



**Government of India
Ministry of MSME
District Industrial Potential Survey
Report of Porbandar District
(2016-17)**



MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम

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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 Training 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 Porbandar district in the State of Gujarat.

Shri Mohammed Arshad, Assistant Director (EI), MSME-Development Institute, Ahmedabad has prepared District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Porbandar 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 Porbandar 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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7. Employment Office, Porbandar
8. Road Transport Office, Porbandar
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10. District (Road and Building) Division, Porbandar
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12. GM, BSNL Telecom District, Porbandar
13. Dy. Conservator of Forest, Porbandar
14. Geology & Mining, Porbandar
15. District Statistical Office, Jilla Panchayat, Porbandar
16. District Rural Development Agency, Porbandar
17. GIDC, Junagadh
18. Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Gandhinagar
19. NABARD, Ahmedabad
20. District Education Office, Porbandar
21. Primary Education Office, Porbandar
22. Supdt. of Post Office, Porbandar

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CHAPTER – I
DISTRICT AT A GLANCE IMPORTANT STATISTICS – 2011
DISTRICT POPULATION (As per Census 2011)

Description		2001	2011
Actual population		536835	586062
Male Population		275821	300967
Female Population		261014	285095
Population Growth		14.35	9.17
Area Sq.Km		2272	2272
Density /Sq. Km		234	255
Proportion to Gujarat population		1.06	0.98
Sex Ratio (per 1000)		946	947
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)		894	898
Average literacy		68.62	76.63
Male Literacy		78.36	84.56
Female literacy		58.42	68.32
Total Child Population (0-6)		75157	63820
Male population (0-6 age)		41373	33687
Female population(0-6 Age)		36542	30133
Literate		316172	400196
Male literates		184717	226004
Female literates		131455	174192
Child proportion (0-6 Age)		0.14	0.11
Boys proportion (0-6 Age)		0.15	0.11
Girls proportion (0 -6 Age)		0.14	0.11
1(A)	Geographical Data		
	i) Latitude	Degee	21°.15 to 21°.50 No
	ii) Longitude	Degree	69°.55 to 70°.25 Ea
	iii) Geographical Area	Hectares	227200
1(B)	Administrative Units		
	i) Sub Divisions	Number	02
	ii) Tehsils	Number	03
	iii) Sub-Tehsil	Number	-
	iv) Patwar Circle	Number	-
	v) Panchayat Simitis	Number	03
	vi) Nagar Nigam	Number	-
	vii) Nagar Palika	Number	04
	viii) Gram Panchayats	Number	151
	xi) Revenue Villages	Number	184
	x) Assembly Area	Number	02
2.	Population		
(A)	Sex-wise		
	i) Male	Persons	300967
	ii) Female	Persons	285095

3.	Agriculture		
A.	Land utilization		
	i) Total Area	Hectare	229500
	ii) Forest cover	"	24400
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	"	15500
	v) Cultivable Barren Land	"	4700
4.	Forest	Ha.	2749036
5.	Livestock & Poultry		
A.	Cattle		
	i) Cows	Nos.	83108
	ii) Buffaloes	Nos.	105346
B.	Other Livestock		
	i) Goats	Nos.	22325
	ii) Pigs	Nos.	0
	iii) Dogs & Bitches	Nos.	5161
	iv) Railways		
	i) Length of rail line	Kms.	34
	(V) Roads		
	(a) National Highway	Kms.	113
	(b) State Highway	Kms.	137
	(c) Main District Highway	Kms.	104
	(d) Other district & Rural	Kms.	28
	(e) Rural road/Agriculture Marketing Board	Kms.	29
	(f) Kachacha Road	Kms.	NA
	(VI) Communication		
	(a) Telephone connection	Nos.	12455
	(b) Post Offices	Nos.	96
	(VII) Public Health		
	(a) Allopathic Hospital	No.	1
	(b) Beds in Allopathic Hospitals	No.	241
	(C) Ayurvedic Hospital	No.	0
	(d) Beds in Ayurvedic Hospital	No.	0
	(e) Unani Hospitals	No.	0
	(f) Community health centers	No.	4
	(g) Primary health centers	No.	10
	(h) Dispensaries	No.	1
	(i) Sub Health Centers	No.	NA
	(j) Private hospitals		46
	VII) Banking		
	(a) Commercial bank	Nos.	62
	(b) Rural Bank Products	Nos.	9
	(c) Co-Operative Bank	Nos.	4
	(d) PLDB Branches	Nos.	4
	(IX) Education		
	(a) Primary Schools	Nos.	320
	(b) Middle Schools	Nos.	71
	(c) Secondary & senior Secondary School	Nos.	33
	(d) Colleges	Nos.	8
	(e) Technical University	Nos.	0

(iv) Resource Details:

1. Average Rainfall : 1242 MM
2. Important Agro product : Groundnut, Bajra, Onion, Cumin,
3. Important Horticulture products: Mango, Banana, Ber, Custard Apple,
Lemon, Coconut, Chiku, Papaya etc.

(v) Infrastructure facilities:

1.	Roads	<u>Length of roads in kms.</u>
	National Highways	1260
	State Highways	813
	Major Dist. Roads	639
	Other Dist. Roads	108
2.	Railways	Length of 34 Kms
3.	Bank Branches	Nos

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 remain scanty. According to Lionel Robinson in the scarcity definition of economics that "economics is a study of how man manages to satisfy by utilizing scarce resources, which are limited in supply". One of the principal objectives of planned development has been the regional balance or reduction of disparities among the different regions of the Gujarat State. Removal of regional disparities and all round sectoral development presuppose optimal allocation of resources aimed at equitable growth.

The industrial development of the economy plays a 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 Porbandar 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 visits involving data collection from promotional agencies and Government departments. The field work was carried out by Shri Kishor Thesia ISS, Asstt. Director(Statistics), MSME-Development Institute, Ahmedabad.

CHAPTER – III

DISTRICT PROFILE

Introduction

Porbandar is known as the birth place of “Mahatma Ghandhiji”-Father of our Nation and Sudamapuri, the town of Sudamaji- a child hood friend and co-student of Lord Krishna. However, its roots can be found in ancient times when it was known as Paurvekool in 10th century. Some ancient structures are still found in and around Porbandar. H.E. Rana Bhavsinhji and H.E. Rana Natwarsinhji are still remembered for developing the city. The city is well planned and can boast of ground buildings. Sir Nanji Kalidas Mehta was pioneer of industry in Porbandar.

Location & Geographical Area

Porbandar district was created delinking Porbandar, Kutiyana, and Ranavav Talukas of Junagadh District with effect from 2.10.1997. Porbandar district is situated in the south west corner of the sautashtra peninsular between 21.15° and 21.50° North Latitude and 69.55° and 70° 25 East Latitude. Total Geographical area of the district is 2272 sq. Kms.

The boundary of the district is as under.

North: Jamnagar District

South: Arabian Sea

West: Arabian Sea & Jamnagar District

East: Junagadh District

Soil

The district can be divided in to three regions based on distinctive soil characteristics.

- A) Calcareous soil: part of Porbandar & Ranavav
- B) Low Lying area: The Ghed Area, Parts of Porbandar
- C) Brackish Soil : The Coastal belt of Porbandar

Climate & Rainfall

The annual normal average rainfall of the district is 1242 M.M. The district receives rains from south west monsoon from June to September. The district falls In Agro-climate zone. The climate is humid along the coastal belt.

This year also the district has received weal rainfall and therefore all Kharif Crop was very poor of farmers.

Administrative set up:

The district comprises of 3 talukas viz. Porbandar, Kutiyana, and Ranavav talukas. The Headquarter of the district is Porbandar. The district has 4 towns and 182 inhabited villages. There are two nagar palika's and two nagar panchayats. There are 151 gram panchayats in the district.

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.

Occupation Pattern:

Sr.	Occupation	No. of Worker	Percentag
1.	Cultivator agriculture	143322	49.50%
2.	Landless Labour	77513	26.78%
3.	Workers in Live Stock, Fisheries Horticulture	17822	06.16%
4.	Household Cottage Industries	28874	09.98%
5.	Workers in other Services/Activities	21929	07.58%
TOTAL		289460	100.00%

It is observed that 82.44% of work force is engaged in Agriculture and allied activities, and the remaining 17.56% is engaged in industry, trade, commerce and other ancillary services.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Railway:

There is 34 kms Long broad gauge railway line covering 4 stations in Porbandar and Ranavav blocks. The rails add to the infrastructure and keep the district well connected with big industrial centers of the state and country like Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Mumbai and New Delhi.

Road and Transport:

The district has 983 km Pucca ROAD AND 86 kms Kuccha Road connecting 182 villages. The national highway is 58 kms connecting Porbandar with Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Mumbai etc. Coastal National Highway connecting Madhavpur to Miyani is 100 kms. All villages in the district have been connected by State Transport Bus services.

Airport :

Porbandar city has one domestic airport from where Jet Airways is operating flight to Mumbai.

Sea Route :

The district has about 106 kms Coastal line where Porbandar is a main port.

Marine Transport :

The district has 5 ports Navi Bandar, Gosabara, Madhavpur, Miyani & Porbandar of which Porbandar is all weather port engaged in imports of Dry Fruits, Coal, resin, goods etc. and exports of Bauxite, fertilizers, fish, cement, ground-nut, soya bean, oil cake etc.

Milk Co-operative Societies:

There are 6 Milk Co-operative Societies existing.

Power:

As per data available all villages except the uninhabited have been electrified.

Communication: (Post & Telegraph)

There are 29 post offices and sub-post offices and other However, 19 post offices and sub-post offices are having a telegraph facility is also now available. The ST Mobile telephone facility is also now available.

Marine Wealth:

The district has a costal line of about 106 kms. And has good potential in marine fisheries.

AGRICULTURE :

Irrigation :

The district falls under ACRP Region No. 13 with an average rainfall of 1764 m.m. The major rivers in the district are Sukh Bhadar, Ozat, Minsar, khari. There are large numbers of check-dams in the district. The main source of irrigation is wells

Total irrigated area comes to 46815 hectores. There are 27138 Pucca private wells besides a 16 km long canal for irrigation purpose in the district. Porbandar block falls under dark zone, while Kutiyana and Ranavav Blocks falls under semi critical category.

There are three irrigation plants in the district.(1) Amipur irrigation Scheme (Irrigation Capacity 8000 Ha. Area) (2) Advana (970 Ha.) and (3) kalindri 91580 Ha.).However, no water collected for irrigation purpose due to scarce condition prevailing in the district off and on.

Land- holding:

The land holding pattern indicates that there are 33605 small and marginal farmers having 39683 hector land. The medium size land holders with land holding above 2 hactor are 22177 having 91501 hector lands, which comes to 70 %.

Watershed Development:

A watershed in nut shell is an area having a common outlet of water. This concept enables one to plan the usage of water at different levels/contours by way of check dams, bunding, plugging of gully/nala etc.

The national Watershed development Programme for rain fed Agriculture is implemented in the district through+ GIDC. The list of watershed in the district is under:

Sr. No.	Name	Area in Ha.
1.	Nedha Creek Kahri I	3542
2.	Bhadar	2450
3.	Baliaganga	2218

(A) Cropping pattern :

The main crop of the district is ground-nut by Cotton, Bajra, Wheat, Jower, pulses, Tal Castor etc.

(B) Farm Equipment :

There are 2597 tractors, 9510 Oil engines, 8735 electric motors and 2795 threshers are available in the district as on 31/12/12.

(C) Fertilizer Consumption :

The average consumption of fertilizer per hector in irrigated area is 40 kg.

(D) Insecticides/ Pesticides :

Due to adoption of high yielding varieties for agriculture produce on large scale, it has increased utilization of insecticides/pesticides to considerable extent.

Agriculture Allied Activities

Fisheries:

Fisheries are the main economic activity in the district next to agriculture. The fishermen of Porbandar district are engaged mainly in marine fisheries. Frozen fish and fish products are exported to China, Japan, USA, E.U., Middle east and South East Asia. SBI, BOB and Canara banks have exposure to financing fisheries in Porbandar. There about 2313 trawlers, 115 Grill-neters, 2272 FRP (OBM), 16 FRP (IBM) and 133 non mechanized boats as on 31/12/2010.

• INDUSTRIES :

The district has been classified in categories I, II and III. Kutiyana block falls under very backward area while the part of Ghed area is covered under backward area and the remaining part of the district is covered in developed area. There are 1519 registered SSI Units and 4573 persons are engaged in these units. There are two industrial estates in Porbandar district viz. Dharampur and Vanana Industrial Estate are at lower stages of development.

• TRAINING FACILITY :

The cottage industries training center undertakes training for wireman and auto repairing. The duration of training is one year. All the expenses for the training are borne by the Government. The centre for entrepreneurs' development is also arranging various types of training programmes for industrial development. ITI is also functioning in new premises near Airport.

As per Government guideline, SBI Rural Development & Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) is started with temporary arrangement and government has now allotted land for setting-up full fledged RSETI. Till December more than 350 beneficiary have been trained by RSETI.

- **MARKETING :**

Porbandar is the district head quarter having market yard with well developed market for general merchandise goods. There are two other market yarda functioning at Ranavav and Kutiyana.

- **CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :**

There are 78 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies and 465 other Co-operative Societies registered in the district.

- **BANK NET WORK :**

(A) Commercial Bank

As at the end of March 2013, there are 69 branches of nationalized banks and RRBs in the district. Out of which, 28 branches are functioning in rural and 41 in semi-urban and urban area. State Bank of India being the Lead Bank of the district has 17 branches.

Four private sector banks viz. ICICI, HDFC, IDBI and AXIS Banks are functioning at Porbandar city.

(B) Co-operatives Banks

The Junagadh District Central Co-operative Bank has its head office at Junagadh with 6 branches in the district. The Gujarat Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (GARD) have 3 branches situated one each in Taluka head quarters.

Availability of Mineral

Porbandar district abounds in mineral resources. The minerals found in the district are limestone, Chalk. Bauxite and building lime stone. 69 % of the State's reserve is found in Porbandar. Porbandar contributes to over 90% of the total chalk production in Gujarat.

PRODUCTION OF MINERAL

Sr. No.	NAME OF MINERAL	PRODUCTION in tones
MAJOR MINERAL		
1	Lime Stone	2372503
2	Chalk	145988
3	Bauxite	47860
4	Laterite	5798
5	Marl	545036
MINOR		
1.	Building Lime Stone	1647190
2.	Ordinary Sand	483134
3.	Ordinary Clay	37027
4.	Black Stone	51874

SOURCE: DEPT. OF MINES & GEOLOGY, PORBANDAR

FOREST

There is little forest in the district , covering an area of 24413 hectares which is covered under forest 10 % . The forests have rich growth of timber specific and other minor forest products like bamboo, grass, firewood etc.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN THE DISTRICT

Planning is a continuous process. The credit planning is based on infrastructure development which generates credit demand and as such the credit absorption capacity of the district is enhanced. The Government, under the five year plan programme, decides priority for development of various projects/schemes of infrastructure. This has direct bearing on the economic development of the district. Infrastructure and non-credit inputs are important aspects for credit planning and implementation of ACP for development of the district economy.

The credit impact envisaged by the banks for the year 2014-2015 is discussed in Chapter-V will be supported by matching. Non credit inputs envisaged by the government and discussed in this chapter.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The outlay under agriculture and allied activities includes the development of pulses, seeds, multiplication farm, development of quality control laboratory, strengthening of extension services to farmers, etc. It is expected that under NODP, the area under groundnut will continue to cover 90000 hectores in 2014-2015 year. Besides, supply of HYV and improved seed, and supply of mini-kits to small farmers would be made. This allocation also includes land development, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry, minor irrigation, major irrigation, etc

- **LAND USE**

In this District total area is 2.29lakh has among it the net sown area is 52% (1.19 lakh ha) and 10.5 % (0.24lakh ha) of land is covered by forest which is known as Barda forest. The Ranavav Taluka covers more than 50% of the total forest area of the district. In forest region mainly woody tree like bamboo, fruit tree like, custard apple (sitafal), rayan, timbru, karmada etc are obtained. The cultivable waste & current fallow which are present in the district to the tune of 0.35lakh ha that can be brought under cultivation so that the net sown area could be increased. There is a need to improve the pastures in the district, which occupies about 0.26 lakh ha.

- **SOIL TYPE AND SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT**

The soils of Porbandar District are medium black, shallow black, saline/alkaline, hilly and costal alluvial. Medium black and deep black (saline alkaline soil of ghed area) soils are predominantly seen in the district. However due to injudicious use of chemical fertilizers and the soil in some of the district going to be ill day by day. Irrigation water of high EC is adding salt in the soil in some of the Taluka, causing deterioration of the soil. There is a need to increase soil health by checking chemical fertilizers and pesticides use and by using soil amendments

- **WATER RESOURCES**

The district is having total irrigated area of 19209 hectares. Among different sources of irrigation the major source is open well (19209 ha). The district is receiving fairly good amount of rainfall (650-1100mm) and due to increase in the ground water potential, the area under irrigation is gradually increasing. Even though the scarcity of irrigation water in all Taluka is one of the major hurdles in the growth of agriculture. The major scope for the development of agriculture in irrigated area is by increasing gross sown area and by adopting drip and sprinkler irrigation system. Large number of farmers has adopted sprinkler irrigation system, which covered 9266 hectare area of land under irrigation. Specific extension activities are being proposed on these important aspects in the plan.

- **MAJOR CROPS AND VARIETIES IN THE DISTRICT**

The major field crops cultivated in Kharif season are groundnut, cotton, pulses, bajra, castor and sesame. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, garlic, onion and other vegetables are the important Rabi crops of the area. There is need to evaluate and monitor the performance of released varieties and hybrids of field crops and vegetables. The measures to bridge the gaps have been suggested. Common varieties of major crops grown in Porbandar district are groundnut, cotton, wheat, gram, green gram, sesame and castor.

- **CROPPING PATTERN**

Major cropping sequences in vogue in the district are given below.

- 1 Groundnut-Wheat – Green gram
- 2 Groundnut-Wheat – Sesame
- 3 Groundnut-Wheat – Summer Fodder
- 3 Groundnut-Wheat
- 4 Groundnut- Cumin/ coriander – Sesame
- 5 Groundnut-onion/chilly
- 6 Gram
- 7 Castor
- 8 Cotton
- 9 Cotton-Summer Groundnut
- 10 Cotton – Summer fodder
- 11 Cotton- summer sesame

- **INPUT MANAGEMENT**

Besides improved seeds, the integrated nutrient, weed and pest management is essential to accelerate agriculture growth. At present, a gap exists between the actual productivity and the attainable/achievable/potential productivity of the crops grown in the district. The proper and timely management of following inputs for crops is essential to fill this gap.

QUALITY SEED

Quality seed is the most critical input in crop production. The government agencies are trying their level best for assured supply of quality seeds, but the demand usually falls short of supply. Unfortunately, the district has no seed farm. The only way is to produce certified seeds through seed village programme. Further, due to lack of knowledge regarding importance of improved seeds, the farmers are still using inferior quality seeds of local varieties especially in chickpea, pigeon pea, sorghum and maize. Series of steps have been suggested in this plan to overcome the situation.

Allied agricultural sectors i.e., Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries development, Forestry etc.may perform active role in the sustainable development of agriculture and Rural economy. These sectors offer good alternatives/opportunities for livelihood of rural People as well as employment generation which is also relevant to landless people of the district. Farmers of Porbandar district are actively engaged in cultivation of allied enterprise to meet their own home requirements and subsequently for market. The thrust in the district has been on dairy and horticulture (especially fruit and vegetable crops)

As a result, the farmers will be provided HYV seeds, irrigation facilities, extension services to adopt water saving devices, like sprinkler, drips, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides. The farmers will be educated to go in for mechanized and scientific farming. This will increase yield per hector. Thus, demand for farm equipment, irrigation equipment, fertilizer seeds, insecticides, pesticides will be increased considerably. Increase in irrigation will increase area under multiple cropping which, in turn, raises the need for further credit to this sector.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Area in ha	Population density/ sq.	Habitat Village	Uninhabited village	Total villages	No. of Gram Panchayats
1.	Porbandar	111760	313	75	-	75	75
2.	Kutiyaana	56630	176	46	1	47	46
3.	Ranavav	58810	146	61	1	42	30
	Total	227200	236	182	2	184	151

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

Dairy is an essential component of the district. There is a long tradition of rearing dairy animals by the farmers in the district. Large numbers of landless families are also engaged in dairy animal rearing. There are 83108 numbers of cattle and 105346 numbers of buffaloes in the district as per latest livestock census 2007).The Numbers of cross bred cows are 447 which are almost negligible number of total cows. As per the 26th survey report on livestock production-2009 total milk of Porbandar district is 111.99 ton.

The Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) through PGVCL with 182 inhabitant villages and towns have been electrified officially.

SPECIAL PROJECTS / PROGRAMMES ON GOING IN THE DISTRICT

State as well as central sponsored scheme In the district are for the farmers of weaker sections i.e, Small, marginal and backward farmer. The scheme are composed of component like adding of organic manures and bio- fertilizers, seed supply, pesticides and its appliances, distribution of improve implements, creation of irrigation facilities, harvesting etc, are included to help individual farmers at subsidize rates. The efficacy of those schemes is limited to certain groups of farmers. There is lacking of benefit to the other big farmers. So, there is a need to introduce scheme for the large farmers comprehensively.

The details of ongoing programmes are as below:

1. Swarnajayanti gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)
2. Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
3. DIC bankable credit schemeSwarna Jayanti Shaheri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)
4. Gujarat Schedule Caste Development Corporation (GSCDC)
5. Gujarat Backward Caste Development Corporation (GBCDC)
6. Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation (GWEDC)
7. Jyoti Gram Yojana
8. Mission Manglam project
9. MGNAREGA project
- 10.ATMA project
- 11.Gujarat State Watershed Development Agency

INDUSTRIES SECTOR

The greatest challenge before the Central and State Governments is to create sustainable income generating opportunities for the rural poor on a massive scale. With already overburdened agriculture, the prospect of creating employment opportunities in farm sector is difficult even with a reasonably high growth rate and intended diversification. Further, the technological and organizational changes in the present era are likely to lead to decline in employment opportunities as work will become more and more mechanical/automatic.

It is, therefore, necessary that rural economy gets diversified into non land based activities to reduce the economic imbalance between the rural and urban area and check migration of rural population. Non-farm sector offers a ray of hope of employment opportunities through small and micro enterprises to the teeming unemployed youth.

The need for creation of single agency known as District Industries Centre for development of small and the village industries for rapid and balanced industrialization of the district was spelt out in industrial policy. The DIC is engaged in general industrial development. This special attention to backward blocks and emphasis on higher employment generation, It's provides state interest subsidy. The Bajpai Bankable Scheme, PMEGP scheme and Self Employment Scheme are under the charge of DIC. The limit under DIC (Bajpai Bankable Scheme) is Rs. 5 lacs for Cottage Service Industry & Rs.2 lac for trading activities. It is expected that capital investment subsidy for industries in backward areas will be raised. For the PMEGP Scheme, Two Other Agencies viz. KVIC & KVIB can also sponsored the project and target is also allocated. All these three implementing agencies should monitor performance in rural and urban areas.

TERTIARY SECTOR:

Financing under the other priority sectors (TERTIARY SECTOR) caters to the need of following sub sectors:

- A. PROFESSIONAL AND SELF EMPLOYMENT
- B. RETAIL TRADE AND SMALL BUSINESS
- C. TRANSPORT OPERATORS
- D. CONSUMPTION
- E. HOUSING
- F. EDUCATION

The banks have been financing both term and working capital requirements of these sub sectors under government sponsored programmes and outside. The growth of these sectors is reflective of overall economic development of a region. The main components of this sector are trade and transport. Both these sub sectors are dependent to a large extent on the nature of monsoon and resultant agriculture. The export oriented industries, mineral based industries and other large industrial houses offer good potential for transport sector. The district has witnessed significant expansion in trade and transport in last decade which were comparatively good monsoon years and as a result the credit flow has also increased. The potential assessments therefore heavily rely on the past performance of financing by banks. The global potential in financing other priority sectors could be very astronomical and hence the methodology adopted relies on the trend analysis.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED PROGRAMMES:

State as well as central sponsored scheme In the district are for the farmers of weaker sections i.e., Small, marginal and backward farmer. The scheme are composed of component like adding of organic manures and bio- fertilizers, seed supply, pesticides and its appliances, distribution of improve implements, creation of irrigation facilities, harvesting etc, are included to help individual farmers at subsidize rates. The efficacy of those schemes is limited to certain groups of farmers. There is lacking of benefit to the other big farmers. So, there is a need to introduce scheme for the large farmers comprehensively.

All Government sponsored programmes such as SGSY, DIC (VBY), PMEGP, GSCEDC, GBCDC, GWEDC, SJSRY, State Government Special Employment Programme and SLRS, etc. have been incorporated in the A.C.P. The work of proper identification of borrowers and sponsoring of loan applications rest with DRDA, DIC, GSCEDC, GBCDC, GWEDC, etc. The banks are required to provide subsidy as per the provision in the scheme. Non-credit inputs such as forward/backward linkages, infrastructure facilities, raw materials, power/fuel marketing, etc. In all, the banks have incorporated the government sponsored programmes after taking into consideration of availability of infrastructure, potentialities exists, resources position, etc

However, it is also expected that the government sponsoring agencies should act as facilitator rather than mere sponsoring of loan application to bring about qualitative change in implementation of sponsored programme to raise productivity efficiency and income level for the balanced development.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION:

Government of India has launched a programme of Financial Inclusion with a view to giving the door step banking services to the people of all unbanked / under banked area.

The financial Inclusion Plan 2010-2012 aims to take banking services to 73000 un-banked villages by March – 2012. Not a single area has been identified for unbanked / under banked area for Porbandar District. Our District has finished the target as set for March – 2012 by opening of new branch or appointing BC in the villages allotted to the respective Banks to such villages having population over 2000. Lead Bank has also allotted the villages having population from 1 to 1999 to the respective Bank Branches as per service area concept. All the Banks have submitted their plan to cover these villages in phase manner DFS, MOF, GOI has instructed to all the Banks for opening of accounts in the name of beneficiaries without losing time. GOI will start EBT / DBT in our District with in a very short time.

MICRO INSURANCE AND MICRO PENSION.

Government Of India has outlined the strategy and guide lines on Financial Inclusion by including Micro Insurance and Micro Pension scheme for rural people. Therefore, it was decided to incorporate the district wise targets of Micro Insurance (Non Life) and Micro Pension (Life) products. Four Non Life Insurance Companies and LIC of India have extended their cooperative hands to market their products in rural areas with the cooperation of Banks.

LIC of India has set a target of 10000 insurance policies for 2012-13 for Porbandar District. All the Banks are requested to contact Mr. R. L. Talatiya (Mo. No. 9427505934) for Life insurance Policies, as and when needed.

UPLOADING OF SERVICE AREA PLAN.

Under the instructions of Department of Financial Services, Ministry Of Finance, Government of India service area plan has been formulated and approved in the DCC / DLRC. Further, the said plan has also been uploaded on Porbandar District Website through NIC as desired by them. Everybody can view this plan on Porbandar District website.

CHAPTER – IV**RESOURCES**

Industrial development depends upon availability of human resources and material resources like Agriculture, Horticulture, Minerals, Forest, Salt, Fisheries etc. In this chapter, a detailed study of available resources in Porbandar district has been covered. as given below.

HUMAN RESOURCES:**DISTRICT POPULATION (As per Census 2011)**

Following information is downloaded from National Census site of Porbandar district.

Description	2001	2011
Actual population	536835	586062
Male Population	275821	300967
Female Population	261014	285095
Population Growth	14.35	9.17
Area Sq.Km	2272	2272
Density /Sq. Km	234	255
Proportion to Gujarat population	1.06	0.98
Sex Ratio (per 1000)	946	947
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	894	898
Average literacy	68.62	76.63
Male Literacy	78.36	84.56
Female literacy	58.42	68.32
Total Child Population (0-6)	75157	63820
Male population (0-6 age)	41373	33687
Female population(0-6 Age)	36542	30133
Literate	316172	400196
Male literates	184717	226004
Female literates	131455	174192
Child proportion (0-6 Age)	0.14	0.11
Boys proportion (0-6 Age)	0.15	0.11
Girls proportion (0 -6 Age)	0.14	0.11

Population and occupational Pattern:

Provisional taluka wise population as per 2001 Census is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of taluka	Male	Female	Total Population
1	Porbandar	179973	170349	350322
2	Ranavav	53346	50424	103770
3	Kutiyana	42502	40241	82743
	Total	275821	261014	536835

The total Population of the district is 5.86 lacs as per 2011 Census. Out of the total population of 5.86 lacs, the percentage of male population comes to 51.85 and female population works out to 48.85. The male-female ratio is 955. Out of the total population of Porbandar district, there are 300236 rural and 285826 urban. The density of population is 277, the growth rate during 1991-2001 has been 17.08.

B. MATERIAL RESOURCES :

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 hereunder:

AGRICULTURE :

Agriculture and its allied activities are the main occupation in the district.

1) Occupational distribution of Working Population Pattern :

Sr. No	Occupation	No. of Workers	Percentage
1	Cultivators Agriculture	143322	49.50%
2	Landless Labours	77513	28.78%
3	Workers in Live Stock, Fisheries, Horticulture	17822	06.16%
4	Household Cottage Industries	28874	09.98%
5	Workers in other Services/Activities	21929	07.59%
	TOTAL	289460	100.00%

It is observed that 82.44 % of the work force is engaged in Agriculture and allied activities and the remaining 17.56 % is engaged in Industry , trade, commerce and other ancillary services.

2) Cropping Pattern :

There is a change in double/multiple cropped area due to partition of Porbandar District. No Major change in cropping pattern is noticed. The District is covered under ICDP(Integrated Cereal development Programmed) (Wheat)and NODP for oilseeds production. However, the area under wheat, groundnut and cotton is increased considerably during the recent past.

3) Agriculture Production The main crops of the district are groundnut followed by cotton, Bajra, Jowar, Pulses, Tal, Castor etc

Statement of Area under crops grown in Porbandar dist. during yr 2012-13 is

Sr. No.	Gross Cropped Area	Area in Hectare
1	Groundnut	58255
2	Cotton	4950
3	Til	60
4	Wheat	2955
5	Bajara	55
6	Jowar	3145
7	Castor	55
8	Pulses	950
9	Gram	2935
10	Cummins	950
11	Garlic	55
12	Onion	416
13	Fodder	13170
14	Vegetables	205

4) Agricultural Marketing :

Remunerative price for agricultural product is an essential incentive for sustaining agricultural production. A well established regulated marketing system can check unfair trading practices by traders. taluka level under Agricultural Produce Marketing Act 1963.

At present, there are 3 APMCs in the district from which are working regularly with marketing sheds and other infrastructural facilities within the marketing yard. District Headquarter having one market yard and other two markets functioning at Ranavav and Kutiyana. Ideally, each taluka should have a market yard. The existing facilities for storage and market yards in the district are considered inadequate which are required to be strengthened

5) Irrigation :

The district falls under agro-climate zone with an average rainfall of 1764 mm . the major rivers in the district are Sukkh Bhadar, Pzat, Minsar, Khari. There are large numbers of check-dams in the district. The main source for irrigation is wells. Total irrigated area comes to 46845 hectors. There are 27138 Pucca private wells includes 16 kms canal purpose in the district. Porbandar district falls under dark zone while Kutiyana and Ranavav blocks

There are three irrigation plans in the district

- (1) Amipur Irrigation Scheme (Irrigation Capacity (8000 ha. Area)
- (2) Advana (970 Ha) and
- (3) Kalindri (1580 Ha). However, no water collected for irrigation purpose due to scarce condition prevailing in the district off and on.

(B) Land –holding. :

The land holding pattern indicates that there are 33605 small and farmers farmers 39883 hector land. The medium size land holders with land above holding above 2 hector are 22177 having 91501 lands, which comes to 70%.

Co-Operative Societies:

The given statistics shows that the co-operative sector in the district is having wide network. However, many of the co-operative credit societies, non-agricultural credit societies are weak affecting the performance of the district as a whole.

Nature of co-operative Society	Number
PACs	521
Agricultural Co-Operative	28
Milk Co-operatives	98
Oilseeds growers Co-operative	20
Purchase and Sale Union	13
Irrigation Co-Operative	13
Transport Co-Operative	22
Consumer Co-Operative	137
Housing Co-operative	416
Sugar Co-Operative Factory	03
Fisherman Co-Operative	168
Money Lenders	132
Poultry Co-Operative	9
Labourers Co-Operative	482
Other Misc. Co-Operative	482
Non-Agriculture Co-Operative credit	01
Nagrik Bank	02
Conversion Co-Operative	05
Central Consumer Store	17
Plants Developments	01
Land Conversion	05
Conversion Co-Operative Bank	17
Central Consumer Store	01
Forest Societies	05
Plants Developments	10
Land Conversion	44
Jilla Sangh	01
Vegetable Seeds	70

PLANTATION AND HORTICULTURE CROPS :

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 tables given below highlights area and production of horticulture crops in the district during 2012-13.

Sr. N	Name of Fruit Crops	Hectare	Production(M.T.)
1	Mango	245	2317
2	Chiku	190	2010
3	Lemon	37	294
4	Ber	65	485
5	Kharek	2	9
6	Papaya	95	5050
7	Custard Apple	12	72
8	Amla	5	40
9	Coconut	675	5773
10	Other	165	1336
11	Jambu	72	525
12	Rayan	20	190
13	Temrine	57	485
14	Other	16	136

Sr.	Name of Vegetable crops	Hectare	Production(M.T.)
1	Brinjal	120	1920
2	Water Melon	10	500
3	Cluster Bean	15	165
4	Onion	415	16600
5	Cabbage	5	80
6	Cauliflower	5	80
7	Tomato	180	6690
8	Guvar	140	1120
9	Kidnenben	30	195
10	Travellers	60	525
11	Bottle Guard	20	228
12	Bitter Suera	20	150
13	Ridge	20	147

Sr. N	Name of Spice crops	Hectare	Production(M.T.)
1	Cumin	6825	5460
2	Garlic	55	453
3	Coriander	1315	1973
4	Methi	70	175

Sr. N	Name of Flower crops	Hectare	Production(M.T.)
1	Rose	19	128
2	Merigold	26	164
3	Gadliyo	36	288

Source : Dy. Director of Horticulture, Porbandar.

LIVESTOCK RESOURCES:

In Porbandar district as per 18th Cattle Census conducted in 2007, total Livestock population is 1,01,72,31,000. Animal Husbandry 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 meet crop failures during droughts and floods and delivers the milk product that meets the nutritional requirement of rural and urban people. Dairy farming allied to agriculture has changed the economic scenario of Porbandar district. In Porbandar district, certain communities viz, Maldhari, Bharwad and Ahir are traditionally engaged in dairy development. Development of this sector lies in taking up dairy activity with entrepreneurship skills.

The district has total live stock population of 240763 of which 83044 is Cows, 105346 buffaloes. There is a potential for milk production and its marketing in the district. Production hygienic & clean milk has become necessity in order to compete in the international market and thus, professional procurement and processing way will be in near future in furthering in the milk market for guarding the dairy farmers interest. In addition to the milk, manure from animals provides good source of organic matter for improving soil fertility and crop. Dairy development activity is the most popular allied agricultural activity and is recognized as one of the major income generating activities. Dairy activity also leads to promotion of NFS activities like milk procuring, manufacturing of sweets and other milk Products.

1) Category-wise break-up

Sr.No.	Name of Species	No. of Animals(Thousands)
1	Cattle	481.049
2	Buffaloes	377.487
3	Sheep	46.949
4	Goats	106.849
5	Horse	0.484
6	Donkey	0.625
7	Camel	0.534
8	Pigs	3.254
9	Poultry	67.355
	Total	1017.231
	Total % of Population of State	4.33 %
	Density of livestock per sq. Km.	116

2) Veterinary Services

Sr. No.	Services provided by different institutes	Nos. of institute
1	Mobile Veterinary Services by Dist. Panchayat	2
2	Raksha Veterinary Centres by Dairies	6
3	Veterinary Dispensary by Dist. Panchayat	41
4	First Aid Veterinary centre by Dist. Panchayat	11
5	Branch Vet.Disp. by Dist. Panchayat	3
6	Mobile Vet.Disp. by Dist. Panchayat	1
7	Artificial insemination Centres by Dist. Panchayat	23
8	I.C.D.P.A.I Sub Centres	63
9	A.I.Centres by Gopal Mitra, mamaged by I.C.D.P	32
10	BAIF AI Centres	40
11	Veterinary College,Junagadh	1
12	Livestock Inspector Training Course Centre	1

3) Livestock Resources in Porbandar District

Sr. No.	Taluka	Bovine	Sheep	Goats	Horse	Donkey	Camels	Pigs	Poultry	Total
	Total	858536	46949	106849	484	625	534	3254	39609	10172311

Dairy Development :

Animal Husbandry sector is one of the rapidly progressing sector 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 draughts and floods and delivers the milk products that meet nutritional requirement of rural and urban people. Dairy farming allied to agriculture has changed the economic scenario of Porbandar district. In Porbandar district, certain communities viz. Maldhari, Bharwad and Ahir are traditionally engaged in dairy development. Development of this sector lies in taking up dairy activity with entrepreneurial skills. District has total live stock population of 2407653 of which 83088 is Cow, 105346 is buffaloes. There is a potential for milk production and its marketing in the district, Production hygienic & clean milk has become necessary in order to compete in the international market. And thus, professional procurement and processing in an organized way will be instrumental in near future furthering the milk market for guarding the dairy farmers' interest. In addition to the milk, manure from animals provides good source of organic matter for improving soil fertility and crop yield. Dairy development activity is the most popular allied agricultural activity and is recognized as one of the major income generating activities in the district. Most of the women SHGs are taking up dairy as income generating activity, Dairy activity also leads to promotion of NFS activities like milk processing, manufacturing of sweets and other milk products.

4) Views about the development of Animal Husbandry based industries:

Animal Husbandry activities in the district helps to families of all categories viz. landless laborers, marginal and small farmers and major farmers are receiving supplementary income from milk, meat and poultry products. Some families are gaining from sale of milk, wool and meat of Sheep and Goats. Some families are gaining from dockyard and small scale poultry farming.

Animal Husbandry also helps all families to provide good/high value nutrition to good animal proteins, vitamins and minerals. This helps to maintain nutritional status of individuals and helps to improve human development index also.

Recommendations for the development of the Animal Husbandry based industries by aspects of Produce, Breeding and Production of animals:

1) Research and Recommendation required for Produce:

- To increase market price for animal produce like milk, meat, wool and eggs.
- To decrease production cost of above produces by replacing traditional husbandry system.
- to Strengthen animal husbandry activities in the district by organised marketing.
- To change strategy of milk price from fat % to other constitutes of milk like SNF, carotene, vitamins, minerals and protein etc. It may help value addition of Gir cow milk.

2) Research and Recommendation required for Breeding:

- To minimise sexual health problems/diseases in Gir and Jafarabadi breeds.
- To increase numbers of animal, Genetically Pure in Gir, Jafarabadi, Kathawadi characters.
- To strengthen animal husbandry activities in the district to increase animal produce per animal.
- Kathiawadi horse breed is declared as threatened breed by the GOI, it is necessary to study Genotypes and diseases of this breed.

3) Research and Recommendation required for Production;

- To study macro/micro minerals status of feed, water and soil.
- New strategy of waste of cash crops as fodder viz. sugarcane waste, mango waste, cotton waste ect.
- Parasitic infestation map.
- It is necessary to prevent infectious/ contagious diseases by migration of animals.
- Mass vaccination programme according to agro climatic condition.
- Being Gir and Jafarabadi high milker indigenous breeds, it is necessary to study metabolic diseases separately

Forestry & Westland Development :

Forest of Gujarat covers 19145.83 sq.kms & constitute 9.77% area of the state. The total area under Forest in the district a 24400 ha has forms 10.63% of total reported area of 229500 ha. The large tracts of arable lands are affected by salinity ingress which is not suitable for agriculture. Such area can be used for growing salinity resistant crops. Potential exists in these wasteland for development of Forestry.

Potential for Institutional finance for forestry programme depends upon various factors such as awareness among the farmers about the vitality , availability of

watershed, identification and allotment of watershed by govt. authorities, availability of saplings/planting material 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 Porbandar District, the existing facilities are elaborated as under:

Roads :

Good roads are must for Industrialisation 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 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.

Category-wise length of roads in the district

(a) National Highway	Kms.	113
(b) State Highway	Kms.	137
(c) Main District Highway	Kms.	104
(d) Other district & Rural Roads	Kms.	28
(e) Rural road/Agriculture Marketing Board Roads	Kms.	29

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 Porbandar region

Sr. No.	Taluka	Name of Estate	Area (In Hect.)	Land developed (In Hect.)	Prevailing Rate Per Sqm.Rs.	No. of Plots	No. of Allotted Sheds	No. of units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Porbandar	Porbandar	200.69	154.78	440/-	722	719	752
2	Ranavav	Vanana	54.83	39.02	390/-	289	288	249
3	Porbandar	Miyani	20.00	Nil	540/-	161	Nil	Nil

(B) Proposed G.I.D.C. Industrial Estates

Sr. No.	Taluka	Name of Industrial Estate
1	2	3
1	Porbandar	Porbandar
2	Ranavav	Vanana
3	Porbandar	Miyani

Water:

Water is other pre-requisite for the development of industries. The rainfall in the area is scanty, practically every alternate year, there is shortage of water and have famine conditions in many parts of the district. Due to poor rainfall, there is no perennial river. Due to recurring water scarcity, the water from irrigation dams has to be reserved for drinking water needs of towns and villages. As a result, farmers face crisis almost every third year and Rabi cropping is almost not existent.

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. Details of sub-stations in Jamnagar district are as under:

(A) Existing Sub-station for Power distribution under Porbandar TR Division

Sr. No	Name of Taluka	Name of Sub station	Voltahe Capacity	Instilled Capacity	
				MVA	Area
1	Porbandar	GIDC Darampur	66/11 KV	30 MVA	Urban
2	Khambhaliya Rd	Boria	66/11 KV	15 MVA	Urban
3	Birla Road	GEB Colony,P'bar	66/11 KV	15	Urban
4	Bag Badar	Bag Badar	66/11 KV	30	Rural
5	Vishwada	Vishwada	66/11 KV	20	Rural
6	Advana	Advana	66/11 KV	10	Rural
7	Gosa	Gosa	66/11 KV	10	Rural
8	Madavpur	Madavpur	66/11 KV	05	Rural
9	Kutiyana	Kutiyana	66/11 KV	15	Rural
10	Bageshree	Bageshree	66/11 KV	Under Planning	Rural
11	Ranavav	Ranavav	220KVx3x2x	350 MVA	Rural

			11 KV		
12	Rana Kanborana	Rana Kanborana	66 KV	10 MVA	Rural

30

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.

Telephones:

The fast developed telecommunication has resulted in considerable rise in telephones, fax, mobile phones and internets. and covered National High of the district. 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. Telecommunication facilities available in Porbandar district as under:

Name of Division	Name of Exchange	Exchange Capacity	Working connections	% of Utilisation
Porbandar	Dharampur	3744	1070	2838
Porbandar	Porbandar	18144	7936	43.73
Porbandar	Bagvadar	488	97	19.88
Porbandar	Bakharala	184	85	46.20
Porbandar	Fatana	244	114	46.72
Porbandar	Garej	152	50	32.89
Porbandar	Kadachh	80	22	27.50
Porbandar	Khistry	184	14	7.61
Porbandar	Kantela	152	18	11.84
Porbandar	Madhavpur Ghed	488	230	47.13
Porbandar	Modhavvad	244	46	18.85
Porbandar	Oddar	138	33	23.91
Porbandar	Rana Vadala	184	30	12.50
Porbandar	Ratiya	152	6	3.95
Porbandar	Seemer	184	30	16.30
Porbandar	Tukda Gosa	152	69	45.39
Porbandar	Visavada	270	55	20.37
Porbandar	Advana	488	155	31.78
Kutiyana	Devda	336	160	47.52
Kutiyana	Farer	152	13	8.55
Kutiyana	Gokkran	248	47	18.95
Kutiyana	Ishvariya	336	188	55.95
Kutiyana	Khageshri	320	176	55.00
Kutiyana	Kotda	216	54	25.00
Kutiyana	Kutiyana	2000	473	23.65
Kutiyana	Moddar	248	40	16.13
Kutiyana	Mahiyari	248	35	14.11
Ranavav	Bileshwar	248	53	21.37

Ranavav	Hathi Cement	248	80	32.26
Ranavav	Jambu	248	38	15.32
Ranavav	Mokar	440	135	30.68
Ranavav	Rana Khirasara	440	211	47.95
Ranavav	Rana Kandorna	1816	112	6.17
Ranavav	Ranavav	3000	462	16.07
Ranavav	Adityana	256	106	41.41

Communication:

Post and Telegraph facilities:

Post and Telegraph facilities available in the district are as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Post offices (Nos.)
1	Porbandar	53
2	Ranavav	18
3	Kutiyana	25
Total		96

Employment Exchange:

Employment Exchange is the main linkage between employer and the unemployed youth for their placement and vocational guidance

A) DETAILS OF PERSONS REGISTERED IN THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Sr. No.	Educational Level	No.of Persons registered		
		Men	Womer	Total
1	SSC	756	104	1457
2	HSC	1015	254	1269
3	B.Sci.	73	43	116
4	B.Com.	222	134	356
5	B.A.	531	396	927
6	Total Educated	2861	1005	3866
7	Diploma Holders	96	23	119
8	Artisans (Tech.) ITI Tech.Trade.	937	72	1009
TOTAL		6491	2031	8522

Banking & Finance:

Finance is the most important item for industrial development to meet the financial need of Jamnagar district. A large number of banks are functioning under the lead bank scheme of Reserve Bank of India. State Bank 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 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. At present, there are 42 branches of Commercial Banks, RRBs, Private Sector Banks and Co-operative Banks in the district as under

Network of Commercial Banks, Co-operative & RRBs etc.

Agency	No. of Ban	No. of Branches			
		Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban
Commercial Banks	17	57	20	4	33
Regional Rural banks	1	12	7	4	1
District Central Co-op. Banks	1	6	3	2	1
Co-op. & Rural Dev. Banks	1	3	--	2	1
Primary Agr. Co-op. Society	101	101	98	3	--
Othe(Pvt. Sector Barnks	4	6	--	--	6
All Agencies	125	185	128	15	42

CHAPTER – VI
PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

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 02.10.2006 by central Government. The earlier concept of 'Industries' has been changed to 'Enterprises'.

Enterprise have been classified broadly in to :

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

Manufacturing Enterprises have been defined in 3 categories in terms of their Investment in Plant & Machinery (excluding Land & Building).

Sr No.	Category-Type of Units	Investment in Plant & Machinery
1.	Micro Enterprise	Up to Rs. 25 Lacs
2.	Small Enterprise	More than Rs.25 Lacs & up to Rs. 5 Crore
3.	Medium Enterprise	More than Rs.5 Crore & up to Rs. 10 Crore

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 Equipment
1.	Micro Enterprise	Up to Rs. 10 Lacs
2.	Small Enterprise	More than Rs.10 Lacs & up to Rs. 2 Crore
3.	Medium Enterprise	More than Rs.2 Crore & up to Rs. 5 Crore

The details of industries can be seen from the tables given below as per the data and information received from District Industries Centre, Jamnagar.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

The details of small scale sector are given in the tables hereafter.

A. Progress in SSI Registration

Year wise Trend	No. of Regd. Units	Investment(Rs. in Lacs)	Employment
Upto 1998-99	36	384.46	233
1999-2000	101	205.75	294
2000-01	101	239.51	196
2001-02	100	163.97	227
2002-03	100	102.00	193
2003-04	96	322.21	151
2004-05	91	371.06	234
2005-06	97	244.08	145
2006-07	8	617.35	60
2007-08	103	1687.26	552
2008-09	88	1700.28	409
2009-10	60	3322.69	354
2010-11	100	384.46	697

Details year wise MSME's unit registered under (MSMED Act)

YEAR	MICRO			SMALL			MEDIUM		
	Units Regd	Invest ment	Employ ment	Units Regd	Invest ment	Employ ment	Units Regd	Invest ment	Employ ment
2006-07	2	34.00	12	1	77.00	18	0	0.00	0
2007-08	99	256.23	152	4	803.47	400	0	0.00	0
2008-09	78	465.41	250	78	465.41	250	0	0.00	0
2009-10	54	551.57	231	5	880.50	58	1	985.00	65
2010-11	86	443.36	336	13	2852.00	186	1	1713.00	175
2011-12	90	533.70	438	10	1779.25	266	0	0.00	0
2012-13	84	1092.78	534	10	1899.93	370	1	1195.87	348
2013-14	54	722.24	414	24	3928.01	495	1	632.00	1
2014-15	91	1001.02	496	13	1434.56	717	1	834.3	1
2015 up to 30/11/15	67	602.18	287	4	777.46	73	2	1965.95	2

3.4 Large Scale Industries/Public Sector Undertakings

List of the units in Porbandar & Near By Area

1. Saurashtra Calcine Bauxite and Elaid Industries Ltd. Porbandar
2. Oriant Ebrisivze Ltd. Porbandar
3. Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd. Porbandar
4. Cham Trovel Nets Organisation , Porbandar
5. Cham Gill Nets Industries, At. Digvijaygadh , Ta. Ranavav
6. Cham Sinthrops Industries, Porbandar
7. Saurashtra Fyuls Pvt. Ltd. At. Bhod, Ta. Ranavav
8. Saurashtra Cement Ltd. Ranavav
9. D.R. Garment (India) Pvt. Ltd. Porbandar
10. Mangal Oil Pvt. Ltd. At. Vanana, Dist- Porbandar
11. Kabir Cotton Co. India Pvt. Ltd. Dharampur, Porbandar
12. Suzlon Energy Ltd. Reg. office. 5, Shreemali Society, Ahmedabad
13. Hiravati Marrian Products Pvt. Ltd. Porbandar
14. Amar Polifiels Pvt. Ltd. Porbandar
15. Shree Radheshyam Cement Pvt. Ltd. At. Chaut , Dist- Porbandar

Major Exportable Item Fishing Products Growth Trend

Porbandar district has played a pivotal role in the industrial development of the Gujarat state. The small scale industries have been developed in the nearby area of Porbandar city and Dharampur industrial estate . There are fish processing units, zinga processing units, cold storage for fish , fishing net industries, mosaic tiles industries, Emery abrasive units, cement articles manufacturing units as well as auto servicing units situated in the district.

Due to sea shore, the salt manufacturing units have been developed too. The district is abundant with lime stone and other minerals so mines based industries have been developed too, like cement plant , tow ash coke units, bauxite units ,soda ash units.

Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry

Looking into the requirements of Medium/Large scale industries, following industries could be considered for establishment in the district:

1. Aluminium Bottles
2. HDPE Bottles
3. Aluminium Tin Container
4. Plastic Bottles
5. Hardware like Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Nails etc.
6. Pipes and fittings, Elbow, bend
7. Polythene Bags
8. Oil Seeds
9. Oil Cake
10. Caustic Sod
11. Salt

12. Jute Bags

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13. Phenyl, Tiles, Cleaners, Acids
14. Stationery items Like Box/Flat Files, Zerox paper, pens etc.
15. Plywood
16. Oil seals, 'O' Rings, Rubber Parts
17. Phosphoric acid
18. Wire Ropes and other Lifting MATER
19. Carbon
20. Hexane

Medium Scale Enterprises

List of the units in Porbandar & Near By Area

- 1) M/s Mira Ice Factory, Porbandar
- 2) M/s Cham Gill Nets Industries, At. Digvijaygadh , Dist-Porbandar
- 3) M/s Cham Sinthropes Industries, At. Digvijaygadh , Dist-Porbandar
- 4) M/s Silver Sea Food, Porbandar
- 5) Poonam Ice and Cold Storage , Porbandar
- 6) M/s Gangotri Dairy Products Pvt. Ltd. At. Dharampur , Ta. Ranavav
- 7) M/s K.K. Marine , Porbandar
- 8) M/s Jaleshwar Ice Factory , Porbandar
- 9) M/s Jayshree Ice , Porbandar
- 10) M/s Umi Enterprise , Porbandar
- 11) Shri Raj Marbles & Tiles , Porbandar
- 12) M/s Raj Design and Screen Printing , Porbandar
- 13) M/s Ashirvad Minerals , Porbandar
- 14) M/s Crystal Ice Factory , Porband
- 15) M/s Maruti Printers , Porbanda
- 16) M/s Samandar Ice , Porbanda
- 17) M/s Gold plase , Porband
- 18) M/s Jasmine Minerals , Porbandar
- 19) Shri Malan Aai Ice Factory , Porbanda
- 20) M/s High-Tech Electrical Service , Porbanda
- 21) M/s Well Worth Engg. Ranavav
- 22) M/s Uganda Minerals , Porbandar
- 23) M/s Gopal Food Products , Porbandar
- 24) M/s Labela Ice-Candy At. Adityana , Ta. Ranavav
- 25) M/s R.K. Enterprise , Porbandar
- 26) M/s Lucky Samrat Namkin Products , Porbandar
- 27) Shree Ganesh Ice Factory , At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
- 28) M/s Real Food Products , Porbandar
- 29) M/s Bhuvneshvar Minerals , At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
- 30) M/s Jaydev Plastic Ind. GIDC Dharampur , Ta. Ranavav
- 31) M/s Vasu Ice & Cold Storage, GIDC Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav

- 32) M/s Sonata Ice Factory , GIDC Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 33) M/s Krishna Cement Products , At. Rana kandorna ,Ta.Ranavav

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- 34) M/s Shyamjee Ice Factory , At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 35) M/s Royal Ice Industris , At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 36) M/s Ganga Cotton Industrise , Porbandar
 37) M/s Bharat Industrise , At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 38) M/s Kabir Cotton (Indian) Pvt. Ltd. At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 39) M/s Barkati & Star Ind.GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 40) M/s Tejal Sea Foods At.Zavar
 41) M/s Yashraj Industrise ,At. Vanana
 42) M/s Perfect Coke Company , At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 43) M/s Krunal Minerals Ind. GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 44) M/s Surya Products , GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 45) M/s R.A.C. Bearing Manufacturing Co. At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 46) M/s Unico Eng. Co. GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 47) M/s Dharti Polimers , At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 48) M/s Vinayak Ice Factory , . GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 49) M/s Rediyant Bearing Pvt. Ltd. Porbandar
 50) M/s Romin Mining & Ind . Pvt. Ltd. At. Palakhda ,Ta. Porbandar
 51) Shree Rosi Ice . GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 52) M/s Mono Cum Lab & Refactorise ,Porbandar
 53) M/s Smith Products . GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 54) M/s Kushal Ice Factroy GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 55) M/s Amulya Ice . GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 56) M/a Suprim Industrise , . GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 57) M/s Anpurna Embrise . GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 58) M/s Parmeshvar Ice Factory . GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 59) M/s Ashapura Enterprise . GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 60) M/s Fresh Frozen Food Porbandar
 61) Shree Ashapura Minerals . GIDC At. Dharampur, Ta. Ranavav
 62) M/s Aksha Fish Mill & Oil , Narvai
 63) Shree Radheshyam Cement Pvt. Ltd. At. Chauta

Service Enterprises

Potentials areas for service industry :

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
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

General Issues raised by industry association during the course of meeting

Shortage and irregular supply of power, lack of working capital funds, scarce raw material and skilled labour are some of the problems faced by the SSI units. Major constraint faced by GIDC Estates is water shortage . 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

HANDLOOM & HANDICRAFTS

Gujarat State Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation was established with the main objective of identifying reviving and marketing of Handicrafts & Handloom of Gujarat produced by the skilled artisans spread in the rural and urban areas of the State. The Corporation is functioning under the control of Commissioner of Cottage Industries, Govt. of Gujarat, through whom the

Budgetary provisions of the State Government are routed to various agencies involved in the Cottage Industries Sector.

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The major activities of Handloom & Handicrafts of Rajkot district are bead work, white metal, brass products, minakari, furniture and articles, patola weaving etc.

Financial Assistance:

As indicated above, the Corporation does not have any funds of schemes for providing direct financial assistance to artisans. The Corporation gets loan/subsidies through Budgetary Provisions of Commissioner of Cottage Industries for various developmental as well as marketing activities, certain of the same are:

Marketing Support Scheme:

With a view to give marketing support to artisans Weavers Corporation has following activities:

1. Organizing Exhibition cum sales in its emporia as well as outside the premises.
2. Organize Adivasi Melas to give fillip to products of Adivasi Artisans who find it difficult to sell their products.
3. Organize training class to improve production of adivasi artisan and weavers.

Raw material support:

With a view to support the poor artisans, who finds it difficult to invest to get good quality raw-material, Corporation provides raw material for production to certain extent and procure their products. The scheme is under the Sp. Com. Plan for providing assistance to artisans weavers at procurement and production level.

Training & Design Inputs:

Corporation provides skill upgradation training to artisan weavers under various skill upgradation programme of the State as well as Govt. of India from time to time. As provides design inputs to make the products more appealing and contemporary and acceptable in the present day market.

CHAPTER VII**NEW INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES****Introduction:**

The Industrial Potentialities of an area would be related to (a) The resources of the 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. Porbandar district offers good scope for entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units for manufacturing various products. The industries have been suggested on resources available in the area. Agro based industries, Livestock based industries as well as mineral and marine based industries have good scope. In addition, many market oriented items can also be taken in the district.

I. RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRIES**(A) Agro based Industries :**

- 1)Surgical Cotton
- 2)Cattle-Feed
- 3)Poultry Feed
- 4)Mini Oil Mill
- 5)Salt & its products
- 6)Flour Mill
- 7)Paper Board & White Coal from Waste Agriculture
- 8)Bio coal from Agro waste
- 9) Dal Mills
- 10) Pickles
- 11) Fruit Juice and Squashes
- 12) Bakery
- 13) Groundnut Oil
- 14) Cold Storage

- 15) Cotton Rope
- 16) Agricultural Implements

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- 17) Cotton Ginning and pressing Industry

(B) Live Stock based industries :

- 1) Bone Meal
- 2) Leather Footwear and Leather Goods
- 3) Leather Tanning
- 4) Woolen Carpet & Other woolen based industries
- 5) Dairy Development

Dairy Development is aligned to Agriculture. Availability of good quality milch animals , villages linking with milk routes for assured marketing arrangement, timely and adequate veterinary facilities, availability of adequate green and dry fodder and water, imparting training, tie-up arrangement for recovery of Loans etc. play vital role in development of dairy besides due support from insurance Companies. The District Rural Development agency, Animal Husbandry Dept. And Dairy Development Authority has to play an important role in the development of above mentioned infrastructure, source of income and generating additional employment potential.

6) Poultry Development

Poultry has not developed in the district. Although the department is providing training ,the activity has not gathered momentum. Government has to look in to the cause hampering the growth of this activity and take remedial measures to boost the activity.

(C) Fisheries

Porbandar district is located on Arabian Sea & thus apart from marine & brackish water , fisheries has limited scope in inland fisheries. The district has 160 kms. of coast line. Marine Fishing in Porbandar district is carried out in Porbandar taluka. Porbandar is among the top ten Fish landing centers in Gujarat. Porbandar port is all weather port and district accounts for about 8.53 % of the state's fish catch in terms of weight. There is office of the Fisheries Survey of India at Porbandar to monitor various fishing aspects on the west coast and guidance to fish farmers. There are about 11 reservoirs with an area of around 9000 ha. in the district which offer scope for inland fisheries. The total fishermen population is 10678 & scattered mainly on

Porbandar taluka. The district is famous for Pomphret, Shrimp, Surmal, Katla, Mrigal and Bombay duck variety of fish.

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(E) Land Development

Land development includes various activities like land leveling, bunding, terracing, water management, dry land farming , construction and use of Water Harvesting Tanks)(WHTs). Farm fencing, watershed management and compost /vermin composting. Land development is essential to improve the fertility of the soil and to increase the production and productivity .Porbandar district faces the problem of wind & water erosion, moisture stress, salinity ingress & alkalinity. There is a need for financing development activities like land leveling, bunding/soil conservation, water management, salinity ingress reduction measures.

(F) Forestry/Wasteland Development

The total area under forest in the district is 24400 ha forms 10.63 of the total reported area of 229500 ha. The large tracts of arable Lands are affected by salinity ingress which is not suitable for agriculture. Such areas can be used for growing salinity resistant crops. Potential exists in these wastelands for development of forestry.

(G) Salt based industries

- 1)Iodized Salt
- 2)High Purity Salt
- 3)Dairy Salt
- 4)Free Flowing Table Salt
- 5)Bromine From Sea Bitterns
- 6)Epson Salt From Sea Bitterns
- 7)Sodium Sulphate From Sels Mixts
- 8)Cattle Licks
- 9)Potassium Schemata Fertilizer

(H) Marine Based Industries :

- 1) *Fish Processing*
- 2) *Fish Oil*
- 3) *Fish Meal*
- 4) *Marine Nut*
- 5) *Bromin*
- 6) *Ship Building*
- 7) *Fish Power*
- 8) *Hotel & Motels*

(H) Mineral Based Industries :

- 1) Lime, Limestone Powder, Hydrated Limestone
- 2) Cement
- 3) Bricks
- 4) Ceramics Items
- 5) Lime Color
- 6) Precipitated Calcium Carbonate

(I) Plastic based Industries :

- 1) Plastic Toys and other domestic articles
- 2) Acrylic decorative novelties and stationery items
- 3) Plastic woven bags
- 4) Rigid PVC Pipes

II. 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 mechanised 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.

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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 aluminium 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-

mechanised bakeries in the taluka level to cater to the needs of population in the talukas.

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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. Voltage Stabilizers (Automatic):

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

13. 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.

14. 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 Porbandar city.

III. SMALL MFG./SERVICE/BUSINESS ENTERPRISE:

The development of this sector depends on the overall economic development of the region. The main components of this sector are professional and self employed persons retail trade and small business, road transport operators etc. The banks are providing credit for term loan and working capital under their direct scheme as Govt. sponsored programme. Due to establishment of 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. Xerox Centre
6. Computer Job Working & Training Centre
7. Cyber Cafe, Network, E-mail Service, Internet Service
8. Mobile Phone Service
9. Courier Service
10. Automobile Spares, Service and Repairs
11. Video Library
12. Circulating Library
13. Coaching Classes

14. Beauty Parlour
15. Repairing of Electrical & Electronics Equipments
16. Steel Fabrication
17. Electric Motor Rewinding

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18. Laundry and Dry Cleaning
19. Caterers and Decorators
20. Fast Food and Snacks Parlour
21. Ice Cream Parlour
22. Pathology Laboratory
23. Pest Control
24. Provision Store
25. Stationery Shop
26. Tailoring Shop
27. Advertising Agency
28. Installation and Operation of Cable Network
29. Computerized Wheel Balancing
30. Flour Mills

IV. ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT:

Looking into the requirements of Medium/Large scale industries, following industries could be considered for establishment in the district:

1. Aluminum Bottles
2. HDPE Bottles
3. Metal Tin Container
4. Plastic Bottles
5. Standard Bolts and Nuts
6. Moulded rubber parts
7. Polythene Bags
8. C.I. Foundry items
9. Cylinder compare gauge – 150 mm
10. Piston Ring Stiffness Tester
11. Magnetic Stand
12. Dial Indicator

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.

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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 MSME,
Harsiddh Chambers, 4th Floor
Ashram Road, Income-Tax Circle
AHMEDABAD – 380 014.

CHAPTER – VIII**CONCLUSION**

District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Porbandar consists of Eight Chapters along with Annexure. 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 structures of the district in respect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 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. Porbandar district offers good scope for entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units for manufacturing as well as service based industries.
