



**DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITY SURVEY
REPORT
OF
THE DANG [2016-17]**



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FOREWORD

The present economy of any developing nation depends upon the prevailing relationship with World Economic Union and globalised economy of the Developed Nation. Our country's economy is still passing through the concept edge of Developing Nations concept. To boost the present economy and for achieving targeted growth rate, growth of the industries is very important.

For the implementation of various Programmes and Policies, there is requirement of good data base of available resources, basic infrastructure facilities, policies of the Central and State Government. By providing skill development Trainings and Infrastructure facilities, living conditions of the people may be upgraded and more industries may be promoted.

MSME-Development Institute carries out District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report Annually. This Report provides rich data base about type of the industry, availability of natural resources, infrastructural facilities, skilled man power, market conditions etc. of The Dang district in the State of Gujarat.

Shri P.L.SHAH, Asstt.Director(Stat.)MSME-Development Institute, Ahmedabad has prepared District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of The Dang District for the year 2016-17 by using various vital and useful statistics and information collected from the various State Government Departments and Agencies and interaction with Industrial Agencies.

The methodology adopted for the survey reports includes desk survey, documentation of data, reports received from various departments and institutions. I hope that the report will be useful immensely to the concerned entrepreneurs and various agencies for industrial growth in the The Dang District. I extend my heartily thanks to all of the State Government Departments and agencies etc., who have extended their kind co-operation in the preparation of this Report.

AHMEDABAD

JUNE, 2016


(K.H.SHAH)

Dy. DIRECTOR(MECH.)

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1	District Industries Centre, Valsad
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5	Animal Husbandry Office, Jilla Panchayat, Dang
6	District Employment Exchange, Dang
7	District Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dang
8	District Education Office, Dang
9	Primary Education Office, Jilla Panchayat, Dang
10	Regional Transport Office, Vaghai
11	Road & Building Office, Jilla Panchayat, Dang
12	R & B Office (PWD), Dang
13	Dakshin Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd.,(O & M), Navsari
14	GMTD, BSNL Office, Valsad
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17	Deputy Conservator of Forest, (South) Dang
18	Geology & Mining Department, Valsad
19	Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Gandhinagar
20	District Statistical Office, Jilla Panchayat, Dang
21	GSRTC Office, Valsad
22	GIDC Office, Vapi
23	District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Dang
24	Divisional Controller, GSRTC, Valsad

CHAPTER – I

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Brief History of the District :

Dangs was known as “Dakaranya or Dandak” during the period of Ramayana, and this is why its folksongs are filled with stories of Ram and Sita.

It is the place of Dandaka forest which is situated to the south of the Narmada River and to the north of the Godavari River as per the Ramayana age. During his exile for fourteen years, Lord Rama is said to have stayed in Dandakaranya for ten year and even today, the people of Dangs greet each other saying “Ram-Ram”. However stranger a person may be, a greeting with “Ram-Ram” would come naturally to its people.

In the 14th century, the kings of Dangs got separated from the Mughals and established their independent rule and this was the place where Shivaji established its military base when he attacked Surat in 1664 AD. Even today, Shivaji’s military establishment is known as “Lashkari Amba”.

The Dangs district is newly created district, formed after the merger of The Dang States of the former Gujarat States Agency with the province of Bombay in 1947. On the creation of the new district of The Dangs, 4 villages were transferred from it to Surat District and 3 villages from Surat district were included in it. In November 1956, the States were reorganized and bigger bilingual State of Bombay was formed with Vidarbha, Marathawada, Saurashtra and Kachchh regions. The Dangs district alongwith the other districts formed part of the bigger bilingual State. Lastly, the Bombay State was bifurcated on 1st May, 1960 and separate state of Gujarat and Maharashtra were formed. The Dangs district became a part of the Gujarat State and placed under the administrative control of the Collector of Surat immediately. Shortly, thereafter, it was constituted as a separate district of only one taluka.

Important Statistics – 2011

			Gujarat State	The Dang District
Population (Nos.)	Total	Persons	60439692	228291
		Males	31491260	113821
		Females	28948432	114470
	Rural	Persons	34694609	203604
		Males	17799159	101710
		Females	16895450	101894
	Urban	Persons	25745083	24687
		Males	13692101	12111
		Females	12052982	12576
Scheduled Castes (Nos.)	Total	Persons	4074447	992
		Males	2110331	490
		Females	1964116	502
Scheduled Tribes (Nos.)	Total	Persons	8917174	216073
		Males	4501389	107539
		Females	4415785	108534
Area (Sq. kms.)			196244	1766
Density of Population	Per Sq. Km.		308	129
Sex Ratio	No. of Females per 1000 Males		919	1006
Literacy (Nos.)	Total		41093358	140968
(Excluding Children in the age group 0 – 6)	Rural		21420842	121597
	Urban		19672516	19371
Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population			42.6	10.81

Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population		57.4	89.19
Workers and Non- Workers			
(i) Main Workers(Nos.)	Persons	20365374	88038
	Males	16567695	53926
	Females	3797679	34112
ii) Marginal Workers(Nos.)	Persons	4402373	30219
	Males	1433219	7403
	Females	2969154	22816
iii) Non Workers(Nos.)	Persons	35671945	110034
	Males	13490346	52492
	Females	22181599	57542
No. of Main Workers by Main Industrial Categories			
i) Cultivators(Nos.)	Persons	4746956	54775
	Males	4075047	35001
	Females	671909	19774
ii) Agriculture Labourers(Nos.)	Persons	4491751	22131
	Males	3008961	10878
	Females	1482790	11253
iii) Household Industry(Nos.)	Persons	252213	758
	Males	182101	469
	Females	70112	289
iv) Other Workers(Nos.)	Persons	10874454	10374
	Males	9301586	7578
	Females	1572868	2796
Total Number of Villages	-	18225	308

Number of Towns	Statutory	195	01
	Census	153	02
	Total	348	03
Adolescent & Youth Population	All Ages	60439692	228291
	Adolescent (Age 10-19)	12015205	49442
	Youth(Age 15-24)	11646482	40042

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

(ii) Decadal variation in Population since 1961.

Year	Variation (%)
1961-71	+ 31.60
1971-81	+ 20.68
1981-91	+ 26.77
1991-01	+ 29.59
2001-11	+ 22.26

Literate Population 2011

Literacy	The Dang District	Gujarat State
Male (%)	83.1	85.8
Female (%)	67.4	69.7
Rural Area (%)	73.4	71.7
Urban Area (%)	88.3	86.3

(iii) Industrial Scenario :

No. of Micro, Small & Medium Scale Enterprises : 3267

Capital Investment in MSMEs(Rs. in Lacs) : 105446.58

Employment (Nos.) : 30469

(iv) Total Udyog Aadhar Memorandum Regd. : 724

(v) Resources Details:

1	Average Rainfall	1706 mm
2	Important Agro Products	Paddy, Jowar, Nagli, Tuwer
3	Important Horticulture Products	Mango, , Sapota (Chikku), Citrus, Banana,Cashew Nut

(vi) Banking :

Banks	Nos.
Nationalized Banks	09
Co-operative Banks	06
Land Development Banks	0
Pvt. Sector Banks	0
Total :	15

(vi) Total GIDC Estates in Dang District :**0**

CHAPTER – II **OBJECTIVE, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY:**

INTRODUCTION

MSMEs the world over comprise a widely divergent spectrum of establishments engaged in economic activity ranging from micro and rural enterprises to modern industrial units using sophisticated technologies. Because of their contribution in each and every national economy, the importance and emphasis on MSMEs has been accentuated in the minds of policy makers, planners and the industry in the recent past.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of the District Industrial Potential Survey Report (DIPS) is to find out the possibilities of establishing and developing new manufacturing units in the district in the coming years. To full fill these objective, correct estimates of available raw materials, natural resources, infrastructure, monetary assistance to the economic sector, industrial policies and programmes needs significant importance.

SCOPE:

District Industries Potentiality Survey Report (DIPS) of The Dang district were prepared in the year 2004-05 & 2012-13. This Report is prepared with a view to achieve comparatively higher industrial growth rate. It has focused over the problems of the industrial sector and courteous endeavor has been put forth to provide information of the Central as well as State governments industrial policies and programmes to overcome the problems and crises and achieve the targeted industrial growth rate in the coming years.

METHODOLOGY:

The importance of sustainable industrial development for socio – economic development cannot be neglected. 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 scare 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 butting attitude of the large scale sector, economically viable that its large competitor.

For the promotion of industrial development, a number of fiscal incentives are being offered by the Central Government 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 for identification of suitable locations having basic infrastructure facilities etc.

The report is techno – economic in chapter rather than a statistical presentation and is intended provisionally for the entrepreneurs, governmental and non – governmental agencies as a tool for planning and implementing the development activities.

The report is prepared based on both primary and secondary sources apart from exhaustive reference and available literature on the district.

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 visits involving statistics collected from all the promotional agencies, State and Central Government Departments.

CHAPTER - III

DISTRICT PROFILE

3.1 Location & Geographical Area :

The Dang is the taluka district with head quarter at Ahwa. It is situated in the South-eastern Fringe of Gujarat. Dang district is situated between the parallels of Latitude i.e. 20.39' to 21.05' North Latitude and 73.29' to 73.51' East Longitude.

The length from north to south of this territory is about 59 K.M. and from East to West is about 50 K.M. The total area of dang district is 1,72,357 Hectares. The district is bounded in the north by Vyara and Songadh taluka of the Surat district of Gujarat and Navapur taluka of Dhulia district of Maharashtra , on the East by Sakri taluka of Dhulia district and Satana and Kalyan taluka and Surgana mahal of Nasik of Maharashtra and West by Bansada taluka of Valsad district and Vyara taluka of Surat district of Gujarat. Dang district comes under the Seismic Zone- III.

3.2 Topography :

The Dang district has been covered under Integrated Tribal Development Project in Gujarat. It is one of 114 tribal districts in India. Dang is tribal district with 94% of Scheduled Tribes.

The Dang is newly created district, formed after the merger of the former Gujarat State with the province of Bombay in 1947. On bifurcation of Bombay State in May 1960.

- # Major towns of the district are Girmal, Waghai, Saputara and Mahal. There is only one Taluka named Ahwa.

3.3 Climate and Rain fall :

The district enjoys dry climate throughout the year except during the monsoon season. The temperature varies between 9.2' C and 36.4' C. The South West monsoon brings rains to the district and rainy season extends from middle June to the end of October. Average rainfall for the district is 1760 mm having spread over 90 rainy days.

3.4 Soil :

The terrain is mostly Deccan trap and the underlying stratum is rockery. The range from red to black. Red soil is found in the Upper parts of the valley and Black soil is found in the plains of western Dang. In some parts, medium loam to sandy loam soil is also found. So, the entire district is suitable for cultivation of rain fed crops like Ragi and other millets. Soil fertility is poor and is subject to heavy erosion on slopes and terraces.

3.5 Rivers :

Although four rivers viz. Ambica, Purna, Khapri and Gira flow through the district and it receives average rainfall of 2500 mm. Ambica and Purna Rivers are originating from Dang district and flow through Valsad District to meet to Arabian sea in the west. Besides these two, there is one more river Kuda. All these rivers flow through hill and dales and turn dry during summer. However, water is available in pools in some of these rivers during Summer.

3.6 Water supply:

Water supply for industrial purposes in the district can be obtained from two main sources, viz. Gujarat water supply and Sewerage Board and irrigation canals.

Almost, all water supply systems in the district are based on groundwater reserves.

- * Dang district is gradually emerging into an agro processing and tourism hum.
- * Saputara is an important tourist destination in the district. It is also known as " Abode of serpents", is a hill resort on a plateau of the sahyadri range of mountains that offers rich wildlife for tourists.
- * Saputara Museum contains interesting information about the topography and anthropology of Dangs.
- * Gira Falls (3 km from Waghai) is a 30 meter natural drop into Ambika River and offers solace and relaxation.
- * Purna Wildlife sanctuary in the district has the thickest forest cover in the State and is filled with canopies of teak and stands of bamboo.

- * Vansda national Park in Dangs, harbors large mammals including the leopards, hyena, Jungle cat, macaques and barking deer. It is also home to the endangered Great Indian Squirrel.

3.7 Availability of Minerals :

The district is not endowed with mineral resources. However, Basalt is available in substantial quantities and it is quite possible to utilize commercially. Agate is found near Saputara. This is used for ornamental purposes and there is scope for its exploitation. There is no any major minerals found in the district.

3.8 FOREST :

Dang district has the richest forest in the whole of Gujarat. The total geographical area of the district is 1,72,357 hectare of which 1,72,357 hectare is covered by forest areas. The economy of the district is largely forest based. The annual revenue from the forest account for over half of the total revenue from the forest of Gujarat.

The total forest area is divided into two parts viz- reserved forest and Protected forest. The reserved forests are mostly in the reach of stiff hills with poor soils while the protected forests occupy the easier hillocks, plateau and undulating low lying area generally with richer and deeper soils and have

been subjected in patches for cultivation to a very large extent the areas in the protected forest were under cultivation and therefore, the Government decided to give occupancy rights to the Dangi cultivators of these area. The sloppy area, which is under cultivation the forest growth has obviously disappeared to a considerable extent.

The forest of Dang produce large dimensional timber and have rich growth of teak, sadad, bamboos, other timber species and important medicinal plants. In the reserved forests, the teak is very much prominent and is found all over the area.

The teak of Dang generally known as "Bulsari Teak" is second best in the **world** only after Burma Teak. Other superior species namely- Shisham,

Tivas, Bio, Khair, Hed, Kalam manti, Nane bandaro, Kilai and siring Marvel have also good timber value.

Timber, Charcoal and firewood available from the forest of Dang are sold to merchants at Waghai and Ahwa by auction.

3.9 ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP : The district was included in Gujarat and was administered as a separate administrative units by a separate district collector. Under the British rule, the area of Dang was considered as a foreign territory and its administration was run under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. However, after bifurcation of Surat into Surat and Vasad district in June 1964, the district was placed under the Jurisdiction of the Collector of Valsad district.

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical features		
(A)	Geographical Data		
	i) Latitude	North	20.39' to 21.05'
	ii) Longitude	East	73.29' to 73.51'
	iii) Geographical Area	Hectares	1,72,357
(B)	Administrative Units		
	i) Sub Divisions	No.	01
	ii) Tehsils	No.	01
	iii) Sub-Tehsil	No.	01
	iv) Patwar Circle	No.	00
	v) Panchayat Simitis	No.	15
	vi) Nagar Nigam	No.	00
	vii) Nagar Palika	No.	00
	viii) Gram Panchayats	No.	70
	xi) Revenue Villages	No.	311
	x) Assembly Area	No.	01

CHAPTER – IV
RESOURCE ANALYSIS

Industrial development depends upon the smooth availability of human resources and material resources like Agriculture, Live Stock, Horticulture, Minerals, Forest, Salt, Fisheries, Dairy, etc. In this Chapter, a detailed study of the available resources in Dang district has been covered.

A. HUMAN RESOURCE:

Population

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	Rural	21420842	121597
	Urban	19672516	19371
Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population		42.6	10.81
Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population		57.4	89.19

* **Growth Rate** : There was change of **22.26** percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, The Dang district recorded increase of 29.59 percent to its population compared to 1991.

* **Density** : The density of The Dang district for 2011 is 129 people per sq.km. In 2001, The density of The Dang district was 106 people per sq. km. The Dangs administers 1764 Sq. km. of area.

* **Child Population** : There were total 39387 children under age 0-6 against 36547 of 2001 census. Of total 39387, males and females were 200650 and 19322 respectively. In 2011, children under 0-6 formed 17.37 percent of the Dang District compared to 19.57 percent of 2001. There was net change of -2.2 percent in this compared to previous census of 2001.

(ii) Decadal variation in Population since 1951

Year	Variation (%)
1971	+ 31.60
1981	+ 20.68
1991	+ 26.77
2001	+ 29.59
2011	+ 21.44

Literate Population 2011

	TOTAL	Male	Females
Persons	140968	121597	19371
Literacy Rate	75.2	83.1	67.4

B. MATERISL RESOURCES :**1. Agriculture:**

Major Characteristics of the district in relation to the economic resources are agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, 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 here under :

(I) Land Utilization, pattern of Dang District.

The district has a predominantly agrarian structure with about 52 % of the total population depending on agriculture though, there is shift in the land use of agriculture sector towards non-agriculture.

The land utilization area is as under of Dang District.

Sr.**No. Particulars****Area in Hectare**

1) Total area Reported	172356
2) Forest	101690
3) Land not available for cultivation	12600
4) Current Fallow	1524
5) Net Area sown	57910
6) Gross Cropped Area	89625
7) Area sown more than once	31782
8) Net Irrigated Area	10680
9) Cropping Intensity	112 %

(II) Land Holding Pattern :

As regards size of operational holding 62.50 % of land holding fall in the marginal and small farmers size of the land holding in the Dang District is as under :

Classification of Holding	Holding		Area	
	Nos.	% of Total	Hact.	% of Total
< = 1 Ha	1341	12	747	1
1 to < =2 Ha	1669	15	2892	5
2 Ha	8187	73	54204	94
TOTAL	11197	100	57843	100

(III) Production & Yield of Major Crops:

The district mainly depends on agriculture with about 52 % of the population depending on agriculture though, there is shift in the land use of agriculture sector towards non-agriculture .

Sowing area of different crops, Production & Yield of major crop during the year 2014-15 is given as under.

Crops	Area (Ha.)	Production (MT)	Ave. Yield(Kg./Ha.)
Paddy	16862	54607	2992
Nagli	14757	10994	898
Jower	1388	1194	1902
Groundnut	2724	3228	1434
Tur	2842	3425	1402

(Source : Navsari Agricultural University)

2. Irrigation :

Although four rivers viz. Ambica, Purna, Khapri and Gira flow through the district and it receives average rain fall of 2500 mm yet it faces shortage of water during summer every year. The run off rain water is heavy due to high velocity of water. Minor irrigation schemes undertaken are now seems succeeding due to efforts put forth by concerned Government Departments especially DRDA and Irrigation department.

There is no major or medium surface irrigation project in the district and other sources of irrigation are negligible. The district is having forest, hilly, terrain and rocky area.

The ground water in this area is tapped by dug wells cum bore wells. As on 31 March 2012, the net irrigated area in the district was 10405 ha. Or about 18.45 % of the total net cultivated area. The details of the irrigation sources in Dang District is as under :

<u>Srl. No.</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Area in Hectore</u>
1.	Area irrigated by Canals	3874
2.	Area irrigated by Wells	638
3.	Area irrigated by Tanks/Ponds	4500
4.	Area irrigated by Other sources	2374
5.	Net irrigated area	11386

Though irrigated area varies region-wise, area near river on Southern and western part of the district have better irrigation facilities than North and Eastern part of Dang.

Concerted efforts are required for maximizing the utilization of ground and surface water potential in the district through renovation / recharge of wells, energization of pumps sets as also exploring the possibilities of major lift irrigation scheme in the district.

The credit off take under drip & Sprinkler irrigation is expected to be higher in the coming years due to availability of subsidy from GGRC for installation of Drip & Sprinkler system. The area available under drip & Sprinkler & Pot drip irrigation is 8 ha., 58 ha. And 77 ha. respectively.

3. Cropping Pattern :

With an intention to bring significant change in the cropping pattern and thereby revolution in the district, Bank of Baroda has introduced one innovative Scheme of Grape Cultivation during 1994-95 in the district as the climate conditions rains fall soil etc. are found suitable for the crop. The scheme could not yield the desired results mainly due to lack of awareness on scientific management of grape vines and micro climate variations.

The cropping pattern of the district is of single fed crops the major crop in Kharif season are paddy, finger millet (Ragi), Little Millet (Ragi) niger, Sorghum and black gram and Rabi gram is the main crop.

The farming sector is undergoing dual stress-on one hand it has become energy intensive using moral natural resources to produce more, while on the other hand it has little scope to reach potential output due to decreasing land holding per capita.

Despite much progress in agricultural research and education, a lot needs to be done, which is reflected by considerable gap between the experimental and the actual farm yields.

Government of Gujarat empowered the state farmers by decentralizing the state's administrative through the programme " **Aapno Taluki- Vibrant Taluko** " (ATVT) that Extends benefits to the right person which is unique in the country. The government endeavor is to boost agriculture through entrepreneurship mode rather than promoting subsidy culture. State delivers state of art technology with optimum technical staff by utilizing information technology and executing through **PPP** mode.

4. Farm Mechanization / Farm Equipment :

Farm Mechanization leads to increased production and productivity, better utilization of irrigation potential, adoption of multiple cropping pattern etc., besides minimizing cost, increasing income, reducing drudgery in operations, increasing cropping intensity, etc. post harvest machinery helps in reduction of loss during harvest and adds value through cleaning, grading and packing scientifically.

Though agriculture is considered as the most important occupation of the tribal they still follow traditional cultivation practices. Adivasi farmers have adopted cultivation on undulating terrain and unprotected forest of Dang. The district has 11197 operational land holders covering a total farm area of 57843 hectares. Farmers have now started following the improved package of practices for cultivation.

The details of farm Equipments available in the district is as on is as under.

<u>Srl. No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
1)	Tractor	206
2	Pump Sets Energised	1289
4)	Power tiller/Trailers	27
5)	Threshers/Harvestor	17

The farmers get spares and other implements from Vyara in surat district.

The district does not have any workshop / Service centre / Garage for maintenance and repairs of tractors / power tillers.

Agricultural machines like paddy reapers are needed more in areas of labour shortage during harvest season.

Under Farm Mechanization, NABARD provides refinance 90 % of bank loan to all agencies. Margin requirement has been reduced to 5-10 %. The norms for financing with respect to productive use for tractors have been relaxed.

Under the Venture capital assistance scheme of small Farmers Agriculture Business Consortium (SFAC) there is provision of providing financial assistance in the form of equity to qualifying agriculture business project on the recommendation of the bank financing the project.

5. Forest :

The importance of a forestation of wastelands by way of farm forestry, agro-forestry and commercial forestry needs no emphasis for its utility in restoring the ecological balance by increasing the total biomass, ensuring optimum utilization of the available land area and better returns to both individuals and the society at large. Credit support is an important component for raising of captive plantations by private or joint sector undertakings for their own raw material needs as also for co-operatives or individuals to meet the needs of the user industries with appropriate marketing tie-up.

The forest of Dang is classified under North Western Ghats mist deciduous forest which lie within the belt of heavy rainfall and can be classified as South Indian Moist deciduous forest (38 %) and Southern Dry Deciduous Forest (58 %). The

Dangs forests fall in the bio geographic zone 5 "Western Ghats" , under biotic province 5 A " Malabar Coast " and 5 B Western Ghat Mountains".

The reserved forests in the Dang are amongst the richest forest in the whole of Gujarat. While in some parts there is a monoculture of teak trees (*Tectona grandis*), in

other parts there is great biodiversity with, Sadad (*Terminalia crenellata*), khair (*acacia catechu*), Khakro (*Butea monosperma*), Umbero (*Ficus racemosa*, Rayan (*Manilkra hexandra*), bamboo and many other timber species.

The forests of Dangs are also a resource for medicinal plants, like Mardasingri (*Helicteres ixora*) and baheda (*tecoma stans microcarpa*). Of the geographical land area 172358 Ha. In the district, 101329 hectares is under forest. Constituting 58.78 % of the former that compares favourably with the low State average of less than 10 % . An aggregate of 1524 hectares of land has been categorized as " wasteland".

Status of Forestry Development :

The major objective of the forestry programmes are maintenance of environment stability through preservation and restoration of ecological balance, to strengthen adequately the protection of forests and protected areas, to check the process of degradation which includes soil erosion, desertification and denudation of watershed , salinity & coastal instability, to increase availability of 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 village wood lots, rehabilitation of degraded farm lands, fodder development, environment plantations, seedling distribution etc.Dang district is covered under the project.

There are two Divisional offices of Forest Department at the head Quarter of the district at Ahwa which provides guidance to the farmers and also supply saplings on concessional rates to individuals for plantation. The Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation has developed adequate infrastructure like demonstration plots, nurseries,

minor forest produce depot, etc. for training of farmers, processing of forest outputs and marketing thereof.

(Source : NABARD, Ahmedabad.)

6. Live Stock :

(i) Livestock:

Animal Husbandry sector is one of the rapidly progressing sectors playing a significant role in improving rural economy of the district by providing gainful employment to rural poor and thereby increasing their ability to face crop failures during droughts and floods. Live stocks particularly buffalo, cattle and goats constitute the main animal husbandry component in the farming system of the district.

Tribes of this district are in the habit of maintaining cattles and poultry birds. The Dangi breed of cattle has been found sturdy and stock. Which is well suited to the hilly areas. However, in the case of Dangi cow milk is very low. A study of trends of population of livestock in the Dang district reveals that the population of livestock has shown an increasing trend as per the 2012 census.

Statement showing Total Live-stock in Dang District-Census

2012

Sr.No.	Name of the Livestock	Total No. of livestock as per 2012 census
1	Cattle	78160
2	Buffalo	24767
3	Camels	11
4	Sheep	06
5	Goats	29568
6	Horses and Ponies	20
7	Donkeys Mule & Dogs	14
8	Pigs	462
9	Others	04
	Total	133012

However, following are the major causes for not having desirable population growth in animal.

- Non existence of adequate veterinary facilities in most of the villages. Out of 311 villages of the district, only 13 villages have trained veterinary personal.
- High incidence of pests and diseases.
- Low nutritive content of fodders.
- Death is also due to wrong grazing habits. It is practice of Dang is that the animals are left in forest on their own without watch and ward and hence the animal die by falling deep slopes and snake bite.
- Drinking water facilities are also a limiting factor.
- The plough animals are brought from the plains but are put to hard labour like transportation of wood from forest. This brings down the length of life of plough animals.

(ii) Veterinary Services:

Veterinary Institution controlled by District Panchayat in Dang district is as under :

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Type of Vateriaary Institute</u>	<u>No.</u>
1)	Veterinary Dispensary	17
2)	FAVC	09
3)	Supportive Veterinary Infrastructure	09
4)	Mobile Veterinary Dispensary	02
5)	Artificial Insemination Centre	
	(Includes 37 of Vasudhara dairy)	45
6)	Artificial Insemination Sub-Centre	06
7)	Extension Services	05 Ext. Officers
8)	Animal husbandry Training Centre	01

Veterinary dispensaries and primary veterinary centre conduct technical activities like veterinary treatment, camps, oral treatment of worms and extension activities like Group meeting, workshops, night Shows at village level. The coverage of livestock units per veterinary institutions in the district is much better than the State average.

Good quality milch cows/buffalos are not locally available and are brought in from outside through a wide network of traders.

The department runs several fodder development schemes like supply of mini-kits to farmers, supply of chaff cutters at a subsidized rate.

The grazing facilities in the district are also reportedly adequate.

(iii) **Dairy Development** : Dairy Industry is the source of subsidiary income for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The by products is manure obtained from

animals is the very important organic material to improve soil fertility. Dairy industry provides employment throughout the year. Central & State Government provides financial assistance to create infrastructural facilities for milk production. The emerging modern technologies for processing and marketing will give the needed boost to this sector.

The establishment of the Valsad District Co-operative milk Producers Union Ltd. "Vasudhara Dairy", at Alopole in the District has been the principal source of development of dairy in the district. It is the main dairy which consists of 144 milk co-operative societies distributed all over Dang District of which 126 women Societies in the district. The details of Dairy development in the district is as under :

There is a Livestock Research Station operating in Navsari Agricultural University with focus on Surati buffalos and HF cows. Since feed accounts for more than 70 % of the cost of milk production, a fodder farm, attached to the Station, undertakes research on high-yielding variety of fodder crops like sorghum, Hy. Napier, Lucerne etc.

The government of Gujarat has launched Credit-linked "Interest Subsidy Scheme for Setting up Milch Cattle Farms" in close association of NABARD.

Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) from Govt. of India is existing in the district with the aim to improve production, modernization, quality improvement, creation of infrastructure and generating self employment in the dairy sector.

(iv) Agricultural Marketing:

In Dang district there are 8 APMCs, 6 main yards and 6 sub yards . The main objective of agriculture produce market committee is :-

- 1) To create free auction of agriculture products
- 2) Accuracy in weight of agriculture products
- 3) To give cash payment to farmers

APMC does the marketing of cotton, tur, jowar and vegetables. Separate provision is made for notification of "Special commodities market" in any market area for specialized agricultural commodities to be operated in addition to existing markets.

7. Fisheries:

Being a land locked district, fisheries in Dang district is restricted only to inland sector.

Fisheries Statistics in the District:

(1)	No. of Boats to catch fish in the district	
	(A) Mechanised Boats	Nil
	(B) Without Mechanised Boats	Nil
(2)	Total Family of Fishermen in the district	140
(3)	Total Population at Fishermen	586
(4)	No. of Active Fishermen in the district	187
(5)	No. of Primary Fisheries Societies	05

- The district is blessed with 4 perennial rivers viz. Gira, Purna, Khapri and Ambica. Besides, the tributaries of Ambica-Kavero and Kaveri, and other rivulets like Ghonghal. The total length of rivers in the district is approximate 33 Kms., mostly hilly with very little plain surface.
- There are no major reservoirs in the district. However, there are good number of checkdems and percolation tanks constructed under various schemes, which have formed small water bodies with aggregate surface area of approximately 220 hectares.

8. Availability of Minerals :

The district is not endowed with mineral resources. However, Basait is available in substantial quantities and it is quite possible to utilize commercially. Agate is

found near Saputara. This is used for ornamental purposes and there is scope for its exploitation. There is no any major minerals found in the district.

PRODUCTION OF MINERAL in The Dang District during the year 2014-15 is as under

S.NO.	NAME OF MINERAL	PRODUCTION in tones 2010-2011
MAJOR MINERAL		
1	-NIL-	-NIL-
MINOR		
1.	Black Trap	3,200.00
2.	Sand	39,683.00
3.	Common Clay	-NIL-

SOURCE : DEPT OF GEOLOGY & Mines, **Valsad**

Policy of the State Govt. regarding mineral based industries development and leasing minerals to Pvt. Entrepreneurs :

The Govt. of Gujarat has envisaged specific policy initiatives to attract investment in mineral exploration and mineral based industries. The policy incorporates steps to increase mineral production and encourage exports of value added minerals.

CHAPTER – V

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

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 developed roads, power, railway, water, communication, transport, technical institutions, industrial estates, banking facilities, container depot, Industrial Clusters and other auxiliary services.. In Dang district, the existing facilities are elaborated as under:

5.1 Land : Land is the basic requirement to establish industry. Availability of suitable land at reasonable price facilitate industrial development of an area. The uncultivable, barren and non-agricultural land can be utilized for establishing industrial sector.

Availability of Land in The Dang District

Category	Area(in Hector).
Uncultivable & Barren Land	12540
Non-agricultural Land	1260
Total Gross cropped area.	64738

5.2 Factory Accommodation :

A. Existing scenario of Industrial Estate :

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation:

The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) is a public sector undertaking set up in 1926 primarily to develop industrial infrastructure by acquiring appropriate land in the district. It also develops the facilities like inner roads, waste disposal facility, power, fire station, bank, post office, SEZ etc. for the development of Industrial Sector.

This is the only district where The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has to establish its industrial estates. As per the information received from GIDC, Vapi (Dist. Valsad) no land has been acquired by GIDC in Dang District.

There is no existing GIDC Industrial Estate in Dang District.

B . Proposed GIDC Industrial Estate in Dang District.

SR.No	Taluka	Name of the Industrial Estate	Area (in hect.)
1	Ahwa	Pipari	7.63

5.3 Water :

Availability of sufficient water is also pre-requisite for any industry. Water is very important for Industrial Development. Dang district receives very heavy rainfall. The district is blessed with 4 perennial rivers viz. Gira, Purna, Khapri and Ambica. Besides, the tributaries of Ambica-Kavero and Kaveri, and other rivulets like Ghonghal.

There is little water left in them after monsoon. However, through the boring of wells and construction of check dams, it is possible to augment water supply. In view of this factor, there is little scope for water intensive industries in the district. This is an important aspect which has to be kept in view, in any scheme for Industrial Development to the district.

5.4 Power Supply :

The supply of electricity in the district started only after 1960. The Gujarat Electricity Board established one Sub-station at Waghai in the year 1966. Sufficient power supply is the main factor for running industries. The main source of supply is Dakshin Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd Dang. Facility in respect of Electricity is considerable increased in this district as now-a-days Government gives more stress on the development of Electricity net work.

Existing Sub-Station for power distribution under Dang TR Division:

Sr.No.	Name of Sub Station	KV	Ratio in KV	Installed capacity in MVA	Taluka
1	Waghai	66	66/11	15	Ahwa
2	Ahwa	66	66/11	5 x 2= 10	Ahwa
3	Saputara	66	66/11	10x 2= 20	Ahwa

(B) Proposed Sub-Station in 12th Five Year Plan : NIL

(C) Sanctioned Sub-Station

Sr. No.	Name Sub-Station	Capacity in MVA	Taluka
4	66 KV Subir	10 x 2 = 20	Ahwa
5	66 KV Mokhadi	10 x 2 = 20	Ahwa

(D) Category-wise No. of Electric connections provided in Dang District as under.

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Domestic Connection (In Lacs)	Domestic Consumption of Units (In Lacs)	No. of Industrial Connection (In Lacs)	Industrial Consumption of Units (In Lacs)	Other No. of Connection (In Lacs)
1	Ahwa	0.15	0.33	0.007	1.46	0.00832

(Source : Ex. Engineer (O & M), DGVCL, Navsari)

5.5 Rail/Road/Air Network :

(a) Rail Network :

The district is served by only one narrow gauge line. i.e. the Bilimora and waghai Sections and only Two Railway Stations Dungarda and Waghai. The total railway tracks in the district are 30 kilometers.

(b) Road Network :

Good roads are must for industrialization which in turn facilitates transportation and development of trade and commerce. The development of roads are looked after by different departments in the district. The National Highway is looked after by C.P.W.D., the State highways are looked after by the P.W.D. and roads in the other parts of the district by district Panchayat Office.

I. Category wise length of roads in the Dang district:

Type of Roads	Length of road in Kms.
National Highway	00
State Highway	277.000
Major district roads	--
Other district roads	147.000
Village roads	485.000
Total →	909.000

Source: Executive Engineer (R&B) Division PWD/State, Dang

II. Category wise length of roads in the district:

(i) Type of Roads	Length of road in Kms.
Major district roads	--
Other district roads	147
Village roads (A) Plan : 485 (B) Non Plan : <u>84</u>	569
Total →	716

Sr. No.	Category	Cement Concrete	B.T. Metalled Top	WBM Roads	Total Length in Kms.
1	M.D.R.	-	-	-	-
2	O.D.R.	-	132.00	15.00	147.00
3	V.R.- Plan	-	469.00	16.00	485.00
4	V.R.-Non-plan	-	61.00	23.00	84.00
	Total	-	62.00	54.00	716.00

Source: Ex. Engineer, Jilla Panchayat (R&B) division, Dang

(C) Road Transport :

Mode of transport is the key factors for socio-economic as well as industrial development. Passenger vehicles are very essential for mobilization of industrial workers and goods transport vehicles are necessary for transportation of raw materials as well as finish products

Transportation Facility of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation in the Dang District :

Sr.No.	Subject	2011-12
1.	No. of Routes	54
2.	Distance in Kms.	4556
3.	Total Km. of daily operated Routes	13919
4.	Daily service covered.(Kms.)	89.12
5.	Daily vehicles coming from outside	44
6.	Daily consumption of diesel (litre)	2927
7.	Average No. of daily passengers.	3476

Source : Divisional Controller, GSRTC, Valsad

C- 1. Transportation Facilities by type of Vehicles

The truck carrier facilities in the area is also essential for development of industries because this provides facility for transportation of rural materials and product from one place to another places. The details of vehicles registered in the district is as below :

Registered Vehicles as on 31.03.2015

Sr. No.	Type of Vehicles	Total number of Vehicles
1	Two Wheelers	5168
2	Auto Rickshaw	08

3	Jeeps	219
4	Car & Station Wagons	541
5	Taxi/Maxi	07
6	Buses	10
7	Goods Vehicles	333
8	Tractor	169
9	Trailers	63
10	Others including Ambulance	20
Total →		6538

(Source: Asstt. Regional Transport Office, Vaghai, Dist. Dang.)

(d) Air Port :

In Dang , air transport facility is not available at present. Nearest air port is at Surat.

5.3 Communication:

Good and advance communication facilities helps the functioning of Industries and as a result economic development is achieved. The information of communication facilities Dang District is as under.

a) Telephones:

Dang District is having the capacity of 3624 telephone connections and working connections are 985.

Taluka wise Telecommunication facilities available in Dang District as on is as under :

Sr. No.	Name of Exchange	Total Capacity	Working Connection	Waiting List	% of Utilization
1	Ahwa	1528	604	0	39.53
2	Waghai	1552	260	0	16.75
3	Saputara	360	125	0	34.72
4	Samghan	184	26	0	14.13
Total →		3624	1015	0	28.01

(Source : GMTD, BSNL, Valsad)

(ii) Post and Telegraph:

All villages are connected by post offices in the district.

Details of Taluka wise Post Offices in Dang District as on 31/03/2012

Sr. No.	Taluka	Head Post Office	Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Office	Total
1	Ahwa	--	05	51	56
TOTAL →		--	05	51	56

(Source : Supdt. Of Post Office, Bardoli Division)

There is one T.V. Relay Centre and One All India Radio Station in the Dang District.

5.3 Education & Training :

Education Institutions and Technical Training Institutions play very vital role 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 development of physical infrastructure and on enabling legal and regulatory frame work for private investment will be essential for the future expansion of the state economy.

The Ashram Schools in the Dang play an important role in the educational generally located in tribal environment.

(A) The details of schools available in the district as on **31/03/2016** is as under:

Sr. No.	Description	Nos.	Teacher Nos.	Students Nos.
1	Primary Schools	425	2023	59186
2	Secondary Schools/ Higher Secondary	50	261	10224

Source: District Primary Education Office &
District Education Office, Dang.

(B) No. of Institutes in The Dang District :

- 1) Government Arts & Commerce College : 02
- 1) P.T.C. College, Waghai : 01
- 2) Agriculture College, Waghai : 01
- 3) Total Aganwadi Centres : 435
- 4) Nirantar Shikshan Kendra : 65
- 5) Total Library : 02
- 6) Employment Exchange : 01
- 7) Total Registration in Employment
Exchange : 3430
- 8) Vacancy Notified : 1282

(C) Details of Technical Education & Training Institute

Sr.No.	Name of Technical Institute	Name of Course	Total Seats	Duration
1	I.T.I. Ahwa	1. Fitter	32	2 Years
		2. Wiremen	64	2 Years
		3.Arm.Motor Rewinding	32	1 Year
		4.Cutting & Sewing	32	1 Year
		5.Steno cum Computer	32	1 Year
		6.Computer	40	1 Year
2	Cottage Industrial Training Centre, Ahwa.	Automotive Repairing	25	1 Year
3	Vocational Training Institute, Ahwa	1.Diesel Engine Repairing	25	1 Year
		2.Computer	25	1 Year
		3.Electrical/Electronics	25	1 Year
		4.Radio Repairing	25	1 Year

5.8 Co-operative Societies :

The Co-operative movement took roots in the Dang district in 1949. When the Dang Pradesh Vividh Kanyankari Sahkari Mandli was formed at Ahwa. The co-operative structure in this district gives a dismal impression excepting the labour co-operative Societies the development of co-operative structure with regard to agricultural credit and marketing and multi purpose societies are very weak. Mostly due to lack of competent managerial support and lack of finance, the societies have become dormant and on average of liquidation. There are 775 co-operative Societies functioning in the Dang District.

The co-operative marketing system has been developed in the district. This facilities the farmers for the sale and purchase of the agricultural commodities, saves them from illicit weight and commission agents. The co-operative sector has a broad-based efficient structure in the district. The Group-wise Co-operative Societies:

Group-wise Co-operative Societies in Dang District as on 31/03/2013

Sr. No.	Category	No. of Societies
1	Dairy Co-operative Societies	232
2	Fisheries Co-operative Societies	01
3	Housing Co-operative Societies	12
4	Irrigation, Lift Co-operative Societies	32
5	Non-agriculture Co-operative Societies	18
6	Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies	61
7	Forest Laboures' Co-operative Societies	27
8	Forest Development Co-operative Societies	259
9	Consumer Co-operative Societies	03

10	Savings & Credit Co-operative Societies	02
11	Processing Co-operative Societies	02
12	Industries Co-operative Societies	54
13	Labourers' Co-operative Societies	59
14	Others Non-credit Co-operative Societies	04
15	Co-operative Sanghs & Supervisory Organisations	04
16	APMCs	01
17	Live Stock /Live Products Co-operative Societies	04
TOTAL →		775

(Source : Asstt. District Registrar, Co-operative Mandlis, Ahwa))

5.9 Banking & Finance :

(i) Finance is the most important factor of industrial development. The growth of financial institution in any region is an important indicator of economic development and progress of that Region.

Total 15 Nos. of bank (Including Bank Branches) are functioning in Dang District under the Lead Bank Scheme of Reserve Bank of India. Bank of Baroda has been assigned the role of co-ordinating the activities of various financial institutions for the development purpose of the district. It has so far prepared action plan which includes a number of programmes embarking all economic activities. Until, the establishment of a branch of Bank of Baroda in 1971.

Specialized SSI Branches are not working in the district .

Valsad DCCB and Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank are operating in the district and they are associated with bank linkage programme but not acting as SHPIs due to staff constraint and availability of SHPIs in the district viz. GLPC, Lotus Rural Foundation Trust etc.

(A) Bank wise details in Dang District is as under :

LIST OF DIFFERENT BANKS FUNCTIONING IN THE DANG DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Name of Bank	Total Branches
1	Bank of Baroda	02
2	State Bank of India	04
3	Punjab National Bank	01
4	Union Bank of India	01
5	Central Bank of India	01
A	Commercial Banks	09
1	BGGB Gramin Banks	03
2	Valsad District Co-operative Banks	03
B	Co-operative Banks	06
	TOTAL	15

There is no SSI branch functioning in the Dang District.

GROUPWISE- SECTORWISE DISTRICT CREDIT PLAN FOR 2016-17FOR DANG DISTRICT

(Rs in Lacs)

BANK	CROP LOAN	AGRI CULTURE	MSME Sector	Educational	Housing	OTHER P.S.	TOTAL P.S.
Commercial	1190	2990	65	25	68	630	4479
DCCB	390	780	18	06	14	34	468
BGGB	420	1000	13	07	18	208	1357
TOTAL	2000	4770	96	29	100	872	6304

Source : Lead Bank, BOB, Ahwa, Dist.Dang

The various Schemes implemented in The Dang District are as under :

1. SWARNA JAYANTI GRAM ROZGAR YOJANA(SGSY):

Objective :

To raise individuals/groups of rural poor above poverty line cover a period of time. Assisted poor family (individual or group) are called Swarozgaries. SHGs may be informal groups of 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, SHSGs to be given preference. 50% of SHSG 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 representatives and Sarpanch.

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

Funding/Implementation: Scheme is funded by the Centre and State in the role of 75:25 and implemented by Commercial Banks, RRBs and Co-op. Banks, other Panchayat Raj Institution, DRDAs, NGOs, Technical Institutions are involved in the process of planning implantation/ monitoring.

Activities: Economically viable and productive, farm sector and non farm sector activities identified 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 SGSY Committee for other activities, full unit cost to be financed by bank as composite loan. Disbursement up to

Rs.10,000/- in cash are permitted. Multiple dosed 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.10,000/- 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.
- 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 2nd dose of subsidy fund upto Rs.20000/- inclusive of Rs.10000/- given earlier.

Reservation : Women – 40% SC/ST – 50% disabled – 3%

Classification: Weaker section of advances under priority sector.

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

- For SC/ST @ 50% of project cost, maxi. Rs.10,000/-
- For groups of Swarojgaries/SHGs@50% of project cost, maximum Rs.1.25 lac subject to maximum per capita being Rs.10,000/-
- No monetary ceiling on subsidy for irrigation project
- If loan is repaid earlier, subsidy is available in prorated basis
- In revolving fund, Cash Credit can continue till SHG exist with annual review.

Margin: Subsidy may be treated as margin money

Security: For individual loan up to Rs.50,000/- and group loans up to Rs.5 lakh, 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 shall 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 swarozgaris at the time of sanction of loan.

SWARNA JAYANTI SHEHRI ROZGAR YOJANA(SJSRY):

Launched : Revised 01.4.2009

Objective: To provide gainful unemployment to urban poor living below the urban poverty line, unemployment or under employed and development of women & children in urban areas(DWCUA) group. In this scheme other schemes were merged viz. Nehru Rojgar Yojana, basic services for the poor and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme. 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 Programme both to urban unemployed/under-employed and NWSP group of at least 5 women.

- Unemployed youth below urban poverty line, including under partnership.
- 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: Urban poor BPL with Annual family income less than Rs. 23,390/-.
- Implementation – Urban local Body/Municipal Committee/Nagarpalika
- Purpose: For setting up of self-employment ventures. Project cost upto Rs.200,000/- will be financed.
- Amount of loan is 95% of project cost subject to ceiling of Rs.190000/-
- Margin : 5% of the project cost.

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

Classification: Advance will be treated as weaker section advances.

Subsidy : 1) Loan amount up to Rs. 10000/- : 50% for SC/ST and 25% for others of the project cost.

- 1) Loan amount above Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 20000/- Maximum up to Rs.10000/- : 50% for SC/ST and 25% for others of the project cost . Max. Rs. 10000/-for individual and for group of SHG's 50% subject to ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. Subsidy available on back-ended basis and 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.200,000/- and Group loans upto Rs.3 lacs.

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

2. 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 15th 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 8th 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 instalment 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 lakh
- (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

4. 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/- up to project cost of Rs.50,000/-.

5. 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)	Up to Rs.30,000/-	40%	40%	25%	50%
ii)	30,001 to 3.00 lacs	30%	25%	20%	40%

Implementing agency is District Industries Centre in the Navsari.

6. GSCEDC: (Gujarat Schedules Caste Economic Development Corporation)

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.

7. Development Caste Welfare Dept. (DCWD) (earlier known as GBCEDC)

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.10000/- whichever is less. Maximum project cost up to Rs.35000/-.

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

8. Gujarat Women economic Development Corporation (GWED) :

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/-.

9. 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 required.

10. SELP HELP GROUP/ Sakhi Mandal/ NRLM (AJEEVIKA) :

State Government through Mission Manglam proposes to develop a model of inclusive development through Social business enterprise. The concept envisages integration of Self Help Groups and their federation into value chain of investors. The Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company Ltd. (GLPC) is formed

with a view, among others, to empower more than two lakhs mandals/ Self Help Groups through Bank finance. The salient features of the Self Help Groups (SHGs) schemes are as follows.

- A) Ensure that the banks undertake the grading exercise of all the six months completed SHGs/Sakhi Mandals within 30 days of the group completing 6 months.
- B) The member bank shall extend micro-credit in the form of cash credit amounting to minimum of Rs. ONE lakh to all the SHGs/Sakhi Mandals passing exercise.
- C) Finalise uniform guiding of SHGs/Sakhi Mandals in an objective & systematic manner.
- D) Provide training & capacity building to the Branch managers.
- E) Regular monitoring and capacity building of the SHGs/Sakhi Mandals to ensure proper utilization of the funds & improve the credit worthiness of the SHGs/Sakhi Mandals.
- F) Monitor the progress & assure universal financial inclusion in the state of Gujarat.
- G) Providing 100 refinances from NABARD to the banks against their lending to the SHGs/Sakhi Mandals.
- H) Fast track processing of applications & disbursement of loans
- I) 5% Interest subsidy on SHGs/Sakhi Mandals loan scheme implemented through Mission Manglam. (DRDA)

11. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

National Mission on Financial Inclusion named as Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has been launched on 28th August 2014. The mission will be implemented in two phases. Phase (i) : From 15th August 2014 to 14th August 2015 which will aim at covering all households with at least one basic banking

account with RUPAY Debit Card having in built accident insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh. Further, an overdraft facility up to 5,000/- will also be permitted to Aadhar enabled accounts after satisfactory operation in the account for six months. Under phase (ii), starting from 15th August 2015 to 14th August 2018, efforts will be made to provide micro insurance and

launch unorganized sector pension schemes. The major shift in this programme is that households are being targeted and both rural and urban areas.

5.10 GROWTH CENTERS:

Growth Centers which helps the administrative and Non-administrative agencies to establish and fasten the industrialization in the district are as under:

(1) Quality State Export Corporation:

In the year 1966 Gujarat Government had established Gujarat State Export Corporation, which monitors the quality of the goods to be exported to the other foreign countries. Besides, it provides valuable guidance and issues instructions about the import-export services to the entrepreneurs functioning in the export-import sector. Incorporated by the Government of Gujarat. Gujarat State Export Corporation (GSEC) is also authorized Export House declared by the Government of India.

(2) Gujarat State Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC):

With a view to fasten the industrialization in the State and to provide all type assistance and guidance to the new entrepreneurs and the existing one, GIDC is established by the Government of Gujarat. It helps the entrepreneurs in procuring industry base sheds, formation of industrial plots, provide basic infrastructural necessary facilities to the various industries viz.-a-viz. roads, electricity, drainage, telephone lines, canteen, shopping centers, fire safety services etc.

(3) District Industries Center (DIC):

In the year 2004-04, 24 District Industries Centre (DIC) were established in Gujarat State. The main objective of establishing DIC is to provide all assistance under one umbrella to the entrepreneurs engaged in dispersed area and diversified industries and to those proposing to establish a fresh small and cottage industries. The

perspective entrepreneurs get all type of assistance like credit, raw materials, power, land and building from DIC. Even for follow up of larger projects having investment up to Rs. 100 Crore, where the corporate office is in Gujarat, DIC extends its assistance for speedy implementation of the projects.

The working of all DIC is motivated by the Monitoring Cell established in the office of the Industries Commissioner. The progress achieved by each DIC is monitored every month by the Industries Commissioner in the meeting of all General Managers of the District Industries Centres. At the district level, there is District Industries Executive Committee with Member of Parliament (MP) or Collector as the Chairman. This Committee meets periodically to discuss and solve the problems of Industrialists with the help of DIC.

In order to achieve better Co-ordination between different agencies and to solve the problems of entrepreneurs, a "Single window Industries Follow Up Team (SWIFT)" has been constituted in all the districts under the Chairmanship of Collector of the district.

Moreover, the arrangement has been made for the applicant to have proper guidance and authentic information of various schemes implemented by District Industries Centres (DICs) with establishing the 'Citizen Charter Centre' in all DICs.

Functions of DICs

Registration

- EM Part-I acknowledgement
- EM Part-II acknowledgement
- Lubricating, Oil, Grease License

Recommendation:

- Land recommendation for N.A.

Incentive Scheme:**Seminars:**

- District or Taluka Level
- Buyer-Seller & Exhibition

Others Activities:

Recovery of Package Loan margin Money Loan & Subsidy

Welfare of Salt Workers and Recovery of Royalty from Salt Workers.

Follow up of Industrial Approvals.

Follow up of units which have availed benefits under incentives schemes

Self Employment scheme:

1. Recommendation of loan applications under Vajpayee Bankable Scheme
2. Recommendation of loan application under PMEGP Scheme
3. Manav Kalyan Yojana – Tool kits to artisans.

Co-operative Package Scheme

1. Package Scheme
2. Handloom Development Scheme
3. Training & Production centre
4. Woolen Carpet Centre
5. Weaving Scheme
6. Recovery of Loan & Share contribution of Co-operative Societies
7. Liquidation of Industrial Society
8. Preparation of Project Profiles
9. Audit of Industrial Society
10. Gramodyog Vikas Kendra
11. Hastakala Mela

At present 32 Nos. of District Industries Centre (DIC) are functioning in Gujarat State out of total 33 districts of Gujarat. The main objective of

establishing DIC is to provide all assistance under one umbrella to the entrepreneurs engaged in dispersed area and diversified industries and to those proposing to establish a fresh small and cottage industries. The perspective entrepreneurs get all type of assistance like credit, raw materials, power, land and building from DIC. Even for follow up of larger projects having investment up to Rs. 100 Crore, where the corporate office is in Gujarat, DIC extends its assistance for speedy implementation of the projects.

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In order to achieve better Co-ordination between different agencies and to solve the problems of entrepreneurs, a "Single window Industries Follow up Team (SWIFT)" has been constituted in all the districts under the Chairmanship of Collector of the district.

Moreover, the arrangement has been made for the applicant to have proper guidance and authentic information of various schemes implemented by District Industries Centres (DICs) with establishing the 'Citizen Charter Centre' in all DICs.

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 is required to file Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM) Part-II with DIC.

The District Industries Center conducts various training programs for beneficiaries. Apart from assisting in implementation of Vajpayee Bankable scheme, Jyoti Gramodyog Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) etc., DIC also looks after KVIB Schemes implemented in

the district.

The DIC and KVIB are involved in extending assistance to rural / artisans and entrepreneurs. Marketing of the manufactured goods is taken care of by the artisans themselves and is therefore a major problem for individual artisans. Bank of Baroda has a Rural Self-employment Training Institute in Vadodara city to cater to the training needs of educated unemployed youth of the district, to make them market ready for undertaking employment generating activities. GoI, Ministry of Labour has a special institute in Vadodara for Vocational Training for Women.

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 are 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 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 authorised partner, in case of partnership enterprise, and of the authorised 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.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY :

The Government of Gujarat has formulated and announced a comprehensive Industrial Policy: " Gujarat Industrial Policy – 2015 ".The list of Policies in Gujarat is as under.

- 1) New Industrial Policy 2015
- 2) Exim Policy
- 3) Tourism Policy
- 4) Mining Policy
- 5) IT Policy
- 6) E- Governance Policy
- 7) Port Policy
- 8) Power Policy
- 9) Assistance to Manufacturing Sector - 2013
- 10) Gujarat Textile Policy-2012

For Srl No. 1 to 8 , the detailed information can be availed at website of www.ic.gujarat.gov.in under the link **Industrial Policy** & for Sr. No. 9 & 10 under the link **Incentive Scheme** on the same website.

5.11 NGO/Voluntary Organizations in Dang District :

The details of NGO working in Dang district is as under :

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name & Address of NGO</u>
1)	Lotus Rural Development Foundation Ahwa.
2)	Child Eye Care Charitable Trust, At. Po. Shamghan, Near PHC Block, Ahwa, Dist. Dang.
3)	Prayosha Pratishthan, Dang Swaraj Ashram, Ahwa., Dist. Dang.
4)	Dang Hill Council C/o. Dang Seva Mandal Compound, Ahwa, Dist. Dang

5.12 SHG (Self Help Group) :

Micro finance has made tremendous strides in India. SHG have become a potent vehicle for a sustainable development process. The objectives of the SHG Bank linkage programme were

- 1) To evolve supplementary credit strategies for meeting the demands of the poor by combining the technical/administrative capabilities and financial resources of normal financial institutions,
- 2) To build mutual trust and confidence between bankers and rural poor
- 3) To encourage banking activity in both thrift and credit aspects in a segment of the population that formal financial institutions find difficult to reach.

Government of Gujarat has launched the Mission Manglam Project with the objective of organizing the poor, providing access to financial services, setting up of new ventures in rural sector and developing inclusive value chains. To implement the objectives of the Mission, GoG has formed the Gujarat Livelihood Company Ltd. As per the MoU entered into with State Level Bankers' Committee, Gujarat it has been resolved to provide a minimum credit linkage of Rs. 50,000/- as cash credit to each SHG/Sakhi Mandal. This MoU shall enable

SHGs/ Sakhi Mandals to avail minimum Rs. 1000 crores as cash credit from the banking system.

In Dang district, there are 1956 SHGs under its fold has made good progress in building trust and confidence between the bankers and rural poor. There are NGOs who are actively associated with promotion and formation of SHGs in the district under SHG Bank linkage programme.

(Source : DRDA, Ahwa)

CHAPTER-VI

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

The Dang District had hardly made any progress on industrial front aside. 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.

The district has negligible number of MSMEs and cottage industries. There are 5 MSMEs units registered in the district. There is no medium or large-scale industry. However, there are 33 industrial co-operative societies in the district.

The district industries center, Valsad extends technical guidance, also helps for procurement of screw raw material, ensures uninterrupted power supply, marketing help, provide guidance for Sales Tax and other benefits.

The banks have been helper for both term and working capital requirement of sub-sectors of rural artisans, cottage and tiny industries and MSMEs units under Government sponsored programme.

The New MSMED ACT – 2006 came into force from 02.10.2006 by Central Government. The earlier concept of 'Industries' has been changed to 'Enterprises'

- Enterprise have been classified broadly into:
 - a) Manufacturing Units
 - b) Service Sector Units
- Manufacturing Enterprises have been defined in 3 categories in terms of Plant & Machinery (excluding Land & Building).

Sr. No.	Category – Type of Units	Investment in Plant & Machinery
1	Micro Enterprises	Up to Rs. 25 Lakhs
2	Small Enterprises	More than Rs. 25 Lakhs & upto Rs. 5 Crores
3	Medium Enterprises	More than Rs. 5 Crores & upto 10 Crores

- Service Enterprises have been defined in 3 categories in terms of their investment in Equipment (excluding Land & Building).

Sr. No.	Category – Type of Units	Investment in Equipment
1	Micro Enterprises	Upto Rs. 10 Lakhs
2	Small Enterprises	More than Rs. 10 Lakhs & upto Rs. 2 Crores
3	Medium Enterprises	More than Rs. 2 Crores & upto Rs. 5 Crores

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

A. Progress in SSI Registration

Year	No. of Regd. Units	Investment (Rs. in Lacs)	Employment	Cumulative		
				No. of Regd. units	Investment (Rs. in Lacs)	Employment
Up to 31.03.1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-2006(Up- to Sept.06)		-	-	149	39.57	179
Total	-	-	-	149	39.57	179

- Year- wise break up is not available.

B. Talukawise Distribution of Registered SSI Units

Sr. No.	Name of Talukas	Up to March 2005	During the year 2005-06	Cumulative Total up to Sept.2006
1	Ahwa	--	--	149
Total		--	--	149

C. SSI Registration by Group of Industries

Sr. No.	Category	Cum. Total Up to Sept.2006
1	Food Industries	2
2	Tobacco Industries	-
3	Textile Industries	-
4	Wood Industries	-
5	Paper & Paper based Industries	-
6	Leather Industries	-
7	Rubber & its products	-
8	Chemical Industries	-
9	Glass, Clay & Cement Industries	-
10	Non-ferrous Industries	-
11	Ferrous Metal	-
12	Machinery	-
13	Electrical Machinery Equipment	-
14	Transport Machinery	2
15	Others	1
	TOTAL	5

D. Details of Existing and Proposed Medium Scale Industries :

There is no any medium Scale Industry

II. INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS: Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

1. (A) Progress in Micro Enterprises Registration:

Year	No. of Regd. Units	Investment Rs. In Lacs	Employment
02/10/06 to 31/03/2007	-	-	-
2007-08	-	-	-
2008-09	-	-	-
2009-10	-	-	-
2010-11	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-
2013-14	4	06.40	38
2014-15	2	39.42	31
2015-16			
TOTAL	6	45.82	69

1. (B) Progress in Small Enterprises Registration:

Year	No. of Regd. Units	Investment Rs. In Lacs	Employment
02/10/06 to 31/03/2007	-	-	-
2007-08	-	-	-
2008-09	-	-	-
2009-10	-	-	-
2010-11	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	-
2012-13	1	30.00	53
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16			
TOTAL	1	30.00	53

1. (C) Progress in Medium Enterprises Registration:

Year	No. of Regd. Units	Investment Rs. In Lacs	Employment
02/10/06 to 31/03/2007	-	-	-
2007-08	-	-	-
2008-09	-	-	-
2009-10	-	-	-
2010-11	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-
2013-14	-	-	-
2014-15	1	1115.47	47
2015-16	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1115.47	47

2. Talukawise Distribution of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises :

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Micro Units	Small Units	Medium Units
1	Ahwa	06	01	01
	Total	06	01	01

3. Taluka wise Details of Large Scale Units:

--NIL--

4. Details of Existing and Proposed Large Scale Industries

--NIL--

5. Details of Industrial Cluster: -- NIL --

6. Udyog Aadhar Memorandum registered from Sepet.15 to 09/06/2016 in The Dang District is as under :

Type of Enterprises	UAM Registered. (Nos.)
Micro	01
Small	03
Medium	0
TOTAL:	04

Problems of the SMEs sector: Dang district is very poor in Industrial Development. This is declared as industrially backward district. There are no raw material and infrastructure facilities available in Dang district, except for forest based industry.

- (1) The utmost Problem is very low awareness in MSMEs about government schemes and subsidies because of lack in corporate governance or due to communication system of the government itself. There are lots of incentive schemes and packages especially designed for MSMEs but most of the entrepreneurs remain unaware of it.
- (2) The MSEs mainly faces problems on technical, financial, managerial, marketing, socio-economic, political and other infrastructural etc. Also, capacity utilization is not achieved by the sick units.
- (4) Lack of skilled human resources has also affected the sector at noticeable level. Technology intervention is still very low in the sector. Artisans and weavers still have been remained unaware of latest designs and current market trends. They continued to manufacture products with old designs which fail to generate consistent demand in the consumer markets. There is still huge gap among the household unit owners/weavers/artisans and the designers/engineers. There is immense need to encourage engineers and fashion designers to work out with these small units' owners, weavers, designers which would be mutually beneficial and help revive the sector and make it globally more competitive. Information dissemination about

- (5) availability of recent technologies, literature on modern machinery, contact details of suppliers of raw materials, buyers etc. are very essential factors for the MSMEs.
- (4) Another major problem related to payment durations normally faced by the MSME entrepreneurs. Mostly they are causing delay in payments and bad debts, which causes trouble in the working capital ratio. Low credit period provided by the suppliers and on other side late payment made by the customers also creates imbalance in the working capital.
- (5) One of the major concerns is low credit availability to the MSMEs. Though, credit to MSMEs fall under the category of priority sector lending, but with the expansion of the priority sector lending to accommodate fast growing areas such as home loans, education loans; the percentage share of credit to MSMEs have been fallen down. There is strong need to increase the target of commercial bank lending to MSMEs from 20 % year on year growth to 30% which will enhance the credit facilities to MSMEs.

(Source : DIC, Valsad.)

Active Artisans in Dang District

Sr.No.	Type of Activity	Total No. of Artisans
1.	Carpet	845
2	Bamboo Craft	165

CHAPTER – VII

NEW INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES

The industrial potentialities of an area would be related to (a) the resources of area or (b) the local demand or (c) some special conditions obtained in the area. The first two sources of industrial potentialities are self – explanatory. The third source of industrial potentialities as mentioned above relates to factors, which do not have universal applicability but special to a particular area. These factors may be (a) historical accident (b) product oriented infrastructural facilities and so on.

District offers good scope for entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units for manufacturing various products. The industries are suggested based on resources available in the area, industrial requirements and terms 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.

The existing industrial structure in the district shows a market tendency of shift towards the demand-based industries. This is also indicative of the fact that there does not exist much scope in the district for resources –based industries.

On the basis of personal discussion with the concerned people in the trade and industry, Govt. officers of different agencies and other information from the field, it is concluded that the following industries have the potential to come up in Dang district.

New Industrial Potential in Dang District :

I. RESORUCE BASED INDUSTRIES:

A. Food Processing & Agro Based Industries:

Sr. No.	Description	NIC- 2004 Code
1	Fruit Canning	15137
2	Rice Mill	15312
3	Mini Oil Mill	15141
4	Pickles	15136

5	Fruit Juices & Squashes	15134
6	Cattle Feed	15331
7	Biscuits	15412
8	Tuti Fruity from Papaya	15134
9	Bakery	15419
10	Mango Juice	15134
11	Mango Powder	15134
12	Besan Mill	15311
13	Groundnut Roasting	15492
14	Ice Cream	15205
15	Mamara/pova	15319
16	Pop Corn	15497

(II) Live Stock Based Industries:

Presently live stock resources are not profitable utilized for industrial purpose. The district has good quality of hides and skins, if collected and processed systematically. This can provide excellent opportunity for establishing tannery.

The finished leather units can also be set up in the district. Following other livestock and poultry based industries can also be set up in the Dang district.

Sr. No.	Description	NIC- 2004 Code
1	Leather footwear and Leather goods	19201
2	Bone Meal	15132
3	Leather Decorative items	19122
4	Garments and Sports Goods	18105
5	Leather Bags and purse	19122
6	Wood Works	20299
7	Leather Tanning	19112
8	Dairy	15209
9	Poultry feed	15332
10	Fish Meal	15125

III Forest Based Industries:-

Dang district is endowed with rich and varied forest resources, which offer good scope for development of wood based industries.

The major timber species available in Dang and their uses are given below:

Sr. No.	Description	NIC-Code 2004
1	Manufacture of furniture & fixtures made of wood, cane & reed	36101
2	Manufacture of photo frame and other furniture & fixtures n.e.c.	36109
3	Manufacture of carrom boards and tables for billiards, table tennis and other parlour games	36931
4	Manufacture of rackets for badminton, lawn tennis, table tennis etc.	36933
5	Manufacture of athletic/gymnasium articles and equipment	36935
6	Manufacture of wooden toys, decoration pieces and wooden lamp stand etc. [including carved wood articles and articles made from coconut shells]	36942

Dang district is endowed with rich and varied forest resources, which offer good scope for development of wood based industries. The major timber species available in Dang and their uses are given below:-

Timbers found in Dang Forests and their uses **(NIC- 2004 - 20101)**

- Local Name : Teak
Botanical Name : Tactona Grandis

Uses

Its uses are too well known and too numerous. Teak from Dang is noted for its beauty of grain and colour. It is the chief railway carriage and wagon wood of India and is the most important furniture wood of the country. In shipbuilding it is a class by itself. Its popularity and utility are due to its relatively small coefficient of expansion and contraction and to its durability.

- Local Name : Babul
Botanical Name : Acacia Arabica

Uses

Wood used for house building, carts carriage and their parts, boat-building and their parts, sugar and oil-presses, rice-pounders, agricultural implements, Persian wheels, well curbs, cooper's work, packing for buffers or railway rolling stock, carving and turning including carved dies for cloth stamping. Good fuel, gives good charcoal. Gum from bark is largely collected. Branches, leaves and pods are fed to cattle, sheep and goats. Thorny branches used to fence fields. Three sometimes used for rearing lac insects.

3. Local Name : Bila
 Botanical Name : Aegle Marmelos

Uses

Wood used for building, agricultural implements, carts, naves and wheels, shafts, axles, pestles of oil and sugar mills, tool-handles, carving and combs. The chief value of the tree lies in its fruit, the pulp of which is used medicinally. it is said to be added to mortar it more tenacious. Snuffboxes are prepared from fruit rind. Twigs and leaves used as cattle fodder. This tree is hold sacred and its leaves are offered to the god.

4. Local Name : Limbda
 Botanical Name : Azadirachta Indica

Uses

Wood used for house-building (posts, beams, door and window frames), furniture, carts and their parts, ship and boat building, ploughs, oil mills, cigar-boxes and carved idols. Bark, gum, leaves and flowers are all used in medicine. While the seeds yield an oil (neem or margosa oil) which is used in medicine, for soap making and burning.

5. Local Name : Garmalo
 Botanical Name : Cassia Fistula

Uses

Wood used for buildings (Chiefly beams, posts and scantlings, bridge-posts, carts and their parts, agricultural implements, rice pounders, boat building, bowls, tool handles, turning.

It is recommended for bedplates for machinery, it can be used as a fuel and give good charcoal of bright colour and good ring. Pod pulp eaten by bears and monkeys, used medicinally as a purgative also used flavor tobacco. Bark used for tanning.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 6. | Local Name | : | Pipal |
| | Botanical Name | : | Ficus Religiosa |

Uses

Wood used for packing cases and occasionally for felloes of wheels, also used as fuel and for charcoal. Root, leaves, bark and fruit are used medicinally. bark gives a tenacious milky juice, which hardens into substance resembling gutta percha. Silk worms (the Gori Silk worm) feed on the leaves of this tree in Assam. It is one of the trees on which the lac insect (*Garteria lacca keea*) lives and on it also is sometimes found the Chinese white was insect (*Ceroplastes Ceriferus sign*).

The papal tree is regarded as one of the most sacred trees of the Hindus and Buddhists. the tree does much harm to buildings, walls and wells, as and when once rooted the seedlings are most difficult to extirpate. in the forest it is a destructive epiphyte.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 7. | Local Name | : | Shivan |
| | Botanical Name | : | Gmelina Arborea |

Uses

Wood used for planking, door-panels, furniture and cabinet work, carriages palanquins, ploughs, sluice-valves, well construction, drums (a favourite wood), grain measures, dug-out canoes, knees and thwarts of boats, oars, cooper's work, gun-stocks, interior paneling and lining of railway carriages, boxes and packing cases, combs, toys, carved images, picture frames, soundings boards of musical instruments, pronounced very good for match manufacture makes fairly good unbleached wood pulp. Root, leaves, flowers and fruits used medicinally. Fruits is eaten by poor classes in sapuoa and also by cattle.

8. Local Name : Dhaman
 Botanical Name : *Grevia tilia efolia*

Uses

Wood used for boats, masts, oars, ploughs, harrows, bows, shoulder poles, handles

of hoes and axes, house post, door and window frames, bedsteads and other furniture, carts, golf clubs, cooper's work including oil casks which has been tried for bear casks with excellent results. It would supplants English oak for casks, it supplied in large quantities. Young twigs and leaves good fodder for cattle. Inner bark yields a fiber for cordage.

9. Local Name : Bondara
 Botanical Name : *Lagerstroemia parviflora*

Uses

Wood used for house building, carts, agricultural implements, furniture, boats, tool handles, cooper's work, railway sleepers, good fuel, gives good charcoal. bark and leaves for tanning, bark gum used for edible. Leaves are fodders for buffaloes. 'Tasar' silk worm food on the leaves.

10. Local Name : Dhaman
 Botanical Name : *Grevia tilia efolia*

Uses

Wood used for house building, bridge construction, treenail's, carts and furniture, valued for ship's keels and for planking below the water line. Flowers are eaten raw, cooked or roasted. Seeds contain about 30 percent of yellow oil, used for lamps, for manufacturing soaps and for canoes. it is also used as an adulterant or substitute for ghee. Bark, flowers and oil are used medicinally.

11. Local Name : Amia
 Botanical Name : *Spondias Mangifera*

Uses

Wood is useless. it gives from the bark wounds and insipid gum somewhat resembling gum Arabic, but darker. Fruits is eaten, more usually pickled or made into curries. Leaves and fruits are used medicinally. bark used for vegetable tanning.

12. Local Name : Bedan
Botanical Name : Terminalia Belerica

Uses

Wood used for inferior house building, planking, coffee boxes, dug out canoes, side planks of boats and atamarans (South India especially in Tamil nadu and Kerala), carts and their parts, grain measures, cooper's work and turning. Timber, if rendered impervious against attacks of white ants and dry rot, would probably make excellent and cheap railway sleepers, recommended as definitely suitable for ply-wood work as it makes into good ply-wood of pleasing appearances. Fruit, beleric myrabolams of commerce, is used for dyeing cloth, leather and making ink. Kernels are generally eaten, but produce symptoms of poisoning, If eaten in large quantities. Fruit used medicinally, oil from kernels is used for hair. An insipid gum issues from wounds in the bark and is not of much use as it is insoluble in water.

13. Local Name : Hardan
Botanical Name : Terminalia Chebula

Uses

Wood is used for house building (Beams, Scantlings, planking and doorframes), furniture carts and their parts, agricultural implements, oars and turning. The dried ripe fruits are the black or chebulic myrabolams of commerce. They are avoid more or less furrowed longitudinally and of a yellowish brown colour. There are two chief varieties to be met within the bazzars, harda of a dark yellowish-brown colour and rangari hards, smaller and of lighter colour. These fruits are extensively to Europe and are valuable

in the arts, as they contain a considerable amount of astringent principle. Bruised and immersed in water containing iron filings or salts of iron, they yield and mixed with alum in solution, a good yellow dye. They are held in high repute as medicinal agents, and are a good substitute for galls in lotion. Six fruits are administered internally in dysentery, bleeding piles and other diseases requiring tonic astringents.

The unripe dried fruits are called bala harda, they are small ovoid, black shaggy bodied possessing the same properties as the ripe fruits and are generally administered in the same cases, having been previously powdered, in ghee or castor oil. Curious hollow round galls, are found on the leaves of this tree, supposed to be caused by some unknown insect having deposited its ova there. They are very astringent and are given in cases of infantile diarrhea and used in making ink, in dyeing and in tanning. The bark is also used in tanning.

14. Local Name : Salad
Botanical Name : *Ternstroemia tomentosa*

Uses

Wood used for house building, rough furniture, carts, ships and boat building, much used as mining timber in collieries, used for oil mills, rice pounders, agricultural implements & railway sleepers. Excellent fuel and furnishes good charcoal. Bark is used for tanning and dyeing black. Ashes of the bark give a kind of lime eaten with betel leaf. The "tasar" silk worm feeds on its leaves and lac is occasionally gathered from its branches. It gives a brown gum.

15. Local Name : Bamboo
Botanical Name : *Arundinaria disticha*

Uses

Its uses co-operative society of rural artisans manufacturing the baskets and other items from bamboos to give a further boost to these industries. Especially the women folk of "Kathodias" are engaged in the katha manufacture. Basketry is the traditional occupation of the "Kotwalias" and some of the "Warlis" from Bamboo.

These adivasis prepare not only baskets but various other items giving artistic touch of their own.

Good quality of teak wood is available in the forests of Dang. This offers scope for establishing units manufacturing wooden furniture. Similarly, there are chances of good business for wooden doors and windows making unit. There is also scope for manufacturing wooden electrical accessories, pencils, slates, wooden handles for hand tools and agricultural implements, flush doors and black boards etc. It is also observed that the traditional handloom industry has not got momentum in Dangs. Requirement of coarse cloth generally preferred by the tribal is met from outside. It is possible to establish a small power loom unit in the district an industry.

There is a good scope to establish the units for manufacturing boards, matches and matchboxes, hand paper and paper, wooden bobbins. Packing cases and oxalic acid.

The resource-based industries can provide employment opportunities at a Lower Capital Cost. These activities do not require high technical skills, which the tribal do not possess. Teak from dang is noted for its beauty of grain and colour. it is the chief railway carriage and wagon wood of India and is the most important furniture wood of the country. In shipbuilding, it is in a class by itself.

II. DEMAND BASED INDUSTRIES:

1. Agriculture Implements:

There has been all round emphasis on the development of agriculture during th Five year Plan. As a result, farmers are going for mechanized methods farming and demand for agricultural implements is increasing day by day. There is scope for new units in this in view of rising trend in the use of these implements.

Major Agriculture Implements based industries are as under :

1	Harvestor	29110
2	Dusters	29211
3	Cultivator	29212
4	Cutting Machines	29211
5	Tractor	29211
6	Light Agricultural Machinery	29212

2. Readymade Garments: (NIC-2004 – 18109)

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

3. Household Oriented Industries: (NIC-2004 – 25207)

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. These items are aluminum containers, trays, school boxes, lunch boxes, stainless steel plates etc. These units can be set up in the district.

4. Exercise Note Book: (NIC-2004 – 22212)

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

5. Tyre Retreading: (NIC-2004 – 25114)

The increase of vehicles has simultaneously increased the demand for use of tyres. This increase is beyond to continue in future also. Tyre retreading in the service sector would be an ideal venture for new entrepreneurs.

6 Corrugated Paper Boxes: (NIC-2004 – 25207)

The demand for packing material such as corrugated paper 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 a promising line for new entrepreneurs.

7 PVC Conduit Pipes: (NIC-2004 – 25206)

These 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. On account of their durability, anti corrosions nature, economy etc. these items are being constantly as demanded.

8. Voltage Stabilizers (Automatic): (NIC-2004 – 33121)

Excessive voltage variation is a constant hazard to electrical and electronic equipment like television, refrigeration, air conditioner and other sophisticated electronic research laboratory equipment. There is a good demand of production of this item in the small scale units.

9. Cold Storage: (NIC-2004 – 63022)

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

10. Chalk Crayons : (NIC – 2004 - 26945)

Chalk Crayons used for writing, drawing etc. by school children always has a good market/demand and the required raw material is also available in the district.

11. Sprayers and Dusters : (NIC – 2004 - 29308)

Insecticides sprayers and dusters are being increasingly used for eliminating insects and pests from agriculture fields.

IV Small Manufacturing/Service/Business Enterprises :

Potential areas for service industry :

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, Road transport operators etc. There is scope of employment in service type industries. Details of various Service activities are as under :

Sr. No.	Description	NIC- 2004 Code
1	Xerox Centre	74993
2	Computer Job Work & Training Centre	72300
3	Cyber Café, Network, E-mail Service, Internet Service	72901
4	Mobile Phone Service	64202
5	Courier Service	64120
6	Automobile Spares, Service and Repairs	50404
7	Video Library	92312
8	Circulating Library	92312
9	Coaching Classes	80902
10	Beauty Parlours	93020
11	Flour Mills	15311
12	Repairing of Electrical & Electronic Equipments	52603
13	Steel Fabrication	28112
14	Electric Motor Repairing	31108
15	Laundry and Dry Cleaning	93010

16	Caterers and Decorators	555204
17	Fast Food and Snack Parlour	55209
18	Ice Cream Parlour	55206
19	Pathology Laboratory	85195
20	Pest Control	74930
21	Provision Stores	52110
22	Stationery Stores	52396
23	Tailoring Shop	18105
24	Advertising Agency	74300
25	Installation and Operation of Cable Network	64204
27	Bore well Repairing	29128
28	Computerized Wheel Balancing	50200

V. Tourism Industries :

Due to tourist place viz. Saputara, Ahwa, Shamghan, Sakar Patel etc. there is wide scope for the development of Tourism development industries along with related hotel, motel & travel facilities etc.

STEPS TO SET UP MSMEs :

Many government and non-government agencies involved in the development of Industries in the Dang District. Following are the brief description of difference agencies for rendering assistance to the entrepreneurs.

S.No.	Type of assistance	Name and address of agencies
1.	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-1) & Permanent Registration Certificate (EM-II)	District Industries, 1 st floor, Daman- Ganga Bhavan, Valsad: 396 001
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports.	MSME-DI, 4 th Floor,Harsiddh Chamber, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380014
3.	Land and Industrial shed	GIDC,Plot No. C-5/101,Char Rasta,GIDC, VAPI-396 195
4.	Financial Assistance	Bank of Baroda,(Lead Bank) Opp.Bus Stand, Ahwa.
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	NSIC, 202-203,Samrudhhi Building, Nr. Old Gujarat High Court, Ahmedabad-380 014
6.	Plant and machinery under hire/purchase basis	NSIC, 202-203,Samrudhhi Building, Nr. Old Gujarat High Court, Ahmedabad-380 014
7.	Power/Electricity	Dakshin Gujarat Vijnigam Co.Ltd.,Navsari.
8.	Technical Know-how	MSME-Tool Room,(Indo-German tool Room), Plot No. 5003, Phase IV,GIDC,Vatva, Ahmedabad: 382 445.
9.	Quality & Standard	BIS, Khanpur,Ahmedabad
10.	Marketing/Export Assistance	MSME-DI, 4 th Floor,Harsiddh Chamber, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad.
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	Industries Commissioner, Block No-1 & 2, Udyog bhavan, Gandhinagar-382 017

CHAPTER – VIII

CONCLUSION

District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Dang district consists of **Eight Chapters**. An effort has been made to compile the important statistics on population data, statistics on resources 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 industries.

The report also indicates the new industrial potentialities in the district covering resource based, demand based and ancillary industries in the district. Dang district offers good scope for entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units for manufacturing as well as service based industries.

ABBREVIATIONS

DIPS	District Industrial Potentiality Survey
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise
AI	Artificial Insemination
DIC	District Industries Centre
ICDP	Intensive Cattle Development Programme
BAIF	Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
Sq. Km.	Square Kilometer
Ha.	Hectare
mm.	Mili meter
R & B	Road & Building
GSDMA	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
PLP	Potential Linked Credit Plan
NFS	Non Farm Sector
SHGS	Self Help Group Scheme
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam limited
NABARD	National Bank for agriculture & Rural Development
APMC	Agriculture produce marketing Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
MDR	Major District Roads

ODR	Other District Roads
VR	Village Roads
RRBs	Regional Rural Banks
DCCB	District Credit Co-op Bank
LDB	Land development Bank
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
SACP	Service Area Credit Plan
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RRBs	Regional Rural Banks
GBCDC	Gujarat Backward Class Development Corporation
GWEDC	Gujarat Women Eco. Development Corporation
SGSY	Swarn Jayanti Gram SwaRojgar Yojana