		We. Sec.	25%	35%		
		Subsidy % of project cost-ceiling of Rs.25 lacs				
4. SRMS	GSKVN	Rs.10000/- or 50% of the project cost whichever is lower			Scavengers	Rehabilitation of manual Scavengers
5. VBY	DIC	Max. for Business Service Industries Rs.10000/- Rs.15000/- Rs.30000/-			Unemploye d Youth of rural & SU/U area	New scheme under implementation from 1-4-2001
6. GSCDC	GSCDC	Rs.10000/- or 50% of Project cost whichever is less			Scheduled Caste	SC Un-employed persons Max. loan upto Rs.2 lacs
7. OBC/SEBC	GBCDC	33.33% (Subject to max. Rs.5000/-)			Socially and edu. backward class	Specialy Scheme for OBC (Baxi Panch) Max. Project cost Rs.35000/-
8. Minority	MB/CBCDC	33.33% (Subject to Max.Rs.5000/-)			Religios/Lin guistic minorities	Specialy scheme for Minority/Community
9. Women	GWEDC	20% to 50% of project cost upto Rs.50000/- as per VBY scheme maximum Rs.12500/-			Women in all areas	For Economically poor women
10. GMKB	GMKB/DIC	Loan upto 30000/- subsidy 25% to 40% Max.7500/-			Matikam workers	Specialy for Matikam workers for employment generation



#### 4.23 STEPS TO SET UP MSMEs

Following are the brief description of difference agencies for rendering assistance to the entrepreneurs.

Sr.	Type of assistance	Name and address of agencies
1.	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-1) & Permanent Registration Certificate (EM-II)	District Industries Centre, GIDC, Community Hall Chakliya Road, Dahod.
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports.	MSME DI, 4rd Floor, Harsiddh Chambers, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380014
3.	Land and Industrial shed	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC), Unique Trade Centre, 5 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Sayajigunj, Vadodara
4.	Financial Assistance	Commercial Banks, Corporation Banks, Dahod
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	Capacity Assessment, MSME-DI,,A'bad Industries Commissioner, Gandhinagar NSIC, Ahmedabad
6.	Plant and machinery under hire/purchase basis	NSIC, Ahmedabad
7.	Power/Electricity	Gujarat Vij Seva Sadan, Dahod
8.	Technical Know-how	MSME-Development Institute ( <b>MSME-DI</b> ) Harsiddh Chambers 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Ashram Road , Ahmedabad
9.	Quality & Standard	1) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) 'Pushpak', 3rd Floor Khanpur Ahmedabad 2)Electronics & Qaulity Development Centre(EQDC) Electronics Estate, GIDC Gandhinagar
10.	Marketing/Export Assistance	MSME-Development Institute ( <b>MSME-DI</b> ) Harsiddh Chambers 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Ashram Road , Ahmedabad
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	1)Centre for Emtrepreneurship Development ( CED ) Block No. 1, 9th Floor, Udyog Bhavan, Sector -11 Gandhinagar 382 017 2)Indo-German Tool Room (IGTR) Plot No. 5003, Phase-IV GIDC, Vatva Ahmedabad 380 445 3)Gujarat Industrial Technical Company (GITCO) GITCO House, Opp. Sardar Patel Stadium , Navrangpura Ahmedabad 380 009 4) CIPET Plot No. 630, Phase IV GIDC, Vatva Ahmedabad 382 445 5) National Institute of Design (NID) Paldi, Ahmedabad 6)Industrial Extension Bureau (iNEXtB) Block No. 18, 2nd Floor Udyog Bhavan, Sector -11 Gandhinagar 382 017 7) Industrial Extension Cottage(INDEXT-C) Block No. 7, 1st Floor, Udyog Bhavan, Sector -11 Gandhinagar 382 017

## **CHAPTER – VI**

### **PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE**

#### **5.1 Introduction:-**

As the economy of district is predominantly based on agriculture, the need for development of Non Farm Sector in the district has gained importance. Dahod, Devgad Baria and Jhalod blocks are the industrial centers in the district.

The District has been declared as industrially backward area by the Govt. of India. Industries set up in the district are therefore, eligible for many incentives. As on 31.03.2010 there are 586 MSM Units having investment of Rs.18066.55 Lacs providing employment to 4703 persons. Under Gujarat Industrial Policy 2009 various benefits are available such as Mentioned below.

- (i) Interest Subsidy for small and medium scale industries.
- (ii) Venture Capital Assistant
- (iii) Quality Certificate.
- (iv) Skill Enhancement.
- (v) Technology Acquisition Fund.
- (vi) Patent Assistant.
- (vii) Energy & Water Conservation
- (viii) Market Promotion and development.
- (ix) Subsidy for Vendor Development.
- (x) Subsidy for Value addition product of Ancillary industries.
- (xi) Subsidy P.P.P. stander for cluster development.
- (xii) Development of infrastructural facilities to industrial units to provide Philips for industrial development in the State of Gujarat.

#### **MSME Act 2006:**

Since the land is limited, industry provides alternative activities for economic development of the district. The district administration is attracting new entrepreneurs through various benefits of cash subsidy, tax exemptions concessional rates of interest and other liberalized terms and conditions. This has provided very good opportunities for industrialization of the district.

The New MSME Act -2006 came in to force from 0.2.10.2006 by central Government. The earlier concept of 'Industries' has been changed to 'Enterprises'.

Enterprise has been classified broadly in to:

- (a) Manufacturing Units
- (b) Service Sector Units

### Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Government of India under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have in October, 2006 enacted Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006. Under the Act Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are classified as under:

Enterprises	Investment in Plant & Machinery (Manufacturing)	Investment in Equipment (Service)
Micro	Up to Rs.25 lakh	Upto Rs.10 lakh
Small	Above Rs.25 lakh up to Rs.5 Crore	Above Rs.10 Lakh up to Rs.2 Crore
Medium	Above Rs. 5 crore up to Rs.10 crore	Above Rs. 2 crore upto Rs.5 crore

The small and medium enterprises as classified above are required to file Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM) Part-I to District Industries Centre for starting an industrial project. On completion of the project, the entrepreneur concerned is required to file Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM) Part-II. Earlier there was a system of granting registration to small scale industrial units by the District Industries Centre. These units are now required to file EM Part-II as Micro, Small or medium enterprises as classified above. Over a period of time, Gujarat has registered a sizeable growth of SME sector.

Following the enactment of the MSME Development Act from 2.10.2006, registration of all the MSMEs came within the purview of the Industries Commissioner at

Following tables presents the details of the of MSMEs Registrations in Dahod

District from 2-10-2006 to 20-10-2015 Progress in MSMEs Registration.

#### 5.2 Details of the of MSMEs Registrations in Dahod District

##### (A) Progress in Micro Enterprises Registration:

Year	No of Regd. Units	Investment(Rs.InLakhs)	Employment
2007-08	72	581.89	436
2008-09	19	398.3	271
2009-10	7	148.3	57
2010-11	94	851.26	492
2011-12	48	575.28	342
2012-13	107	813.1	459
2013-14	62	643.77	450
2014-15	96	805.00	572
2015-16 (Up to 20/10/2015)	19	156.85	121
Total	524	4973.75	3200

(B)Progress in Small Enterprises Registration :			
Year	No of Regd. Units	Investment(Rs.InLakhs)	Employment
2007-08	17	1757.53	386
2008-09	1	70.00	10
2009-10	1	133.00	16
2010-11	5	524.06	67
2011-12	8	1677.00	436
2012-13	5	476.06	38
2013-14	7	1650.38	249
2014-15	8	4055.01	91
2015-16 (Up to 20/10/2015)	7	983.76	129
Total	59	11326.8	1422

## (C)Progress in Medium Enterprises Registration:

Year	No of Regd. Units	Investment(Rs.InLakhs)	Employment
2007-08	1	681.00	11
2008-09	-	-	-
2009-10	-	-	-
2010-11	2	1085	70
2011-12	-	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-
2013-14	-	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-
2015-16 (Up to 20/10/2015)	-	-	-
Total	3	1766	81

(D) MSMEs Registration by Group of Industries				
Sr. No.	Group Name	NUMBER OF UNIT	INVESTMENT (LAKH Rs.)	EMPLOYMENT
1	Textiles	26	1449.79	438
2	Machinery and parts except electrical	15	458.88	74
3	Mining and Quarrying	7	1856.27	132
4	Food Products	97	4874.5	1099
5	Chemical & chemical Products	10	69.54	47
6	Wood Products	21	141.06	147
7	Rubber & Plastic Products	11	423.19	45
8	Non-metallic mineral Products	34	625.03	418
9	Basic Metal Industries	38	671.48	238
10	Paper Products & Printing	4	34.5	21
11	Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	2	52.23	13
12	Transport equipments and parts	3	15.90	35
13	Leather Products	-	-	-
14	Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	3	70	15
15	Service Activities	31	316.7	203
16	Trading Activities	13	63.38	62
17	Others	29	1319.05	368

### **(E) Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum:**

As a part of Ease of Doing Business now Enterprise acknowledgements are made further simpler and easy under MSMED Act 2006. Now, Ministry of MSME has notified a one-page Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) through the Gazette of India on 18/09/2015. The simplified one page registration form (Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum) was prepared after wide consultations with States/UTs and other stakeholders. The UAM replaces the filling of EM Part I & II.

Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum on <http://udyogaadhar.gov.on> or National Portal <http://msme.gov.in/UA/UdyogAadhar-New.aspx>

The procedure for filling of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum is as under:

- 1) There is no any fee for filling of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 2) Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum shall be filed online at <http://udyogaadhar.gov.on> or <http://msme.gov.in/UA/UdyogAadhar-New.aspx> National Portal <http://msme.gov.in/UA/UdyogAadhar-New.aspx> by every MSME but in exceptional cases where online filing is not possible for any reason, a hard copy of the form as in Annexure I, duly filled in may be submitted to the Concerned DIC which shall file the UAM on behalf of such enterprise.
- 3) Udyog Aadhaar Acknowledgement as per Annexure II appended to this shall be generated and mailed to the email address provided in the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum which shall contain Unique Udyog Aadhaar Number.
- 4) Existing enterprises, which have filed EM -I or EM-II or both, or holders of Small Scale Industry registration, prior to the coming into force of MSME Development Act, 2006 shall not be required to file Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum.
- 5) In UAM, the Aadhaar Number shall be of the managing partner, in case of proprietary enterprise, of the authorized partner, in case of partnership enterprise, and of the authorized person, in case of other forms of enterprise.
- 6) There shall be no restriction on filling more than one UAM using the same Aadhaar Number.
- 7) The Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum shall be filed on self-declaration basis, and no supporting document is required to be uploaded or submitted while filing the UAM. But the authorized person by any Government in this behalf may seek documentary proof of information provided in the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum, wherever necessary.

Total No. of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum Registered in the District as Under

District Name	Udyog Aadhaar Regd.	Micro	Small	Medium
DAHOD	41	22	17	2

**(F) ACTION PLAN FOR MSME SCHEMES.**

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed activity on the Scheme
1.	MSE-CDP	Nil
2.	ISO-9000/14000/HACCP reimb.	Nil
3.	MSE-MDA	Nil
4.	CLCSS	The units situated under the jurisdiction of MSMEDI, Ahmedabad will be motivated for obtaining the benefit of CLCSS Schemes, Capacity Building and International Co-operation Schemes.
5.	Capacity building & strengthening of data base	
6.	International co-operation	
7.	Tread for Women	The women NGO's will be motivated in various programmes/schemes to get benefit under the Tread scheme.
8.	VDP	Nil
9.	National Awards	The deserve entrepreneurs will be motivated to participate in the National Award Scheme
10.	NMCP Schemes	
	1. Lean Manufacturing	Nil
	2. Design Clinic	Nil
	3. Market Assistance & Tech.upgradation	Nil
	4. QMS/QT	Nil
	5. Tech. & Quality up gradation support	<p>1. The awareness programmes for MSME will be organized in association with PCRA, BEE on energy efficient Technology.</p> <p>2. The awareness programmes for MSMEs on product certification will be organized with BIS, BEE</p> <p>Awareness topics will be covered during Awareness programme during MSME schemes. Programme of Bar Code in association with local DIC and Associations will be organized during the current year.</p> <p>The entrepreneurs will be motivated to obtain IPR</p> <p>The entrepreneurs will be motivated to participate under the Incubator Scheme of the DC, MSME.</p>

**5.3 Training Facilities:-**

There are five vocational training institutions each at Dahod, Dev.baria, Fatepur, Jhalod, and Limkheda imparting training in various trades. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development imparts training to prospective industrial entrepreneurs. DRDA also arrange training programme to impart training to SGSY Rogueries. DIC undertakes training programme for PMEGP beneficiaries. Modern handloom training centre of Joravarnagar to look after the training needs of handloom weavers has now been shifted to Limbdi.

#### **5.4 Finance Assistance**

The Corporation has no source of fund for financing or scheme to provide direct help or finance assistance to the artisans. The Corporation can avail the facility of lone/ subsidies through Budgetary provision of Commissioner of Cottage Industries for various development as well as marketing activities. Marketing support scheme is with a view to give marketing support to artisan. Corporation has the activity like Exhibition cum sale in its emporia or outside premises, opening of new emporia at places of marketing opportunities, organizing rural meals to give fillip to products or rural artisans, who find it difficult to sell their products otherwise.

#### **5.5 Raw Material Support:-**

Corporation provides raw material for production to certain extent and procure the products with view to support the poor artisans, who face difficulty to invest the quality raw material.

#### **5.6 Training & Design Inputs:-**

Corporation provides skill up gradation to artisans under various skills up gradation programme of the State as well as Govt. of India, from time to time. Also provides design inputs to make the products more appealing and contemporary and acceptable in the present day market.

#### **5.7. Major Exportable Item : Nil**

#### **5.8. Growth Trend:**

Dahod is the eastern gateway of Gujarat and carved out of Panchmahal District on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1997. Dahod is predominantly agriculture region and prime share of revenue come from agriculture based products. As the economy of the district is predominantly based on agriculture, the need for development of Non farm Sector in the district has gained importance. Dahod, Devgad Baria and Jhalod blocks are the industrial centre in the district. The current trend of Industrial growth is towards 123 Dal/rice processing units and one spices agro processing unit in the district.

#### **5.9. Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry : Nil**



### 5.10 General Issues raised by industries associations :

1. The region is deprived off needed infrastructural facility like road & railway connectivity.
2. It is a hard fact that MSMEs are the least preferred entities while allowing financing at the reasonable rates. The major chunk of banking finance goes to major corporate houses. This need to be improved at once in the favor of MSMEs.
3. The region is having very low awareness towards policy changes. However the various departments are doing their efforts but still those efforts need to be enhanced.
4. A special status should be given with various incentives to Dahod District to make the region catch up with the development of other areas.
5. The administrative steps are also hampering the growth of industrial development. There are various problems to MSME on administrative clearance. So many NOC are required from irrelevant departments which need to be curtailed.
6. Major issue raised by the associations is that there is no uniformity in the prevailing time period of inspection /audit /verification of records of employers by various Govt. departments under provision of various Acts. For example, in ESIC, it is 5 years. In Central Excise, it is 5 years. In minimum Wages Act, it is 3 years. In Companies Act and Income Tax department, it is 8 years. In E.P.F., there is no limit. This is very strange. They have suggested that for all govt. departments, a unique time limit should be fixed for better compliance; streamline smooth functioning of departmental procedure. Therefore, statutory duration & period to preserve records must be common and unique under all laws. Associations also suggested that at present , various taxes are levied and additional taxes are also levied which vary from item to item. The small industries under MSME have confusion under various tax structures which needs to streamline like other countries.
7. Some of the problems faced by the MSM units are mentioned as below.  
Shortage of working capital funds, deficiencies in infrastructure facilities, scarce raw material and Availability of potable water and water for industrial use.

### 5.11 **Promotion of Cluster Development in the Dahod District: : Nil**

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **NEW INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES**

Industrial development is one of the factors for judging the economic development of an area and to know the standard of living and technological and cultural advancement of the people. In the preceding chapters, various aspects of economic and social overheads, natural resources, existing industrial base etc. of Dahod district have been discussed. It was observed that lack of natural resources in the district is main sabotage that a speedy industrial development would not take place. Although the trend of industrial development of last 20 years shows that Govt. is providing adequate infrastructural facilities to encourage local entrepreneurs in the district.

Dahod district offers good scope for entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units for manufacturing various products. The industries suggested based on resources available in the area, industrial requirements and items based on consumer and institutional demand. The objective of rural dispersal of industries to mobilize local resources has been kept in view while suggesting the industries.

#### **I. RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRIES**

##### **(A) AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES**

- (1) Potato Wafer
- (2) Banana Wafer
- (3) Powder Powder
- (4) Rice Bran Oil
- (5) Tuti Fruiti
- (6) Papad & Pickles
- (7) Canning of fruits and vegetables (Mango Pulp)
- (8) Tamarind Concentrate & Tamarind Blocks
- (9) Jam Jellies & Marmalades
- (10) Jelly Crystals
- (11) Ice Cream Powder
- (12) Mustard Oil
- (13) Mamra & Poha
- (14) Mini Modern Rice Mills

**(B) LIVE STOCK BASED INDUSTRIES**

- (1) Leather Garments
- (2) Bone Meal
- (3) Milk Powder
- (4) Poultry farm
- (5) Leather Footwear
- (6) Leather Sports Item
- (7) Milk Bottle
- (8) Other Milk Products

**(C) MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES**

- (1) Stone Crushing
- (2) Bricks
- (3) Tiles

**II. DEMAND BASED MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES**

- (1) Agricultural Implements
- (2) Industrial Paints
- (3) Readymade Garment
- (4) House hold oriented industries (School Boxes, Lunch Boxes etc.)
- (5) PVC Conduit Pipes
- (6) Voltage Stabilizers (Automatic)
- (7) Electronic Gas Lighter
- (8) Electric Motor 1 to 5 H.P.
- (9) Exhaust Fan
- (10) Measuring Tapes
- (11) Cotton Knitted Wear
- (12) Sanitary Towels
- (13) Stove Wicks
- (14) Electric Fan Regulator
- (15) Battery Eliminators
- (16) Electric Iron

- (17) Synthetic Knitted Children wear
- (18) Plastic Bottle & Bottle Caps
- (19) Plastic Straws Containers
- (20) Plastic House ware
- (21) Plastic Household Items
- (22) Plastic Mat
- (23) Plastic Furniture
- (24) Plastic Polythene
- (25) Plastic Bags
- (26) Plastic Storage Tanks
- (27) Plastic Optical Frame
- (28) Plasticizers Dop/Dop/DBP etc.
- (29) Steel Elmira
- (30) Bakery
- (31) Cement Pipes & Zalli
- (32) File Tags & Shoe Laces
- (33) Plastic Tags
- (34) Bangle Box
- (35) Laminated Paper
- (36) Cattle Feed
- (37) Plastic Ropes
- (38) Roofing Tiles
- (39) Duplicating/Printing Ink
- (40) Locks
- (41) P.V.C. Wires
- (42) Ball Pen Refills
- (43) Stapler Pin
- (44) Plastic Stand & Trolley
- (45) Paper bags and Envelopes
- (46) Paper Cup and Saucers
- (47) Plastic Cup & Glass & Plate
- (48) Exercise Book & Registers

- (49) Automobile Light Parts & Body Building
- (50) Automobile Services
- (51) Shops'
- (52) Agarbatti
- (53) Candles
- (54) Xerox Machinery
- (55) Lamination Machine
- (56) Air Conditioning Repairing Services
- (57) Bearing
- (58) Aluminum Building Materials
- (59) Aluminum Tubes & Pipes
- (60) Aluminum Wires
- (61) Cosmetic Items
- (62) Brushes (Tooth, Paint etc.)
- (63) Computer Stationery
- (64) Computer & Computer Based System and its Parts
- (65) Copper Wires & Cables
- (66) Fabricators
- (67) Fans & Its Part
- (68) Detergent Powder & Cake

### **III. DEMAND BASED INDUSTRIES**

#### **1. Agricultural Implements**

There has been all round emphasis on the development of agriculture during the five year plan. As a result farmers are going for mechanized methods of farming and demand for agricultural implements is increasing day by day.

#### **2. Readymade Garments**

The demand for readymade garments has substantially increased over a period of time in urban and rural area. Local priced readymade garments are very popular in rural area. Keeping in view the potential local market and labor intensive character of the industry, few units can be encouraged.

### **3. Household Oriented Industries**

With the growth of population increase in the standard of living, process of urbanization and above all the demonstration effect have lead to be substantial increase in the household items. There items are aluminum containers, trays, school boxes, lunch boxes, stainless steel plates etc.

### **4. Steel Furniture**

Steel furniture items such as chairs, tables, stools, wall racks etc. have opportunities for new entrepreneurs. Steel furniture has impost become a mass consumption item consumed not only by offices, factories, hospitals and other institutions but also by common households with the increase of population and rise in the standard of living of people. The demand for steel furniture is bound to increase continuously.

### **5. Industrial Paints**

Industrial paints are used as coating to prevent corrosion of various material used in machinery, equipment etc. There is good scope for manufacture of this item.

### **6. Exercise Notebooks**

Book binding and manufacturing of exercise notebooks can be undertaken in an organized manner. The demand for exercise notebooks is on increase on account of increase emphasis being accorded for imparting education to the students in rural areas.

### **7. Tire Retreading**

The increase of vehicles has continuously increased the demand for use Of tires. The increase is bound to continue in future also. Tire retreading in the service sector would be an ideal venture for new entrepreneurs.

### **8. Corrugated Paper Boxes**

The demand for packing material such as corrugated boxes is closely related to industrial development, with the increasing industrial activities, the demand for such boxes has increased considerably; manufacture of corrugated paper boxes is promising line for new entrepreneurs.

### **9. PVC Conduit Pipes**

There items are required in huge quantities for electrification in view of increase in construction and electrical wiring. PVC conduit pipes can also be considered for development in the district to meet wiring needs.

### **10. Cold Storage**

In modern world cold storage industry has become most essential. Industrialists should come forward in this direction as cold storage requirement has increased due to huge production of fruits, vegetables, fishes and other agro products in Surendranagar district.

### **11. Bolts & Nuts**

There items are required in huge quantities for assembling and repairing of vehicles etc. Few units can be set up in Surendranagar district.

## **IV. SMALL MFG./SERVICE/BUSINESS ENTERPRISE**

The development of this sector depends on the overall economic development of the region. The main components of this sector are professional and self employed persons retail trade and small business, road transport operators etc. The banks are providing credit for term loan and working capital under their direct scheme as Govt. Sponsored programme. Due to establishment of Small/medium industries in the district, there its scope of employment in service type industries as under:

1. T.V./LCD/LED/DVD
2. Scooter Repairing
3. Car Repairing
4. Service Station
5. Xerox Centre
6. Computer job working & training centre
7. Cyber Café, Network, E-mail Service, Internet Service
8. Mobile Phone Service
9. Courier Service
10. Automobile Spares, Service and Repairs
11. Coaching Classes
12. Beauty Par lour

13. Repairing of Electrical & Electronics Equipments
14. Steel Fabrication
15. Electric Motor Rewinding
16. Laundry and Dry Cleaning
17. Caterer and Decorators
18. Fast Food and Snacks Parlor
19. Ice Cream Parlor
20. Pathology Laboratory
21. Pest Control
22. Provision Store
23. Stationery Shop
24. Tailoring Shop
25. Advertising Agency
26. Installation and Operation of Cable Network
27. Computerized Wheel Balancing
28. Flour Mills

## **V. ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT**

Looking into requirement of medium large scale industries in the district, following new industries could be considered for establishment in the district.

### **Electrical Requirements**

1. Silicon Carbide Heater, Glass Heaters etc.
2. LED Light – 3/5/9/12 Watt
3. Motor Rewinding
4. Electrical Accessories like wire, Fuse, Switches etc.
5. Thermocouples, Sensors etc.

### **Safety Requirements**

1. Aluminum Fabric Gloves
2. Surgical Gloves
3. Leather Gloves
4. PVC & Rubber Gloves
5. Cotton Gloves
6. Asbestos Gloves



7. Face Mask
8. Safety Shoes, Goggles etc.

### **General Consumables**

1. All types of lubricants
2. Tissue Paper
3. Dust Bag
4. Copper Flat, Wire, Pipe etc.
5. Aluminum Rod, Wire, Box etc.
6. S.S. Dish, Utensils etc.
7. Different size Plastic Zip Lock

## **VII Prospective Industries**

### **(A) Agro Based Potentialities:**

#### **(1) Cotton Based Industries**

Cotton is predominantly grown in Dahod district; the production has led to the establishment of a number of cotton ginning and processing units. Cotton seed oil is used in different industries as a substitute for coconut and groundnut oil because of its easy availability and low cost factor.

#### **(2) Cattle Feed:**

Groundnut oil cake, cotton seed oil cake, wheat, juwar, bajri etc. form the essential ingredient for cattle feed. The main raw materials for the manufacture of cattle feed are readily available in the district. It is reported that there are few units manufacturing this product in the district. Some more units may be started in this line

#### **(3) Cotton Seed Oil**

Refined Cotton Oil is gaining popularity as edible oil. It is used for manufacturing soaps and cosmetic creams and camphorated oil. The raw material for this industry is available from the number of cotton ginning and pressing units located in the district.

**(4) Cotton Hard Waste**

Cotton hard waste is extensively used in cleaning automobiles and machine parts in workshop and factories. Few units can be set up to manufacture this product as there is a readily available local market.

**(5) Cotton Blankets and Tapes**

Another industry that can be established in this field is the manufacture of cotton blankets and tapes. The cotton waste available from the textile mills located in and around Surendranagar can provide the necessary raw material. By blending with raw cotton for pinning of coarse yarn; blankets and tapes could be manufactured.

**(6) Fruits:**

The availability of fruits such as Mango, Chiku, Ber and Lemon in the district indicates scope for manufacturing of bottled and canned fruit products particularly juices and concentrates. The product offers export potential as well, besides catering to domestic markets.

**(B) LIVESTOCK BASED INDUSTRIES:**

The district is famous for its livestock population. The total population (provisional) is 1462779 according to 2012 Livestock Census. There is scope for organizing production on scientific lines.

**1. Leather Footwear:**

At present there is no organized unit manufacturing leather footwear in the district. Leather footwear such as Chappals and Shoes are manufactured on cottage scale and these units are working on traditional ways. Since the raw material is available in the district abundantly, the same can be utilized for setting up of a well organized unit for leather footwear, meeting the demand of the district and the State. A unit can also take up the manufacture of ammunition boots required by Defence.

**2. Bone Meal:**

Gujarat State being predominantly requires large quantity of fertilizers. Bone meal manufacturing by crushing bone, thus can be produced in the area and can find good market in the district as well as in the State. One or two units can come up in the district.

### 3. Poultry Farm:

There is no organized poultry farm in the district. Almost all the requirement of eggs is being supplied from outside the district at present. As such it is felt that a few poultry farms could be organized in the district for meeting the existing demand of eggs.

### **(C) Agro-based Industries and availability of Narmada Water**

There is lack of adequate irrigational facilities to Dahod District and agriculture is dependent on vagaries of monsoon. Consequently, the district has experienced frequent droughts. In the circumstances, Narmada Water could provide relief to the agriculture sector thereby raising the agricultural production. This would in turn result in marketable surplus and further provide boost to the agro based industries.

### **(D)MINERAL RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRIES**

The available minerals are Quartzes, sand, mounded sand, like stone for building and factory, Murom, ordinary sand, black track and sand stone etc. the availability of ceramic minerals offers good scope for setting up of ceramic industries in the district.

#### **(1)Insulators/Electrical Porcelain Items**

As Govt. of India has launched a scheme to electrify most of the villages, as a result of which the demand of these items are increasing with the growth rate of about 10% per annum. Hence some more units may come up in the district.

#### **(2)Cordierite Saggars**

At present all the ceramic units manufacturing white wares are using saggars in order to protect the wares from direct contact of flame and gases. The average life of these saggars is 3 to 5 cycles. The low services life of the saggars affects the economy of the industry. The saggars made by cordierite have service life of 20 to 25 firing cycles thus they reduce the cost of production of ceramic wares requiring saggars. These saggars are used by the units manufacturing crockery items, sanitary ware items, L.T. Insulators with down draught kilns.

### **(3) Glazed Wall Tiles**

The tiles are now popularly being used in household kitchens and toilet rooms besides their conventional use in hospital and chemical laboratories. The demand for this product is steadily increasing and there is indeed good scope for the promotion of new units, particularly in the district of Dahod

### **(4) Water Filter Candles**

Water filter candles are used for filtering water to obtain bacteria free and free from suspended impurities. There are two varieties of water filter candle. The raw material like china clay, quartz, feldspar, fire clay etc. required for the manufacture of water filter candles are available in the district and in nearby areas. In view of above, few units may be set up in the district.

### **(5) Stone Crushing:**

Black trap is available in the district which can be crushed for the production of grit and gravel used in road laying and constructional purposes. The industry is labour intensive suited for rural disposal.

### **(6) Crockery items:**

The district is having good market infrastructure of crockery items and source of raw materials have resulted a good scope for setting up new units as well as for the manufacture of high quality crockeries like vitreous china, Bone China wares etc. in the district.

### **(7) Sanitary wares:**

The raw materials required for the manufacture of Sanitarywares are available in the district and nearby districts. There is good scope for setting up few new units in the district.

### **(8) Building Bricks:**

Bricks are used in building construction. Looking into the growth of construction activities, there is growing market for bricks. The district has suitable soil for bricks making. In view of the growth demand of bricks, it is felt that one mechanized unit for bricks manufacturing can be set up in the district.

### **VIII. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES**

- (1) Cement Pipes and Zali
- (2) Steel Furniture
- (3) Plastic Films & Bags
- (4) Jewellery and Ornaments
- (5) Electric Parts
- (6) Gates & Window Frames
- (7) Tooth Powder
- (8) Confectionery
- (9) Paper Envelopes
- (10) Paper Cups & Plates
- (11) File Tags & Shoes laces
- (12) Chalk Crayons
- (13) Book Binding
- (14) Papad
- (15) Ice Candy
- (16) Ice
- (17) Spices Powder
- (18) Cold Drinks
- (19) Beverage Soda Water
- (20) L.P.G. Stove
- (21) Elastic Tape
- (22) Plywood
- (23) Wooden Furniture & Fixtures
- (24) Laminated Paper
- (25) Bangle Boxes
- (26) Invitation Cards
- (27) Agarbatti
- (28) Cycle Tubes & Tyres
- (29) Oil Seals Rubber
- (30) Plastic Ropes
- (31) P.V.C. Pipes

- (32) Plastic Buttons
- (33) Paints & Varnish
- (34) Ayurvedic & Allopathic Medicines
- (35) Distilled Water
- (36) Writing Ink
- (37) Duplicating/Printing Ink
- (38) Optical Lenses
- (39) Locks
- (40) Stove Parts
- (41) Gas Burner
- (42) Electric Motors
- (43) P.V.C. Wires
- (44) Electric Wire
- (45) Gas Lighter
- (46) Injection Needles
- (47) Plastic Tape

Before setting up the above industries based on the ancillary requirements of Small/medium scale industries, the prospective entrepreneurs are advised to ensure that the concerned units will be willing to obtain their requirements from them, consistent with quality. They are advised also enter into certain understanding in this regard before starting such industries.

The above list of prospective industries is not an exhaustive list but a guide one. An entrepreneur may select item other than those listed above, if he is confident of marketing of the same. In these days of competition, the skill of the entrepreneurs plays vital role in establishing the industry and running the same successfully. For any further guidance, the entrepreneur is requested to contact:

MSME Development Institute  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Industries  
Harsiddh Chambers, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Ashram Road  
AHMEDABAD – 380 014.  
Tele. No.079- 27543147 & 27544248  
Fax: 079- 27540619  
E-mail: dcdi-ahmbad@dcmsme.gov.in  
Website: www.msmediaahmedabad.gov.in

**CHAPTER –VII**

**CONCLUSION**

District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Dahod district consists of Seven Chapter. Efforts have been made to collect and compile the important statistics on Population, Data Statistics of Resource and Infrastructure facilities.

There has been specific focus on the present industrial structure of the district in respect of small scale industries, medium and large scale units.

The report also indicates the new industrial potentialities in the district. Covering resource based, demand based and ancillaries in the Dahod district, which offers good scope for entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units to the manufacturing as well as service based entrepreneurs.

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5. District Statistical Report 2014-2015 prepared by District Statistical Office, Jilla Panchayat, Dahod
6. Collection of Statistical Data & Information from different Government & Non-Government Departments.

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