



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

**(UPDATED-2016-17)**



### **MSME – DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE**

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## **FOREWORD**

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

District Industrial Potential Survey Report of Surendranagar 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 Surendranagar District.

It is hoped that the District Industrial Potential Survey Report of Surendranagar 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 Surendranagar District.

Ahmedabad  
14, June, 2016

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

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1. District Industries Centre, Surendranagar
2. Lead Bank – State Bank of India, Surendranagar
3. District Statistical Office, Surendranagar
4. District Planning Office, Surendranagar
5. District Social Welfare Office, Surendranaga
6. Superintendent of Post Office, Surendranagar
7. Employment Exchange office, Surendranagar
8. District Agriculture Office, Surendranagar
9. District Registrar, Co-operative Societies office,
10. Animal Husbandary Office, Surendranagar
11. Executive Engineer, R & B, Jilla Panchayat Office,
12. Executive Engineer, R & B, State Public Works Dept.,
13. Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation,
14. Horticulture Office, Surendranagar
15. Primary Education Office, Surendranagar
16. General Manager, B.S.N.L., Surendranagar
17. Conservator, Forest office, Surendranagar
18. Fisheries office, Surendranagar
19. Mines & Geological deptt., Surendranagar

## SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1	Location	22.00' to 23.45' North Latitude 69.45' to 72.15' East Longitude
2	Geographical Area	Total : 10489 Sq.Km.
3	Taluka	Ten-10
4	Villages	Total : 654
		Populated : 650
		Non Populated : 4
		City : 7
5	Population (20011 Census)	Total : 1756000
		Rural :1259000
		City : 497000
		Male : 910000
		Female : 846000
	Population of Schedule Caste	199000
	Population of Schedule Treble	14338
6	Increase in Decade	25.34%
7	Population per Sq.Km.	144.45
8	Ratio of Male/Female	924 Female per thousand male
9	Rate of Literacy	Total : 1114000
		Male : 656000
		Female : 457000
10	Average Rain	676 mm
12	Main Agriculture Products	Cotton, Bajri, Groundnut, Wheat, Juwar
		Pulses, other oil seeds, Vegetables, Cumin
13	Horticulture Products	Papaya, lemon, Amla, Promgranate, Ber
14	Main Mineral Products	Black Stone, Ordinary Sand, Limestone, Fire Clay, Silica Sand, Carbonacium cell etc.
15	Railway	223 Km.
16	Road	Excluding Municipal Area : 3875.00 Km.
17	Post Office	328 (Post/Sub Post Offices)
18	Telephone exchange	127
19	Banks/Branches	Nationalized : 94
		Private : 14
		RRB : 37
		Cooperative & Others : 32
		Land Development Bank : 09
		Total : 186

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20	Total Irrigated Area	164607 Hectares
21	Forest Area	50142 Hectares
22	Animal Husbandry	Cows : 290927
		Buffaloes : 203745
		Sheep : 100593
		Goat : 179648
23	Veterinary Hospital	31
24	Disease Diagnostic Centre	43
25	Artificial Insemination Centre	130
26	Co-operative Milk Societies	472
27	Industrial GIDC	8
28	Co-operative Industrial Area	1
29	Registered MSM Enterprises	4236
30	Large Enterprises	33
31	Cottage/Village/Household Industries	23,913
32	Employed in Large, MSM Units	25442
33	Educational Institutes	Primary Schools : 1195
		High Schools : 273
		High Secondary Schools : 89
		Colleges : 42
		I.T.Is : 8
34	Municipalities & Baro	8 (Surendranagar, Vadhwan, Limbdi, Halvad, Dhrangadhra, Chotila, Thangadha, Patdi
35	Total Gram Panchayat	615 (Group Panchayats 32)
36	Electrified Villages	100% (Substation-68)
37	Main Rivers	Bhogava, Sukh Bhadar, Falku, Chandrabhaga, Ughai, Vansar, Brahmni and Rupen
38	Historical Places	Vadhawan, Chotila, Limbdi, Muri, Surendranagar,

## **CHAPTER – I**

### **BACKGROUND OBJECTIVE & METHODOLOGY**

The primary objective of planned development has been the regional balance with regard to the regions of the State of Gujarat. The industrial sector of the economy plays the dominant roles for generating employment opportunities. Increasing production and thereby raising living standards of the people for promotion of industrial sector of backward areas. A number of fiscal and financial incentives are being offered by the Central and State Govt. as well as financial institutions. This is a recognized fact that offering financial incentives are not sufficient in promoting industrial sector in backward areas. It is essential to undertake considerable amount of work for identification of prospective industries based on local resources. Identification of suitable locations having basic infrastructure facilities, search for entrepreneurs, preliminary feasibility studies, search for entrepreneur's talents, preparation of detailed project report, managerial, technical and financial assistance for project implementation etc. shall go a long way in developing the district.

The development of any district or region is an important index available for measuring the economic growth of the district. The larger the development the greater will be the growth. The growth has to be even which can be attained and measured by the increased benefits accruing to the weaker sections of the society thereby increasing their standard of living, purchasing power etc. The economic growth is a very important tool to measure the wealth of the country in general and of a district in particular.

Looking from the above angle, it is an indisputable fact that though the Indian economy has growth fairly well spreading out its branches into different directions over the last few years. It does not provide even a small shade to say nothing of delicious fruits of development to the teeming millions of the people. In other words, it can be said that the growth achieved so far has been uneven with the richer growing richer and poorer remaining almost in the same poorer condition.



In order to achieve a balanced and even growth of all the regions of the country, the Govt. of India and the State Govt. of Gujarat have provided certain incentives in the areas declared by them as backward which will act as a fillip in getting those areas industrialized. Surendranagar district is one of the ten districts declared as backward in Gujarat State. A number of incentives and concessions are made available to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in backward districts. The new liberal industrial policy of the Union Government actively implemented gives importance for developing the decentralized sector particularly in the rural areas.

The objective of preparing this report is of accelerating the pace of industrial activities in Surendranagar district by suggesting various prospective micro & small enterprises which can be set up based on local resources and demand. The report aims at examining the development of various infrastructural facilities and in the exploitation of different resources in the district and putting them to industrial use.

The report aims at examining the development taken place so far, particularly during the last decades in exploitation of different resources in the district putting them to industrial use.

The report is techno-economic in character rather than a statistical presentation. It is intended primarily for the entrepreneurs as a guide and will give due publicity to attract entrepreneurs of the district.

The report is prepared based on both primary and secondary sources apart from exhaustive reference and available literature on the district. The survey included extensive field visits, statistics collected from all the Promotional Agencies, State and Central Government Departments, Industry Association, Prominent Personalities of the areas and discussions made with them.

## **CHAPTER – II DISTRICT PROFILE**

### **2.1 Geographical Location & Area:**

Geographically, the district is marked by low hills in the situated in the south-west, gradually merging into undulating central part. Northern portion, adjoining Kutch district, which is arid, barren and saline. Chotila is one of the land marks in Saurashtra peninsula. The district is bound as under:

ON NORTH – By Ran of Kutch and Patan district

ON SOUTH – By Parts of the districts of Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar

ON WEST - By Rajkot district

ON EAST - By Ahmedabad district

The district is spread roughly between 22.00 and 23.45 North latitudes and 69.45 and 72.15 East longitude.

The district consists of 10 blocks with 8 towns and 654 villages.

### **2.2 Administrative Set Up:**

The district has divided into 10 Taluks viz. Wadhawan, Lakhatar, Chotila, Chuda, Sayala, Muli, Limbdi, Dasada, Patdi, Dhrangadhra, Halvad. The headquarter of the district is Surendranagar .

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

The normal climate of the district is temperate with moderate proportion of heat and cold. There are three main seasons. Wadhwan, Muli, Chotila & Sayla Talukas fall in Agro Climatic Zone-7, Halvad, Dhrangadhra and Dasada Talukas fall in Agro Climatic Zone-8 and the Bhal and coastal areas fall under Agro climatic Zone-6, it is characterized as semiarid climate. The whole district was drought prone area. The annual rainfall of the district is 676 mm. Moreover, the rainfall is irregular and hence district frequently faces scarcity. The general climate of the district is extreme.

### **2.4 Soils & Rivers:**

The soil is sallow, medium, black in Wadhwan, Muli, Chotila and Sayla talukas, Sandy, and alluvial in Halvad, Dhrangadhra, Dasada talukas in the north, bordering the little Ran of Kutch and medium black, poorly drained and saline in Lakhtar, Chuda and Limbdi talukas. The major rivers are Limbdi and wadhwan Bhogavo flowing eastward to join Sabarmati and discharging water into the Gulf of Cambay and Nal Sarovar. Other minor rivers are Falku, Chandrabhaga, Ughai, Sukh Bhadar, Vansar, Bramni and Rupen.

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **RESOURCES**

Industrial development depends upon availability of resources like human resources and material resources. A detailed study of availability of these factors in Surendranagar district is as given below:

#### **3.1 Human Resources:**

According to the census 2011, the total population of Surendranagar district is 17,55,873 with 9,10,266 males and 8,45,607 females. Major share of populations is in rural area being 12,59,000 while 4,97,000 in urban areas.

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

Sr. No.	State/ District	Population			Percentage Decadal growth rate	Sex Ratio No. of females per 1000 males	Density per sq.km
		Persons	Males	Female			
1	Gujarat	60383628	31482282	28901346	+ 19.17	918	308
2	Surendranagar	1755873	910266	845607	+ 15.89	929	167

#### **Talukawise distribution of Population in Surendranagar District.**

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka		Total	Rural	Urban
1	Chotila	P	1,72,433	1,35,553	36,880
		M	90,283	70,880	19,403
		F	82,150	64,627	17,477
2	Dasada	P	1,69,123	1,58,199	10,924
		M	87,988	82,135	5,853
		F	81,135	76,064	5,071
3	Dhrangadhra	P	1,95,085	1,24,422	70,663
		M	1,02,265	64,134	38,131
		F	92,820	60,288	32,532

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Sr. No.	Taluka		Total	Rural	Urban
4	Halvad	P	1,44,305	1,19,980	24,325
		M	74,693	62,084	12,609
		F	69,612	57,896	11,716
5	Lakhtar	P	69,551	69,551	0
		M	36,106	36,106	0
		F	33,445	33,445	0
6	Limbdi	P	1,57,679	1,17,908	40,071
		M	81,850	61,026	20,824
		F	76,129	56,882	19,247
7	Muli	P	1,01,568	1,01,568	0
		M	52,508	52,508	0
		F	49,060	49,060	0
8	Sayla	P	1,01,162	1,01,162	0
		M	52,615	52,615	0
		F	48,547	48,547	0
9	Wadhwan	P	3,15,995	96,410	2,19,585
		M	1,63,875	49,700	1,14,175
		F	1,52,120	46,710	1,05,410
10	Chuda	P	87,947	87,947	0
		M	45,467	45,467	0
		F	42,480	42,480	0

(Source: Directorate of Census, Ahmedabad – All data provisional)

### **3.2 Economic Resources:**

The economic resources are an important means of subsistence for the working people in the district. The details about economic resources of important sectors are given here after:

#### **i) Agriculture:**

The district is predominately agro based 24.12% of irrigated land- cotton; Groundnut is main cash crops of the district. Along with above Bajra, Wheat, Juwar, Pulses, other oil seeds are also grown in the district.

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

Classification of land in the Surendranagar District.

Sr.No.	Distribution of land	Area (In Hectares.)
1	Forest	50142
2	Land available for cultivation	825405
3	Current fallows	76764
4	Area not available for cultivation	120729
5	Other un-cultivated area	54639
6	Area under waste land	46032
7	Other un-cultivated area	3520
	Total	1045828

### **MAJOR CROPS OF THE DISTRICT:**

**Following are the major crops of the district:**

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

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Major Crops</b>	<b>Area (Hectares)</b>
1	Wheat	55780
2	Bajri	30230
3	Juwar (fodder)	45220
4	Cotton	494668
5	Groundnut	21557
6	Cumin	52600
7	Pulses	10005
8	Gram	12900
9	Til	61100
10	Paddy	500
11	Castor	35600
12	Sugarcane	275
13	Vegetable	9320

(Source: Agriculture Department, Surendranagar )

In the District, food crop such as Bajara, Jowar, and Wheat and other commercial crops like Cotton, Groundnut, Til, Castor, Cumin etc. are mainly grown by the farmers.

For agro based industries, the crucial factor is not 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) Irrigation:**

As per the survey/assessment of Ground water carried out by GWRDC as on 1<sup>st</sup> November-1999, Limbdi, Chuda, Dhrangadhra, Muli and Dasada fall in Gray zone, Lakhatar in Saline zone while remaining 4 talukas viz. Chotila, Sayla, Halvad and Wadhwan are in white zone. The total irrigated area in the district comes to 164607 hectares, which constitutes 20% of the net cultivated area. Irrigation by wells is more common in the district and this source of irrigation covers 24455 hectares. The other important method of irrigation is canaling which irrigates only 4755 hectares. There are 112 State tube wells and 21320 private tube wells in the district which irrigate 87 and 113930 hectares respectively.

**PLANTATION & HORTICULTURE:**

The importance of horticulture in improving the productivity of land, generating employment, improving economic conditions of the farmers and entrepreneurs, enhancing export and above all, providing nutritional security to the people, is widely acknowledged. In matters of productivity of fruit crops, Gujarat ranks third after Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu with 15.9 MT/hectare.

Planting material is the single most important factor around which the entire gamut horticultural activities revolve. It is of special significance especially in perennial horticultural crops which have a long gestation phase and any mistake committed by the grower in the initial stages will result in enormous loss in the later stages. Hence, genuineness, quality and health of plant material are the major requirements of multiplication, sale, and adoption of any plant material.

### **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 Alovera, Termanalia Chemula, Stevia, Guggal, Brahmi and Withania somnifera and tulsi) in respect of which, various financial incentives (30% subsidy with a ceiling of Rs.9 lakh) are available.

#### **(iii) LIVESTOCK:**

It is the important industrial resource in the district. Cattle rearing are very common among the people of this district.

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Type of Livestock</b>	<b>Total No. of Livestock</b>
1	Cattle	342026
2	Buffalo	290000
3	Sheep	134000
4	Goats	191000
5	Horses and Donkey	2974
6	Poultry birds	10059
7	Cross Breed	4835
8	Plough animals	28350



**Veterinary Facilities of Surendranagar District:-**

1	Veterinary Hospital & Dispensary	31
2	Veterinary Polyclinic	01
3	Disease Diagnostic Centre	43
4	Artificial Insemination Centre	130

(Source: Animal Husbandry office, Surendranagar )

**(iv) DAIRY Development:-**

Surendranagar Dairy has a capacity to produce more than 2.55 Lakh litres of milk per day and more than 9 tonne of pure ghee per shift per month. However, the dairy is presently defunct. At present milk producers 'Co-op. Union is collecting milk from Co-operative Societies and marketing it at local market. There are 31 Veterinary Dispensaries. 130 AI Centre's and 10 multiple Extension Centre's covering all talukas. There are 650 Village covered under 60 milk touts including sub- routes. Out of 651 milk societies, 472 milk societies are active.

**(v) POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:**

The present infrastructure for health care of poultry is providing by the animal Husbandry Department of S'Nagar 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.

**(vi) 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 2922 active fishermen. Production of fresh water fish is about 5811 M.T. per annum in the district. There are 22 Fisheries' Co. Op. Societies having a membership of 2742 persons. There are 478 non-mechanized Boats in the district.

**FISHERIES STATISTICS IN THE MEHSANA DISTRICT**

1	No. of Boats to catch fish in the district	Nos.
	(A) Mechanized Boats	00
	(B) Without Mechanized Boats	464
2	No. of active fishermen	2686
3	Production of fishes in M.T.	3696
4	No. of Primary Fisheries Societies	22
5	No. of Primary Fisheries Members	2667

(Source: Assistant Director of Fisheries, Surendranagar )

**(vii) FOREST:**

The district is not having much major forest area and not mineral forest products. There is limited scope for establishing forest based industries. The State Government through Forest Department and District Rural development Agency has been undertaking various works relating to forestry and waste land development.

**(viii) MINERALS:**

There are minerals like Fire clay, Silica sand, Black stone, Sand stone, Carbonacium cell, B.Lime Stone, Red Clay etc. At present all the minerals available in the district are utilized for small scale industries apart from large scale industries and operating in the field of glass, clays and non-metallic Industries in the district.

**Productions of mineral in Surendranagar District.**

A	Major Mineral	Production (M.Ton)	Royalty (In Thousands)
1	Fire Clay	18651.94	2724127
2	Silica Sand	282670.89	5255717
B	Manor Minerals		
1	Black Stone	4529657	91619488
2	Sand Stone	138949	2640620
3	Ordinary Clay	2668123	29248694
4	Ordinary Sand	2628170	20412668
5	Lime Stone	502	97615
6	Carbonacium cell	200	1080000
7	Hard Clay	345610	5857000
8	Ordinary Clay	44020	447500

(Source: Asstt. Geologist, Surendranagar )

## **CHAPTER –IV**

### **INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES**

Infrastructural facilities are pre-requisite for industrial development. The industrialization cannot take place in the absence of infrastructural facilities. The infrastructural facilities include availabilities of developed Roads, Railways, Power, Water, Port, Airport, Communication, Transportation, Education, Industrial Estates, Banking facilities etc.

#### **4.1 Roads & Railways Tract:**

Transport facilities are considered as an administrative necessity as public convenience. However, a well knitted transportation system is a pre-requisite for social and economic development of any district. The linking of one place with other by road and train is very essential to provide good transport system.

#### **Categorywise length of Roads in the Surendranagar District.**

Sr.No.	Category of Road	Total Kms.
1	National Highways	113
2	State Highways	1033
3	Pucca Road	2614
4	Kutchha Road	584
5	Village Connected Pucca Road	620
6	Village Connected Kutchha Road	41

(Source: Office of the Executive Engineer, R & B Division, Surendranagar and Executive Engineer, R & B, Zilla Panchayat, Surendranagar)

All the villages (in fair weather condition) and towns are well connected by State Transport buses with block and district head-quarters. However, it is necessary to cover as many villages possible by bus facilities during the monsoon season also. There are 240kms of broad gauge Railway tracks having 1 Junction and 24 stations.

## 4.2 **Communication:**

### i) **Post & Telegraph Facilities:**

There are Head Post Office, 34 Sub Post Offices and 293 Branch Post Officers covering the all District Area. STD facilities are available at all Taluka headquarters as also in some village. Many villages have been provided with public telephone connection.

Talukawise Post and Telegraph facilities in Surendranagar District.

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name of Talukas</b>	<b>No. of Post Offices</b>	<b>No. of Branch</b>
1	Halvad	2	27
2	Dhrangadhra	2	40
3	Dasada	6	38
4	Lakhatar	3	27
5	Wadhwan	10	32
6	Muli	1	23
7	Chotila	2	29
8	Sayla	2	24
9	Chuda	2	19
10	Limdi	4	34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>293</b>

(Source: Supdt., of Post Offices, Surendranagar )

**ii) Telephone:-**

An automatic Telephone Exchange with 127 auto exchange connections, (capacity 49,000) is functioning at Surendranagar District. At present the Exchanges in Surendranagar Dist. Have a total capacity of 380500 connections with 19410 working connections and 1811 Coin collection boxes (CCB) are available in the district. Out of which 20 Multi Access Rural Radio (MARR), 721 local PCOs in the district. Over and above district covering important rural and semi-urban centers. All 10 block level towns have STD-ISD-PCO facility in the district. This has improved communication facility to boost economic activities under trade and industries.

There are 721 STD booths in the district. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Has implemented "DOT soft" to provide better customer service. The BSNL also has more than 31285 CMTS (Mobile) connections working in the district. Further communication infrastructure provided by Surendranagar SSA, various services i.e. landline Internet, ISDN, Lease lines, Intelligent Network, Mobile Services Total internet/broadband connection 3860.

(Source: Dy.Director of Information, Surendranagar )

### 4.3 Transport:

#### **Statement of Registered Vehicles in Surendranagar District**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Type of Vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Scooter & Motor Cycle/Moped	155208
2	Passenger Buses	385
3	Auto Rickshaw	8485
4	Goods Vehicles 4 Wheeler	3792
5	Four Wheeler Cars/Taxi	8481
6	Tankers	95
7	Jeeps	1028
8	Light Vehicles	432
9	Light Good Delivery Vans	8544
10	Ambulance	49
11	Others	248
	<b>Total</b>	

(Source: RTO, Surendranagar )

### 4.4 Power:

The main source of energy is electricity which is met through sub-stations of Surendranagar, Dhrangadhra of this district and Bavla of Ahmedabad district. The 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. This district is likely to become a hub for solar power projects.

For stimulating industrial growth through minimizing cost of production combating interruptions and unassured power supply, it is felt essential to examine possibilities of developing alternate sources of energy like solar, bio-Gas and wind.

**Statement of Talukawise Electricity Distribution**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name of Taluka</b>	<b>Electrified Village</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Halvad	67	100%
2	Dhrangadhra	63	100%
3	Dasada	88	100%
4	Lakhatar	43	100%
5	Wadhwan	45	100%
6	Muli	58	100%
7	Chotila	113	100%
8	Sayla	76	100%
9	Chuda	38	100%
10	Limdi	63	100%

**4.5 Water:**

Water is very important for industrial development as mentioned earlier. Surendranagar 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 use. Govt. has taken up major and medium irrigation projects and it is hoped that the water problems in Surendranagar district will be solved to a great extent.



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

Surendranagar is the District Head-quarters and adjoining Joravarnagar & Wadhwan towns have well developed market catering services to the people in the district. Joravarnagar is also famous for trade of Timber & Tiles. There are 9 regulated market yards for handling produce of 661 villages in the district.

There are 372 Primary Agri. Credit societies (PACS) and 462 Industrial co-op. Societies in the district. 10 Co-op. Marketing societies have been registered in the district handling sale of fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, cement, pesticides, sprayers, dusters, other agricultural equipment's etc. Also 289 fertilizer stores of co-operative societies have been established in the district. There were 651 milk producing co-op. societies and 41 joint farming societies.

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

Group wise Co-operative Societies in Surendranagar District.

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of Societies</b>
1	Central Co-Operative Bank	1
2	Primary Agricultural Co-Operative Credit Societies	297
3	Urban Citizen Bank	3
4	Service parson Credit Societies	66
5	Marketing Societies	5
6	Milk Production Societies	640
7	Livestock Products Societies	26
8	Converting Societies	45
9	Group Societies	41
10	Fisheries Societies	19
11	Consumers Stores District Centre	18
12	Housing Construction Societies	137
13	Lab our Societies	153
14	Irrigation Societies	29
15	Farming Societies	6
16	Transport Societies	2
17	District Co. Operative Union	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1489</b>

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

#### **4.7 Industrial Estate:**

The existences of Industrial Estates where readymade sheds and plots are available have become one of the essential pre-requisite of industrial growth of the district. The existing facilities of GIDC Estate are as under:

##### **ESTATE AT A GLANCE SURRENDRANAGAR DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Name of Indl. Area	Land Acquired (In Lakh Sq. Meter)	No. of Plots	No. of Allotted Plots
1	Surendranagar	12.225	188	180
2	Limbdi	1.540	4	4
3	Dhrangadhra	0.829	12	12
4	Thangadh	0.639	16	16
5	Bamanbor	1.520	40	12
6	Chotila	0.083	7	0
7	Halvad	0.726	0	0
8	Sayla	0.078	0	0
9	Lakhatar	0.106	0	0

(Source: Divisional Manager, GIDC, Surendranagar )

#### **4.8 Education & Training:**

The role of Educational Institutions and Technical Training Institutions are very much vital for industrial development in the area. The development of physical infrastructure and on enabling legal and regulatory frame work for private investment will be essential for the future expansion of the state economy. A principal asset to any district or State for the development of human capital is its education system. Details of Schools, College and Institutes in the Surendranagar district are as under:

**Details of Schools in Surendranagar District.**

1	Primary Schools	1195
2	Secondary Schools	273
3	Higher Secondary Schools	89
4	Others Edu. Institute & Colleges	42
5	Technical Education & Training Institute	11

**4.9 Banking & Finance:**

Under the Lead Bank Scheme of Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India has been assigned the role of co-ordination the activities of various financial institutions for the development purpose of the district. Finance is the most important items for industrial development. To meet the financial need of the people of Surendranagar district a large number of Banks are functioning under the Lead Bank Scheme of R.B.I. State Bank of India 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 embarrassing all economic activities. The growth of financial institutions in any region is an important indicator or economic development and progress of that region. The capacity of people to generate and save money has a direct bearing on their economic well being. It is reflected in the volume of operations handled by the various financial institutions operating in that area.

Surendranagar district is having good net work of Bank Branches, which will take of credit delivery system in the implementation of credit plan. There are 95 bank branches of 15 commercial banks in the district. Out of which 50 Branches are located in rural areas. State Bank of India, being the Lead Bank of the district, has a Network of 43 branches. The Saurasshra Gramin Bank sponsored by State Bank of India, has 37 branches in the district. There are 14 Private sector banks branches in the district.

The concept of service area approach was introduced from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1989 with the main objective of increasing productivity. Production and income level of rural people for proper and planned development. Specific villages were earmarked as service area of each bank branch. The important feature of this approach is the emphasis given on credit planning by Bank branches at the grass root level by directly involving them in the development of assigned area. Service area approach envisages the active participation of Banks, Central & State Govt. Agencies, NABARD and RBI.

#### Details of Bank Branches in Surendranagar District

Sr. No.	Name of Bank	Talukawise number of Branches										
		Choti -la	Dasa -da	Dhg .	Hal - vad	Lakh -tar	Lim -bdi	Mul i	Say -la	W'- Cit y	Ch - ud a	Tota l
1	S.B.I	4	4	4	6	3	4	4	1	10	3	43
2	BOB	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	8
3	Dena	1	2	3	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	15
4	B.O.I	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
5	C.B.I	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
6	U.B.I	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
7	SYND.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
8	Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
9	I.O.B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10	PNB	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	7
11	CORPO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
12	UCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	OBC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
14	All. Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
15	Canara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
16	Vijaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
17	BOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18	AXIS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
19	ICICI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
20	IDBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
21	HDFC	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
22	KOTAK. M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
23	GARDB	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	9
24	S.G.B	7	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	9	2	37
25	DCCB	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
26	ING.VYS .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	TotAl	18	14	19	18	10	14	10	7	50	7	167

Source: Lead District Manager, State Bank of India, Surendranagar )

**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 2<sup>nd</sup> dose of subsidy fund up to Rs.20000/- inclusive of Rs.10000/- given earlier.

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

Classification: Weaker Section of advances under priority sectors

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

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

\* For groups of Swarojgaries/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.

.27.

<b>Implementation</b>	–	Urban	Local	Body/Municipal
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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 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2008.

##### **Main Objective:**

(i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.

(ii) To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible at their place.

(iii) To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.

(iv) To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.



**Nodal Agency:-**

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

**Implementing Agencies & Area:**

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

**Rural Area:**

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

**Maximum Project Size:**

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

**Educational Qualification:**

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

**EDP Training:**

2 weeks EDP training is mandatory. After completing EDP training only, first installment of Bank loan will be released. Persons 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 application are sponsored by Asstt. Manager, GSKVN, GOG and Guj. Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam, gandhinagar. the subsidy will be 50% of project cost with maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs.10,000/- upto project cost of Rs.50,000/-.

#### **4.14 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 which ever 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/- which ever 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 implementing with the effect of GR dtd. 21.12.2006 and the purpose of the scheme are 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.

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	<table><tr><td>Area Category</td><td>Urban</td><td>Rural</td></tr><tr><td>General</td><td>15%</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>We. Sec.</td><td>25%</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Subsidy % of project cost-ceiling of Rs.25 lacs	Area Category	Urban	Rural	General	15%	25%	We. Sec.	25%	35%				Unemployed edu. with mini. qual. of VIII std. passed	Evolved by merger of PMRY & REGP scheme w.e.f. 15 <sup>th</sup> Aug.,2008
Area Category	Urban	Rural														
General	15%	25%														
We. Sec.	25%	35%														
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 Rs.10000/- Service Rs.15000/- Industries Rs.30000/-	Unemployed 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	Special Scheme for OBC (Baxi Panch) Max. Project cost Rs.35000/-												

8. Minority	MB/CBC DC	33.33% (Subject to Max.Rs.5000/-)	Religious/ Linguistic minorities	Specially 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 Surendranagar District

1. Wadhwan Industrial Estate Association, Surendranagar
2. Surendranagar Industrial Estate Association, Wadhwan city
3. Zalawad Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Surendranagar
4. Surendranagar Udyognagar Sahakar Mandli Ltd, Surendranagar
5. Dhrangadhra Industries Association, Dhrangadhra
6. Salt Mfgs. Association, Dhrangadhra
7. Limbdi Industries Association, Limbdi
8. Federation of Ceramic Industries, Thangadh
9. Panchal Ceramic Association, Thangadh
10. Laghu Udyog Bharti Gujarat, Wadhwan

**CHAPTER – V****PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE****5.1 Introduction:-**

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 4236 MSM Units having investment of Rs.115785 Lacs providing employment to 25442 persons. There are also 53 large scale industries established in the district. 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.

There are 23890 Cottage/Household industries comprising Handlooms, Cotton, Spinning, Leather works, Carpentry, Village Pottery etc. There are 341 Industrial Co-op. Societies. GIDC has also set up 8 industrial Estates.

The Handloom/Khadi and Village Industry is also one of the major activities aimed at providing employment to thousands of persons in the district. There were 372 Handloom weavers Co-op. societies producing varieties of products such as Bharwadi Pachhedi, Kangaliya, Cotlen-pan design of Bed-sheets, towels Khadi terry co tens, woolen carpets etc. However, 20% of Handloom weavers have been brought under co-op. sector. There is wide scope for various activities under KVIC fold Necessary arrangements for training, project formulation & appraisal and marketing are made by the NABARD/Government and banks.



**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:

<b>Enterprises</b>	<b>Investment in Plant &amp; Machinery (Manufacturing)</b>	<b>Investment in Equipment (Service)</b>
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 Surendranagar

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

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

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

Year	No of Regd. Units	Investment(Rs.InLakhs)	Employment
2.10.2006-07	64	2908.91	965
2007-08	249	15633.97	3811
2009-10	175	9831.16	2598
2010-11	236	7692.29	1771
2011-12	325	11189.18	3035
2012-13	375	15071.56	2811
2013-14	308	15298.73	2096
2014-15	318	12843.56	2225
2015-16 Up to 20/10/2015	2175	15346.32	5433
Total	4225	105815.68	24745

### (B)Progress in Medium Enterprises Registration:

Year	No of Regd. Units	Investment(Rs.InLakhs)	Employment
2.10.2006-07	-	-	-
2007-08	-	-	-
2009-10	-	-	-
2010-11	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	-
2012-13	6	4718.34	511
2013-14	-	-	-
2014-15	3	2806.15	141
2015-16 Up to 20/10/2015	2	2445.35	45
Total	11	9969.84	697

Source: DIC Surendranagar

**(C) 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.in> 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.in> or National Portal <http://msme.gov.in/UA/UdyogAadhar-New.aspx> by every MSME but in exceptional cases where online filing is not possible for any reason, a hard copy of the form as in Annexure I, duly filled in may be submitted to the Concerned DIC which shall file the UAM on behalf of such enterprise.
- 3) Udyog Aadhaar Acknowledgement as per Annexure II appended to this shall be generated and mailed to the email address provided in the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum which shall contain Unique Udyog Aadhaar Number.
- 4) Existing enterprises, which have filed EM -I or EM-II or both, or holders of Small Scale Industry registration, prior to the coming into force of MSME Development Act, 2006 shall not be required to file Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum.
- 5) In UAM, the Aadhaar Number shall be of the managing partner, in case of proprietary enterprise, of the 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
SURENDRANAGAR	281	157	115	9

### **5.3 LARGE SCALE UNITS IN MEHSANA DISTRICT.**

List of the units in Surendranagar & nearby Area

1. M/s Rushil Décor Pvt. Ltd, Navalgadh
2. M/s D.C.Doubalu Limited, Dhrangadhra
3. M/s Abelon Clean Energy Pvt.Ltd, Vithala par, Lakhatar
4. M/s Somashiv Limited, Patadi
5. M/s Va Solar Pvt Ltd, Muli
6. M/s Arju Power (Gujarat) Pvt.Ltd, Dashada
7. M/s E.S.P.Urja Pvt.Ltd, Dashada
8. M/s Rasana Marketing Servicing limited, Dashada
9. M/s Millennium Energy Gujarat Pvt.Ltd, Dashada
10. M/s Amco Solar Limited, Dashada
11. M/s Lorex Boyo Energy Limited, Dashada

#### **5.4 Training Facilities:-**

There are six vocational training institutions each at Chotila, Wadhwan, Limbdi, Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Sayla imparting training in various trades. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development imparts training to prospective industrial entrepreneurs. DRDA also arrange training programme to impart training to SGSY Rogueries. DIC undertakes training programme for PMEGP beneficiaries. Modern handloom training centre of Joravarnagar to look after the training needs of handloom weavers has now been shifted to Limbdi.

#### **5.5 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 artisana. 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 General Issues raised by industry association during the course of meeting**

Surendranagar District is main problems of MSE Sector are high rate of electricity and 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 MSE 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.

## **CHAPTER – VI**

### **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 Surendranagar 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. So, many entrepreneurs who have already migrated from the district to other industrialized cities like Ahmedabad and elsewhere due to lack of infrastructural facilities are coming back and settling themselves in the district. This is the reason that the number of MSME-DIs and large/medium industries is increasing year by year in this district and Surendranagar district is also coming on the level of other industrious district.

With this end in view and in the absence of local resources, the following new industries are suggested in the area which are labor intensive, demand oriented simple, free from causing pollution and will not affect the present healthy climate and décor of Surendranagar towhiship.

Besides, most of the industries suggested required indigenous raw materials/components which are available without difficulty. However, Surendranagar providing only a small marketing segment, the entrepreneurs will be to reach for beyond the district horizons for marketing their products.

**I. RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRIES**

**(A) AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES**

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

**(B) LIVE STOCK BASED INDUSTRIES**

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

**(C) MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES**

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

**II. DEMAND BASED MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES**

- (1) Agricultural Implements
- (2) Industrial Paints
- (3) Readymade Garment
- (4) House hold oriented industries (School Boxes, Lunch Boxes  
etc.)
- (5) PVC Conduit Pipes
- (6) Voltage Stabilizers (Automatic)
- (7) Electronic Gas Lighter
- (8) Electric Motor 1 to 5 H.P.
- (9) Exhaust Fan
- (10) Measuring Tapes
- (11) Cotton Knitted Wear
- (12) Sanitary Towels
- (13) Stove Wicks
- (14) Electric Fan Regulator
- (15) Battery Eliminators
- (16) Electric Iron
- (17) Synthetic Knitted Children wear
- (18) Plastic Bottle & Bottle Caps
- (19) Plastic Straws Containers
- (20) Plastic House ware
- (21) Plastic Household Items
- (22) Plastic Mat



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- (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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4. Steel Furniture**

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

#### **5. Industrial Paints**

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

**6. Exercise Notebooks**

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

**7. Tyre Retreading**

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

**8. Corrugated Paper Boxes**

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

**9. PVC Conduit Pipes**

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

**10. Voltage Stabilizer (Automatic)**

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

### **11. Cold Storage**

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

### **12. Bolts & Nuts**

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

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

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

1. T.V./LCD/LED/DVD
2. Scooter Repairing
3. Car Repairing
4. Service Station
5. Xerox Centre
6. Computer job working & training centre
7. Cyber Café, Network, E-mail Service, Internet

Service

8. Mobile Phone Service
9. Courier Service
10. Automobile Spares, Service and Repairs
11. Video Library
12. Circulating Library

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13. Coaching Classes
14. Beauty Par lour
15. Repairing of Electrical & Electronics Equipments
16. Steel Fabrication
17. Electric Motor Rewinding
18. Laundry and Dry Cleaning
19. Caterer and Decorators
20. Fast Food and Snacks Parlor
21. Ice Cream Parlor
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

## **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. Tube Light – 40 Watt
3. Motor Rewinding
4. Electrical Accessories like wire, Fuse, Switches etc.
5. Telephone Accessories like Wire, Instruments etc.
6. 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. Aluminium Rod, Wire, Box etc.
6. S.S. Dish, Utensils etc.
7. Different size Plastic Zip Lock

## **Prospective Industries**

### **Agro Based Potentialities:**

#### **(a) Cotton Based Industries**

Cotton is predominantly grown in Surendranagar 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.

#### **Cotton Seed Oil**

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

#### **Surgical Cotton and Bandage**

There is good demand for 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.

#### **Cotton Hard Waste**

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

#### **Cotton Blankets and Tapes**

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



**(b) Industries Based on Groundnut**

Groundnut is widely grown in Surendranagar district. The following industries are suggested for establishment in the district based on groundnut:

- (i) Peanut candles
- (ii) Roasted and salted groundnut
- (iii) Cattle feed

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

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

**VI. MINERAL RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRIES**

The available minerals are fire clay, silica sand, mounded sand, like stone for building and factory, murrum, ordinary sand, black track and sand stone etc. the availability of ceramic minerals offers good scope for setting up of ceramic industries in the district. Thangadh in Surendranagar district has come to occupy pride of place in ceramic industry is the State of Gujarat as well as in India. M/s. Parshuram Pottery Works in the organized sector are pioneers in the field commencing their production at Thangadh unit in as early as 1943. The major development in the small scale sector has been post independent phenomenon.

The major concentration of ceramic industries are at Thangadh, Wadhwan City, Wankaner, Ahmedabad, Morbi, Himatnagar and

Mehsana. The development of the industry in the State at these locations could be attributed to the factors like availability of major raw material in nearby vicinity, coupled with the availability of requisite manpower and skills. The State is one of the major producers of raw materials required for ceramic industry like China Clay, Fire Clay, Ball Clay, Silica Sand, Quartz etc. These raw materials are available in Chotila, Limbadi, Sayla, Wadhwan Muli, Dhangadhra, Umirala, Kalavad Khod, Thangadh, Sadla, Songadh, Bavli, Kanakvati, Rampat talukas of Surendranagar District. The availability of skilled labour from the pioneer unit also helped the rapid development in the area.

On the basis of application, the ceramic products manufactured in the State can be classified as crockery, sanitarywares, insulators, refractories, glazed tiles, stoneware pipes, roofing tiles, building cricks, glass, cement and other items. Gujarat is one of the leading States producing crockery items. Thangadh, Ahmedabad and Himatnagar have emerged as major centres for the manufacture of the same. The industry manufacturing sanitarywares, insulators and refractories came up consequently at Thangadh, Surendranagar and Wankaner respectively. Reservation of many of these items has helped developed in the small scale sector.

As crockery industry in the district is presently manufacturing crockery of ordinary stoneware variety for which the demand is diminishing with the arrival of higher grade crockery, i.e. fine stoneware and Bone China. Thus there is a good scope for modernizing the existing units and for new units manufacturing high quality crockery's like fine stoneware's, vitreous china bone China wares etc.

As developmental activities are gearing up in the country giving fillip to construction of building, the demand of these items are increasing in the domestic market and in the global markets as well.

The growth rate of these sanitary ware is about IS- 20% per annum. The raw materials required for the manufacture of sanitary wares are available in the district and in its surroundings.

In view of above, there is scope for setting up a few new units in the district.

### **Insulators/Electrical Porcelain Items**

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

### **Refractory's**

The raw material required for the manufacture of fire clay refractories is fire clay, which is abundantly available in the district. On the basis of the availability of the fire clay, some more units may be set up in the district and a few units for the manufacture of high alumina bricks and silica bricks. The investment in plant and machinery having the installed capacity of 3000 tons per annum is estimated at Rs.30lakhs to25 lakhs.

### **Cordierite Saggars**

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

### **Glazed Wall Tiles**

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

### **Plaster of Paris from Waste Plaster Moulds**

Plaster of Paris is very essential raw material in all pottery and sanitary wares units for making the moulds. The moulds lose effluence after specific number of casts and is usually rejected. As there is large number of units for the manufacture of pottery and sanitary- ware items in the district, there would be no problem in the procurement of the rejected moulds as well as in selling the plaster of Paris after regeneration from waste moulds.

### **Activated Clay**

The main raw material for the manufacture of activated clay is bentonite which is available in plenty in the district and nearby areas. The main uses of activated clay are decolorizing vegetable oils, mineral oils, animal oils and fats, bleaching lubricating oils and waxes etc.

### **Water Filter Candles**

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

### **Salt Based Potentialities**

Surendranagar district is rich in the production of salt. The production of salt in the district is more than 20 lakh tones per annum due to the vicinity of the district with the ran of Kutch. The area has tremendous potentialities for manufacture of salt because of saline underground water.

The following other industries are potential in the district.

- (1) Iodized Salt
- (2) Free flowing table slat
- (3) Dairy Salt
- (4) Cattle Licks
- (5) High Purity Salt for Pharmaceutical Industries
- (6) Bromine free sea Bitterns

### **VII. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES**

- (1) Cement Pipes and Zali
- (2) Steel Furniture
- (3) Plastic Films & Bags
- (4) Jewellery and Ornaments
- (5) Electric Parts
- (6) Gates & Window Frames
- (7) Tooth Powder
- (8) Confectionery
- (9) Paper Envelopes
- (10) Paper Cups & Plates
- (11) File Tags & Shoes laces
- (12) Chalk Crayons
- (13) Book Binding
- (14) Papad
- (15) Ice Candy
- (16) Ice

- (17) Spices Powder
- (18) Cold Drinks
- (19) Beverage Soda Water
- (20) L.P.G. Stove
- (21) Elastic Tape
- (22) Plywood
- (23) Wooden Furniture & Fixtures
- (24) Laminated Paper
- (25) Bangle Boxes
- (26) Invitation Cards
- (27) Agarbatti
- (28) Cycle Tubes & Tyres
- (29) Oil Seals Rubber
- (30) Plastic Ropes
- (31) P.V.C. Pipes
- (32) Plastic Buttons
- (33) Paints & Varnish
- (34) Ayurvedic & Allopathic Medicines
- (35) Distilled Water
- (36) Writing Ink
- (37) Duplicating/Printing Ink
- (38) Optical Lenses
- (39) Locks
- (40) Stove Parts
- (41) Gas Burner
- (42) Electric Motors
- (43) P.V.C. Wires
- (44) Electric Wire
- (45) Gas Lighter
- (46) Injection Needles
- (47) Plastic Tape

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- (48) Thermometer Clinical
- (49) Ball Pen
- (50) Ball Pen Refills
- (51) Staple Pin
- (52) Hair Oil
- (53) Container

The above list of promotion industries is not exhaustive but a guide one. An entrepreneur may select items other than those mentioned above, if he is confident of making the same. In these days of competition the skill of the entrepreneurs play vital role in establishing and running the same successfully.

**CHAPTER –VII**  
**CONCLUSION**

District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Surendranagar 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 Surendranagar 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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### **GOVT. & NON-GOVT. AGENCIES**

There are many Government and Non-Government agencies involved for the development of industries in the district. Some agencies are given below:

Name, Address & Phone Nos. of various Institutes assisting SSIs

1.	District Industries Centre Nr.Durdarshan Ryle Centre, B/h Collector Office Surendranagar	02752-283465/283534
2.	Lead Bank Manager Opp. Swami Narayan Temple, Surendranagar	02752-221485
3	Regional Manager G.I.D.C., GIDC, Wadhwan, Surendranagar	02752-243260/243902
4	The Regional Manager National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, NABARD Tower, Opp. Municipal garden, Usmanpura, Ahmedabad-380 013	079-27551618
5	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. 202-203, Samruddhi Bldg., Opp. high Court, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380 014	079-27543228
6	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India Bhat Village, Indira Bridge, Hansol, Ahmedabad	079-3969153
7	Commissioner Cottage & Village Industries, Udyog Bhavan, Sector-11, Gandhinagar	
8	Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Opp. Old high Court Bldg., Khet Udyog Bhavan, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad	

9	Director MSME- Development Institute 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Harsiddh Chambers, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 014	079-27543147
10	Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd. Shalibhadra, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380 014	
11	Gujarat State Industrial Co- operative Society Ltd., "SAHYOG", B/h. Jyoti Sangh, Relief Road, Ahmedabad	
12	Director Centre for Entrepreneurship Development Block No.1, 9 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Udyog Bhavan, Sector-11, Gandhinagar-382 011	23238322
13	General Manager(INV Promotion) Industrial Extension Bureau, Udyog Bhavan, Block No.18, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Gandhinagar-382017	23236939
14	General Manager Small Industries Development Bank of India Navjeevan P.O.,B/h. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad-380 014	-79-27543068
15	Executive Director National Institute of Design Opp. Tagore Hall,Paldi, Ahmedabad-380 007	23240771
16	President Gujarat State Small Industries Federation 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, 407 Nirman House, Near Times of India, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009	079-26584409
17	Managing Director Gujarat Industrial Technical Consultancy Organisation Near Sardar Patel Stadium, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380 009	079-26569617
18	Jt.Industries Commissioner C.S.P.O., Udyog Bhavan, Gandhinagar-382017	
19	Industries Commissioner Udyog Bhavan, Block No.1 & 2, Sector-11, Gandhinagar-382 017	23226840

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### **ABBREVIATIONS**

1.	DIC	-	District Industries Centre
2.	MSE	-	Micro & Small Enterprises
3.	Sq.K.M.	-	Square Kilometer
4.	Hect.	-	Hectare
5.	Achv.	-	Achievement
6.	GWRDC	-	Gujarat Water Resource Development Corporation
7	DRDA	-	District Rural Development Agency
8	SGSY	-	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna
9	IRDP	-	Integrated Rural Development Programme
10	TRYSM	-	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
11	DWCRA	-	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
12	PMEGP	-	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
13	NRY	-	Nehru Rozgar Yojana
14	R.B.I.	-	Reserve Bank of India
15	DAO	-	District Agricultural Office
16	SJSRY	-	Swarnajayanti Rozgar Yojana
17	SFPP	-	Special Food Production Programme
18	OSPP	-	Oil Seed Production Programme
19	UBSP	-	Urban Basic Services for the Poor
20	PMIUPEP	-	Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Educating Programme
21	GBCDC	-	Gujarat Backward Classes Development Corporation
22	GSCDC	-	Gujarat Scheduled Caste Development Corporation
23	SDP	-	Sericulture Development Programme
24	ITI	-	Industrial Training Institute
25	NABARD	-	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
26	GIDC	-	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation

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