



## **DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITY SURVEY REPORT OF TAPI DISTRICT 2016-17**



**MSME- DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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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 Tapi district in the State of Gujarat.

Shri Mohammed Arshad, Assistant Director (EI), MSME-Development Institute, Ahmedabad has prepared District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Tapi 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 Tapi 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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# CHAPTER 1

## DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

### PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITION:

Tapi district is one of the 26 districts of Gujarat state. It is located in the southern part of Gujarat. On 27th September 2007, the district of Surat was bifurcated into two new districts, viz. Surat district with its headquarter at Surat and Tapi district with its headquarter at Vyara.

Geographically it lies on the Southern part of Gujarat, which comes between 21.21.23 degree Northern latitude and 72.38.23 degree Eastern Longitude.

### IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF TAPI DISTRICT

Sr. No	Particulars	Unit	Statistics
1(A)	Geographical Data		
	i) Latitude	Degree	21.10° to 23.00°North
	ii) Longitude	Degree	72.38° to 74.23°East
	iii) Geographical Area	Hectares	343464
(B)	Administrative Units		
	i) Sub Divisions	Nos.	1
	ii) Tehsils	Nos.	5
	iii) Sub-Tehsil	Nos.	-
	iv) Patwar Circle	Nos.	5
	v) Panchayat Simitis	Nos.	-
	vi) Nagar Nigam	Nos.	-
	vii) Nagar Palika	Nos.	2
	viii) Gram Panchayats	Nos.	283
	xi) Revenue Villages	Nos.	521
	x) Assembly Area	Nos.	-
2.	Population		<b>As per 2011 Census</b>
(A)	Sex-wise		
	i) Male	Persons	402188
	ii) Female	Persons	404834
(B)	Rural Population	Persons	727535
(C)	Urban Population	Persons	79487
3.	Agriculture		
A.	Land utilization		<b>2014-15</b>
	i) Total Area	Hectares	343474
	ii) Forest cover	"	74025
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	"	48523
	iv) Cultivable Barren Land	"	45659
B.	Forest		<b>2014-15</b>
	(i) Forest	Hectares	74025

4.	Livestock & Poultry Cattle		
	i) Cows	Nos.	341411

	<i>ii) Buffaloes</i>	Nos.	176458
	<i>i) Goats</i>	Nos.	94258
	<i>ii) Pigs</i>	Nos.	2723
	<i>iii) Dogs &amp; Bitches</i>	Nos.	23215
	<i>i) Length of rail line</i>	Kms.	82
	<i>V) Roads</i>		
	<i>(a) National Highway</i>	Kms.	15.16
	<i>(b) State Highway</i>	Kms.	335.59
	<i>(c ) Main District Highway</i>	Kms.	381.24
	<i>(d) Other district &amp; Rural</i>	Kms.	161.38
	<i>(e) Rural road/Agriculture Marketing Board Roads</i>	Kms.	1522.35
	<i>(f) Kachacha Road</i>	Kms.	-
Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	Statistics
5	<i>Communication</i>		
	<i>(a) Telephone connection</i>	Nos.	13712
	<i>(b) Post Offices</i>	Nos.	28
	<i>(c ) Telephone Centre</i>	Nos.	5
	<i>(d) Density of Telephone</i>	Nos/1000 person	-
	<i>(e) Density of Telephone</i>	No. per KM	3.12
	<i>(f) PCO Rural</i>	No.	233
	<i>(g) PCO STD</i>	No.	-
	<i>(h) Mobile</i>	No.	105200
6.	<i>Public Health</i>		2014-15
	<i>(a) Allopathic Hospital</i>	No.	26
	<i>(b) Beds in Allopathic Hospitals</i>	No.	580
	<i>(C ) Ayurvedic Hospital</i>	No.	-
	<i>(d) Beds in Ayurvedic Hospital</i>	No.	-
	<i>(e) Unani Hospitals</i>	No.	-
	<i>(f) Community health centers</i>	No.	5
	<i>(g) Primary health centers</i>	No.	30
	<i>(h) Dispensaries</i>	No.	7
	<i>(i) Sub Health Centers</i>	No.	-
	<i>(j) Private hospitals</i>	No.	20
7.	<i>Banking Commercial</i>		2014-15
	<i>(a) Commercial bank</i>	Nos.	53

	<i>(b) Regional Rural Bank</i>	Nos.	3
	<i>(c ) Co-Operative Bank</i>	Nos.	15

	<i>(d) Agriculture Bank</i>	Nos.	-
	<i>(IX) Education</i>		2014-15
	<i>(a) Primary Schools</i>	Nos.	512
	<i>(b) Middle Schools</i>	Nos.	287
	<i>(c ) Sec. &amp; Sr. Secondary School</i>	Nos.	124
	<i>(d) Colleges</i>	Nos.	11
	<i>(e) Technical University</i>	Nos.	-

## **CHAPTER: 2**

### **OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY:**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

The main objective of the District Industrial Potential Survey Report (DIPS) is to find out the possibilities of establishing and developing new manufacturing units on the basis of local resources and demand in the district during the coming years. To full fill these objectives, correct estimates of available raw materials, natural resources, infrastructure, monetary assistance to the economic sector, industrial policies and programmes need significant importance. The problems of present SME sector have been discussed in the report so that the new comers can overcome it and succeed to achieve the targeted rate of growth. The report is techno-economic in nature rather than a mere statistical representation. It will be a focused guide and will be given due publicity to attract the entrepreneurs of the district.

#### **SCOPE:**

This Report is prepared with a view to achieve comparatively higher industrial growth rate. It has focused over the problems of the industrial sector and courteous endeavors have been put forth to provide information of the Central as well as State governments industrial policies and programmes to overcome the problems and crises and achieve the targeted industrial growth rate in the coming years. The existing prosperities of the district has generated esteem and inherent risk taking capacity of the people on account of sound agricultural basis, the people migrated in other part of the country and in other countries like Africa, U.K. and U.S on account of trade and commerce they have earned huge foreign currency. This surplus money has created further huge scope for stimulating the industrial growth in the district.

#### **METHODOLOGY:**

District Industries Potentiality Survey Report (DIPS) is prepared by Assistant Director (EI) of MSME-Development Institute, Ahmedabad. Derivations and compilations included in this Report after extensive touring and data collected from various State Government Offices, Local Bodies, Financial Organizations, and other NGOs and Trade Organization Industrial Organizations situated in the district, by giving concurrent weitage to the "Secondary" as well as "Primary" data and information about important variants like local markets, demand, agricultural and industrial operations and financial system etc.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **DISTRICT PROFILE**

#### **(i) Location:**

Tapi district is one of the 26 districts of Gujarat state. It is located in the southern part of Gujarat. On 27th September 2007, the district of Tapi was bifurcated into two new districts, viz. Tapi district with its headquarter at Tapi and Tapi district consisting five talukas viz. Vyara, Songadh, Uchchal, Nizar and Valod. Vyara and Songadh with its headquarter at Vyara.

Tapi district covers an area of 3434.64 Sq Km. It is located 73.5degree to 74.23 degree East (Longitude) 21.0 degree to 21.23 degree North (Latitude). The district receives an average rainfall of 1926 mm. maximum temperature raises upto 45 degree Centigrade. Tapi district is bordered by four rivers, Tapi, Midoda, Purna and Ambika. The newly constituted Tapi district consists of five talukas viz. Vyara, Songadh, Uchchal, Nizar and Valod. Vyara and Songadh in Tapi district are known for dense forests with a major production of bamboos. The district shares border with Maharashtra.

Some of the important tourist destinations in Tapi are: Fort of Songadh, Gaumukh, Dosvada Dam, Hindustan Bridge, Tapi River, and Ukai Dam. Songadh Fort. Other religious tourist destinations are: Rokadia Hanuman Mandir, Parsuramji and Suryatapeshwar Mandir, Kalyanraiji Mandir, Gayatrimata Mandir, Saibaba Mandir, Firangi Mataji - Jalaram Mandir, Mari Mata Mandir.

#### **(ii) Administration Structure:**

With a view to run the administration of the State smoothly, it has been divided into Districts, which in turn have been further sub-divided into Talukas (Tahsils). In the State of Gujarat, the community development blocks are co-terminus with the Talukas. The Talukas contain large number of villages and possibly several towns. The villages have Village Panchayats to run the local administration. A Village Panchayat may constitute one revenue village, several revenue villages or a part of a large village. Similarly, the towns have Municipality or Municipal Corporation as of local self-government.

In the State of Gujarat, there are 26 districts and 225 Talukas, against 25 districts and 226 Talukas in 2001 Census due to the creation of a new district Tapi from



Tapi district. 5 talukas of Tapi district constituted a new district Tapi by Government notification dated 29/09/2007. This new created Tapi district has 5 talukas namely 1) Nizar, 2)Uchchhal, 3)Songadh, 4) Vyara & 5) Valod. This district has 488 villages out of which 451 are inhabited villages and there are 4 towns in the district.

### **(iii) Atmosphere and Rainfall:**

Highest temperature is 45 degree centigrade in summer and lowest temperature comes down to 10 degree in winter season. Average Rainfall is 1000-1200 mm. in Tapi district during the monsoon season.

### **(iv) Type of land:**

There are mainly three types of available land in the district as given below.

1. Goradu.
2. Black.
3. Salty

#### **Land Utilization Pattern is as under:**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Type of Land</b>	<b>Area in Hectors</b>
1	Forest	26924
2	Land available for cultivation	611494
3	Fallow Land	98557
4	Cultivable Waste	62959
5	Permanent Pastures	61188
6	Trees and Groves	-----
7	Area sown(Kharif, Rabi, Summer)	548535

### **(v) Rivers:**

There are nine continuously flowing rivers in Tapi district. The main river is Tapi. The main and huge river Tapi becomes dangerous during monsoon season, which, serves as vital source of irrigation.

### **(vi) Forest:**

The district has a forest area of 74025 hectares. The State Government through Forest Department Authority has undertaken various concrete steps relating to forestry and waste land development. The Forest Department is having network of nurseries in all the taluka for supplying of seeds.

**The taluka wise area under forest is as under:**

<b>SR NO.</b>	<b>TALUKA</b>	<b>2014-15 HECTOR</b>
1	NIJAR	332
2	UCHHAL	23447
3	SONGADH	31751
4	VYARA	18495
5	VALOD	0

### **(vii) INCOME:**

#### **Predominant Economic activities in the district:**

Agriculture and Animal husbandry are the predominant economic activities of the district. Dairy is the main activity in the Animal Husbandry. Nowadays, poultry is the steadily growing activity under Animal Husbandry.

#### **Major Food, Commercial and Plantation/ Horticulture Crops:**

Wheat, paddy, maize and bajra are the major food crops. Besides, chana, moong, tur and udad crops are also grown in the district. Besides, zeera, fennel seed and isubgul are grown by the farmers of the district. Mango, chiku, banana, lemon and coconut are the important crops in plantation and horticulture in the district. Medicinal and aromatic crops are gradually produced at higher scale during the last decade. Hence, there also high potential exists for establishing new fruit processing industry in the district.

### **Profile for Major Commodity for the district:**

- The district captured a share of 15.24 % of the total fruit production in Gujarat by becoming the largest producer of papaya and second largest producer of banana in the state.
- Tapi is the largest producer of ladies finger in Gujarat with a share of 19 % of the total production of the state.
- The region contributes 10.39 % to the total production of spices in Gujarat as it is the largest producer of turmeric and second largest producer of ginger and chilly in the state.

## PRINCIPAL RESOURCES

Social, economic and industrial growth of any district obviously depends upon the availability of abundant natural as well as skilled human resources. Classification of these resources can be done as under.

### (A) Human Resources:

It seeks greater importance in achieving consistent and targeted growth rate in every sector of the economy. Hence, it is divided mainly in two parts namely skilled and unskilled.

Labour force is deemed to be a main key of economy. Availability of labour and high productivity can heavily contribute to the achievements of targeted growth. Labour force is spread over in nearly 38 sq.km area of the district. Available labour force is nearly 36.43% to the total human resources; of which 16.13% are engaged in agriculture and 22.07% in the industrial sector. According to Census main characteristics of availability of resources are as given in the table as below.

#### 1. Population:

Description	No.
Population	Total : 8,07,022 Person
	Male : 4,02,188 Person
	Female : 4,04,834 Person
Population density	257 persons per sq. km
Rural Population	7,27,535 Person
Urban Population	79,487 Person
Population increase rate (Decadal)	12.14%
Male- female ratio	1000:1007
Scheduled Caste population	8,168 Person
Scheduled Tribe population	6,79,320 Person
Labour force population	4,50,902 Person

#### 2. Occupational Pattern of Population:

There are different patterns of available labour force which contributes in the progress of economy of the district. Nearly 36.43% of the total population is available labour force. According to different pattern of profession, available labour force is divided among the agricultural, industrial and other semi skilled labour.

**It can be shown in the Table shown below.**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Cultivators	105726	23.45
2.	Agriculture labours	254786	56.51
3.	Household enterprise labours	9679	2.15
4.	Other labours	80711	17.90
5.	Marginal Labours	113323	14.04
6.	Total population in labours force	450902	55.87
7.	Unproductive population	356120	44.13
	Total population	807022	100.00

## **(B) Material Resources:**

Industrial growth can be maximized by making the rational usage of the available various resources like technical knowhow, finance, productivity etc. at the proper time and in ample quantity.

### **Agriculture:**

The district has captured a share of 15.24% of the total fruit production in Gujarat by becoming the largest producer of papaya and second largest producer of banana in the State. The region contributes 10.39% to the total production of spices in Gujarat as it is the largest producer of turmeric and second largest producer of ginger and chilly in the State.

### **(a) Land Utilisation:**

**Description of land utilisation is given as below:-**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Type of land</b>	<b>Hector</b>
1.	Forest Area	36,680
2.	Barren land	10,167
3.	Non agricultural use of land	38,903
4.	Grazing land	16,968
5.	Cultivable land	3,37,296
6.	Other land having various trees	1,110
7.	Current Fallow land	8,831
8.	Other Fallow land	1,946
9.	Net Area sown	2,85,671
10.	Multiple Cropping land	30,016
11.	Average Area under cultivation	3,15,687

**11.**

### **(b) Cropping Pattern:**

The average cultivable area is 3,27,296 hector in Tapi district. Wheat, Paddy, Maize and Bajra are the major food crops. Besides, Chana, Moong, Tur and Udad crops are also grown in the district. Moreover zeera and isubgul are grown by the farmers in the district. Mango, Chiku, Banana, Lemon and Coconut are the important crops in plantation and horticulture in the district. Medicinal and aromatic crops are gradually produced at higher scale during the last decade. Hence, there also high potential exists for establishing new fruit processing industry in the district.

### **(c) Agricultural Production & Marketing:**

#### **DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS CROPS IN THE DISTRICT DURING KHARIF SEASON**

		Area Hector	Production	Productivity
1.	Rice (I)	1452	4610	6693
2.	Wheat(I)	6233	3942	24570
3.	Juwar	6305	1723	10863
4.	Maize	882	2174	1874
5.	Val	824	871	718
6.	Tur	1085	1230	1335
7.	Moong Summer	1653	663	1096
8.	Chana	1453	878	1276
9.	Other kathol	338	426	144
10.	Ground Nut	409	2176	890
11.	Sugar Cane	81676	92540	7558297
12.	Castor seed	32	1823	58
13.	Sesame	77	1186	91
14.	Vegetable	9368	NA	NA

### **(d) Infrastructure for the Sale of Agriculture Produces:**

According to Agriculture Department Well developed infrastructure exists in the district for the sale of agriculture produces. Various agriculture produces are sold through Marketing yards only in the district. There are fourty co-operative Societies and 124 Consumer Societies operates for the sale of fruit/vegetables in the district.

### **(e) Irrigation:**

Water Resource projects can be classified into three categories (a) Major irrigation projects where cultivable command area is more than 10000 hector, (b) Medium irrigation projects where cultivable command area is between 2000 to 10000 hector and, (c) Minor irrigation projects where cultivable command area is below 2000 hector. The minor irrigation assumes greater importance for sustainable development of agriculture sector in the district. The Monetary Institutional activities are to be emphasized for bank financing schemes for ground water exploitation, water lifting devices, lift irrigation and micro irrigation schemes. The ground water potential of the district is as under.

### **(f) Horticulture:**

Good production of spices, fruits and vegetables is taken in horticulture during the year in the district. Mangoes, banana, chiku, and kharek are the main crops in fruit. Besides, onion, potato and guwar are main crops in the vegetables. Besides, guwar, papdi, parwal patal etc. are produced at satisfactory level in the district. Hara dhania, garlic, chili and turmeric are produced in satisfactory quantity in the district under head spices.

Production of various fruits in the district during the last two years is as under:  
(Production in M.T.)

Sr. No.	Name of fruit	2014-15		
		Hector	Production (MT)	Productivity
1.	Mango	9143	76253	8.00
2.	Chiku	2132	23452	11.00
3.	Citrus	90	692	8.00
4.	Banana	7660	526625	69.00
5.	Papaya	615	36900	60.00
6.	Guvava	52	598	50.00
7.	Pomegranate	42	393	9.00
8.	Coconut	232	1953	8.00

**Production of Vegetables is as under: (Production in M.T.)**

Sr. No.	Name Vegetables	2014-15		
		Hector	Production	Productivity
1.	Onion	0	0	0.00
2.	Brinjal	5160	99330	19.00
3.	Cabbage	820	15851	19.00
4.	Cowpea	1560	18642	12.00
5.	Tomato	1645	38016	23.00
6.	Cauliflower	1340	27135	20.00
7.	Cluster bean	1470	11099	8.00
8.	Cucurbit	4880	66856	14.00
9.	Okra	10980	145705	13.00
10.	Other vegetable	4930	92438	19.00

**Production of Spices is as under: (Production in M.T.):**

Sr. No.	Name of Spices	2014-15		
		Hector	Production	Productivity
1.	Coriander	0	0	0.00
2.	Ginger	192	3446	18.00
3.	Turmeric	220	4567	2.00
4.	Fenugreek	82	128	1.56

**Production of Flowers is as under: (Production in M.T.):**

Sr. No.	Name of Flowers	2014-15		
		Hector	Production	Productivity
1.	Rose	167	1585	9.00
2.	Marigold	482	4850	10.00
3.	Mogra	7	30	4.00
4.	Lilly	122	1205	10.00
5.	Others	184	1685	9.00

**Live Stock Resources:**



Cultivation and animal husbandry are the main two part of the agriculture activities in our country. Approximately 15 % livestock exist in India. Looking at the forest area grass/fodder is easily available in the district. At local level fodder is available for the animals, as a result animal husbandry develop in Tapi district.

**Description of livestock in the district is as given below:**

Sr. No.	Type of Live stock	Total Animal
1.	Cow	2,13,107
2.	Buffalo	2,19,243
3.	Ship & Goat	92,280
4.	Camel	12
5.	Poultry	7,07,205
6.	Horse	111
7.	Pig	2,589
8.	Donkey	378

**Fisheries:**

**Particulars of Fisheries are as given below:**

Description	No.
Centers	77
Total No. of Fishermen Families	5,976
Total Population of fishermen	28,995
Male	15,110
Female	13,885
Active Marine Fishermen	5,491
Active Inland Water Fishermen	5,162
No. of Fishermen's Primary Co-op. Societies	22
No. of Members in the Co-op. Societies	3095
Paid up Share Capital of Co-op. Societies	1,00,143

**Particulars of Coastline Fisheries as given below:**

Name of Instrument/Boat	No.
Trawler	Nil
Gillnetter	10
FRP/IBM	139
FRP/OBM	Nil
Wooden PBM	Nil
Dol netters	0
Mechanised Boats	149
Non Mechanised Boats	870
TOTAL	1,019

**Particulars of Fisheries based industries are as given below:**

Name of Industries	No.
Ice Factory	41
Capacity (MT)	560
Cold Storage	5
Capacity (MT)	430
Freezing Plants	1
Capacity (MT)	75
Frozen Storage	1
Capacity (MT)	500
Net Mac Plant	1
Capacity (MT)	0.250

**Particulars of Reservoir/Pond Fisheries are as given below:**

Size of Reservoir	No	Area at FRL
10 HA to 50 HA	87	1627
50 HA to 500 HA	14	2403
500 HA to 1000 HA	1	581
More than 1000 HA	Nil	Nil
Total	102	4611

**Mineral Resources:**

Tapi is the second largest producer of lignite in Gujarat, which, amounts to 19% (17,21,233 MT) of the total production (90,96,438 MT) of lignite in the state during 2005-06. 1,23,809 MT of limestone was produced in the year 2005-06. At present lignite based thermal power stations, roofing tiles factories, stoneware pipes and drainage pipe industries and glass factories are running in the district. Lignite and limestone are the major minerals found in Tapi district. Black trap, brick clay, sand, and common sand are the minor minerals found in the district. Some of the mineral based industries are running in Tapi district are as under:

- Lignite based Thermal Power Plants.
- Roofing Tiles Factories.
- Stone Ware Pipes and Drainage Pipes Industries.
- Glass Factories.

**Statistics of the various Major Minerals available in the district is as under:**

Sr. No.	Type of Minerals		
		Production (MT)	Royalty (Rs. In 000)
	<b>Major Minerals</b>		
1.	Lignite	3368120.88	18,13,93,921
2.	Limestone	36250.52	03,76,901
3.	Silica Sand	9010.00	2,00,000
	<b>Minor Minerals</b>		
1.	Black Trap	6335815.09	15,68,35,119
2.	Gravel	109707.43	38,61,640
3.	Ordinary Sand	1924994.76	3,12,31,220
4.	Brick earth	689833.00	41,33,000
5.	Murram	120097.00	16,85,500
6.	Hard Murram	72040.00	15,40,000

## **BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:**

Providing basic infrastructure facilities by the State Government and local authorities is a pre-requisite for speedy economic growth of the district. Such facilities are extensive transportation infrastructure, better communication network, better Post & Telegraph services, broader banking and financial system, higher educational system and good health services etc. Moreover, easy and cost effective availability of raw materials in huge quantity, technically sound and skilled man power hefty distribution system for the sale of finished goods and services, heavy machinery, constant electricity power and fuel arrangement are significant factors for achieving high industrial growth. So, these facilities are mainly divided into two parts.

### **A. Physical Infrastructure Facilities, and, B. Social Infrastructure Facilities.**

#### **(A) PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:**

At present, basic infrastructure facilities are available in ample quantity in the district, which be very helpful for further the economic growth of Tapi district. Available basic infrastructure facilities can be described as below:

##### **(1) Availability of land for establishing various industries :**

Availability of vacant plot of land in ample quantity should be easily available to the entrepreneurs. There should be balanced economic growth of the agricultural as well as industrial sectors in the district. There is 38,803 hector of non-agriculture and 10,167 hector barren land is available for establishing new industries in Tapi district.

##### **Taluka wise particulars of land is given as under: (in Hector)**

Type & Usage of land	
Barren land	Non agriculture use
1,456	8,205
1,300	3,940
1,520	2,642
428	1,699
321	2,955
1,758	5,193
699	4,265
1,841	3,568
160	1,871
684	4,465
10,167	38,803

## **Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC):**

Tapi is the main center of industrialization with GIDC estates like, Khatodara, Bardoli, Gaviyar-Magdalla, Olpad, Hajira (GSPCL), Katargam, Icchapor Bhatpor (IOC), Apparel park, Hajira, Doshwada, Pandesara, Hajira (Reliance), Sachin, Icchapor Bhatpor, and Sachin (DGDCL). Emergence of a Petro-chemical Complex, a Gems & Jewelry Park and the centrally promoted Tapi SEZ are expected to further fuel the industrial and economic growth of the city. GIDC helps new as well as existing entrepreneurs for procuring industrial plots and getting other infrastructural and financial assistance from the various banks and institutions. At present, GIDC has established industrial estates. Thus, role of the GIDC seeks greater significant in developing balanced industrial growth in the district.

## **2. Water Facility for the Industrial Units:**

Water facility is the prime factor for constant manufacturing of finished industrial goods as well as agricultural produces for final consumption and for drinking facilities. Tapti and Kim are the main constantly flowing rivers throughout the year in the district. There are two dams over Tapti River namely Ukai and Kakrapar, which are used as an important source of irrigation and provide water to the industrial sector of Bardoli, Kamrej, Palsana, Choryasi and Olpad taluka of the district.

## **3. Electricity Facility:**

Tapi has a well developed network of Sub Stations and Power Stations in the district to cater electricity need for the industrial and residential use. There are 220 KV sub stations at different locations in the district at Sachin, Icchapor, Kim, Vav and Bardoli. There are eight power stations in the district and one power station is proposed at Aakhakhhol. One 132 KV Sub Station is situated in Bhesan.

Description of power stations situated in various taluka is as given below:

Sl. No	Name of Sub Station	Taluka	Capacity in MVA
1	220 KV Vav	Kamrej	500
2	220 KV Kim (Lindiyat)	Mangrol	200
3	220 KV Talangpor	Maroli	200
4	220 KV Ichhapor	Choryasi	150
5	132 KV Bhestan	Choryasi	95
6	66 KV Ichhapor	Choryasi	30
7	135 MG Utran Power House	Choryasi	38
8	66 KV Tapti	Choryasi	30
9	66KV Pandesara	Choryasi	60
10	66 KV Udhna	Choryasi	60
11	66 KV Govalak	Choryasi	45
12	66 KV Godadhara	Choryasi	45
13	66 KV Sacin-A	Maroli	55
14	66 KV Sachin-B	Maroli	45
15	66 KV Sarpana	Choryasi	35
16	66 KV Borasara	Mangrol	40
17	66 KV Kamrej	Kamrej	40
18	66 KV Olpad	Olpad	25
19	66 KV Variyav	Choryasi	30
20	66 KV Kadodara	Kamrej	45
21	66 KV Palasana	Palsana	30
22	66 KV Mandvi	Mandvi	20
23	66 KV Mahuva	Mahuva	20
24	66 KV Palad	Mangrol	45
25	66 KV Pipodara	Mangrol	30
26	66 KV Velanaja	Olpad	25
27	66 KV Vesu	Choryasi	25
28	66 KV Pal	Choryasi	15
29	66 KV Karanj	Mangrol	20
30	66 KV Pal	Choryasi	20
31	66 KV Laskana	Choryasi	20
32	66 KV Jiyad	Choryasi	20
33	66 KV Puna	Choryasi	20
34	66 KV Jahangirpura	Olpad	20
35	66 KV Ared-Mandvi	Mandvi	20
36	66 KV Bamniya	Bardoli	20

#### 4. Gas

There are eight pipeline sections in the district. Mora-Sajod section is the longest segment with 36.22 kms length. The existing gas grid in the district is 113.85 kms long and the proposed length of the gas grid is 19.5 kms. The proposed gas grid will cover three sections i.e. ONGC-Olpad and Olpad- Utran power plants.

## **5. Telecommunication Facility:**

Telecommunication facility also seeks greater significance in the process of industrialisation and economic growth of any district as a modernized equipped infrastructure.

## **6. Railway Infrastructure:**

Tapi district is well connected by Broad Gauge railway lines of 105 km with other districts and cities of the State and Country. It is also well connected by meter gauge railway line of 59 km with other taluka. There are 12 meter gauge and 5 broad gauge railway stations in the district. Thus, railway infrastructure is available in ample length, which can immensely contribute towards the rapid economic growth. It is mainly used for procuring raw materials from outside the district and for transportation of sold out finished goods to other markets in the various districts and States. Any railway line does not pass through Kamrej and Mandvi taluka of the district.

## **7. Road Infrastructure:**

Economic growth of any district depends upon availability of hefty Transportation infrastructure. Looking at this point, Tapi district is well connected with many large towns of Gujarat as well as other towns of the country. Nearly 902 villages are well connected with state transportation infrastructure. Tapi is well connected to various locations through National and State Highways. The connectivity to major industrial centers, NH 8 connects Tapi with Mumbai (307 km),, Delhi (!,034 km), Kolkata (1,676 km), Bhavnagar (447 km), Valsad (77km), Ahmedabad (278 km) and Vadodara (167 km).

Government of India plans to develop a Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) linking Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. The proposed DFC passes through six states in India, of which, Gujarat accounts for 38 % (564 km) of total DFC length (1483 km). The influenced area of 150 km on either sides of DFC is being developed as "Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor" (DMIC). Almost 62 % of the total area of Gujarat (18 out of 26 districts) would be benefited by the DMIC development. The State Government has identified 82 links in the DMIC influenced area to upgrade them into two/four lane carriageway offering connectivity between ports, industrial estates, hinterlands, markets and points of agriculture produce.

**Description of road is as given below:**

Sr. No.	Description of road	Length (In kms.)
1.	National Highways	149
2.	State Highways	510
3.	District main roads	487
4.	Other roads in the district	283
5.	Rural roads	722

**8. Road Transport:**

State Government Transport Corporation operates buses throughout the district. Moreover, private vehicles like jeep, rickshaws, tractor trolleys, cars, trucks, and motor cycles run over these roads in the district. There are nearly 464758 vehicles registered in RTO of the District. More over motor cycles, scooters, cars, trucks, tractors, trolley, rickshaws etc vehicles are used in large numbers. Model connectivity set up must be established among the SIR, SEZ, Sea ports, Airports etc. to boost the industrialization and overall economic growth. Logistic parks can be erected in the port areas so that requirements for cargo handling and distribution can be managed in more efficient manner.

**(B) SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:**



## **1. Entrepreneurship:**

In view of industrial growth, Tapi is considered to be a developed district in Gujarat State. The State Government has provided many incentive policies to the entrepreneurs. At present, about 41,300 registered small scale industries and 605 registered medium & large scale industries are functioning in the district. Mostly under small scale industries manufacture textiles, chemicals, dying & printing, diamond processing, jhari making, engineering and related activities. Some of the major medium and large scale units functioning in the district are Essar Power, IOC, KRIBHKO, Larsen & Tubro, NTPC, ONGC, Reliance Industries, HPCL and Indo Burma Petroleum Ltd. While about 24,000 units in textile and 11,000 units in repairing and servicing are functioning in the district.

The entrepreneurs of Tapi district have hefty idea about establishing cottage level and small scale industries in the district. Though, avoiding of risk, unawareness and negligence for the Governmental regulations and obstacles have been adversely effected the industrial growth of the district. Industrial Training Institutes, Productivity Development Centers, Small Scale Enterprises Development Institute- Ahmedabad, District Industrial Center- Tapi and other Non-Governmental organizations must come forward to promote more and more training programmes to increase entrepreneurship and motivate the productivity of the labour force available in the district.

## **2. Marketing Potential:**

Sugarcane, rice, groundnut, juwar and tuwar are the main kharif crops. Besides, bajri, maize, ragi, millets and cotton are also produced in the district. While, wheat, teel, chana, juwar, and rice are also produced in rabi season.

According to Agriculture Department Well developed infrastructure is existing in the district for the sale of agriculture produces. Various agriculture produces are sold through Marketing yards only in the district. A huge marketing yard is developed in Tapi city itself. Moreover, in almost all the taluka, marketing yards have been established. Besides, marketing yards, District Purchase and Sale Sangh (Corp.) is established at Tapi city, Mandvi, Kamrej, Mangrol, Olpad, Bardoli, and Mahuva taluka. There are four Co-operative Societies operates in Tapi city for the sale of cotton. Moreover, one at Mandvi, four at Mangrol, four at Kamrej, ten at Olpad and three Co-operative Societies are operating for the sale of cotton. There are forty co-operative Societies and 124 Consumer Societies operates for the sale of fruit/vegetables in the district.

## **3. Educational and Technical skills Infrastructure:**

Tapi has many Medical, nursing, Ayurvedic and Physiotherapy colleges. Technical colleges offering courses in Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Electronic and Communication, Information Technology, production and Mechanical Engineering are also present in the district. Institutes providing specialized courses in Gems & Jewellery and textile sectors are also widely available to provide well trained manpower for the industry. Indian Diamond Institute provides different courses in diamonds, colored stones and machine cast jewellery. Besides imparting training, it is also undertaking R & D and consultancy services. Man Made Textile Research Association (MANTRA) has been established to carry out R & D, testing and technical service activities to the man-made fiber textiles industry. MANTRA also caters to the increasing quality control needs of growing manmade textiles industry in Tapi.

The no. of Education and Technical Skills Training Institutions are as given below:

Sr. No.	Type of Institutions	Number
1	Primary Schools	2,587
2	Secondary Higher Secondary Schools	542
3	Engineering Colleges	4
4	Medical Colleges	2
5	Pharmacy Colleges	6
6	Management Colleges	4
7	Polytechnics	7
8	ITIs	30
9	MCA Colleges	310
10	Others	25

No. of educated and unemployed youth registered with the Employment Exchange of the district at Tapi are as under:

Sr. No.	Standard passed	Male	Female	Total
1	SSC	4288	2074	6362
2	HSC	5869	3947	9616
3	B.Sci.	925	422	1347
4	B.Com	1602	1520	3122
5	B.A.	889	1429	2318
6	B.E.	0	0	0
7	Diploma Holders	1567	418	1985
8	Artisans(Tech), ITI etc.	5338	96	5934
9	Others	2440	1262	3702
	TOTAL	23418	11168	34586

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

### **(1) MSME-DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE-AHMEDABAD:**

MSME-Development Institute, formerly known as SISI is an organ of the Office of the Development Commissioner, (MSME), New Delhi, in the state of Gujarat. The office of DC (MSME), known as MSME-DO is an apex body & is the nodal agency for formulating, coordinating, monitoring the Policies and Programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises in the country. The MSME-DI, Ahmedabad provides wide range of Extension Services to the Micro & Small Scale Sector in the state of Gujarat through main Institute at Ahmedabad and two Branch Institutes located at Rajkot & Silvassa.

### **MSMED ACT 2006:**

Vide Gazette notification issued on 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct., 2006 by GOI, Min. of SSI & Min. of ARI, were merged together and Ministry of MSME was formed.

Package for Promotion of MSMEs declared:

- Credit
- Cluster Based Development
- Technology & Quality Up-gradation Support
- Marketing Support
- Entrepreneurial & Managerial Development
- Empowerment of Women Owned Enterprises
- Strengthening Capability of Associations
- Need for more attention
- To Weaker section (SC,ST,PH,WOMEN, MINORITIES & NORTH EASTERN REGION)

<b>Manufacturing Enterprise</b>	<b>Service Enterprise</b>
<b>Micro:</b> Investment in Plant & Machinery up to <b>Rs.25 lakh</b>	<b>Micro:</b> Investment in Plant & Machinery up to <b>Rs.10 lakh.</b>
<b>Small Scale:</b> Investment in Plant & Machinery, more than <b>Rs.25 lakh but not exceeding Rs.5 Crore.</b>	<b>Small Scale:</b> Investment in Plant & Machinery, more than <b>Rs.10 lakh, but not exceeding Rs.2 Crore.</b>
<b>Medium Scale:</b> Investment in Plant & Machinery, more than <b>Rs.5 Crore but not exceeding to Rs.10 Crore.</b>	<b>Medium Scale:</b> Investment in Plant & Machinery, more than <b>Rs.2Crore, but not exceeding Rs.5 Crore.</b>

## **CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND SCHEME FOR MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES (CGTMSE):**

The Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro & Small Enterprise shall cover credit facilities extended, by eligible lending Institution(s) in respect of a single eligible borrower not exceeding Rs. 1 Crore, by way of term loan and /or working capital facilities on or after entering into an agreement with the Trust, to the small scale industrial units including information technology and software industries, without any collateral security and/or third party guarantee. The guarantee cover available under the scheme is to the extent of 75 per cent of the sanctioned amount of the credit facility. The extent of guarantee cover is 80 per cent for (i) micro enterprises for loans up to Rs.5 lakh; (ii) MSEs operated and/or owned by women; and (iii) all loans in the North-East Region.

The fee payable to the Trust under the scheme is one-time guarantee fee of 1.5% and annual service fee of 0.75% on the credit facilities sanctioned. For loans up to Rs.5 lakh, the one-time guarantee fee and annual service fee is 1% and 0.5% respectively. Further, for loans in the North-East Region, the one-time guarantee fee is only 0.75%.

## **CREDIT LINKED CAPITAL SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION OF THE SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (CLCSS):**

The Scheme aims to facilitate technology up-gradation of MICRO & SSI units in the specified products/ sub-sectors by providing 15% capital subsidy on loan up to Rs. 100 lacs for induction of proven technologies approved under the scheme.

### **Type of Units to be covered under the Scheme:**

Existing Micro & SSI units registered with State Directorate of Industry which upgrade with the State-of-the-Art-Technology with or without expansion.

New Micro & SSI units which are registered with State Directorate of Industry and which have set up their facilities only with the appropriate eligible and proven technology duly approved by the GTAB (Governing & Technology Approved Board)

## **QUALITY UPGRADATION IN SMALL SCALE SECTOR THROUGH INCENTIVE FOR ISO-9000/14000 / HACCP CERTIFICATION:**

The scheme provides reimbursement of 75% of eligible expenditure made for acquiring ISO-9000/14000 /HACCP Certification up to Rs. 75,000/- to each Micro & SSI unit.

## **PURCHASE & PRICE PREFERENCE POLICY:**

This is administered through Registration Scheme of NSIC. Facilities include tender free of cost, exemption from earnest money & security deposits and preference in Central Government.

### **Participation in International Trade Fair: SUBSIDY TOWARDS:**

- @50% space rent.(100% to women & SC/ST Entrepreneur)
- @75%air fair by economy class. (100% to women & SC/ST Entrepreneur)
- Total subsidy on air fair & space rent restricted to Rs1.25Lakh.
- Any unit can avail once in a year.
- Only one person of the participating unit would be eligible for subsidy on air fare.

## **SCHEME OF REGISTRATION FOR BAR-CODING**

Financial assistance will be given to Micro & SSI's for adoption of international numbering standards used in Bar Coding/E commerce applications. Financial assistance under the Scheme will be limited to 75% of the registration fee and 75% of the annual fee for first three years of registration.

### **Scheme for Marketing Assistance & Technology Up-gradation in MSMEs:**

- Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation Programme is a strategic initiative for adoption of Modern Marketing techniques by MSMEs consistent with the requirement of global market. It involves eight sub components for which Government of India (GOI) funding assistance will be available.

### **Major activities under the Scheme:**

- i) Technology Up-gradation in Packaging.
- ii) Skill Up-gradation/ Development for modern marketing techniques.
- iii) Competition studies.
- iv) Special component for North Eastern Region
- v) New markets through State/District level local exhibitions/Trade fairs.
- vi) Corporate Governance practices.
- vii) Marketing Hubs.
- viii) Reimbursement to ISO 18000/22000/27000 certification.

### **SCHEME OF BUSINESS INCUBATION CENTER:**

- Incubation of **new ideas**.
- **Rs.4 lakh** and **Rs. 8 Lakh** to BI pre idea/unit nurtured.
- Total **10 new ideas or units to nurture**.
- In addition, each BI may get **Rs.6 lakh** for up gradation of infrastructure, orientation / training & administrative expenses.
- Total assistance per BI is **Rs. 66.5 Lakh**

### **NATIONAL AWARDS:**

#### **CATEGORY FOR NOMINATION IN NATIONAL AWARD SCHEME:**

- 1. Best Efforts in Entrepreneurship Micro, Small & Medium (Manufacturing)**
- 2. Best Efforts in Entrepreneurship Micro, Small & Medium (Service)**
- 3. Product/Process Innovation Micro, Small & Medium**
- 4. Quality Products in Selected Products in Micro & Small enterprises (SMEs)**
- 5. Lean Manufacturing Techniques**

#### **CASH PRIZES, CITATION & TROPHY:**

**First Prize: Rs.3,00,000/- Cash Prize, Certificate and a Trophy.**

**Second Prize: Rs.2,00,000/- Cash Prize, Certificate and a Trophy.**

**Third Prize: Rs.1,50,000/- Cash Prize, Certificate and a Trophy.**

- 1. Best Efforts in Entrepreneurship (Manufacturing)**
- 2. Best Efforts in Entrepreneurship (Service)**

#### **Objectives:**

These awards are given to Micro, Small & Medium scale entrepreneurs in Manufacturing and Service sector separately for encouraging and motivating them to set up small scale units to modernize their existing industries with a view to upgrade the quality of their products, enhancing turnover, productivity, profit and to increase their share both in domestic/ export markets, innovating new technology/design and bringing in technological improvements.

#### **3. Product/Process Innovation in Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises**

The awards are given to Micro, Small & Medium scale entrepreneurs for very creative and innovate new products and process as well as provide innovate services to remain competitive in domestic and global market. This has become possible to encourage such innovative efforts and promote this spirit in larger interest of qualitative development of MSME. The Ministry of MSME recognize these entrepreneurs for their outstanding innovations in products/ process and by conferring awards to motivate and encourage them. Definition of Invention & Innovation- Invention refers to new concepts or products that derive from individual's ideas or from scientific research. Innovation, on other hand, is the commercialization of the invention itself.

#### **4. Quality Products in Selected Products in Micro & Small enterprises (MSEs):**

##### **Objective:**

- (a) To encourage small scale industries to produce quality products conforming to national and international standards.
- (b) To propagate a culture of quality consciousness amongst a vast section of small scale manufacturing units and
- (c) To instill a sense of confidence in small industry products with the domestic consumers and to enhance the image of Indian Products in export market.

#### **5. Lean Manufacturing Techniques:**

MSMEs implement the LM techniques for reducing their manufacturing costs through proper personnel management, better space utilization, scientific inventory management, improved process flows, reduced engineering time etc. Such LM techniques also help in improving the quality of the final product. Large enterprises are capable of taking initiative on their own which essentially involves engaging the services of LMCs (Lean Manufacturing Consultants). The Indian entrepreneurs are very creative and implement the LM techniques to remain competitive in domestic and global market. The Ministry of MSME recognizes these entrepreneurs for their outstanding efforts for implementing LM Techniques for reducing their manufacturing costs and by conferring Awards to motivate and encourage them.

##### **Scheme of International Cooperation:**

The scheme covers the following activities:

- Participation by Indian SSI/SE in **exhibitions, fairs& buyer-seller meet** in India, in which there is **international participation**.
- Deputation of SSI/SE **business delegations** to other countries for exploring new areas of **technology infusion/ upgradation, facilitating joint venture, improving market of SSI/SE products, foreign collaborations, etc.**
- Holding **international conferences and seminars** on topics and themes of interest of the SSI/SEs.
- **Eligible Organisation:**
  - State/Central Government organisation Industry/Enterprise Association, and Registered Societies/Trust associated with the SSI/SE.
- **Quantum of Assistance:**
  - **International Events: Rs.25 Lacs per events.**
  - **Domestic Events: Rs. 12 Lacs per events.**

### **Scheme for Capacity Building, Strengthening of Database & Advocacy by Industry/Enterprise Association:**

Under the scheme, National/Regional/State/Local Level Industry Associations which are registered for at least 3 years and having a regular charter, list of member and audited account, etc; would be eligible for financial assistance.

Financial assistance for Secretarial & Advisory/ extension services, maximum of Rs 5 lakh.

Association will be required to provide the regular manpower and office space at their own cost & also to bear equivalent/ matching contribution towards cost of modernisation of their facilities, equipment and training of their personnel.

### **MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISE CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:**

- To support the sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills and quality, market access, access to capital, etc.
- To build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self help groups, consortia, up gradation of associations, etc.
- To create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing industrial areas/ clusters of MSEs.
- To set up common facility centre (for testing, training centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc).

### **Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme:**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To increase the competitiveness of the MSME sector through the adoption of L M Techniques with objective of :
- Reducing waste
- Increasing productivity
- Introducing innovative practices for improving overall competitiveness
- Inculcating good management system
- Imbibing a culture of continuous improvement
- MSMEs will be assisted in reducing their manufacturing cost , through implementation of LM techniques, like 5S System, Standard Operating Procedure, Just in Time, KANBAN System, Cellular Layout, Value Stream Mapping, Poka Yoke or Mistaking Proofing, Single Minute Exchange of Die or Quick Changeover, Total Productive Maintenance, Kaizen Blitz or Rapid Improvement Process.
- LM techniques will be implemented in selected cluster by engaging the services of LM Consultant.

A maximum of 80% of the project cost for each cluster will be borne by Government



## **NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPETIVENESS PROGRAMME:**

1. Marketing Support/Assistance to MSMEs (Bar Code)
2. Support for Entrepreneurial & Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubation.
3. Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be competitive through QMS/QT.
4. Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
5. Lean Manufacturing Scheme for MSMEs
6. Design Clinic Scheme for Design Expertise to MSMEs
7. Marketing Assistance & Technology Up-gradation Scheme in MSMEs
8. Technology & Quality Up-gradation to MSMEs
9. Promotion of ICT in Indian Manufacturing Sector.

### **Indo German Tool Room Ahmedabad:**

It is a tool room and training Centre engaged in production of tools of precision plastic metal component and also engaged in area of Training in tool and die making, CAD/CNC Technology

The time has now come to evolve and implement new strategies, to exploit the human potential in human resource and future entrepreneurs in making for the development of society, in this context INDO GERMAN TOOL ROOM offers a wide range of services especially to small scale industries.

**"Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad India:** A government Of India Non autonomous society, is an institute in Tool and Die making and modern production technology.

**It has established** as most reliable source for **SME's** for their tooling requirement. Besides tool room activities, society permits use of its resources to industries like precision machining, quality control and **CAD-CAM-CAE-RPT** services.

**The tool room** is also a source for day one Productive and trained manpower at entry level in tool and die making and **CAD-CAM-CAE and CNC technology**.

### **Gujarat State Finance Corporation (GSFC):**

- Incorporated on 1st May, 1961. Its main object is to provide financial assistance to small and medium scale new/existing industrial and service sector units all over Gujarat. It provides acquisition of fixed assets, preliminary and pre-operative expenses, expansion, modernization, diversification etc.
- GSFC has played an important role in the industrial development of the state. Till date it has financed 47,331 units and disbursed Rs. 3,300 Crore, generating employment for 6,00,000 persons. Many units financed by it are now well established and have graduated from small to medium and large scale.
- Since the last few years, Corporation is passing through financially difficult times. Due to very heavy NPA and as commercial banks are now performing similar activity has stopped advancing fresh loans since October 2001.

- Currently, it is engaged in the activity of recovering dues from its borrowers and payi lenders.
- One Time Settlement schemes have been introduced to expedite recovery.
- Cost cutting exercise has been implemented to reduce manpower by deputing sta various Government departments and by implementing VRS.
- Government has formed a high-powered committee under Chief Secretary to decide o future of GSFC. Committee has decided to offer VRS to employees, have OTS scheme restructure the organization

## **(2) Quality State Export Corporation:**

GSEC Limited, which was formerly known as Gujarat State Export Corporation Limited, a Public Limited Company, primarily engaged in the activities of Export & Import facilities and trading business is a merchant exporter and Custodian of Cargo Complexes at Ahmedabad and Indore. At Vishakhapatnam, it operates the Air Cargo Complex under an operation and Maintenance with Andhra Pradesh Trade Promotion Corporation Limited (APTPC).

Since the time of acquisition of the Company under the disinvestment proposal from the Government of Gujarat in 2004, lot has gone into redefining its operation. GSEC Limited was the first Private Company to take over the Air Cargo Complex as a Custodian. The infrastructure, Speed of Processing, Delivery, Security, Computerized Systems, State of the Art facilities, Service Orientation and Vale Addition to the clients, businesses, today has made it an impeccable choice of many Corporate & Custom House Agents to patronize its services.

Apart from Cargo Handling, the Company also exports Dyes & Intermediates. The Company has also been awarded with Exclusive Dealership for the Furnace Oil & Bitumen by M\s Essar Oil Limited for the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Company imports and sells Bitumen, used for Road Construction and has created Port based Storage Infrastructure on own\lease routes. The Company has recently added PETCOKE and Air Turbine Fuel (ATF) to its Products Portfolio. GSEC Limited has become a well diversified Company and is exploring many different Projects and business through its subsidiaries.

The Company has three subsidiaries:

#### **PROJECT WORK: SPECIAL INVESTMENT REGIONS:**

The Government of Gujarat enacted the SIR act in 2009 with the objective of creating large size Investment Regions and Industrial Areas in the State of Gujarat and develops them as global hubs of economic activity supported by world class Infrastructure. Gujarat is the only state in the country to enact such an Art. GIDC is setting up 11 Special Investment Regions in Gujarat catalyzing unprecedented economic growth in the state.

- it enables the State Government to establish, develop, operate and regulate SIRS
- The Government is empowered to declare an Investment Regions or an Industrial Area
- An SIR has a minimum area of 100 sq. km. (10,000 hectare). An Industrial Area has a minimum area of 50 sq. km. (5,000 hectare)
- A 4 tier administrative mechanism set up for establishment, operations, regulations and management of SIRs / IAs.

#### **(3) National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC):**

##### **Schemes & Services:**

- Marketing Assistance
- Bank Credit Facilitation
- Performance & Credit Ratings
- Raw Material Assistance
- Single Point Registration
- Infomediary Services
- Marketing Intelligence
- Bill Discounting
- Infrastructure

#### **(4) Gujarat Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation (GITCO):**

Gujarat Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation (GITCO) is established in 1987 with collaboration of seven nationalized banks along with BIICGS, FCBSIC, GMDC and GSIC corporations established by the State Government.

The main objective of this organization is to provide satisfactory, timely and economical advice and financing to the small and medium scale industries and thus contribute in the economic growth of the State as a whole.

**Service we Offer:**

- Project Opportunity Identification Service
- Preparation of Techno-economic Feasibility Report
- Project Appraisal Services
- Environment Management Services
- Comprehensive Market Surveys
- Loan Syndication
- Valuation of Assets & Stock Audit
- Bid Management
- Project Monitoring
- Diagnostic Reports
- Environment Consultancy Services
- Technology Evaluation Studies
- Infrastructure Development Projects
- Training Seminars/Programmes
- Organisation Development and Management Consultancy
- Patent Assistance
- Third Party Inspection

**Government of Gujarat, Industries & Mines Department has Notified New Industrial Policy 2015 with the objectives to assist and enhance the competitiveness, development and overall growth of MSMEs in Gujarat.**

### **The New Industrial Policy – 2015**

#### **VISION**

'Gujarat' is as a globally competitive and innovative industrial destination that stimulates sustainable development & promotes inclusive growth. Given the inherent strengths of the state, its strong positioning on a national and international platform, and by its constant emphasis on promoting excellence, Gujarat comes forward with a dual vision.

By making Gujarat as an attractive "Total Business Destination" expedite the overall country's economic growth, thereby increasing the standard of living and prosperity among the people of Gujarat by giving them the opportunity for skilled employment and availability of nurtured enterprises.

#### **MISSION**

- To create employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workforce
- To become a Global hub for manufacturing
- To promote Ease of Doing Business to create business friendly environment
- To provide pro- active support to micro, small and medium enterprises
- To promote the spirit of innovation and incentivize entrepreneurship among youth by providing specific sector skills and seed capital
- Ensure effective implementation of the policies

**Being an industrialized state, Gujarat needs to have a strategy which can support industrialization through higher value addition. Accordingly, the salient features of strategy are:**

- Accelerating Development of Infrastructure
- Promoting labour intensive industries
- Focus approach for industrially under-developed Areas
- Strengthening sector-specific vocational skills
- Encouraging Universities for incubating start-ups & innovative product development
- Support technology up-gradation and research & development
- Promote trade facilitation & e-governance
- Support to Service sector enterprises
- Conducive labour reforms including more opportunity for women
- Focus approach on 'Make in India' programme
- To enhance last mile connectivity for strengthening development of infrastructure
- To promote specific sector approach & value addition in production
- To encourage the adoption of green, clean-energy business practices

- To promote innovation, start-ups & technology transfer
- Providing equity support for MSMEs & Start-ups
- Facilitation to large/ mega projects

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Facilitation Desk – A Novel initiative of Government of Gujarat

To cater to the need of the hour, Honourable CM, Anandiben Patel in her vision of progress launched the “MSME Facilitation Desk” on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 to assist the process of setting up a business unit till its commissioning.

The challenges faced by MSMEs are scaling up day by day. Realizing this, the Central and State governments have provided several incentives for the MSME industries over the years.

To address various concerns of MSMEs, a dedicated team of professionals has been formed to put in efforts for providing assistance to the MSME industry of the State. Four regional desks have been placed at district level in Ahmedabad, Tapi, Vadodara and Rajkot to provide hand-holding assistance at local level in order to achieve a better reach to the MSME industries.

All the services offered at the desks are free of cost for anyone willing to set up or expand their business. Services include creating awareness and helping and extending them hand holding support in the state of Gujarat.

□ Objective of MSME Facilitation Desk The core objective of the desk is to facilitate the prospective investor/ entrepreneur in the process of setting up or expanding his/ her business.

## **SCHEMES FOR NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY 2015**

1. **Assistance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)**
  - [Government Resolution No. SSI-102014-924840-CH, Dt 19-01-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
2. **Scheme for Market Development Assistance**
  - [Government Resolution No. GFC-102014-923625-P, Dt 27-02-2015](#)
  - [Circular for approval of exhibition for scheme no IC/MSME/T.2/1074916, Dt 20-05-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
3. **Schemes for Assistance to MSEs for Shed and Plot developed By**
4. **Private Developer**
  - [Government Resolution No. MIS/102014/430906/CH, Dt 10-03-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
5. **Schemes for Assistance Labour Intensive Industries**
  - [Government Resolution No. MIS/102014/924881/I, Dt 28-01-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
6. **Assistance for Common Environmental Infrastructure**
  - [Government Resolution No. GID/102014/922945/G, Dt 19-01-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
7. **Assistance for Industrial Infrastructure**
  - [Government Resolution No. GID-102014-922908-G, Dt 19-01-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
8. **Scheme for Assistance for Research and Development Activities**
  - [Government Resolution No. GID-102014-922999-G, Dt 19-01-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
9. **Scheme for Assistance for Environment Protection Measure**
  - [Government Resolution No. GID-102014-922884-G, Dt 19-01-2015](#)
  - [2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
10. **Scheme for Financial Assistance to Industrial Park**
  - [Government Resolution No. GID-102015-893580\(1\)-G, Dt 21-04-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
11. **Scheme for Financial Assistance to Logistic Park**
  - [Government Resolution No. GID-102015-893580\(2\)-G, Dt 21-04-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
12. **Scheme for Awards to MSMEs and Export Awards**
  - [Government Resolution No. SSI-102014-924854-CH, Dt 19-01-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
13. **Scheme for Financial Assistance to Plastic Industry**
  - [Government Resolution No. MIS-102014-924790-I, Dt 27-01-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
14. **Scheme of Assistance to Micro and Small Enterprise (MSMEs) for Shed and Plot developed by GIDC**
  - [Government Resolution No. MIS/102015/430906/CH, Dt 10-03-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)
15. **Scheme for Assistance to Start Ups/Innovation**
  - [Government Resolution No. MIS-102014-924909-I, Dt 27-01-2015](#)
  - [Schemes](#)

## **(5) District Industries Center (DIC):**

### **Monitoring of DICs**

The functioning of DICs and their achievement is monitored by Industries Commissioner, Meeting of General Managers is organized frequently to evaluate the performance and also help in resolving difficulties in implementation of different schemes. To resolve the problems of industries/industrialists, there are two types of committee at the district level viz.

- **District Industrial Executive Committee (DIEC)**

DIEC is constituted for solving industry related problems and promoting industrial growth. District Collector is the Chairman of this Committee and General Manager of DIC is the Member Secretary. The other members of the DIEC are President of District Panchayat, DDO, MP, MLAs, Prominent persons active in Industries in the district and members of all district level industries associations.

- **Single Window Industrial Follow up Team (SWIFT)**

Entrepreneurs face many difficulties when they start new industries. They have to deal with many government agencies and get many clearances. SWIFT helps them in guiding solving their problems at a single spot. This committee is working under the District Collector, General Manager of DIC is the Member Secretary and District Development Officer is Vice President of SWIFT. All industries related officers in the district are members of this committee.

### **Functions of DICs**

#### **Registration**

- EM Part-I acknowledgement
- EM Part-II acknowledgement
- C.S.P.O.
- Lubricating, Oil, Grease License

#### **Recommendation:**

- Land recommendation for N.A.

#### **Incentive Scheme:**

#### **Seminars:**

- District or Taluka Level
- Buyer-Seller & Exhibition



**Others Activities:**

- Recovery of Package Loan margin Money Loan & Subsidy
- Welfare of Salt Workers and Recovery of Royalty from Salt Workers.
- Follow up of Industrial Approvals.
- Follow up of units which have availed benefits under incentives schemes

**Self Employment scheme:**

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

**Co-operative Package Scheme**

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

At present 25 District Industries Centre (DIC) are functioning in Gujarat State. The main objective of establishing DIC is to provide all assistance under one umbrella to the entrepreneurs engaged in dispersed area and diversified industries and to those proposing to establish a fresh small and cottage industries. The perspective entrepreneurs get all type of assistance like credit, raw materials, power, land and building from DIC. Even for follow up of larger projects having investment up to Rs. 100 Crore, where the corporate office is in Gujarat, DIC extends its assistance for speedy implementation of the projects.

The working of all DIC is motivated by the Monitoring Cell established in the office of the Industries Commissioner. The progress achieved by each DIC is monitored every month by the Industries Commissioner in the meeting of all General Managers of the District Industries Centers.

At the district level, there is District Industries Executive Committee with Member of Parliament (MP) or Collector s the Chairman. This Committee meets periodically to discuss and solve the problems of Industrialists with the help of DIC.

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

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

The Micro, small and medium enterprises as classified above are required to file Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM) Part-I to District Industries Centre for starting an industrial project. On completion of the project, the entrepreneur is required to file Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM) Part-II with DIC.

The District Industries Center conducts various Training Programs for the beneficiaries. Apart from assisting in implementation of Vajpeyi Bankable Scheme, Jyoti Gramodyog Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) etc., DIC also look after KVIB Schemes implemented in the district.

The DIC and KVIB are involved in extending assistance to rural/artisans and entrepreneurs. Marketing of the manufactured goods is taken care of by the artisans themselves and is therefore a major problem for individual artisans.

#### **(7) Gujarat State Finance Corporation (GSFC):**

Gujarat State Finance Corporation (GSFC) is established in 1962 by the Government of Gujarat. The main objective of the corporation is to provide financial assistance and protection of the Small Scale Industries of the district. There are other branches of the corporation functioning at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Udhna, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Vitthal Udhyognagar.

#### **(8) Quality State Export Corporation:**

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

## CHAPTER: 6

### PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE:

#### (1) General Industrial Climate:

Industrial development in Tapi district could be attributed to the presence of a larger number of diamond processing, textiles and chemical & petrochemical industries. During 2006-07, Tapi has contributed a maximum of 11.5% of gross domestic product (GDP) to the State, as compared to any other district of India. The process industry of Tapi is 10 out of 12 varieties of diamonds in the world contributing to INR 45,000 crore (USD 10.71 billion), which is approximately 65% of the total diamond exports from India. It is also known as synthetic capital of India, hosts over 45,000 power looms and provides over 7 lac jobs. It contributes 18 % to the total manmade fiber exports and 40 % of manmade fabric production in India. Tapi has been successful in attracting a sizeable amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in various sectors like energy, oil and petroleum sectors. A significant investment of INR 3,000 crore (USD 726 Million) in Hajira LPG terminal project is one of the largest Greenfield in FDI in India.

Source: Indian Real Estate Growth and New Destinations, FICCI-Ernst & Young Report, 2007.

Normally MSMEs in the district needs Government's assistance in the point of view of dimensional and motivational strategy. Lack of ample resurrection measures supported in the various policies and procedures of the state government, non availability of adequate financial support, lack of market intelligent, lack of globalisation approach, inadequate technological transformation support by the state government etc. All these factors may slow down the industrial growth in the district.

Therefore, ample care and support are necessary to bring about a change in the perception and practices and make then MSMEs successive and improvising the competitiveness for the longer survival through technological transformation ensuring quality and productivity improvisation.

## 2. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

There are over 41,300 small scale industries functioning in Tapi district. Some of the main industries under small scale industries are textiles, chemicals, dying & printing, diamond processing, jhari (silver) making and engineering and related activities (manufacturing machineries and equipments). Approximately, 24,000 small scale units (SSI) are related to textile industry in the district, followed by repairing & service industry with more than 11,000 units.

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2010 TO 31/03/2011)

Category of Enterprise- **Micro** Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	13	57.55	70
Songadh	5	33.00	45
Uchchhal	2	13.00	5
Valod	26	227.70	187
Vyara	26	296.00	197
Total	72	627.25	504

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2011 TO 31/03/2012)

Category of Enterprise- **Micro** Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	2	4.15	7
Songadh	7	100.50	117
Uchchhal	3	55.50	56
Valod	9	96.42	78
Vyara	70	495.83	52
Total	91	752.40	778

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2012 TO 31/03/2013)

Category of Enterprise- **Micro**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	2	6.00	10
Songadh	43	493.71	684
Uchchhal	3	13.00	43
Valod	16	112.60	145
Vyara	50	644.72	334
Total	114	1270.03	1216

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2013 TO 31/03/2014)

Category of Enterprise- **Micro**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	4	29.40	26
Songadh	29	344.50	108
Uchchhal	2	65.00	55
Valod	19	260.40	270
Vyara	55	1113.37	437
Total	109	1812.67	896

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2014 TO 31/03/2015)

Category of Enterprise- **Micro**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	2	19.06	4
Songadh	19	412.51	151
Uchchhal	5	84.90	55
Valod	13	195.96	26
Vyara	70	1649.84	539
Total	109	2362.27	775

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2015 TO 30/11/2015)

Category of Enterprise- **Micro**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing & Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	0	0.00	0
Songadh	2	57.50	26
Uchchhal	0	0.00	0
Valod	1	44.00	14
Vyara	12	255.23	150
Total	15	356.73	190

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2010 TO 31/03/2011)

Category of Enterprise- **Small**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	0	0.00	0
Songadh	1	112.00	6
Uchchhal	0	0.00	0
Valod	2	186.00	20
Vyara	2	90.00	25
Total	5	388.00	51

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2011 TO 31/03/2012)

Category of Enterprise- **Small**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	1	595.89	20
Songadh	4	199.99	88
Uchchhal	0	0.00	0
Valod	2	90.00	26
Vyara	2	116.00	15
Total	9	1001.88	149

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2012 TO 31/03/2013)

Category of Enterprise- **Small**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	0	0.00	0
Songadh	9	828.65	123
Uchchhal	1	67.00	40
Valod	1	40.00	10
Vyara	3	198.00	45
Total	14	1133.65	218

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2013 TO 31/03/2014)

Category of Enterprise- **Small**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	2	180.00	171
Songadh	7	1181.00	127
Uchchhal	0	0.00	0
Valod	1	12.00	5
Vyara	6	1129.00	304
Total	16	2502.00	607

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2014 TO 31/03/2015)

Category of Enterprise- **Small**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	1	562.00	20
Songadh	8	667.57	141
Uchchhal	0	0.00	0
Valod	0	0.00	0
Vyara	7	431.24	135
Total	16	1660.81	296

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2015 TO 30/11/2015)

Category of Enterprise- **Small**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing & Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	0	0	0
Songadh	2	679.00	35
Uchchhal	1	60.00	17
Valod	0	0.00	0
Vyara	1	45.00	18
Total	4	784.00	70

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2010 TO 31/03/2011)

Category of Enterprise- **Medium**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	13	57.55	70
Songadh	6	145.00	51
Uchchhal	2	13.00	5
Valod	28	413.70	207
Vyara	28	386.00	222
Total	7	1015.25	555

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2011 TO 31/03/2012)

Category of Enterprise- **Medium**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	3	600.04	27
Songadh	11	300.49	205
Uchchhal	3	55.00	56
Valod	11	186.42	104
Vyara	72	611.83	535
Total	100	1754.28	927



TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2012 TO 31/03/2013)

Category of Enterprise- **Medium**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	2	6.00	10
Songadh	52	1322.36	807
Uchchhal	4	80.00	83
Valod	17	152.60	155
Vyara	53	842.72	379
Total	128	2403.68	1434

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2013 TO 31/03/2014)

Category of Enterprise- **Medium**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	6	209.40	197
Songadh	36	1525.50	235
Uchchhal	2	65.00	55
Valod	20	272.40	275
Vyara	61	2242.37	741
Total	125	4314.67	1503

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2014 TO 31/03/2015)

Category of Enterprise- **Medium**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing or Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	3	581.06	24
Songadh	27	1080.08	292
Uchchhal	5	84.90	55
Valod	13	195.96	26
Vyara	77	2081.08	674
Total	125	4023.08	1071

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED  
(FROM 01/04/2015 TO 30/11/2015)

Category of Enterprise- **Medium**

Nature of Activity-Manufacturing & Service

<b>Taluka Code</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Investment Rs. in Lacs P &amp; M</b>	<b>No. of Employee</b>
Nizar	0	0	0
Songadh	4	736.50	61
Uchchhal	1	60.00	17
Valod	1	44.00	14
Vyara	13	300.23	168
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1140.73</b>	<b>260</b>

Large/Medium Scale Industries:

Industrial units having investment exceeding Rs. 10 Crore in Plant & Machinery are classified as Large Industrial Units. An entrepreneur or a company desirous to set up such large Project, needs an approval in the form of Industrial License from Government of India (GoI) under the Provisions of Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951. In July, 1991, Government of India has liberalised the Licensing Procedure and exempted almost all the industries from the purview of Industrial Licensing, except a few industries which are of strategic importance. As per the present Licensing Procedure, only two industries are reserved for Public Sector and four industries, which are of strategic importance; needs an Industrial License. The rest of the industries are required to file an Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum (IEM) with Secretariat, M/o Commerce & Industries, Government of India, for Industrial Approval on observing certain requirements with respect to location and environment. In the case of setting up of an Export oriented Unit (EOU) or setting up a Project in Special Economic Zone (SEZ), a Letter of Permission (LoP) is required to be obtained from the Development Commissioner of the concerned SEZ. Thus, the Procedure for setting up a large industrial unit would either filing of IEM, obtaining Letter of Intent (LoI)/Industrial License or obtaining Letter of Permission (LoP) in case of 100 % EOU or SEZ unit.

## **BACKGROUND NOTE**

### **UDYOG AADHAAR EASE OF REGISTRATION**

#### **Introduction**

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs not only play crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries but also help industrialization of rural & backwards areas, thereby reducing regional imbalances, assuming more equitable distribution of National income and wealth. MSMEs are complementary to large industries, ancillary units and this sector contributes enormously to the socio economic development of the country.

The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act was notified in 2006 to address Policy issues affecting MSMEs as well as the coverage and investment ceiling of the sector. The Act seeks to facilitate the development of these enterprises and enhance their competitiveness which comprises of both manufacturing and service entities. It defines Medium enterprises for the first time and seeks to integrate the three tiers of these enterprises, namely Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

The primary responsibility of promotion and development of MSMEs is of the State Governments. However, the Government of India, supplements the efforts of State Governments through various initiatives. The role of the M/o MSMEs and its organisations is also to assist the States in their efforts to encourage entrepreneurship, employment and livelihood opportunities and enhance the competitiveness of MSMEs in the changed economic scenario.

#### **UDYOG AADHAAR**

The proposed one page registration form would constitute self-declaration format under which MSME will self-certify its existence, bank account details, promoter/owner's Aadhaar details and other minimum basic information required. Based on the same, the MSME can then be issued online, at a minimum, a unique identifier or Udyog Aadhaar, a Permanent Account Number (PAN) and Tax Assessment Number (TIN) and Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) registration and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) registration, if applicable. The same should be issued online on a time bound basis. For certain aspects like labour, where self-declaration may not be the best approach for all firms, it can be permitted on the number of employee in the firm.

The Ministry of MSME can coordinate the simplification of registration linkages to other departments/ministries. The proposed National MSME Portal can then require only a simple one page registration form for MSMEs with a simplified information and documents. With the growing penetration of mobile phones in the country and the incremental usage of data services on mobile devices, this portal should also be easily accessible through mobile platform forms. The Committee envisages that such an approach can achieve 95 % registration in a time period of six months.

Among other things the committee looked into the registration process and advocated to universalization of registration so that MSME sector as a whole can be planned for growth interventions with real time data and need based facilitation.

### **Action Plan:**

The Ministry was represented in the Committee and is in broad agreement of the spirit of recommendation to encourage entrepreneurs to register and take advantage of various fiscal and non-fiscal incentives offered by Central and State Government. Ease of doing business and promotion formalization of MSME sector can be achieved if the current process of filing EM I and EM II are significantly revised and are technology enabled.

The current EM I format on the proposed units consist of 5 pages and 18 types of information and over 6 attachments. The prescribed acknowledgement to be issued by DIC is further 4 page form which is valid for 2 years. The current EM II format after start of production consist of 6 pages with 21 types of information and over 6 attachments. The prescribed acknowledgement to be issued by DIC after filing the codes and allotting EM number is further 1 page format which is to be issued in five days after receipt by post or same day if delivered personally or online.

### **UDYOG AADHAAR:**

Udyog Aadhaar has been accordingly designed to capture details of enterprises in an easy and convenient manner.

Udyog Aadhaar registration will enable the unit/enterprise to seek information and apply online about various services being offered by various Ministries and Departments.

Earlier only medium enterprises were insisted to file EM II as it was very cumbersome to file, the simplified Udyog Aadhaar will enable all the enterprises to file and register themselves so that simply by Udyog Aadhaar Unique Identity Code by which they can access the other services.

Industry Association and other Business Member Organisations (BMO) can take a lead role and help the existing enterprises to register and join the formal economy.

NSIC, KVIC, Coir Board and other State level agencies dealing with MSMEs can assist entrepreneurs in registering and linking scheme benefits.

Rating agencies empaneled for Performance and Credit Rating Schemes and NMCP etc. can also promote and encourage enterprises to get Udyog Aadhaar registration.

Banks and NBFC can also promote and encourage enterprises to get Udyog Aadhaar registration

### **Universalisation of Registration:**

The Ministry request all the concerned to promote universalization of registration so that a data-driven policy support can be designed and implemented in consultation with all the stakeholders.

NIC has been asked to suitably modify the National policy for filing of Udyog Aadhaar registration and even enable online schemes of State and Center o be accessed with this unique number and integrate with eBiz system.

### **REVIEW:**

Honourable Minister MSME has a detailed discussion on this and other issues on June 2015 and desired that we may take quick steps in adopting Udyog Aadhaar initiatives proposed by Kamath Committee and take all the necessary measures to enable about 10 million units to be bought to the formal economy.

Total 36,399 enterprises have been filed and registered as MSMEs as on 27.05.2016 in all the taluka of Tapi district.

## **Handicrafts and Handlooms:**

### **HANDICRAFTS:**

Government of Gujarat has established Handicrafts Development Corporation with a view to survive the endangered rural customary art of handicrafts. Handicraft Cooperative Societies are established at rural level, which supplies raw materials to the artisans to produce the goods at economic rate and saving the waste of time. The finished goods produced by these artisans are purchased by the Corporation itself. Kalin, dari and brass work are the main products in the handicrafts.

Government of Gujarat is fragile in providing financial assistance to such Industrial Cooperative Societies working in handicrafts after agriculture sector for creating self employment at the rural poor artisans. And, thus helps in improvising their living standards. Mostly, scheduled castes and scheduled tribe people is working in this sector. There are nearly 75 handicrafts societies in the district. Handicrafts Corporation also provides training to the handicrafts for quality upgradation and skill improvement. Handicrafts Corporation organizes handicrafts fair in various fair in different district of Gujarat State.

### **HANDLOOMS:**

People of Gujarat State earn their livelihood form handlooms artisans after agriculture. Handloom is most preferable artisans at the rural sector from the historical period. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people is also mostly engaged in this artisan. Government has enhanced fragile finance policy through Cooperative Societies for lending financial assistance to such artisans at the rural sector. Share holding, loan against share capital, management assistance, rebate in sale, interest subsidy, advertisement for sale etc. are the factors included in the policy benefits to be extended to such Co-operative Societies.

Handloom Development Corporation developed by the Government of Gujarat with its Head Office at Gandhinagar is operating as Indext-C. There are nearly 70 Weavers cooperative Societies impart training to the artisans along with various developmental plans. And, thus helps the trainee for getting employment at their door step by providing them handloom shafts at their homes. Handloom Corporation organizes trade fair in various parts of the State as well as India and abroad.

### **Problems of the SMEs sector:**

- (1) The utmost Problem is very low awareness in MSMEs about government schemes and subsidies because of lack in corporate governance or due to communication system of the government itself. There are lots of incentive schemes and packages especially designed for MSMEs but most of the entrepreneurs remain unaware of it.
- (2) Global recession of 2008 had slowed down the overall growth of the MSMEs. Due to failure of banking and insurance company globally, the global credit squeeze had reasonably affected the export textile and jewellery goods, which created temporary shutdown of production in the sector.
- (3) Lack of skilled human resources has also affected the sector at noticeable level. Technology intervention is still very low in the sector. Artisans and weavers still have been remained unaware of latest designs and current market trends. They continued to manufacture products with old designs which fail to generate consistent demand in the consumer markets. There is still huge gap among the household unit owners/weavers/artisans and the designers/engineers. There is immense need to encourage engineers and fashion designers to work out with these small units' owners, weavers, designers which would be mutually beneficial and help revive the sector and make it globally more competitive. Information dissemination about availability of recent technologies, literature on modern machinery, contact details of suppliers of raw materials, buyers etc. are very essential factors for the MSMEs,
- (4) Another major problem related to payment durations normally faced by the MSME entrepreneurs. Mostly they are causing delay in payments and bad debts, which causes trouble in the working capital ratio. Low credit period provided by the suppliers and on other side late payment made by the customers also creates imbalance in the working capital.
- (5) One of the major concerns is low credit availability to the MSMEs. Though, credit to MSMEs fall under the category of priority sector lending, but with the expansion of the priority sector lending to accommodate fast growing areas such as home loans, education loans; the percentage share of credit to MSMEs have been fallen down. There is strong need to increase the target of commercial bank lending to MSMEs from 20 % year on year growth to 30% which will enhance the credit facilities to MSMEs.

## CHAPTER: 7

### PROSPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Economy of Tapi district is concurrently related with industrialization and agriculture sector. Population increase and change in life to luxuries from middle to upper middle class living has affected the living standards of the common people. Most of the people are engaged in the agriculture sector to earn their livelihood. For achieving the balanced economic growth and industrial development, one has to assess possibilities of faster economic growth and industrial development, the available natural and human resources, available infrastructural facilities, administrative policies based on agriculture, forest products and livestock industry along with demand and skill based factors.

The under mentioned factors should be considered as standard measures to access the potential industries:

1. Available raw materials and natural resources.
2. Present industrialization process.
3. Available technologies.
4. Available human resources.
5. Marketing and distribution system.
6. Transport and communication resources.
7. Possibilities for intake of technology up-gradation measures.
8. Possibilities for intake of technology up-gradation measures.

Looking at the above factors, there is ample scope for the further development of various industries in the district into two categories as mentioned below:

#### **A. Resource Based Industries.**

#### **B. Demand Based Industries.**

#### **A. Resource Based Industries:**

Tapi 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 and livestock based as well as Mineral based industries have good scope of development. In addition, many market oriented items can also be taken up in the district.

Taking into consideration the available infrastructure facilities and resources in the district and medium & large scale units operating since the last couple of years and huge investment in the projects under the implementation, following industries are considered to have ample potential.



### **Service Enterprises:**

Government of Gujarat has implemented Industrial Policy 2009 in collaboration with District Industries situated in all the district of the State. DIC at Anand extends financial support to the existing service sector engaged in Tailoring service (with electric motors\manual machines), Embroidery work, Washing and ironing of clothes, Beauty parlor, Transport services, Wiring & Plumbing services, Auto repairing, Painting of signboards and hoardings, Air-conditioners and refrigerators repairing, Cobbler services, Consumer electronic appliances, Armature & motor rewinding, Book binding & spiral binding, vulcanising of tyres and tubes, Agriculture machinery & equipments repairing, Catering, Hair cutting services, decorators, Cyber café, Currier service, Private Coaching classes engaged in preparing skilled persons etc. at micro level to the people in the district.

### **Potential Areas for Service Industry:**

The potential areas for Service Industry can be further classified into various groups such as:

#### **A) Toolkit may be supplied to Self-employed women at the urban and rural level for different activities described as given below:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Description as NIC 2008</b>	<b>5 Digit Code</b>
1	Custom Tailoring	14105
2	Washing & Dry-cleaning of clothes	96010
3	Hair dressing & other beauty treatment	96020

**B) Toolkit may be supplied for Repair Service Providers:**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Description as NIC 2008</b>	<b>5 Digit Code</b>
1	Repair of bicycles	95291
2	Plumbing & drainage	43221
3	Repair of electrical equipments	33140
4	Repair of TV, VCR, Refrigerator etc.	52603
5	Printing of magazines and other periodicals, books & brochures, posters etc.	18113
6	Retreading of tyres, replacing of tread & used pneumatic tyres	25114
7	Maintenance & repair of motor cycle, scooters and three wheelers	50404
8	Repair & maintenance of agriculture & forestry machinery	29218

**C) Other Services:**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Description as NIC 2008</b>	<b>5 Digit Code</b>
1	Hair dressing & other beauty treatment	96020
2	Renting of tents, electrical appliances, furniture, tableware, crockery & utensils.	77291
3	Interior & exterior painting, glazing, plastering, decorating, sanding and other similar building finishing works	43303
4	Activities Event catering	56210

## **STEPS TO SET UP A MICRO, SMALL OR MEDIUM ENTERPRISE**

The important aspects are as given below:

- (1) Selection of proper Project**
- (2) Selection of appropriate Technology & Machinery**
- (3) Feasible Planning for getting finance**
- (4) Conceptualization of Basic Infrastructure: erecting of factory building, arrangement of necessary connection such as Power, Sewerage and Communication etc., Labour and Personnel, Procurement of Raw Material.**
- (5) Filling of Enterprise Memorandum Part II with respective District Industries Center of the district.**
- (6) Sanction of Approvals such Regulatory, Taxation, Environmental clearance in certain products etc.**
- (7) Registration of Quality Certification**

### **General Information:**

Micro, Small & Medium enterprises are classified in terms of investment in Plant & Machinery under MSME Act 2006. Further, the MSME sector is mainly divided into two major segments namely: Manufacturing and Service Sector.

Terminology of MSME Manufacturing Enterprises as per investment in Plant & Machinery is as under:

**Micro Enterprise:** Investment up to **Rs. 25 Lacs.**

**Small Enterprise:** Investment more than **Rs. 25 Lacs & up to Rs. 5 Crores.**

**Medium Enterprise:** Investment more than **Rs. 5 Crores & up to Rs. 10 Crores.**

Terminology of MSME Service Enterprises as per investment in Plant & Machinery is as under:

**Micro Enterprise:** Investment up to **Rs. 10 Lacs.**

**Small Enterprise:** Investment more than **Rs. 10 Lacs & up to Rs. 2 Crores.**

**Medium Enterprise:** Investment more than **Rs. 2 Crores & up to Rs. 5 Crores.**

### **(1) Selection of proper Project:**

Idea emerging out from the bottom of the heart coupled with risk taking ability, self inspiration, liking and adventurous nature can tremendously help to become an entrepreneur.

Idea with concrete determination involves viability of business, knowledge of clientele need, market research, prosperity of growth and long term sustainability to run the industry for long period helps a lot to conceptualize the project and gives successful implementation.

Further to complete the process, one needs to have basic knowledge about vivid aspects such as

**Product:** Nature, Characteristic, size and usefulness of the ultimate consumers.

**Process:** Use of Technology involved for the production of the Item.

**Location:** Location with complete infrastructure facilities is most important part as it gives the viability, logistics for input and marketing of finished products at economy rate which ultimately may result into higher production, minimization of waste, decrease in ex-factory value, increase in productivity and profit.

### **Finalisation of Product:**

**Product Line:** width, depth and characteristics

**Packaging:** Dazzling and user friendly

**Branding:** Eye cache and booster advertisement

**Warranties:** Extending Warranties to the consumers to win their satisfaction and feasibility of consistent consumption of the product offered to them.

**After Sale Service:** Proper cell for extending after sales service to the ultimate consumers to win their trust.

## **(2) Selection of appropriate Technology & Machinery**

Need arise under this Head is as follow:

Search for suitable Project Profiles

Search for proper Product Code

Search of Industry Clusters

Search for getting information of existing Manufacturers

### **(A) Selection of Process:**

As the product is finalized, the choice for selecting proper technology arises. Sometimes for complex nature of product, process of know how becomes necessary to import it. So, one should make agreements of technology transfer as a safe guarding means of interest. One can also contact CSIR (Centre for Scientific & Industrial Research) and DRL (Defense Research Labs) for bringing into the indigenous technology, which can give intrinsic benefits of economy and proper choice of technology.

#### **Aspects to be considered are:**

- Whether process involves highly skilled labour or complex machinery is required?
- Whether large quantity of water and power is required or not?
- Whether the Patent of Product is required or not using the selected process technology?
- Requirement of any Certificate of Pollution control or maintaining the environmental regulations.

- Whether the Machinery and Equipments are capable for inculcating consistent production in Indian environment?
- One of the Major constraints in the Indian MSMEs is usage of outdated technology and Management Methods which results in inefficiency, low productivity and decrease in profitability of an enterprise. Lack of finance at low or affordable interest rate is also one of the major causes for not adopting modern Machinery, Equipments and Technology of production.

### **Agreement with NSIC for Hire Purchase of Machinery:**

If an entrepreneur is not capable of purchasing Machinery from own capital, he may contact NSIC for hire purchase of machinery. One should apply to NSIC, Head Office through the DIC of the respective district.

Acceptance Committee comprising of the Representatives of Chief Controller of Imports, Development Commissioner-MSME and other concerned departments verifies all the applications for hire purchase of indigenous or imported machinery.

As soon as these formalities are completed by the hirer, instructions are sent to the suppliers to dispatch the consignment and sent the R\Rs or C\R as the case may; to the Regional Office.

After ensuring all dues have been paid by the hirer, releases the R\R of C\R to for receiving delivery of the machinery.

In case of imported machines, the procedure is slightly different in as much as the shipping documents are sent to the clearing agents for clearing the consignment from the Customs and dispatching it to the hirer. Value of machines that can be supplied depends upon the rules & regulations.

### **Earnest Money**

The proportion of earnest money normally remains between 5% or 10% of the value of machinery. But for imported or indigenous Machinery/Equipments equipment may be different from the normal rate. In the case of furnaces and a few other items of equipment, the rate of earnest money is also different. This interest is calculated on the value of machines outstanding after deducting payment of earnest money.

### **Administrative Charge**

As per rates determines by the stake holder upon the sales value of machinery and its recovery by the NSIC may spread over the total installment period.

### **Period of Repayment**

The period of repayment of loan after deducting the earnest money depends upon the rate of interest and normal period preferably determined by the stakeholders/bankers.

### **Gestation Period**

In case of certain type of machines which become operative immediately on installation in the service sector industries and job order establishment, a gestation period of only 6 months shall be allowed both to the new and existing units.

In case the payment of installment is not made within one month of the specified due date, interest over and above the normal rate is charged on the defaulted amount from the date of default to the date of actual payment is charged by the bankers according to the terms & conditions. Now the Place and Right Partner has to be selected and Project Report has to be prepared.

### **(3) Feasible Planning for getting finance**

No MSME Enterprise can run without financial support.

The requirements can be classified as given below:

- Long & Medium Term Financial requirements
- Short Term or Working Capital Requirements
- Risk Coverage Capital
- Seed Capital\Margin Money Requirements
- Bridging of Loan
- Financial Institutions are working in each district of the State as mentioned below:

Nationalised and Private Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks or Co-operative Banks are operating to support the existing MSMEs. Some of the institutions are as follows:

- Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) (For refinance and direct lending)
- Gujarat State Finance Corporation (GSFC)

SIDBI, GSFC and other State Industrial Development Corporations extend financial support for Long and Medium term loan, for the purposes such as Purchase of Land, Construction of building or shed, and purchase of machinery and equipments.

The Short Term Loans are extended by the Commercial banks for Working capital requirements, finance required for the purchase of raw material, payment of wages and to meet the operating expenses. The commercial banks also sanction composite loan comprising of working capital and term loan up to a loan limit of Rs.1 crore.

Requirement to be fulfilled for getting the loan from the Commercial Banks or Financial Institutions are as under:

- Properly filled up application
- Proper documentation

- Attach copy of 3 consecutive three years' Profit and P & L A/c
- Income Tax Assessment Certificates of Partners/Directors
- Proof of Possession of Land/Building
- Architect's estimate for construction cost
- Partnership deed/Memorandum and Articles of Associations of Company
- Project Report
- Budgetary Quotations of Plant and Machinery

After assessment of application, bank issued a letter of sanction or rejection to the applicant. Then, applicant has to submit a letter of accepting the sanction by accepting the terms & conditions laid down by the Bank or Financial Institution.

Subsequently, loan is disbursed according to the phased implementation of the project. Some entrepreneurs choose the other option available in the modern era is of venture capital funds and non-government finance companies.

### **Conceptualization of Basic Infrastructure:**

#### **CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING:**

Selection of negotiable plot of land is the significant task for the entrepreneur, it follows by proper construction of factory building, proper designing of factory layout, interior and setting up of Plant & machinery.

#### **Getting the Utility Connections**

As soon as, the process of construction of factory building starts, entrepreneurs must have follow for the sanction of water, sanitation and appropriate power connection either LT (Low Tension) or HT (High-tension) type diligently. If connected load is up to 75 HP, LT connection is provided. For connected loads of 130 HP or higher only HT connection is provided.

A formal application needs to be made in a specified form to the state electricity board. An electrical inspector is deputed for evaluation of application to factory site, after which the load is sanctioned. In areas of power shortage, it is advisable to augment the power supply with a captive generating set.

#### **GETTING 3M'S RIGHT**

##### **MEN**

Projections for manpower and staffing are made in the project report. However it is necessary to time the induction of manpower in a planned manner. The engineers and operatives must be available before the installation of the machinery

## MACHINERY

Choosing and ordering of right machinery is also of paramount importance. In many cases technology or process provides us with specifications. In case where specifications are not provided, then an extensive techno-economic survey of machinery and equipment available must be carried out. International trade fairs and engineering fairs are good places to look at available options. The entrepreneur must also consult experts, dealers / suppliers as well as users, prior to making a selection of equipment and machinery. The advice of DIC, MSMEI and NSIC can also be sought.

## MATERIALS

Materials procurement and planning are critical to success, of a start-up with a MSME unit. Inventory management can lead to manageable cash flow situations; otherwise if too much is ordered too soon considerable amount of working capital gets locked up. On the other hand, non-availability may result in production hold-ups, and idle machine and manpower. For essential imported raw material whose lead-time is large proper planning is all the more essential.

### **(8) Filling of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum online:**

In place of Enterprise Memorandum Part II under Section 8 of the [Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development \(MSMED\) Act, 2006](#) provides for filing of memorandum by a Micro, Small or Medium Enterprise. Government of India, M/o MSME enacted new simplified procedure of registration thorough Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum –ease of doing business a single page procedure for filing Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum linked with Unique Identification Number.

Procedure for Filing Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum

Features of the present procedures are as follows:

- Form of the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum can be online through [www.udyogaadhaar.gov.in](http://www.udyogaadhaar.gov.in) directly from the website [www.dcmsme.gov.in](http://www.dcmsme.gov.in)

The following form basis of evaluation:

- The unit has obtained all necessary clearances whether statutory or administrative. e.g. drug license under drug control order, NOC from Pollution Control Board, if required etc.
- Unit does not violate any location restrictions in force, at the time of evaluation.
- Value of plant and machinery is within prescribed limits.
- Unit is not owned, controlled or subsidiary of any other industrial undertaking as per notification.



## **APPROVALS**

Each Micro, Small or Medium unit has to comply with various regulations in force. These include regulatory, taxation, environmental and certain product specific clearances. This section looks into the methodology of obtaining these approvals and clearances.

### **Exemption from Compulsory Licence**

Licensing in the Industries sector is governed by the licensing exemption notification issued by Govt. of India in July 25 1991 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. In SSI, there are virtually no licensing restrictions. No industrial license is required except in case of 6 product groups included in compulsory licensing (these products groups mainly cover products that can only be made in large sector.)

But if a small-scale unit employs less than 50/100 workers with/without power then it would not require a license from the Govt. of India even for the 6 product groups covered in licensing under Schedule II of the notification.

Subject to this, an entrepreneur can set up a Micro, Small or Medium unit anywhere in the country without any restriction. The units are, of course, subject to the location/land use and zoning restrictions in force under the local laws. (Please see link: [dcmsme.gov.in](http://dcmsme.gov.in) for more information)

### **CLEARANCES**

An entrepreneur has to obtain several clearances or permissions depending upon the nature of his unit and products manufactured.

#### **Product Specific Clearances**

#### **Environment & Pollution Related Clearances**

REGULATORY OR TAXATION CLEARANCES

REGISTRATION UNDER SALES TAX ACT-COMMERCIAL TAX OFFICER OF THE AREA CONCERNED

REGISTRATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE ACT-COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE OR HIS NOMINEE FOR THE AREA

PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX-ITO OF THE AREA CONCERNED

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP DEED-INSPECTOR GENERAL OF AREA CONCERNED

CALIBRATION OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES-WEIGHTS & MEASURES INSPECTOR OF STATE

MORE THAN 10 EMPLOYEES WITH POWER CONNECTION OF 20 EMPLOYEES

WITHOUT POWER CONNECTION-CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES

ENVIRONMENT & POLLUTION RELATED CLEARANCES- POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD OF STATE

The method of granting consent under water and air pollution to Micro and Small units has been simplified. Except for 17 critically polluting sectors given below, in all other cases SSI units will merely have to file an application and obtain an acknowledgement which will serve the purpose of consent:-

Fertiliser (Nitrogen\Phosphate

Sugar

Cement

Fermentation & distillery

Aluminum

Petrochemicals

Thermal Power

Oil Refinery

Sulphuric Acid

Tanneries

Copper smelter

Zinc smelter

Iron & Steel

Pulp & Paper

Dyes & Dyes Intermediates

Pesticides manufacturing & Formulation

Basic Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC CLEARNCES

ESTABLISHING A PRINTING PRESS	DISTRICT MEGISTRATE
LICENCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF COLD STORAGE	DESIGNATED OFFICIAL IN STATE
PESTICIDES-CENTRAL/STATE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT	M/O AGRICULTURE
DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS-DRUG LICENSE	STATE DRUG CONTROLLER
SAFETY MATCHES/FIREWORKS-LICENSE UNDER EXPLOSIVES ACT	DIRECTORATE OF EXPLOSIVES, NAGPUR
HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES	BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
WOOD WORKING INDUSTRY WITHIN 8 KM FROM FOREST	DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER
MILK PROCESSING & MILK PRODUCT MANUFACTURING UNITS	APPROVAL UNDER MILK & MILK PRODUCT ORDER FROM STATE AGRICULTURAL/FISHERIES PROCESSING INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT ABOVE DESIGNATED CAPACITY

**- QUALITY CERTIFICATION ISO 9000 Certification:**

Quality certification has become extremely important in competitive markets and especially in gaining foothold in exports. To avail the certification of ISO-9000, a unit has to undertake significant costs; the small scale industries have been found wanting mainly on account of resource crunch to implement quality systems to obtain this certification. However, as a paradigm shift, SSI must make 'Quality' a way of life.

It has been decided to push the quality up-gradation programme in the SSI Sector in a big way.

A scheme has been launched to give financial incentive to those SSI units who acquire ISO-9000 certification, by reimbursing 75% of their costs of obtaining certification, subject to a maximum of Rs. 0.75 lacs per unit.

In order to promote modernisation and technology up-gradation in MSMEs, the units are assisted in improving the quality of their products.

A new scheme has been launched to assist SSI units in obtaining ISO-9000 or an equivalent international quality standard. Subject to an upper ceiling of Rs. 0.75 lacs, each unit is given financial assistance equal to 75% of the costs incurred in acquiring the quality standard.

The SSI units are also encouraged to participate in quality awareness and learning programmes organised specially for their benefit.

**Ancillary Industries:**

There are over 41,300 small scale industries functioning in Tapi district. Some of the main industries under small scale industries are textiles, chemicals, dying & printing, diamond processing, jhari (silver) making and engineering and related activities (manufacturing machineries and equipments). Nearly, 24,000 small scale units (SSI) are related to textile industry in the district, followed by repairing & service industry with more than 11,000 units. Most of the small scale industries are located in Choryasi, Mangrol, Olpad and Mandvi taluka of Tapi district. There are also about 45,000 power looms operating in the district. Hence, looking at the demand and need for the small and big spare parts, machineries, stores, etc of these sector; there is huge scope for the development of ancillary industries in the district.

**Some of the National Classification of Industries (NIC) Codes for ready reference is as follows:**

- 06101 Off shore extraction of crude petroleum
- 06201 Offshore Extraction of natural gas
- 08106 Operation of sand or gravel pits, basalt / porphyry, clay (ordinary), crushing and breaking of stone for use as a flux or raw material in lime or cement
- 10305 Manufacture of sauces, jams, jellies and marmalades
- 10306 Manufacture of pickles, chutney etc.
- 10307 Canning of fruits and vegetables
- 10406 Manufacture of oil cakes & meals incl. residual products
- 10504 Manufacture of cream, butter, cheese, curd, ghee, khoya etc.
- 10505 Manufacture of ice-cream, kulfi etc.
- 10611 Flour milling
- 10612 Rice milling
- 10613 Dal (pulses) milling
- 10617 Manufacture of flour mixes and prepared blended flour and dough for bread, cakes, and biscuits
- 10618 Manufacture of other readymade mixed powders like idli, gulabjamun etc.
- 10712 Manufacture of biscuits, cakes, pastries, rusks etc.
- 10721 Manufacture or refining of sugar (sucrose) from sugarcane
- 10722 Manufacture of `gur' from sugarcane
- 10733 Manufacture of sugar confectionery (except sweetmeats)
- 10734 Manufacture sweetmeats including dairy based sweetmeats
- 10740 Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products
- 10795 Grinding and processing of spices
- 10796 Manufacture of papads, appalam and similar food products
- 10798 Processing of salt into food-grade salt, e.g. iodized salt
- 10801 Manufacture of cattle feed
- 11041 Manufacture of aerated drinks
- 11043 Manufacture of mineral water
- 11044 Manufacture of ice
- 11045 Manufacture of soft drinks
- 12008 Manufacture of pan masala and related products.
- 12113 Preparation and spinning of cotton fiber including blended\* cotton

- 13114 Preparation and spinning of man-made fiber including blended\* man-made fiber
- 13121 Weaving, manufacture of cotton and cotton mixture fabrics.
- 13124 Weaving, manufacturing of man-made fiber and man-made mixture fabrics.
- 13131 Finishing of cotton and blended cotton textiles.
- 13134 Finishing of man-made and blended man-made textiles.
- 13136 Activity related to screen printing
- 13921 Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishings
- 13924 Manufacture of bedding, quilts pillows, sleeping bags etc.
- 13925 Manufacture of tarpaulin
- 13941 Manufacture of thread, including thread ball making
- 13943 Manufacture of cordage or rope made of coir
- 13946 Manufacture of tapes, newar and wicks
- 13991 Embroidery work and making of laces and fringes
- 13992 Zari work and other ornamental trimmings
- 13995 Manufacture of made-up canvas goods such tents, sails etc.
- 14101 Manufacture of all types of textile garments and clothing accessories
- 14103 Manufacture of hats, caps and other clothing accessories such as gloves, belts, ties, cravats, hairnets etc.
- 14105 Custom tailoring
- 15112 Tanning and finishing of sole leather
- 15116 Embroidering and embossing of leather articles
- 15121 Manufacture of travel goods like suitcase, bags, holdalls etc.
- 15122 Manufacture of purse, ladies' handbags, and artistic leather presented articles and novelties
- 15123 Manufacture of saddlery and harness
- 15201 Manufacture of leather footwear such as shoes, sandals, chappals, leathercum-rubber/plastic cloth sandals and chappals
- 15202 Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber and plastic.
- 16101 Sawing and planning of wood
- 16211 Manufacture of ply wood and veneer sheets
- 16213 Manufacture of flush doors and other boards or panels
- 16221 Manufacture of structural wooden goods
- 16231 Manufacture of wooden boxes, barrels, vats, tubs, packing cases etc.
- 16233 Manufacture of market basketry, grain storage bins and similar products made of bamboo or reed
- 16293 Manufacture of wooden agricultural implements
- 16294 Manufacture of various articles made of bamboo, cane and grass
- 17014 Manufacture of packing paper
- 17022 Manufacture of corrugated paper board containers
- 17023 Manufacture of card board boxes
- 17092 Manufacture of paper cups, saucers, plates, hoops, cones and other similar products
- 17095 Manufacture of file cover/file boards, and similar articles.
- 17097 Manufacture of carbon paper & stationary items
- 18115 Printing directly onto textiles, flexographic plastic, glass, metal, wood and ceramics
- 18121 Book and other similar sheet binding on account of others
- 18122 Engraving and block making etc.

- 19202 Manufacture of paraffin wax
- 19203 Bottling of LPG/CNG
- 20112 Manufacture of inorganic acids except nitric acid
- 20114 Manufacture of dyes and pigments from any source in basic form or as concentrate
- 20118 Manufacture of synthetic aromatic products
- 20121 Manufacture of urea and other organic fertilizer
- 20132 Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms
- 20211 Manufacture of insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides
- 20212 Manufacture of disinfectants (for agricultural and other use)
- 20221 Manufacture of paints and varnishes, enamels or lacquers
- 20223 Manufacture of printing ink
- 0231 Manufacture of soap all forms
- 20233 Manufacture of detergent and similar washing agents excluding soap
- 20235 Manufacture of preparations for oral or dental hygiene
- 20236 Manufacture of hair oil, shampoo, hair dye etc.
- 20237 Manufacture of cosmetics and toiletries
- 20238 Manufacture of "agarbatti" and other preparations which operate by burning
- 20291 Manufacture of matches
- 21002 Manufacture of allopathic pharmaceutical preparations
- 21003 Manufacture of 'ayurvedic' or 'unani' pharmaceutical preparation
- 21004 Manufacture of homoeopathic or bio-chemic pharmaceutical preparations
- 21005 Manufacture of veterinary preparations
- 21006 Manufacture of medical impregnated wadding, gauze, bandages, dressings, surgical gut string etc.
- 22113 Retreading of tyres, replacing or rebuilding of tread on used pneumatic tyres
- 22191 Manufacture of rubber plates, sheets, strips, rods, tubes, pipes, hoses and profile - shapes etc.
- 22192 Manufacture of rubber conveyor or transmission belts or belting
- 22202 Manufacture of tableware, kitchenware and other household articles
- 22203 Manufacture of plastic articles for the packing of goods
- 22204 Manufacture of bathing tubs, wash-basins, lavatory pans and covers, flushing cisterns and similar sanitary-ware of plastics
- 22205 Manufacture of travel goods of plastics (suitcase, vanity bags, hold-alls etc.)
- 22206 Manufacture of spectacle frames of plastic
- 22208 Manufacture of polymer/ synthetic / PVC water storage tanks
- 23102 Manufacture of glass fibre
- 23103 Manufacture of hollow glassware (bottles, jars etc.) for the conveyance or packing of goods
- 23104 Manufacture of laboratory or pharmaceutical glassware
- 23105 Manufacture of table or kitchen glassware
- 23912 Manufacture of refractory bricks, blocks tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods
- 23922 Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic sanitary wares: sinks, baths, water-closet pans, flushing cistern etc.
- 23923 Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic pipes, conduits, guttering and pipe fittings
- 23931 Manufacture of articles of porcelain or china, earthenware, imitation porcelain or common pottery, including earthen statues
- 23932 Manufacture of ceramic tableware and other domestic or toilet articles

- 23934 Manufacture of electrical insulators and insulating fittings of ceramics
- 23941 Manufacture of clinkers and cement
- 23942 Manufacture of port land cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cement
- 23953 Manufacture of asbestos sheets
- 23954 Manufacture of R.C.C. bricks and blocks
- 23955 Manufacture of hume pipes and other pre-fabricated structural components of cement and/or concrete for building or civil engineering
- 23960 Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
- 24102 Manufacture of direct reduction of iron (sponge iron) and other spongy ferrous products
- 24103 Manufacture of steel in ingots or other primary forms, and other semi finished products of steel
- 24104 Manufacture of Ferro-alloys
- 24105 Manufacture of hot-rolled and cold-rolled products of steel
- 24108 Manufacture of wire of steel by cold drawing or stretching
- 24311 Manufacture of tubes, pipes and hollow profiles and of tube or pipe fittings of cast-iron/cast-steel
- 24320 Casting of non-ferrous metals
- 25111 Manufacture of doors, windows and their frames, shutters and rolling shutters, gates and similar articles used on buildings
- 25121 Manufacture of metal containers for compressed or liquefied gas
- 25122 Manufacture of metal reservoirs, tanks and similar containers
- 25123 Manufacture of central heating boilers and radiators and parts and accessories thereof
- 25910 Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy
- 25931 Manufacture of cutlery such as knives, forks, spoons, cleavers, choppers, razors, razor blades, scissors, hair clippers etc.
- 25932 Manufacture of hand tools (non-power-driven) for agricultural/horticulture/forestry
- 25933 Manufacture of hand tools such as pliers, screwdrivers, press tools, blacksmiths' tools, drills, punches, milling cutters etc.
- 25934 Manufacture of padlocks, locks, keys, hinges and the like, hardware for buildings, furniture, vehicles etc.
- 25991 Manufacture of metal fasteners
- 25995 Manufacture of metal sanitary-ware such as baths, sinks, washbasins and similar articles
- 25996 Manufacture of reinforced safes, vaults, strong room doors, gates and metal goods for office use (other than office furniture) and other purposes
- 26101 Manufacture of electronic capacitors, resistors, chokes, coils, transformers (electronic) and similar components
- 26201 Manufacture of desktop computers, laptop computers, hand-held computers (e.g. PDA), mainframe computers and computer servers
- 26405 Manufacture of stereo equipment, speaker systems, amplifiers for musical instruments and public address systems, microphones, karaoke machines, headphones (e.g. radio, stereo, computer)
- 26516 Manufacture of laboratory analytical instruments and miscellaneous laboratory apparatus for measuring and testing such as scales, balances, incubators etc.
- 26517 Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
- 26521 Manufacture of watches and clocks, including instrument panel clocks (except time-recording equipment)

- 27103 Manufacture of electric motors (except internal combustion engine starting motors)
- 27104 Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
- 27310 Manufacture of fibre optic cables for data transmission or live transmission of images
- 27331 Manufacture of switch, switch box, lamp
- 27400 Manufacture of electric lighting equipment
- 27501 Manufacture of domestic electric appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, mixers, grinders etc.
- 27502 Manufacture of domestic electro-thermal appliances such as electric water heaters, space heaters, irons, ovens, toasters, microwave ovens etc
- 27503 Manufacture of electric fans (except exhaust fans)
- 28110 Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
- 28131 Manufacture of hand pumps
- 28132 Manufacture of other pumps, compressors, taps and valves etc.
- 28140 Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
- 28180 Manufacture of power-driven hand tools
- 28191 Manufacture of refrigerating or freezing equipment for industrial use, including assemblies of major components
- 28243 Manufacture of earth-moving machinery (bulldozers, angle-doers, graders, scrapers, levelers, mechanical shovels, shovel loaders, off-road dumping trucks etc.)
- 28246 Manufacture of parts and accessories for machinery/equipment used by construction and mining industries
- 29201 Manufacture of bodies, including cabs for motor vehicles
- 29202 Manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers for transport of goods or passengers
- 29301 Manufacture of diverse parts and accessories for motor vehicles such as brakes, gearboxes, axles, road wheels, suspension shock absorbers, radiators, silencers, exhaust pipes, catalysers, clutches, steering wheels, steering columns and steering boxes etc.
- 29302 Manufacture of parts and accessories of bodies for motor vehicles such as safety belts, airbags, doors, bumpers
- 29304 Manufacture of motor vehicle electrical equipment, such as generators, alternators, spark plugs, ignition wiring harnesses, power window and door systems, assembly of purchased gauges into instrument panels, voltage regulators, etc.
- 30305 Manufacture of parts and accessories of the aircraft and spacecraft
- 30913 Manufacture of parts and accessories of three wheelers and motorcycles including side cars
- 30991 Manufacture of vehicles drawn by animals
- 31001 Manufacture of furniture made of wood
- 31002 Manufacture of furniture made of cane & reed
- 31004 Manufacture of furniture primarily of plastic
- 31005 Manufacture of mattresses and pillows
- 32111 Manufacture of jewellery of gold, silver and other precious or base metal metal clad with precious metals or precious or semi-precious stones, or of combinations of precious metal and precious or semi-precious stones or of other materials
- 32120 Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles
- 32502 Manufacture of laboratory apparatus
- 32901 Manufacture of stationary articles such as pens and pencils
- 32903 Manufacture of umbrellas, sun-umbrellas, walking sticks and seat-stick



- 33114 Repair and maintenance of steam or other vapour generators and auxiliary plant for use with steam generators such as condensers, economizers, superheaters, steam collectors and accumulators
- 33121 Repair and maintenance of engines and turbines excluding aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
- 33122 Repair and maintenance of pumps and related equipment, fluid power equipment, valves
- 33125 Repair and maintenance of mining, construction, and oil and gas field machinery; metallurgy machinery
- 33129 Repair and maintenance of other special purpose machinery of division 28
- 33140 Repair of electrical equipment
- 33150 Repair of transport equipment, except motor vehicle
  
- 35105 Electric power generation using solar energy
- 35201 Manufacture of gas
- 41001 Construction of buildings carried out on own-account basis or on a fee or contract basis
- 43211 Installation of electrical wiring and fittings
- 43213 Installation of street lighting and electrical signals
- 43214 Installation of fire alarm system and burgler alarm system
- 43221 Installation of plumbing for water, gas and sanitation equipments
- 43222 Installation of heating systems (electric, gas and oil), furnaces, cooling towers, non-electric solar energy collectors etc.
- 43301 Installation of doors, windows, door and window frames, fitted kitchens, of wood or other materials
- 45200 Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
- 49120 Freight rail transport
- 49223 Rental of private cars with driver
- 49224 Taxi operations
- 49226 Passenger transport by man- or animal-drawn vehicles
- 49231 Motorised road freight transport
- 49232 Non-motorised road freight transport
- 52101 Warehousing of refrigerated (cold storage)
- 52291 Activities of travel agents and tour operators
- 52293 Activities of movers and packers
- 52294 Weighing of goods
- 53200 Courier activities
- 55101 Hotels and Motels, inns, resorts providing short term lodging facilities; includes accommodation in house boats
- 56102 Cafeterias, fast-food restaurants and other food preparation in market stalls
- 56103 Ice cream mobile vendors, mobile food carts
- 61103 Activities of the cable operators
- 61104 Activities of providing internet access by the operator of the wired infrastructure
- 61201 Activities of Internet access by the operator of the wireless infrastructure
- 62011 Writing, modifying, testing of computer program to meet the needs of a particular client excluding web-page designing
- 62012 Web-page designing
- 62013 Providing software support and maintenance to the clients
- 62091 Software installations

63111 Data processing activities including report writing  
 63112 Web hosting activities  
 63114 Providing data entry services  
 63992 Activities of cyber café  
 69100 Legal activities  
 69201 Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities  
 69202 Tax consultancies  
 71100 Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancies  
 71200 Technical testing and analysis  
 73100 Advertising  
 74101 Fashion design related to textiles, wearing apparel, shoes, jewelry, furniture and other fashion goods as well as other personal or household goods  
 74102 Activities of interior decorators  
 74103 Services of graphic designers  
 74201 Commercial and consumer photograph production  
 77100 Renting and leasing of motor vehicles  
 77220 Renting of video tapes and disks  
 77291 Renting of tent, furniture, pottery and glass, kitchen and tableware, utensils, household electrical and electronic equipments etc.  
 77292 Renting of books, journals and magazines  
 77301 Renting and operational leasing, without operator, of other machinery and equipment that are generally used as capital goods by industries  
 79120 Tour operator activities  
 81292 Cleaning of industrial machinery  
 82191 Photocopying, duplicating and blue printing services  
 82192 Document preparation, typing, word processing and desktop publishing services  
 82920 Packaging activities  
 85223 Professional motor driving school  
 85491 Academic tutoring services  
 85500 Educational support services  
 86100 Hospital activities  
 86201 Medical practice activities  
 86202 Dental practice activities  
 86901 Activities of Ayurveda practitioners  
 86903 Activities of homeopaths  
 86904 Activities of nurses, masseurs, physiotherapists or other para-medical practitioners  
 86905 Activities of independent diagnostic/pathological laboratories  
 86906 Activities of independent blood banks  
 95111 Repair and maintenance of computer and peripheral equipment  
 95120 Repair of communication equipment  
 95210 Repair of consumer electronics  
 95221 Repair and servicing of household appliances ( refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, clothes dryers, room air conditioners, etc. )  
 95230 Repair of footwear and leather goods  
 95291 Repair of bicycles  
 96020 Hairdressing and other beauty treatment  
 96091 Social activities such as escort services, marriage bureaus  
 96903 Shoe shiners, porters, valet car parkers etc.

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **CONCLUSION**

District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Tapi district consist of Eight Chapters along with Annexure. Very sincere endeavors are made to disseminate significant information on population, available resources and infrastructure facilities available in the district.

There has been specific focus given upon the present industrial structure of the district in respect of Small, Medium and Large Scale industries.

The Report also indicates the industrial potentialities in the district based on available natural resources and based on demand as well in the SMEs and ancillary industries in the district. I firmly believe it will be helpful to the existing entrepreneurs as well as the fresh entrepreneurs of the district.

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