

DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITY SURVEY REPORT OF ARAVALLI DISTRICT 2016-17

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

MSME-DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE
AHMEDABAD

Harisiddh Chambers, 4th Floor,
Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380014
Ph: 079-27543147/27544248
E-mail: dcdi-ahmbad@dcmsme.gov.in
Website: www.msmediaahmedabad.gov.in

PREFACE

The present economy of any developing nation depends upon the prevailing relationship with World Economic Union and globalised economy of the Developed Nation. Now-a-days our economy is still passing through the edge of Developing Nations concept. To boost the present economy and for achieving targeted growth rate, one must raise the growth of the industrialization. Population explosion is one of the major hurdle in growth process of the economy at targeted rate in all sector mainly agriculture and industries.


Aravalli district is an industrially backward district of Gujarat. The economy of the district is heavily dependent on Agriculture and Dairy Farming sectors. Production in large quantities of Clay, Silica sand and Bauxite have opened up new avenues for the Glass, Tiles, Fine Bricks, and Crockery industries. Food Processing and Textiles are also emerging sectors in the district which have opened up new opportunities for investment, production and employment to the people. So far, total 343 Micro, Small and Medium enterprise are operating in the district having investment of Rs. 6,766.72 Crores in Plant and Machineries creating employment to 2820 people in the district. Moreover, 1,180 Cottage/Village industries in different taluka of the district

For the implementation of various Programmes and Policies, one must have good data base of available resources, basic infrastructure facilities, policies of the Central and State Government. Simultaneously, it is also important to raise the efficiency of the local people by providing them skill development training programmes and industrial seminars etc., which will help in gearing up the process of industrialization.

MSME-Development Institute carries out District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report at regular intervals. This Report provides rich data base about industry type, availability of natural resources, infrastructural facilities, skilled man powers, market conditions etc. Sh.T. K. Solanki, Asstt. Director Gr.II (Stat.) MSME-Development Institute, Ahmedabad has prepared District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Gandhinagar district by using various vital and useful statistics and information collected from the various State Government Departments and agencies.

I extremely feel that it will be definitely useful immensely to the concerned entrepreneurs and various agencies. I extend my heartily thanks to all 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
For Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

MSME-DI Ahmedabad, acknowledges the support and assistance of following Government Departments and Agencies for providing us the information and details in the preparation of this DIPS Report of Gandhinagar District.

Sl. No.	Name & Addresses of Office
1	District Industries Center, .
2	District Agriculture Officer, District Panchayat Office, "CH" Road, Sector-17, Gandhinagar. 382 017
3	District Horticulture Office,
4	District Statistical Office,
5	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC),
6	Office of the Assistant Geologist & Mines,
7	District Employment Office
8	Regional Transport Office
9	BSNL, Himatanagar
10	Nena Bank-Lead District Bank, Modasa.

INDEX

CHAPTER No.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
1.	District At A Glance	1 to 4
2.	Objective, Area and System	5
3.	District Profile	6
4.	Principal Resources	7 to 10
5.	Basic Infrastructure Facilities	11 to 36
6.	Present Industrial Structure	37 to 46
7.	Prospects of Industrial Development	47 to 62
8.	Conclusion	63

CHAPTER 1

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITION:

Aravalli district is carved out of Sabarkantha district having geographical area of 3,217.19 sq. km. and became twenty ninth district of Gujarat State on August 15, 2013.

Aravalli district consists of Modasa, Malpur, Dhansura, Meghraj, Bhiloda and Bayad taluka of former Sabarkantha district. The headquarter offices are located at Modasa. Meghraj, Malpur and Bhiloda are tribal dominated talukas. The district includes 676 villages and 295 village panchayats.

Geographically it lies over the Ahmedabad district, which comes between 23.20' to 23.62' degree at Northern latitude and 73.24' to 73.37' degree at Eastern latitude side.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS OF ARAVALLI DISTRICT

Description	Details	Gujarat State	Aravalli District
Number of Villages	Total	18,225	676
	Inhabited	17,843	NA
	Uninhabited	382	NA
Number of Towns	Statutory	195	2
	Census	153	10
	Total	348	12
Number of Households	Normal	1,22,48,428	1,89,008
	Institutional	36,925	NA
	Houseless	NA	NA
Population Total	Persons	6,04,39,692	9,54,384
	Males	3,14,91,260	4,88,112
	Females	2,89,48,432	4,66,272
Rural	Persons	3,46,94,609	9,13,404
	Males	1,77,99,159	4,66,981
	Females	1,68,95,450	4,46,423

2.

Description	Details	Gujarat State		Gandhinagar District	
Urban	Persons	2,57,45,083		40,980	
	Males	13692101		21,131	
	Females	1,20,52,982		19,849	
Percentage Urban Population		42.59632		12.17	
Area (in sq Km.)		196244		3,217	
Density of Population (Persons per sq Km.)		308		323	
Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)	Total	919		953	
	Rural	949		NA	
	Urban	880		NA	
Literates		Number	%	Number	%
	Persons	4,10,93,358	78.03164	6,81,672	65.5505
	Males	2,34,74,873	85.75022	4,00,281	38.4915
	Females	1,76,18,485	69.67531	2,81,391	27.0589
Scheduled Castes	Persons	40,74,447	6.741343	57,593	5.5382
	Males	21,10,331	6.701323	29,574	2.8439
	Females	19,64,116	6.784879	28,019	2.6943
Scheduled Tribes	Persons	89,17,174	14.75384	2,11,488	20.3370
	Males	45,01,389	14.29409	1,06,102	10.2046
	Females	44,15,785	15.25397	1,05,368	10.1324

3.

Description	Details	Gujarat State		Gandhinagar District	
		Number	%	Number	%
Total Workers (Main and Marginal)					
	Persons	2,47,67,747	40.97927	4,48,209	46.9632
	Males	1,80,00,914	57.16162	2,71,961	28.4960
	Females	67,66,833	23.37547	1,76,248	18.4672
(i) Main Workers					
	Persons	2,03,65,374	82.22538	3,14,049	30.1994
	Males	1,65,67,695	92.03808	2,36,036	22.6976
	Females	37,97,679	56.12196	78,013	7.5018
(ii) Marginal Workers					
	Persons	44,02,373	17.77462	1,34,160	14.0572
	Males	14,33,219	7.961923	35,925	3.7642
	Females	29,69,154	43.87804	98,235	1.2930
Non-Workers					
	Persons	3,56,71,945	59.02073	5,06,175	53.0368
	Males	1,34,90,346	42.83838	2,16,151	22.6482
	Females	2,21,81,599	76.62453	2,90,024	30.3887
Category of Workers					
	Persons	54,47,500	21.99433	1,60,330	15.4176
(i) Cultivators					
	Males	42,44,449	23.57907	1,42,915	13.7429
	Females	12,03,051	17.77864	17,415	1.6747
(ii) Agricultural Labourers					
	Persons	68,39,415	27.6142	65,773	6.3248
	Males	36,49,591	20.27448	41,781	4.0177
	Females	31,89,824	47.1391	23,992	2.3071
(iii) Workers in household industry					
	Persons	3,43,999	1.388899	2,531	2.2434
	Males	2,10,561	1.169724	1,712	0.1646
	Females	1,33,438	1.971942	819	0.788
(iv) Other Workers					
	Persons	1,21,36,833	49.00257	85,415	8.2136
	Males	98,96,313	54.97673	49,628	4.7723
	Females	22,40,520	33.11032	35,787	3.4413

4.

Industrial Scenario during 2014-15	Type of Enterprises		
(Enterprises including Manufacturing & Service Sector)	No. of Registered units	Total Investment Rs. In Lacs	Employment
Micro	11	326.57	148
Small	8	2764.56	110
Medium	2	3104.50	26

5.

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:

District Industries Potentiality Survey Report (DIPS) of Gandhinagar district was prepared in the year 2002-03. 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 (Statistics) 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 weightage 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:

Aravalli district is carved out of Sabarkantha district having geographical area of 3,217.19 sq. km. and became twenty ninth district of Gujarat State on August 15, 2013. Geographically it lies over the Ahmedabad district, which comes between 23.20' to 23.62' degree at Northern latitude and 73.24' to 73.37' degree at Eastern latitude side.

(ii) Administration Structure:

Modasa town is the district head quarter for the administration of the district and State Capital. There are 2 Municipalities and total 295 village panchayats including some group panchayats look after the administration at local levels and cooperates to the district headquarter for strengthening the economic growth of the district.

(ii) Atmosphere and Rainfall:

The atmosphere is arid and semi arid. There is multi seasonal climate in the district. Highest temperature is 45 degree centigrade in summer and lowest temperature comes down to 5 degree centigrade in winter season. Average Rainfall is 1100 mm. in Aravalli district during the monsoon season.

(iii) Type of land:

Major area of the district is well rain fed and having good capacity moisture retaining and having low volume of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potas. The PH value of soil varies between 6.5 to 7.5 PH and electricity conductivity is medium, which is a good factor for higher agriculture production. Most of the land is sandy, dark brown, yellowish and medium black. For development on watershed basis and dry land farming assumes importance for augmenting the agriculture production and productivity of different crops in the district. There is ample scope for land development.

(iv) Rivers:

There are three main rivers flowing through Aravalli district viz. Vatrak, Maum and Meshvo. The Majum dam serves as vital source of irrigation.

(i) Forest:

Aravalli district has a forest area of 49,688 hector which constitutes 15.37 % of the total area of the district against 11.78 % of State area. The total waste land area of 25,752 hector belonging to the category of undulating upland with or without scrub which offers scope for waste land development and afforestation. The State Government through Forest Department Authority has undertaken various concrete steps relating to forestry and waste land development.

CHAPTER 4

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 2,137 sq.km area of the district. Available skilled labour is nearly % to the total human resources; of which % are engaged in agriculture and % in the industrial sector is engaged in the economy of the district. According to Census main characteristics of availability of resources are as given in the table as below.

1. Population:

Description	No.
Population	9,54,384 persons
Male	4,88,112 persons
Female	4,66,272 persons
Village Population	9,13,404 Persons
Urbanised Population	40,980 Persons
Population increase rate	12.17 %
Male- female ratio	953
Scheduled Caste population	57,593 Persons
Scheduled Tribe population	2,11,466 Persons

2. Occupational Pattern of Population:

There are different patterns of available labour force which contributes in the progress of economy of the district. Nearly 32.91 % of the total population is available labour force. According to different pattern of profession of available labour force is divided among the agricultural, industrial and other semi skilled labour.

8.

It can be shown in the Table shown below.

Sl. No.	Description	Population	Percentage
1.	Cultivators	1,60,330	16.80
2.	Agriculture labours	65,773	6.89
3.	Household enterprise labours	2,531	0.27
4.	Other labours	85,415	8.95
5.	Total Labour Force Population	3,14,049	32.91
6.	Main Labourers	3,14,049	32.91
7.	Marginal labourers	1,34,360	14.07
8.	Non Workers	5,06,175	53.02
9.	Total population	13,91,753	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 in ample quantity.

Agriculture:

Cotton, Maize, Groundnut and Pulses cover large area under Kharif cropping. While, Wheat cover major part nearly 74 % of the total cultivated area during Rabi season. Guwar was sown nearly in 12,155 hector of land during the year 2012-13 (Kharif) having increased demand because of its industrial use and export potential. Moreover, crop of various fruits are also taken in the district. Potato, Brinjal, Cabbage, Okra, Tomato, Cauliflower, Cluster beans and cow pea are the main vegetable crops. Gandhinagar produces almost 8 % of the total flower production in the State and 15 % of Marigold is also carried out in the district.

Agricultural Production & Marketing:

Agriculture produce require scientific storage and handling to minimize post-harvest loss/waste and to maintain the nutritional quality for the consumption. The farmers need efficient marketing arrangements to realize the fair and remunerative process of their produces. Therefore, it is essential to develop the correct produce specific marketing and storage facilities at different locations in the district which are easily accessible to farmers and primary processors. Regulated markets help in standardizing margins, prevent exploitation of framers, create fair marketing conditions, realizing better price of agriculture produces through auction system. Similarly, expanded storage facilities through rural godowns/ware houses takes care of seasonal changes and flow of farm produces.

(d) Agricultural Marketing Pattern:

Agriculture Production Market Yards are located at Modasa, Bhiloda, Bayad, Meghraj and Bayad taluka of the district. The farmers of the district are selling their commodities directly to the vendors or buyers/customers. Many progressive farmers sell their agriculture produces to other states.

9.

Horticulture:

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

Sl. No.	Name of fruit	2013-14			2014-15		
		Hector	Production	Productivity	Hector	Production	Productivity
1.	Mango	751	7322	9.75	766	2921	3.81
2.	Chiku	451	4736	10.50	451	4877	10.81
3.	Citrus	459	3902	8.50	462	4198	9.09
4.	Ber	29	870	30.00	29	1137	39.22
5.	Banana	853	44356	52.00	1410	78693	55.81

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

Sl. No.	Name of Vegetables	2013-14			2014-15		
		Hector	Production	Productivity	Hector	Production	Productivity
1.	Potato	4338	164844	38.00	9115	293437	32.19
2.	Onion	346	7612	22.00	319	7372	24.05
3.	Brinjal	340	9520	28.00	346	9024	28.11
4.	Cabbage	219	6022	27.50	232	7811	33.67
5.	Okra	124	1550	2.50	271	2904	10.71
6.	Tomato	175	5600	32.00	205	6119	29.85
7.	Cauli flower	170	4760	28.00	235	6688	28.16
8.	Cluster Bean	314	4082	13.00	322	3251	10.10
9.	Cow Pea	82	1025	12.50	84	1037	12.35
10.	Others	85	1861	21.90	91	1997	21.94

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

Sl. No.	Name of Spices	2013-14			2014-15		
		Hector	Production	Productivity	Hector	Production	Productivity
1.	Cumin	858	376	0.44	389	230	2.18
2.	Fennel	2042	4084	2.00	815	1775	2.18
3.	Chilli	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Garlic	99	544	5.50	152	1025	6.74

Source: Office of the Director, Horticulture, GoG, Himatagar .

Dairy Development:

The Dairy Development Programme seeks vital significance as a supplementary source of additional income generation in terms of allied activities in the agriculture sector for bringing improvement of the living standards of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers of the district.

Mineral Resources:

The district is rich in respect of mineral resources. The important minerals in the district are like, Lime stone, China clay, Sand stone, Bauxite, fire clay and Granite etc. The minerals are mainly found in Bhiloda, Meghraj, and Malpur taluka. Available resources provides the scope of mineral based Industries. At present many minerals based industries are functioning in the district.

CHAPTER 5

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, good 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:

(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.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC):

Gandhinagar is the main centre of industrialization with Gandhinagar Electronic State, Gandhinagar SEZ Park, IT Park, Gandhinagar Housing and Bhat industrial Estates. Moreover, GIDC of GoG has set up GIDC Estates in Mansa, Dehgam, Kalol and Chhatral in the district. GIDC helps existing as well as new entrepreneurs for procuring industrial plots and getting other infrastructural and financial assistance from various institutions and banks.

12.

Industrial Estates situated in various Taluka are described as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Area	Name of Industrial Area	Land acquired Hector	Land developed Hector	No. of Plots	No. of Plots allotted	Total units in production
1.	Modasa	Modasa	27.88	21.50	163	163	162
2.	Malpur	Malpur	1.00	0.44	16	12	8
3.	Bhiloda	Bhiloda	15.14	10.22	101	82	82

Source: Regional Manager, GIDC, Himatagar.

3. 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. It is mainly managed by Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB), Irrigation Department and Narmada Canal through Sardar Sarovar Project.

4. Electricity Facility:

Aravalli district has the first private sector 5 MW [solar power plant](#) of Gujarat at Kharoda near Modasa

Power is also the prime factor for achieving high industrial growth. GEB located at Dhansura is the supplier of power to the whole district. There are also well developed power sub stations spread across the district, which produces and transmits power in various parts of the district. Most of the villages and towns are well electrified in the district.

13.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Sub Station	Type of Sub Stn.	Name of Taluka	Capacity in MVA
1	66 KV Kali Dungri	66 KV	Bhloda	20
2	66 KV Medhasan	66 KV	Modasa	20
3	220 KV Dhansura	220 KV	Dhansura	250
4	66 KV Dhansura	66 KV	Dhansura	25
5	220 KV Faredi	220 KV	Malpur	260
6	66 KV Faredi	66 KV	Malpur	5
7	66 KV Akrund	66 KV	Dhansura	20
8	66 KV Bayad (D)	66 KV	Dhansura	20
9	66 KV Untarda	66 KV	Bayad	30
10	66 KV Bayad	66 KV	Bayad	30
11	66 KV Sathamba	66 KV	Bayad	20
12	66 KV Ambaliyara	66 KV	Bayad	30
13	66 KV Gabat	66 KV	Bayad	20
14	66 KV Khadol	66 KV	Bayad	30
15	66 KV Vasani rel	66 KV	Bayad	30
16	66 KV Taalod	66 KV	Bayad	30
17	66 KV Indran	66 KV	Bayad	30
18	66 KV Modasa	66 KV	Modasa	30
19	66 KV Malpur	66 KV	Malpur	25
20	66 KV Meghraj	66 KV	Meghraj	17.5
21	66 KV Tintoi	66 KV	Modasa	25
22	66 KV Shinavad	66 KV	Modasa	20
23	66 KV Rellawada	66 KV	Meghraj	20
24	66 KV Kasana	66 KV	Meghraj	20
25	66 KV Ramgadhi	66 KV	Meghraj	20
26	66 KV Aniyor	66 KV	Malpur	30
27	66 KV Nani Isrol	66 KV	Modasa	30
28	66 KV Dugarvada	66 KV	Modasa	30
29	66 KV Vadagam	66 KV	Dhansura	30
30	66 KV Navagam	66 KV	Modasa	30
31	66 KV Bhiloda	66 KV	Bhiloda	20
32	66 KV Palla	66 KV	Bhiloda	20
33	66 KV Torda	66 KV	Bhiloda	20

14.

6. Telecommunication Facility:

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

Communication infrastructure in the district is under:

Sl. No	Name of Taluka	Total No. of Exchange	Total Capacity	Total No. of Working Connections	% of utilisation
1	Bhiloda	16	8432	2613	30.99
2	Meghraj	9	4309	1151	26.74
3	Malpur	8	3456	643	18.61
4	Modasa	18	13682	5113	37.37
5	Dhansura	9	5992	1395	23.28
6	Bayad	9	5704	1937	33.96

Communication infrastructure in the district is under SDCA:

Sl. No	Name of Taluka	Total No. of Exchange	Capacity	Total No. of Connections	% of utilisation
1	Bhiloda	16	8432	2613	30.99
2	Malpur	17	7944	1794	22.58
3	Modasa	27	19490	6508	33.39
4	Bayad	9	5704	1937	33.96

1. Railway Infrastructure:

Aravalli district is well connected by Meter Gauge railway lines from Modasa with other taluka, districts and cities of the State. It is also well connected by meter gauge railway line with other taluka such as Himatnagar from Modasa 35 km, Modasa to Bhiloda 32 km, from Modasa to Ahmedabad 88 km, from Modasa to Bayad 28 km. Thus, railway infrastructure is available in ample length, which can immensely contribute towards the faster 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.

2. Road Infrastructure:

Aravalli district is well connected by roads with other cities of the State. National High way (NH) 8 passes through Modasa talika of the district connecting it to other important cities like Ahmedabad (108 km), Surat (372 km) and Vadodara (208 km) via Express Highway, Jamnagar (455 km), Vapi (456 km), Kolkata (2060 km), Mumbai (681 km), New Delhi

(809 km) on NH 58 and Chhenai (1915 km) at NH 4. It is also well connected with Vapi (429 km) on NH 8, Mehsana (118 km) on State Highway 55 and Ankleshwar (272 km).

15.

3. 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.

10. Airport Infrastructure:

There is no airport facility in Aravalli district. The nearest airport is located at Ahmedabad, which is 80 km away from the district. Besides, it is connected with Mumbai, Delhi and Pune airport via Ahmedabad airport by air.

16.

(B)SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:

1. Industrialisation/Entrepreneurship:

Aravalli district is an industrially backward district of Gujarat. The economy of the district is heavily dependent on Agriculture and Dairy Farming sectors. Production in large quantities of Clay, Silica sand and Bauxite have opened up new avenues for the Glass, Tiles, Fine Bricks, and Crockery industries. Food Processing and Textiles are also emerging sectors in the district which have opened up new opportunities for investment, production and employment to the people. So far, total 343 Micro, Small and Medium enterprise are operating in the district having investment of Rs. 6,766.72 Crores in Plant and Machineries creating employment to 2820 people in the district. Moreover, 1,180 Cottage/Village industries in different taluka of the district

Modasa became headquarters of newly formed Aravalli district, carved out from tribaldominated areas of Sabarkantha. The new district was declared on January 26, 2013 and formed on August 15, 2013. It is an economic centre for agricultural exports, at both the provincial and national levels. As a centre for the surrounding villages, Modasa acts as a transportation hub for both residents and tourists, and has two large hospitals. The city also provides a nucleus of doctors for the people of northern Gujarat and some migrants of southern Rajasthan.

The Block wise details of Micro and Small enterprises are operating as given below:

Name of Block/Taluka	No. of units	Investment in P & M (Rs. Lacs)	No. of persons employed
Bhiloda	55	893.31	229
Meghraj	35	18.53	101
Modasa	66	1125.81	620
Malpur	06	71.90	31
Bayad	68	1713.87	685
Dhansura	113	2942.30	1154
Total	343	6766.72	2820

2. Marketing Potential:

The agricultural Marketing infrastructure is fairly developed in district with 4 AMPC for the selling of agricultural produces. Farmers can accrue more competitive prices for their produce in these market yards by selling their produces. The district is well connected with APMC and other big markets of Ahmedabad and nearby districts by rail and road. The close proximity with Ahmedabad has contributed a lot towards the development of agriculture and diversification towards allied sectors in the district.

3. Educational and Technical skills Infrastructure:

Modasa is emerging as an education centre for the area, with new pharmacy and engineering colleges and CBSE School supplementing the more traditional educational faculties. The city now has colleges of law, science, education, arts, commerce, and pharmacy, as well as business administration to MBA, BBA and BCA levels Study courses run by the Government Engineering college and one SFI college namely Tatva Institute of Technology such as Mechanical, Computer, Electronics and Communication, Civil Engineering, Electrical, and Automotive Engineering. Modasa is one of the Popular City in North Gujarat.

A. No. of educated and unemployed youth registered with the Employment Exchange of the district situated in Gandhinagar are as under:

Sl. No.	Standard passed	Male	Female	Total
1	SSC	539	193	732
2	HSC	2292	926	3218
3	B.Sci.	129	51	180
4	B.Com	197	78	275
5	B.A.	535	433	968
6	B.E.	0	0	0
7	Diploma Holders	481	64	545
8	Artisans(Tech), ITI etc.	3623	368	3991
9	Others	716	450	1166
	TOTAL	8512	2563	11075

Source: Employment Exchange, GoG, Gandhinagar

GROWTH CENTERS:

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

(1) MSME-DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE-AHMEDABAD:

Formerly known as SISI is an organ 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 of GoI issued on 2nd Oct., 2006 Ministry of MSME was formed by merging two Ministries together namely M/o SSI & M/o Agriculture and Rural Industries.

Package for Promotion of MSMEs declared

- Credit
- Cluster Based Development
- Technology & Quality Upgradation 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)

19.

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

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.

20.

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.

21.

■ 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

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)

22.

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.25Lakhs per events.**
- **Domestic Events: Rs. 12 Lakhs 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, max.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).

24.

Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme:

■ **OBJECTIVE:**

- 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 Mistake 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 of India.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPETITIVENESS 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.

(2) 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/CAM & CNC Technology.

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

25.

"Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad India: A government Of India Nonprofit 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 requirements. 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**.

(3) 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 for 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 over 6,00,000 persons. Many units financed by it are now well established and have also 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 paying its lenders.
- One Time Settlement schemes have been introduced to expedite recovery.
- Cost cutting exercise has been implemented to reduce manpower by deputing staff to various Government departments and by implementing VRS.
- Government has formed a high-powered committee under Chief Secretary to decide on the future of GSFC. Committee has decided to offer VRS to employees, have OTS scheme and [restructure](#) the organization

(4) 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 and Import facilities and trading business, is a merchant exporter and custodian of Air Cargo Complexes at Ahmedabad and Indore.

26.

At Visakhapatnam, it operates the Air Cargo complex under an Operations and Maintenance Arrangement 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 value addition to the clients' businesses today has made it an impeccable choice of many Corporate and Custom House Agents to patronize our services.

Apart from Cargo handling, the company also exports dyes and intermediates; The Company has also been awarded with Exclusive Dealership for Furnace Oil and 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 product portfolio.

GSEC Limited has become a well diversified Company and is exploring many different projects and businesses through its subsidiaries.

The Company has three subsidiaries:

1. GSEC Logistics Limited:

The Company incorporated in 2010 is developing an Inland Container Depot at Ratlam in the State of Madhya Pradesh, after being awarded the prestigious License by the Government of India for establishing an ICD. The Company is expected to start the project in near future as some necessary approvals from some Departmental Authorities of the Government are pending. This project will be of a great help for the growth of the local and national businesses and will also provide the competitive advantage to the Company.

2. GSEC Green Energy Private Limited:

The Company operates the Tyre-pyrosolysis Plant at Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh. It is based on the scientific and the environmental protection mechanism by using waste tyres as a raw material and producing fuel, carbon black, steel and gas, as byproduct. The products are a cheaper alternative to other fuels like furnace oil. This way, over and above generating revenue and income, it also helps saving environment to a great extent. The plant is currently running at full capacity.

3.Komoline Aerospace Limited:

Komoline Aerospace Limited is a technology-intensive company established in 1990. Its business range mainly comprises Aerospace, Satellite-enabled instrumentation and Hydro-Meteorology. The ISO 9001:2008 certified Company is committed to its business through state-of-the-art microelectronics technology and a very wide range of projects. Komoline is a growing entity and has an esteemed clientele that includes the likes of Indian Space Research Organization, Nuclear Power Corporation, Naval Science and Technology Laboratory (DRDO), Centre for Advanced Computing, Physical Research Laboratory, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Gujarat Water Resources Institute, Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd, Wipro Energy Ltd, Larsen and Tubro Ltd, 3M India, Lanco Solar Power Ltd, Adani Ports and SEZ Ltd and many Universities in India.

Along with the subsidiaries, GSEC Limited is heading towards becoming the leading logistics services provider and a successful well diversified Company in the coming years.

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


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

ALLOTMENT OF THE PROPERTIES

- [Allotment of Properties](#)
- [Circular](#)
- [Policy Circulars for Allotment](#)
- [Application procedure for Allotment](#)

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.

28.

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.

NSIC:

Schemes & Services:

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

(6) 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.

29.

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

31.

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 5th 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, Surat, 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](#)
 ○ [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](#)

(7) District Industries Center (DIC):

Monitoring of DICs

The functioning of DICs and their achievement is monitored by Industries Commissioner, Meeting of General Managers are 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.

1. 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.

2. 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

- 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

34.

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. Hasta kala Mela

At present 32 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 Centres.

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

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

35.

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

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

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

36.

Particulars of Industrial Associations and Chamber of Commerce are as given below:

Sl. No.	Association/Chamber of Commerce	Address	Telephone No.
1	Modasa GIDC Industries Association	Supersin Architectural Products Pvt. Ltd.4748, GIDC Estate, Ganeshpur, Modasa, Dist. Sabarkantha. (Aravalli) President Shri Sailehbhai 9427371871	02774-242518, 247177
2	Sabarkantha District Black Trap Quarry Owners Association	/o. Jai Bholinath Trading Co., Beside Post Office, At & Post Vadagam, Tal. Dansura (Aravalli)	02779-222180
3	Aravalli Jilla Chamber of Commerce & Industries	C -0 Shri Cutlery Kariyana Merchant Sahkari Shrafi Mandali Market Yard, Modasa-383315 (Aravalli) kanupatelbjp08@gmail.com	02774-246518

CHAPTER: 6

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE:

(1) General Industrial Climate:

Normally MSMEs in the district is lagging behind 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 have slowed down 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 SMSEs successive and improvising the competitiveness for the longer survival through technological transformation ensuring quality and productivity improvisation.

District Industries Center in Aravalli district was established during the year 2014-15. Hence, the data of E M Part II registered prior to 2014-15 was administered by the District Industries Center Himatnagar.

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED

(FROM 01/04/2015 TO 20/10/2015)

Category of Enterprise- Micro

Nature of Activity- Manufacturing & Service (Urban & Rural)

Sr. No.	District	Taluka	No. of Units	Investment in P & M Rs. In Lacs	No. of Employee
1	Aravalli	Bayad	0	0.00	0
		Bhiloda	0	0.00	0
		Dhansura	2	19.00	19
		Meghraj	1	1.50	4
		Modasa	8	306.07	125
		Total	11	326.57	148

38.**TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED****(FROM 01/04/2015 TO 20/10/2015)****Category of Enterprise- Small****Nature of Activity- Manufacturing & Service (Urban & Rural)**

Sr. No.	District	Taluka	No. of Units	Investment in P & M Rs. In Lacs	No. of Employee
1	Aravalli	Bayad	1	385.00	19
		Bhiloda	2	288.81	20
		Dhansura	3	1459.10	38
		Meghraj	0	0.00	0
		Modasa	2	651.65	33
		Total	8	2784.56	110

TALUKAWISE NO. OF MSM ENTERPRISE ACKNOWLEDGE REGISTERED**(FROM 01/04/2015 TO 20/10/2015)****Category of Enterprise- Medium****Nature of Activity- Manufacturing & Service (Urban & Rural)**

Sr. No.	District	Taluka	No. of Units	Investment in P & M Rs. In Lacs	No. of Employee
1	Aravalli	Bayad	0	0.00	0
		Bhiloda	0	0.00	0
		Dhansura	1	1980.50	7
		Meghraj	0	0.00	0
		Modasa	1	1124.00	19
		Total	2	3104.50	26

39.

PROGRESS IN REGISTRATION OF MICRO ENTERPRISES

Year	No. of Registered units	Investment (Rs. In lacs)	Employment
01/04/15 to 20/10/15	11	326.57	148
TOTAL	11	326.57	148

PROGRESS IN REGISTRATION OF SMALL ENTERPRISES:

Year	No. of Registered units	Investment (Rs. In Lacs)	Employment
01/04/15 to 20/10/15	8	2784.56	110
TOTAL	8	2784.56	110

PROGRESS IN REGISTRATION OF MEDIUM ENTERPRISES:

Year	No. of Registered units	Investment (Rs. In lacs)	Employment
01/04/15 to 20/10/15	2	3104.50	26
TOTAL	2	3104.50	26

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 enterprise, 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 plate forms. The Committee envisages that such an approach can achieve 95 % registration in a time period of six months.

41.

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 qafter 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

registration and even enable online schemes of State and Center o be accessed with this unique number and integrate with eBiz system.

42.

Universalization 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 memorandum.

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 brought to the formal economy.

Total 158 enterprises have filed and registered as MSMEs as on 27.05.2016 in all the taluka of Aravalli district.

विकास आयुक्त का कार्यालय
(सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम)
सूक्ष्म लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय
(भारत सरकार)
निर्माण भवन, सातवें मंजिल, मौलाना आजाद रोड,
नई दिल्ली-110 108



OFFICE OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER
(MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES)
MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Nirman Bhawan, 7th Floor, Maulana Azad Road,
New Delhi - 110 108

Ph. EPABX - 23062800, 23063802 23063803 FAX - (01-11) 23062215, 23061726, 23061056, e-mail - ccms.mehq@nb.nic.in

No. 5(2)/3/2015-MSME Pol.

Date 15 October, 2015

Subject: Consideration of units having permanent SSI registration / Certificate for eligibility under various schemes- Clarification regarding.

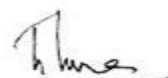
It has come to the notice of this office that various SSI units having permanent SSI registration certificates prior to implementation of the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are required to file EM-II in order to avail the benefits under various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and other Government Schemes.

2. Subsection 1(a) & (b) of Section 8 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMED Act), 2006 provide for a micro or small enterprise at his discretion and a medium enterprise engaged in providing or rendering of services, at his discretion, to file the Memorandum (EM) and, therefore, filing of EM is optional for these enterprises. Further, as per Section 8 (1) (c) of the MSMED Act, 2006, the filing of Entrepreneur's Memorandum is compulsory for enterprise engaged in medium manufacturing sector. This office had in the past, issued a clarification on de-registration of existing units vide letter no. 5(2)/2006-MSME Pol. dated 04.04.2007.

3. Subsequently, filing of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum has come into force with immediate effect by the Notification no. S.O. 2576(E) dated 18.09.2015 in place of earlier EM-I & II. In view of the above, the matter has now again been examined by the competent authority and it is now clarified that units having either permanent SSI registration certificates prior to implementation of the MSMED Act, 2006 or EM-II Memorandum or Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum would also be eligible for availing of assistance under various schemes implemented by the Government. Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum is a simplified form to be filled on self declaration basis without any supporting documents and fee. It shall be filed online at

<http://udyogaadhaar.gov.in> in the Udyog Aadhaar portal maintained by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India.

4. This supersedes all earlier clarifications issued in this regard.
5. This issues with the approval of Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner (MSME).



(K. Sensarma)
Additional Development Commissioner (MSME Policy)
Email: sensarma.kuntal@gov.in
Telephone No.011-23061611

To

1. Joint Secretary (ARI) (Shri B.H. Anil Kumar)/Jt. Director (SME), (Dr. P.G. S Rao) MoMSME, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi: with the request to kindly disseminate the information among all concerned.
2. ADC (MPS)/DDG (GS)/All JDCs/Director (EA)/AIA/All Directors, O/o DCMSME, New Delhi.

Copy for information to:

1. Commissioner/Directors of Industries, All States/UTs
2. Directors, MSME DIs/Br. DIs, All States/UTs
3. CMD NSIC, New Delhi
4. PPS to Secretary (MSME), Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi
5. PS to AS & DC (MSME), Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
6. Director (SENET), O/o DCMSME: with the request to place the above clarification in the official website www.dcmsme.gov.in.

(2) Large/Medium Scale Industries:

Industrial units having investment exceeding Rs. 10 crore in plant and machinery are classified as large industrial units. An Entrepreneur or a company desirous to set up a large project needs an approval in the form of industrial license from Government of India (GOI) under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. In July 1991, Government of India liberalized 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, need an industrial license. The rest of industries are required to file Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum (IEM) with Secretariat for Industrial Approval, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, 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 be either filing of IEM, obtaining Letter of Intent (LOI)/ Industrial License or obtaining Letter of Permission (LoP) in the case of 100% EOU or SEZ unit.

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:

There is ample scope of further industrial growth looking at these two factors as explained below:

A. Resource Based Industries.

B. Demand Based Industries.

A. Resource Based Industries.

Being the State Capital, most of the State Government Offices are located in Gandhinagar; hence a major section of the working population of the district is employed in Public Sector services. Recent surge in the growth of infrastructure projects in the district has increased the employment opportunities of the people. Close proximity to the agro-food and bio-tech clusters of Ahmadabad has opened up new avenues for the food processing industry, research centers, and educational institutes. Small scale industry sectors like Textiles, Electronics, and Minerals based, Wood products and Engineering industries are the supporting pillars of the economy of 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.

48.

Potential Areas for Service Industry:

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

A) Toolkit for Self-employed women at the urban and rural level for Activities described as given below:

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

B) Toolkit for Repair Service Providers:

Sl. No.	Description as NIC 2008	5 Digit Code
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:

Sl. No.	Description as NIC 2008	5 Digit Code
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, floor sending and other similar building finishing works	43303
4	Activities Event catering	56210

49.

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 MSMED 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 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, conceptualization of project.

50.

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 ofr 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.

51.

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 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\R 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

Rs. 7.5 Lacs, F.O.R. or landed cost as the case may be.

Earnest Money:

5% or 10% of the value of machinery, depending on whether the equipment is imported or indigenous. In the case of furnaces and a few other items of equipment, the rate of earnest money is different. Interest 9 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent on prompt payment. This interest is calculated on the value of machines outstanding after deducting payment of earnest money.

52.

Administrative Charge:

2 per cent on the sales value of machines and its recovery by the NSIC is spread over the total installment period.

Period of Repayment:

The value of the machines, after deducting the earnest money received, called the Balance Value, is payable alongwith interest and administrative charge in 7 years.

The first installment is payable after one year and six months from the delivery of machines

The second and subsequent installment are payable half-yearly thereafter.

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.

A rebate of 2% per annum is allowed on the interest rates, in case an installment is paid on or before the due date.

In case the payment of installment is not made within one month of the specified due date, interest @ 2% per annum over and above the normal rate is charged on the defaulted amount from the date of default to the date of actual payment. Remission in interests is allowed in case one or more than one installment is paid in advance of the due date(s).

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:

All Nationalised, Private Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and or Co-operative Banks.

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

53.

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 lay out, 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.

54.

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 which is 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.

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.

55.

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 for more information)

CLEARANCES: N ENTREPRENEUR HAS TO OBTAIN SEVERAL CLEARANCES OR PERMISSIONS DEPENDING UPON THE NATURE OF HIS UNIT AND PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED.

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 ACT- ITO OF THE AREA CONCERNED

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP DEED-INSPECTOR GENERAL OF AREA CONCERNED

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

POWER CONNECTION-DESIGNATED OFFICER OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

MORE THAN 10 EMPLOYEES WITH POWER CONNECTION OR 20 EMPLOYEES WITHOUT POWER CONNECTION-CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

ENVIRONMENT & POLLUTION RELATED CLEARANCES

56.

The method of granting consent under water and air pollution to SSI 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

Aluminium

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 CLEARANCES

ESTABLISHING A PRINTING PRESS - DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

LICENSE FOR COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION - DESIGNATED OFFICIAL IN STATE

PESTICIDES - CENTRAL/STATE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

57.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS - DRUG LICENSE FROM STATE DRUG CONTROLLER
SAFETY MATCHES/ FIREWORKS - LICENSE UNDER EXPLOSIVES ACT FROM DIRECTORATE OF EXPLOSIVES, NAGPUR
HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES - LICENSE FROM BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
WOOD WORKING INDUSTRY WITHIN 8 KM FROM FOREST - DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER
MILK PROCESSING & MILK PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING UNITS - APPROVAL UNDER MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS ORDER FROM STATE AGRICULTURAL/ FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT ABOVE A 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 upgradation 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 upgradation in SSI, 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.

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

- 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
- 08108 Mining of clays (kaolin, ball clay, wollstonite, bentonite, fuller's earth, fire clay etc.)
- 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
- 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.
- 13136 Activity related to screen printing
- 13921 Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishings
- 13924 Manufacture of bedding, quilts pillows, sleeping bags etc.
- 13941 Manufacture of thread, including thread ball making
- 13946 Manufacture of tapes, newar and wicks
- 13991 Embroidery work and making of laces and fringes
- 14105 Custom tailoring
- 15116 Embroidering and embossing of leather articles
- 15123 Manufacture of saddlery and harness
- 15201 Manufacture of leather footwear such as shoes, sandals, chappals, leather cum-rubber/plastic cloth sandals and chappals

59.

- 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
- 18121 Book and other similar sheet binding on account of others
- 18122 Engraving and block making etc.
- 20118 Manufacture of synthetic aromatic products
- 20211 Manufacture of insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides
- 20212 Manufacture of disinfectants (for agricultural and other use)
- 0231 Manufacture of soap all forms
- 20233 Manufacture of detergent and similar washing agents excluding soap
- 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
- 22191 Manufacture of rubber plates, sheets, strips, rods, tubes, pipes, hoses and profile - shapes etc.
- 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
- 22206 Manufacture of spectacle frames of plastic
- 23102 Manufacture of glass fibre
- 23103 Manufacture of hollow glassware (bottles, jars etc.) for the conveyance or packing of goods
- 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, and guttering and pipe fittings
- 23931 Manufacture of articles of porcelain or china, earthenware, imitation porcelain or common pottery, including earthen statues
- 23941 Manufacture of clinkers and cement

60.

- 23942 Manufacture of port land cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cement
- 23954 Manufacture of R.C.C. bricks and blocks
- 23960 Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
- 25111 Manufacture of doors, windows and their frames, shutters and rolling shutters, gates and similar articles used on buildings
- 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
- 26405 Manufacture of stereo equipment, speaker systems, amplifiers for musical instruments and public address systems, microphones, karaoke machines, headphones (e.g. radio, stereo, computer)
- 26521 Manufacture of watches and clocks, including instrument panel clocks (except time-recording equipment)
- 27331 Manufacture of switch, switch box, lamp
- 27400 Manufacture of electric lighting equipment
- 28131 Manufacture of hand pumps
- 29201 Manufacture of bodies, including cabs for motor vehicles
- 29302 Manufacture of parts and accessories of bodies for motor vehicles such as safety belts, airbags, doors, bumpers
- 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
- 32901 Manufacture of stationary articles such as pens and pencils
- 32903 Manufacture of umbrellas, sun-umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-stick

61.

- 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
- 33140 Repair of electrical equipment
- 33150 Repair of transport equipment, except motor vehicles
- 41001 Construction of buildings carried out on own-account basis or on a fee or contract basis
- 43211 Installation of electrical wiring and fittings
- 43221 Installation of plumbing for water, gas and sanitation equipments
- 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
- 52291 Activities of travel agents and tour operators
- 52293 Activities of movers and packers
- 52294 Weighing of goods
- 53200 Courier activities
- 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 consultancy
- 71100 Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy services.

62.

- 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 Aravalli district consist of Eight Chapters along with Annexure. Very sincere endeavors are made to disseminate significant information on population, available resources and infrastructure facilities of the district.

There has been specific focus given on 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 immensely helpful to the present entrepreneurs as well as the fresh entrepreneurs to establish new industries in the district.

=====