



District Industrial Potential Survey Report of Panchmahal District

(UPDATED-2016-17)



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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ahmedabad
14, June, 2016


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

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

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1. District Industries Centre, Godhra
2. Lead Bank – Bank of Baroda, Godhra
3. Horticulture Office, Godhra
4. District Agriculture Office, Jilla Panchayat, Godhra
5. Animal Husbandry Office, Jilla Panchayat, Godhra
6. Fisheries Office, Godhra
7. Employment Office, Godhra
8. Road Transport Office, Godhra
9. Road and Building, Jilla Panchayat, Godhra
10. Road and Building(State) PWD Godhra
11. GM, Telecom District BSNL, Godhra
12. Dy. Conservator of Forest, Godhra
13. Geology & Mines Department, Godhra
14. District Statistical Office, Jilla Panchayat, Godhra
15. GIDC, Vadodara
16. Supdt. of Post Office, Godhra
17. NABARD, Godhra



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

1	Location	20.30' to 23.00' North Latitude
		73.15' to 74.00' East Longitude
2	Geographical Area	Total: 513847 Ha.
3	No. of Towns	06
4	Taluka	11
5	Villages	1213
6	Population (20011 Census)	Total : 2390776
		Rural : 2055949
		City : 334827
		Male : 1226961
		Female : 1163815
	Population of Schedule Caste	100446
	Population of Schedule Treble	721604
7	Population per Sq.Km.	457
8	Ratio of Male/Female	949 Female per thousand male
9	Rate of Literacy	1727000
10	Average Rain	1000-1100 mm
11	Main Agriculture Products	Rice, Maize,Bajari, Wheat, Cereals, Tuvar, Gram, Moong, Groundnut etc.
12	Horticulture Products	Mango, lime, Papaya, Ber, Chiku, Guava, Citrus, Banana etc.
13	Main Mineral Products	Quartz, Manganese Ore, Silica Sand, Gravel, Granite, Mineral B. Stone etc.
14	Railway Line	155 Km.
15	Road	Total : 2732.28 Km.
16	Post Office	346 (Post/Sub Post Offices)
17	Banks/Branches	Nationalize/Rural : 127
		Cooperative Bank : 22
		District Central Coop. Bank : 19
		Coop. Agr. & Rural Dev. Bank : 07
18	Land Utilizations	Total Reported Area : 5138 Sq. K.m
		Forest Land : 1170Sq. K.m
		Area Not Available Cultivation :637 Sq. K.m
		Permanent Pasture and Grazing Land : 152
		Total Cultivable Wasteland : 271 sq.km
		Cultivable Wasteland : 119 Sq. k.m
		Current Fallow : 254 Sq. k.m
		Other Fallow Land : 10 Sq. k.m

19	Net Sown Area	3183.18 sq.k.m
20	Total or Gross Cropped Area	3779.70 sq. k.m
21	Area Cultivated more than once	233 sq. k.m
22	Cropping intensity(GCA/NSA)%	120.64%
23	Total Irrigated Area	149173 Hectares
24	Animal Husbandry	Cattle : 589675
		Buffaloes : 617328
		Sheep : 3948
		Goat : 436603
25	Veterinary Hospital	35
26	Disease Diagnostic Centre	36
27	Artificial Insemination Centre	363
28	Co-operative Milk Societies	1586
29	Industrial GIDC	6
30	Registered Micro Enterprises	1032Units/7526.02 Lacs, Inv./ 4400 Emp.
31	Registered Small Enterprises	628Units/19719.56 Lacs, Inv./ 2839 Emp
32	Registered Mediu. Enterprises	384Units/9867.92 Lacs, Inv./ 790 Emp
33	Large Enterprises	63Units/5760.05 Lacs, Inv./ 1025 Emp
34	Educational Institutes	Primary Schools : 2358
		High Schools :308
		High Secondary Schools :147
		Colleges : 12
		I.T.Is : 11
35	Municipalities & Baro	11 (Hade Quieter-Godhra, Khanpur, Kadana, Santrampur, Lunawada, Shahera, Morava, Kalol, Ghoghanba, Halol, Jambughoda)
36	Total Gram Panchayat	717
37	Electrified Villages	100%
38	Main Rivers	Goma, Kun, Panam, Kali, Meshari, Mahi-Sagar

CHAPTER – II

INTRODUCTION

Background, Objective, Scope & Methodology:

The importance of sustainable industrial development for socio-economic development needs no elaboration. The industrial development takes place with the availability of natural, human, mineral resources, etc. However, this will always remains scanty. According to Lionel Robinson in the scarcity definition of economics that “economics is a study of how man manages to satisfy by utilizing 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 bullying attitude of the large scale sector, economically viable than its large competitor.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER – III DISTRICT PROFILE

Introduction:

Panchmahal is one of the thirty three district in the stste of Gujarat. The Mahisagar district was separated drawing the four blocks of erstwhile Panchmahal District viz., Santrampur, Kadana, Khanpur and Lunawada and another two blocks from adjoining Kheda District viz., Balasinor and Virpur. Thus the new district Mahisagar with six blocks Came into existence wef.15.08.2013 with Lunawada as head quarters. The Panchmahal district now has seven blocks.

Geographical Location and Area:

Panchmahals District is situated in Northern side of Gujarat. The district is encompassed by 20.30 to 23.30 Latitude in north & 73.15 to 74.03 Longitudes. It has an area of 5138 sq.kms. Is surrounded by Godhra district. The district is bound as under:

ON NORTH – By Sabarkanth
ON SOUTH – By Vadodara district
ON WEST - By Kheda district
ON EAST - By Dahod district

Administrative set up:

Panchmahl district comprises of 11 talukas viz. Godhra, Khanpur, Kadana, Santrampur, Lunawada, Shahera, Morava (H), Kalol, Ghoghanba, Halol, Jambughoda . The Headquarter of the district is Godhra. The district has 6 towns and 1203 inhabited villages.

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

Climate and Rainfall:

The maximum temperature in summer is 41 to 43 degree centigrade whereas the minimum temperature in the winter is between 9 to 11 degree centigrade. The climate is usually moderate in all seasons. The net irrigated area in Panchmahal is 149173 hectares. There are 9 small and medium rivers flowing in the district. Out of which Mahi, Panam, Goma, Kuna, Mashari are 5 main rivers.

The average rainfall of the district is between 1000 mm to 1100 mm in comparison of last year, this year rainfall arrived timely and adequate. Last year average rainfall was 758 mm but this year average rainfall arrived only 792 mm in the district.

Rivers and Soil:

The soil is varies from clay to loamy, Medium Black Soils, Alluvial with water holding capacity of 40% to 50% in the District. The major rivers are Mahi, Panam, Bhadar, Karad, Goma, Dev, Meshari, Kuna and Vankadi. Mahi and Panam rivers are flowing continue yearly. Irrigation Scheme of Mahi-sagar River on the Dem Kadana and Panam River on the Dem Panam.

CHAPTER – IV

RESOURCES

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

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

A. Human Resources:

Population:

According to the census 2011, the total population of Panchmahal district is 2390776 with 1226961 males and 1163815 females. Majors share of populations is in rural area being 2055949 while 334827 in urban areas.

Population Distribution Decadal Growth Rate Sex Ratio Census 2011

Sr. No .	State/ District	Population			Percentage Decadal growth rate	Sex Ratio No. of female s per 1000 males	Density per sq.km
		Persons	Males	Female			
1	Gujarat	60383628	31482282	28901346	+ 19.17	918	308
2	Panchmahal	2390776	1226961	1163827	+ 18.00	949	457

Population Distribution Decadal Taluka wise Census 2011

Sr.No	Taluka	Population 2011 City			Population 2011 Rural		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	Godhra	162436	83913	78523	300080	153325	146755
2.	Morava (H)	0	0	0	186920	94728	92192
3.	Kalol	32532	16835	15697	183839	95101	88738
4.	Halol	64265	43665	30600	173694	89798	83896
5.	Shahera	19175	9940	9235	258384	132572	125812
6.	Lunavada	36954	19166	17788	220274	113278	106996
7.	Khanpur	0	0	0	96041	49023	47018
8.	Kadana	0	0	0	129545	66399	63146
9.	Ghoghanba	0	0	0	218467	111591	106876
10.	Santrampur	19465	10066	9399	246229	125790	120439
11.	Jambudhoda	0	0	0	42476	21771	20705
	Total	334827	183585	161242	2055949	1053376	1002573

B. MATERIAL RESOURCES:

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

I. Agriculture:

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

Land un utilization pattern in the district as under:-

Classification of land in the Panchmahal District

Sr.No.	Distribution of land	Area (In Sq.Km.)
1	Total Reported Area	5138 sq.k.m
2	Forest Land	1170 sq.k.m
3	Area Not Available Cultivation	637 sq.k.m
4	Permanent Pasture and Grazing Land	152 sq.k.m
5	Cultivable Wasteland	119 sq.k.m
6	Total Cultivable Wasteland	271 sq. k.m
7	Current Fallow	254 sq.k.m
8	Other Fallow Land	10 sq.k.m
9	Net Sown Area	3183.18 sq.k.m
10	Total or Gross Cropped Area	3779.70 sq. k.m
11	Area Cultivated more than once	233 sq. k.m
12	Cropping intensity(GCA/NSA)%	120.64 sq.k.m
13	Total Irrigated Area	149173 Hectares

Area and Production of principal crops.

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

Sr.No.	Major Crops	Area (Hectares)	Production (M.T)
1	Rice	82631	197378
2	Jowar	370	2300
3	Bajra	13226	33226
4	Wheat	29725	90728
5	Maize	142881	406493
6	Pulses	37660	43270
7	Groundnut	1389	640
8	Oil Seeds	7007	15500
9	Sugarcane	158	2291
10	Cotton	23664	32644
11	Moong	3593	3939
12	Gram	8576	7304

(Source: Agriculture Department, Panchmahal)

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

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

II Horticulture & Plantation:

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

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

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

Sr. No	Name of Fruit Crop	Productivity (t/ha)	Production (000"t.)
1	Mango	2300	13800
2	Chiku	205	456
3	Cuitrus	610	5521
4	Ber	125	888
5	Banana	300	9150
6	Guava	110	1320
7	Pomeranate	100	405
8	Papaya	220	7700
	Custard apple	162	972
	Aonla	465	3720
	Other	125	599
Sr. No	Name of Vegetable crops	Productivity (Kg/ha)	Production (000"t.)
1	Potato	240	3600
2	Onion	850	15300
3	Brinjal	600	6600
4	Cabbage	300	3600
5	Okra	650	3250
6	Tomato	250	5000
Sr. No	Name of Medicinal and Aromatic Crops	Productivity (Kg/ha)	Production (000"t.)
1.	Cumin	40	42
2.	Fennel	1100	1210
3.	Chilly	800	2520
4.	Ginger	1500	30600
5.	Garlic	1250	5625
6.	Turmeric	400	6000

Source: Dy. Director of Horticulture, Panchmahal.

MEDICINAL & AROMATIC CROPS (MACs):

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

III. Livestock Resources:

In Panchmahal district as per 19th Cattle Census conducted in 2012, total livestock population (provisional) is 1677514. Category-wise break-up of the same is as under.

Population of Live-Stock as per 19th Census Dist: Panchmahal

Cattles	589675
Buffaloes	617328
Camels	306
Sheeps	3948
Goats	436603
Horses and Poneys	131
Donkeys & Mules	3989
Rabbit	637
Pigs	343
Dog	24554
Duck	468754
Total	1677514

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

Veterinary Facilities of Dahod District:-

1	Veterinary Hospital & Dispensary	36
2	Veterinary Polyclinic	01
3	Disease Diagnostic Centre	35
4	Artificial Insemination Centre	363

(Source: Animal Husbandry office, Panchmahal)

IV Dairy Development:

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

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

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

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

V POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

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

IV MINERALS:

There are minerals like Lime Stone, quartz, Manganese Ore, Gravel, Mineral B.Stone, Black Trap etc. At present all the minerals available in the district are utilized for small scale industries apart from Large-scale industries and operating in the field of glass, clays and non-metallic Industries in the district.

Productions of mineral in Panchmahal District.

A	Major Mineral	Production (M.Ton)	Royalty (In Rupees)
1	Lime Stone	-	-
2	Quartz	229065	7455118/-
3	Manganese Ore	30430	851891/-
B	<u>Minor Minerals</u>		
1	Black Trap	5693666	14,40,79,599/-
2	Quartzite	2645	369842/-
3	Lime Clay	473190	8110830/-
4	Gravel	522002	8402153/-
5	Ordinary Sand	1885947	25179710
6	Murram	131184	1885000/-
7	Ordinary Clay	970650	27473936/-
8	Granite	5877	4857000/-
9	Hard Murram	578184	12296240/-

(Source: Asstt. Geologist, Panchmahal)

IIV FISHERIES Resources:-

Though the district has no coast, there is scope for fishing activities in the Dam/Reservoirs which are given on lease to fishermen by the Fisheries Department. As on 31/03/2012 there are 2915 active fishermen. Production of fresh water fish is about 3125 M.T. per annum in the district. There are 21 Fisheries' Co. Op. Societies having a membership of 3523 persons. There are 2146 non-mechanized/ mechanized Boats in the district.

FISHERIES STATISTICS IN THE PANCHMAHAL DISTRICT

1	No. of Boats to catch fish in the district	Nos.
	(A) Mechanized Boats	01
	(B) Without Mechanized Boats	2145
2	No. of active fishermen	2146
3	Production of fishes in M.T.	2915
4	No. of Primary Fisheries Societies	21
5	No. of Primary Fisheries Members	3523

(Source: Assistant Director of Fisheries, Panchmahal)

IIIV Forest

Panchmahal district has 5138 sq.km of Total Area Reported and 1170 sq.km of forest land. Forestry sector assumes importance as the district is drought prone. The species of plants recommended for growing on wastelands are Acacia Nilotica (Babool), Dalbergia Sissoo (Sheesham), Juliflora (desi babul), Neem etc.

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

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

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

CHAPTER - V**INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

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

4.1. Land:

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

Availability of land in Panchmahal District

Sr. No.	Category	Area (in sq.km)
1.	Land not available for cultivation	637
2.	Fallow land	10
Total		647

From the above table, it is already evident that 637 sq.km Of land is not available for cultivation. 10 sq.km. Of fallow land are readily available in the district. This can be demarcated exclusively for industrial in the district.

4.2. Factory Accommodation:

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

(A) Existing scenario of Industrial Estate in Panchmahalm, region**Existing Status of Industrial Areas in Panchmahal District**

S.N o.	Name of Ind. Area	Land acquired (In hectare)	Land developed (In hectare)	Prevailing Rate Per Sqm (In Rs.)	No. of Plots	No. of allotted Plots	No. of Vacant Plots	No. of Units in Production
1	Halol	461.00	461.00	525/-	715	715	Nil	715
2	Kalol	71.07	71.07	335/-	181	181	Nil	181
3	Godhra	19.62	19.62	395/-	165	165	Nil	165
4	Jambughro	01.14	01.14	55/-	14	14	Nil	14
5	Shahera	04.07	04.07.69	-	28	Un Allot	28	Nil
6	Asayadi	06.07	06.07	100/-	38	38	Nil	Nil

Source: - GIDC, Halol**4.3. Water:**

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

4.4. Power:

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

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

4.5 **Rail/Road:**

(i) Rail Network:

There are broad-gauge railway track of 155 kms length having 11 railway station.

(ii) Road Network:

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

Details of road under R & B Division:

Sr. No.	Type of Road	Length of Road (Kms)
1	National Highways	49.00
2	State Highways	739.00
3	Major District roads	795.20
4	Other District roads	422.63
5	Village Roads	726.45

(iii) Road Transport:

Transportation facilities are very much essential for socio-economic development of the area. It includes provision of bus facilities for carrying industrial workers from their area to the location of industrial units. The truck carrier facilities in the area are also essential for development of industries because it provides facilities for transportation of raw materials and products from one place to other places. Buses of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation (GSRTC) ply regularly between different towns and villages in the district. Panchmahal District is available Public Transport Vehicle of 167394 and Goods Transport Vehicle of 16824.

4.6 **Communication:**

(i) Post & Telegraph Facilities

Taluka wise postal facilities available in the Panchmahal Division are as under

SL No.	Name of Taluka	No. of Post Offices
1	Khanpur	8
2	Kadana	22
3	Santrampur	32
4	Lunavada	59
5	Shahera	27
6	Morava Hadaf	37
7	Godhra	43
8	Kalol	43
9	Ghaghanba	20
10	Halol	44
11	Jambudhoda	11
	Total	346

(ii) Telephones:

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

Details of Communication under GMTD Godhra

Telephone Connection	Nos	56918 (Including WLL)
Telephone Center	Nos	101 Exchanges'/ 12 Customer Service Center
Density of Telephone	Nos./1000 person	15.51
Density of Telephone	No. per KM	6.42
PCO Rural	Nos.	283
PCO STD	Nos.	460
Mobile	Nos.	127931

4.7 **Educational Facilities:**

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

The details of schools available in district as under:

Sr. No.	Description	Nos.
1	Primary Schools	2358
2	Secondary Schools	308
3	Higher Secondary Schools	147
4	Colleges	11
5	I.T.Is	08
6	Polytechnic	1
7.	Engineering College	1

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

4.8 **Banking & Finance:**

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

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

Sl.No.	Name of Taluka	Nationalizes Bank/ Rural Bank	Cooperat ive Bank	Land Dev. Bank	Total Bank
1.	Khanpur	06	02	00	08
2.	Kadana	04	01	00	05
3.	Santrampur	10	01	01	12
4.	Lunavada	17	03	01	21
5.	Shahera	11	02	01	14
6.	Morava Hadaf	06	02	00	08
7.	Godhra	28	05	01	34
8.	Kalol	15	02	01	18
9.	Ghaghanba	06	02	01	14
10.	Halol	21	02	01	24
11.	Jambudhoda	03	01	01	05
	Total	127	22	07	156

4.9 **Marketing & Co-operatives:**

Godhra is the District Head-quarters have well developed market catering services to the people in the district. There are 19 Wholesale market yards and 28 Rural/Urban Mandi for handling produce of several villages in the district.

There are 212 Primary Agri.Credit societies (PACS) and 217 Large Multipurpose Agricultural Co-Operative Credit Societies have been registered in the district handling sale of fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, cement, pesticides, sprayers, dusters, other agricultural equipment's etc. Also 29 fertilizer stores of co-operative societies have been established in the district. There were 1182 milk producing co-op-societies. The Co-operative movement embraces in its fold almost all the villages and towns in the district.

Group wise Co-operative Societies in Panchmahal District.

Sr.No.	Category	No. of Societies
1	Primary Agricultural Co-Operative Credit Societies	212
2	Large Multipurpose Agricultural Co-Operative Credit Societies	217
3	Midol Co-Operative Bank	1
4	District Purchase-sell Union	1
5	Ordinary Taluka Purchase-sell Union	7
6	Cotton jining Processing	1
7	Milk Production Societies/Union	1182
8	Livestock Products Societies	4
9	Agricultural Co-Operative Societies	2
10	Irrigation Societies	97
11	Primary Fisheries Societies	17
12	Customer Co-Operative Bhandar	64
13	Housing Construction Societies	76
14	Lab our Societies	101
15	Forest Lab our Societies	6
16	Transportation Societies	3
17	Farming/Mining/Health/Agro Societies	233
18	Supervisor Union	1
19	Federation & Union	4
20	Other Type Credit Societies	32
	Total	2261

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

GOVT. SPONSORED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN THE DISTRICT

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

4.10 SWARNA JAYANTI GRM ROZGAR YOJANA(SGSY):

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

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

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

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

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

Amount of loan: As per unit cost prescribed by NABARD for farm activities and by Distt. SGSY Disbursements up to Rs.10, 000/- in case are permitted. Multiple 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.10000/- and bank cash credit in multiple of group corpus maximum being 4 times of the corpus (corpus include cash with SHG, Balance in SB A/c. and loan recoverable from group members).

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

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

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

Classification: Weaker Section of advances under priority sectors

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

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

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

* No Monetary ceiling on subsidy for irrigation project.

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

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

Margin:- Subsidy may be treated as margin money.

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

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

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

4.11 SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHERI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY):-

Launched: 01.12.1997 Revised: 01.04.2009

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

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

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

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

Implementation – Urban Local Body/Municipal Committee/nagarpalika.

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

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

Margin: 55 of the project cost.

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

Classification: Advances will be treated as weaker section Advances.

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

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

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

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

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

EDP Training:

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

Selection of Beneficiaries:-

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

Project Sanction:

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

Amount of Bank Loan:

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

Own Contribution:

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

Govt. subsidy level under the scheme:

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

Note: (1) The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under manufacturing

Sector is Rs.25 lakhs

(2) The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under business/service

Sector is Rs.10 lakh

(3) The Balance amount of the total project cost will be provided by Banks as

Term loan

Eligibility Conditions of beneficiaries:

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

Marketing Support:-

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

Physical Verification:

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

Monitoring:

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

Negative list:-

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

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

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

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

4.14 VAJPAYEE BANKABLE YOJANA (VBY):-

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

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

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

4.15 GSCDC:-

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

4.16 GBCDC:-

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

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

4.17 GWEDC:-

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

4.18 DRI Advance:

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

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

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

Rate of Interest – 4% per annum.

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

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

4.19 Gujarat Matikam Kalakari Board:-

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

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

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

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

4.20 Associations:-**Industry Association in Dahod District**

1. GIDC Indl. Association, Godhra
2. Kalol Small Scale Industries, Kalol
3. Halol GIDC Indl. Association, Halol
4. Federation of Panchamahals Industries, Godhra
5. Laghu Udyog Bharti, Halol
6. Panchmahals Chamber of Commerce, Godhra

4.21 Growth Centers :

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

	Type of assistance	Name & Address of Agencies
1.	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-I) & Permanent Registration Certificate (EM-II)	District Industries Centre, Collector Office Compound, Civil Line, Godhra Phone No. (02672) 247214/247216
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and Economic survey reports.	MSME DI, 4 rd Floor, Harsiddh Chambers, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380014 Tel : (079) 27544248, 27540339
3.	Land and Industrial shed	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC), Unique Trade Centre, 5 th Floor, Sayajigunj Baroda.
4.	Financial Assistance	Commercial Banks, Corporation Banks, Godhra
5.	For raw materials under Govt. supply	Capacity Assessment, MSMEDI, Ahmedabad; Industries Commissioner, Gandhinagar NSIC, Ahmedabad
6.	Plant and machinery under hire/purchase basis	NSIC – do -
7.	Power / Electricity	Gujarat Vij Seva Sadan, Godhra
11.	Other promotional Agencies	CED, Vadodara; IGTR, Ahmedabad; GITCO, Ahmedabad; CIPET, Ahmedabad, NID, A'bad; NABARD, Godhra

CHAPTER – VI

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

5.1 Introduction:-

As the economy of district is predominantly based on agriculture, the need for development of Non Farm Sector in the district has gained importance. Godhra, Kalol and Halol blocks are the industrial centers in the district.

The District has been declared as industrially backward area by the Govt. of India. Industries set up in the district are therefore, eligible for many incentives. As on 31.03.2010 there are 2044 MSM Units having investment of Rs.37113.5 Lacs providing employment to 8029 persons. Under Gujarat Industrial Policy 2009 various benefits are available such as Mentioned below.

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

MSME Act 2006:

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

The New MSME Act -2006 came in to force from 2.10.2006 by central Government. The earlier concept of 'Industries' has been changed to 'Enterprises'.

Enterprise has been classified broadly in to:

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

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 Details of the of MSMEs Registrations in Panchmahal District

(A) Progress in Micro Enterprises Registration:

Year	No of Regd. Units	Investment(Rs.InLakhs)	Employment
2.10.2006-07	90	117.40	122
2007-08	71	112.41	245
2009-10	89	289.40	115
2010-11	70	445.11	216
2011-12	81	541.12	109
2012-13	271	2140.54	1176
2013-14	102	2402.25	779
2014-15	216	2848.67	1258
2015-16 Up to 20/10/2015	42	1031.66	380
Total	1032	7526.02	4400

(B)Progress in Small Enterprises Registration :			
Year	No of Regd. Units	Investment(Rs.InLakhs)	Employment
2.10.2006-07	107	108.89	112
2007-08	204	209.84	214
2009-10	89	109.81	108
2010-11	44	209.87	209
2011-12	89	184.77	90
2012-13	26	4846.00	540
2013-14	30	8126.25	808
2014-15	27	3426.89	436
2015-16 Up to 20/10/2015	12	2497.24	322
Total	628	19719.56	2839

(C)Progress in Medium Enterprises Registration:

Year	No of Regd. Units	Investment(Rs.InLakhs)	Employment
2.10.2006-07	187	344.14	89
2007-08	89	441.15	91
2009-10	44	270.14	77
2010-11	41	190.17	88
2011-12	14	211.90	87
2012-13	3	2655.00	91
2013-14	4	2713.00	165
2014-15	1	1547.42	67
2015-16 Up to 20/10/2015	1	1495.00	35
Total	384	9867.92	790

(D)Taluka wise Details of Large Scale Units

Year	No of Regd. Units	Investment(Rs.InLakhs)	Employment
Godhra	05	577.44	214
Kalol	22	2140.71	340
Halol	36	3041.90	471
Total	63	5760.05	1025

(D) MSMEs Registration by Group of Industries up to 31/3/2014				
Sr. No.	Group Name	Micro Units	Small units	Medium Units
1	Textiles Industries	10	15	05
2	Machinery and parts except electrical	11	31	05
3	Tobacco Industries	35	40	17
4	Food Products	30	135	21
5	Chemical & chemical Products	12	29	06
6	Wood Products	21	31	18
7	Rubber & Plastic Products	29	39	11
8	Glass, Clay & Cement Industries	51	71	31
9	Non-Ferrous Industries	30	48	17
10	Ferrous Industries	42	72	22
11	Paper Products & Printing	42	54	32
12	Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	99	48	45
13	Transport equipments and parts	47	01	148
14	Leather Products	05	11	-
15	Others	49	-	115
	Total	513	625	493

(E) Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum:

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

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

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

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

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

District Name	Udyog Aadhaar Regd.	Micro	Small	Medium
PANCH MAHALS	101	63	37	1

5.3 ACTION PLAN FOR MSME SCHEMES.

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

5.4 Training Facilities:-

There are Eight vocational training institutions each at Godhra, Pavagadh, Morva, Lunawada, Kalol etc. imparting training in various trades. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development imparts training to prospective industrial entrepreneurs. DRDA also arrange training programme to impart training to SGSY Rogueries. DIC undertakes training programme for PMEGP beneficiaries.

5.5 Finance Assistance

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

5.6 Raw Material Support:-

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

5.7 Training & Design Inputs:-

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

5.8. Major Exportable Item:

Nil

5.9. Growth Trend:

Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) is considered as an effective strategy for decentralization of economic activities in rural India. It is one of the options available to sustain the economic development of the district and enhance the livelihood opportunities of the people. The abundant natural resources in the district can facilitate development of the secondary sector. The MSME activities can be broadly grouped into Rural Artisans/Craftsmen (Decentralized sector), Tiny Industries, Cottage and Village industries, Ancillary Units, Handloom, Power Looms, Agro Industries. Almost 60% of total number of small scale industries (MSME) is concentrated in Godhra, Kalol, and Halol talukas of the district. Food processing machinery sector has the maximum number of units 186 in district. As per Industrial Entrepreneurial Memoranda filed, chemical industry contributed maximum investments during 1998-2007 i.e. INR 720Crore (USD171.42 million). Transportation sector witnessed a sizeable investment to the tune of INR 987 Crore during 1988-1997. Investment in industrial machinery and pharmaceuticals has also increased in the last decade (1998-2007). Small scale industry sectors such as food processing units, wooden products and machine tools are the supporting pillars of the economy.

5.10. Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry:

Nil

5.11 General Issues raised by industry association during the course of meeting

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

7. Some of the problems faced by the MSM units are mentioned as below.

Shortage of working capital funds, deficiencies in infrastructure facilities, scarce raw material and skilled Availability of potable water and water for industrial use poses a problem. High cost of plots, as a result of high purchase prices are also a constraint in industrial development.

5.12 Promotion of Cluster Development in the Panchmahal District:

A cluster is generally defined as a geographically bounded concentration of similar, related or complementary businesses with shared infrastructure, markets and services and faced with common opportunities and threats. The objective of the Programme is strengthening of clusters (existing or new). It enables the artisans to have sustainable competitive advantage through technology up gradation/transfer, market support, raw material access, skill up gradation, managerial inputs and credit support etc.

CHAPTER VII

NEW INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

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

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

I. RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRIES

AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES

1) Cotton Based Industries

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

2) Groundnut protein Isolate:

De-oiled groundnut cake could be a valuable source of proteins. In view of the economic value of both oil and protein, an integrated approach been developed for the fullest utilization of groundnut. Groundnut protein isolate obtained from edible groundnut cake contains a minimum of 90% protein on moisture free basis

The isolate can be used in preparation of ready mixes toning of milk, texturized protein products, protein rich foods, high protein beverages and protein hydrolysates. One unit can be set up in the district for manufacturing groundnut protein isolate.

3) **Roasted and Salted Groundnut:**

Roasted and salted groundnut is an item of daily use and is liked by one and all. This item when neatly packed has a good export market, besides internal market. The easy availability of surplus groundnut offers good scope for setting up one or two units in the district.

4) **Cotton Seed Oil:**

Refined cotton seed oil is gaining popularly as edible oil. It is used for manufacturing soaps and cosmetic creams and camphorated oil also. The raw material (cotton seed) for oil mill is available from the number of cotton ginning and pressing units located in the district. One or two more units can be established in the co-operative sector.

5) **Surgical Cotton & Bandage:**

There is good demand for surgical cotton and surgical cotton and surgical bandage from hospitals and dispensaries located in the State. It also has good export potentiality in countries like Iraq, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries. One or two units may be established in the district

6) **Cotton Hard Waste:**

Cotton hard waste is extensively used in cleaning of automobile and machine parts in workshops and factories. Few units can be set up to manufacture this product as there is a ready local market

7) **Cattle Feed:**

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

8) **Briquette Coal:**

Briquetted coal utilizing agricultural waste like groundnut husk, wheat husk and other agricultural waste like fodder etc. The raw material for the manufacture of Briquetted coal is readily available in the district. There is good demand for the product as it compares well with other alternative fuel and is comparatively cheap.

9) Fruits:

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

AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES

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

(B) LIVESTOCK BASED INDUSTRIES:

The district is famous for its livestock population. The total population (provisional) is **1677514** according to 2012 Livestock Census. There is scope for organizing production on scientific lines.

1. Leather Footwear:

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

2. Bone Meal:

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

3. Poultry Farm:

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

LIVE STOCK BASED INDUSTRIES

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

C. MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES:

As mentioned earlier, Panchmahal district has vast deposits of minerals like Lime Stone, quartz, Manganese Ore, Gravel, Mineral B.Stone, Black Trap etc. The product-wise potentialities are discussed below:

1. Low Cost Glazed Wall Tiles:

These tiles are manufactured with cheap red clay gangetic slit, which is available in the district. These tiles are cheaper than that of the conventional type earthen ware of glazed tiles. The demand is expected to grow substantially during coming years due to increasing construction activities in rural and urban areas. Therefore, few units may be set up in the district.

2. Water Filter Candles:

Water filter candles are used for filtering water to obtain bacteria free and free from suspended impurities. There are two varieties of water filter candle, one gives bacterial free and other free from suspended impurities. The raw materials like china clay, quartz fire clay etc. required for the manufacture of water filter candles are available in the district and nearby areas. At present the water filter candles which give bacteria free water are being imported and there is no unit in the district.

3. Lime:

Lime which finds extensive application in the cement industry and for constructional purposes can be manufactured in the district.

4. Stone Crushing:

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

5. Mosaic Tiles:

As Morbi town is having the major concentration of Mosaic Tiles, units in consequence of which good marketing infrastructure of Mosaic Tiles and source of raw materials have resulted a good scope for setting up new units in the district.

6. Building Bricks:

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

MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES

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

II. DEMAND BASED MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

- (1) Agricultural Implements
- (2) Industrial Paints
- (3) Readymade Garment
- (4) House hold oriented industries (School Boxes, Lunch Boxes etc.)
- (5) PVC Conduit Pipes
- (6) Voltage Stabilizers (Automatic)
- (7) Electronic Gas Lighter
- (8) Electric Motor 1 to 5 H.P.
- (9) Exhaust Fan
- (10) Measuring Tapes
- (11) Cotton Knitted Wear
- (12) Sanitary Towels
- (13) Stove Wicks
- (14) Electric Fan Regulator
- (15) Battery Eliminators
- (16) Electric Iron
- (17) Synthetic Knitted Children wear
- (18) Plastic Bottle & Bottle Caps
- (19) Plastic Straws Containers
- (20) Plastic House ware
- (21) Plastic Household Items
- (22) Plastic Mat
- (23) Plastic Furniture
- (24) Plastic Polythene
- (25) Plastic Bags
- (26) Plastic Storage Tanks
- (27) Plastic Optical Frame
- (28) Plasticizers Dop/Dop/DBP etc.
- (29) Steel Elmira
- (30) Bakery
- (31) Cement Pipes & Zalli

- (32) File Tags & Shoe Laces
- (33) Plastic Tags
- (34) Bangle Box
- (35) Laminated Paper
- (36) Cattle Feed
- (37) Plastic Ropes
- (38) Roofing Tiles
- (39) Duplicating/Printing Ink
- (40) Locks
- (41) P.V.C. Wires
- (42) Ball Pen Refills
- (43) Stapler Pin
- (44) Plastic Stand & Trolley
- (45) Paper bags and Envelopes
- (46) Paper Cup and Saucers
- (47) Plastic Cup & Glass & Plate
- (48) Exercise Book & Registers
- (49) Automobile Light Parts & Body Building
- (50) Automobile Services
- (51) Shops'
- (52) Agarbatti
- (53) Candles
- (54) Xerox Machinery
- (55) Lamination Machine
- (56) Air Conditioning Repairing Services
- (57) Bearing
- (58) Aluminum Building Materials
- (59) Aluminum Tubes & Pipes
- (60) Aluminum Wires
- (61) Cosmetic Items
- (62) Brushes (Tooth, Paint etc.)
- (63) Computer Stationery

- (64) Computer & Computer Based System and its Parts
- (65) Copper Wires & Cables
- (66) Fabricators
- (67) Fans & Its Part
- (68) Detergent Powder & Cake

III. DEMAND BASED INDUSTRIES:

1. Agricultural Implements:

There had been all-round emphasis on the development of agriculture during five years plan. As a result farmers are going for mechanized methods of farming and demand for agricultural implements is increasing day by day. There is scope for new units in this line in view of rising trend in the use of these implements. A S.S.I. producing trailers ploughs, cultivators, levelers, seed cum fertilizer drills etc. can be come up in the district.

2. Readymade Garments:

The demand for readymade garments has substantially increased over a period of time in urban and rural areas. Low 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:

With the growth of population, increase in the standard of living process of urbanization and above all the demonstration effect have lead to the substantial increase in 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. Steel Furniture:

Steel furniture items such as Chairs, Tables, Stools, Wall Racks etc. opportunities for new entrepreneurs. Steel furniture has almost become a mass consumption item consumed not only by offices, factories, hospitals and other institutions but also by the common households. With the increase of population and the rise in standard of living, the demand for steel furniture is bound to increase continuously. The industry can be started in the major towns.

5. Industrial Paints:

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

6. Bakery:

Bakery products such as bread, paav, bun, rusk, biscuits, etc. are largely consumed by the population. There is good scope for semi-mechanized bakeries in the taluka level to cater to the needs of population in the talukas.

7. Exercise Note Books:

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 the increased emphasis being accorded for imparting education to the students particularly in the rural areas.

8. Tyre Retreading:

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

9. Corrugated Paper Boxes:

The demand for packing materials such as corrugated paper boxes is closely related to industrial development in the district to meet wiring needs.

10. P.V.C. Conduit Pipes:

These items are required in huge quantities for electrification. In view of increased construction and electrical wiring, P.V.C. conduit pipes can also be considered for development in the district to meet wiring needs.

11. Bicycle parts and Accessories:

Bicycles are poor man's vehicles and are used increasingly in rural and urban area. Due to rough conditions of roads, especially in villages wear and tear is more and replacement demand is also correspondingly increasing. Therefore, one or two units to manufacture of cycle parts and accessories could be established in the district.

12. Cosmetics and Toilet Soap from Fatty Acids:

Bye product obtained from the oil mills in huge quantities is fatty acid. Cosmetics and Toilet soap which are having very good demand can be manufactured from fatty acid. A unit can be set up in the district.

13. Bolts and Nuts:

These items are required in huge quantities for assembling and repairing of diesel engines, vehicles etc. Few units can be set up in the Rajkot city.

IV. SMALL MFG./SERVICE/BUSINESS ENTERPRISE:

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

1. T.V./Tape/Radio Repairing
2. Scooter Repairing
3. Car Repairing
4. Service Station
5. Computer Job Working & Training Centre
6. Cyber Café, Network, E-mail Service, Internet Service
7. Mobile Phone Service
8. Courier Service
9. Automobile Spares, Service and Repairs
10. Circulating Library
11. Coaching Classes

12. Beauty Parlor
13. Repairing of Electrical & Electronics Equipments
- 14 Steel Fabrications
15. Electric Motor Rewinding
16. Laundry and Dry Cleaning
17. Caterers and Decorators
18. Fast Food and Snacks Parlor
19. Ice Cream Parlor
20. Pathology Laboratory
21. Pest Control
22. Provision Store
23. Stationery Shop
24. Tailoring Shop
25. Advertising Agency
26. Installation and Operation of Cable Network
27. Computerized wheel balancing insulation units
28. Metal Tin Container
29. Mounded Rubber Parts
30. Engine parts
31. Home equipments
32. Modern spinning
33. Captive power generation
34. Manufacturing of fabrics
35. Modern energy efficient textile ginningand processing
36. Software development centers
37. Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)
38. Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO)

V. ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT

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

Electrical Requirements

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

Safety Requirements

1. Aluminum Fabric Gloves
2. Surgical Gloves
3. Leather Gloves
4. PVC & Rubber Gloves
5. Cotton Gloves
6. Asbestos Gloves
7. Face Mask
8. Safety Shoes, Goggles etc.

General Consumables

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

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

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

MSME Development Institute
Government of India,
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Industries
Harsiddh Chambers, 4th Floor
Ashram Road
AHMEDABAD – 380 014.

CHAPTER –VII

CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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