

**DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITY SURVEY
REPORT
OF
GIR SOMNATH DISTRICT
[2016-17]**

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FOREWORD

The present economy of any developing nation depends upon the prevailing relationship with World Economic Union and globalised economy of the Developed Nation. Our country's economy is still passing through the concept edge of Developing Nations concept. To boost the present economy and for achieving targeted growth rate, growth of the industries is very important.

For the implementation of various Programmes and Policies, there is requirement of good data base of available resources, basic infrastructure facilities, policies of the Central and State Government. By providing skill development Trainings and Infrastructure facilities, living conditions of the people may be upgraded and more industries may be promoted.

MSME-Development Institute carries out District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report Annually. This Report provides rich data base about type of the industry, availability of natural resources, infrastructural facilities, skilled man power, market conditions etc. of Newly formed Gir Somnath district in the State of Gujarat.

Shri P.L.SHAH, Asstt. Director(Stat.)MSME-Development Institute, Ahmedabad has prepared District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Gir Somnath District for the year 2016-17 by using various vital and useful statistics and information collected from the various State Government Departments and Agencies and interaction with Industrial Agencies.

The methodology adopted for the survey reports includes desk survey, documentation of data, reports received from various departments and institutions. I hope that the report will be useful immensely to the concerned entrepreneurs and various agencies for industrial growth in the Gir Somnath District. I extend my heartily thanks to all of the State Government Departments and agencies etc., who have extended their kind co-operation in the preparation of this Report.

AHMEDABAD
JUNE, 2016


(K.H.SHAH)
Dy. DIRECTOR(MECH.)

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5. Animal Husbandry Office, Jilla Panchayat, Gir Somnath
6. Employment Office, Gir Somnath
7. Regional Transport Office, Gir Somnath
8. Road and Building, Jilla Panchayat, Gir Somnath
9. Road and Building(PWD) Division, Gir Somnath
10. Gujarat Energy Transmission Corpn. Ltd., Gir Somnath
11. BSNL Telecom District, Gir Somnath
12. Dy. Conservator of Forest, Gir Somnath
13. District Statistical Office, Jilla Panchayat, Gir Somnath
14. District Rural Development Agency, Gir Somnath
15. GIDC, Junagadh
16. Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Gandhinagar
17. NABARD, Junagadh
18. District Education Office, Gir Somnath
19. Primary Education Office, Gir Somnath
20. Supdt. of Post Office, Gir Somnath
21. Irrigation Division, Gir Somnath
22. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gir Somnath
23. Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited, Gir Somnath
24. Asstt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gir Somnath
25. Dy. Director of Information, Gir Somnath

CHAPTER - I**DISTRICT AT A GLANCE**

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical Features		
(A)	Geographical Data		
	i) Latitude	Degree	22.24° to 21.45° North
	ii) Longitude	Degree	70.40° to 68.96° East
	iii) Geographical Area	Sq. KM	3755
(B)	Administrative Units		
	i) Sub Divisions	Nos.	05
	ii) Tehsils	Nos.	06
	iii) Sub-Tehsil	Nos.	-
	iv) Patwari Circle	Nos.	
	v) Panchayat Samitis	Nos.	09
	vi) Nagar Nigam	Nos	01
	vii) Nagar Palika	Nos.	05
	viii) Gram Panchayats	Nos	332
	xi) Inhabited Villages	Nos.	391
	x) Assembly Area	Nos.	04
2.	Population		
	i) Male	Persons	481938
	ii) Female	Persons	464852
	Total Population	Persons	946790
3.	Agriculture		
A.	Land utilization		
	i) Total Area	Hectares	375452
	ii) Permanent Pastures & Grazing Land	"	11636
	iii) Cultivable Waste Land	"	642
	iv) Gross Crop Area	"	287863
4.	Forest	"	
	(i) Forest	"	19778
5.	Livestock & Poultry		
A.	Cattle		
	i) Cows	Nos.	289480
	ii) Buffaloes	Nos.	212887
B.	Other Livestock		
	i) Goats	Nos.	56515
	ii) Sheep	Nos.	18985
	iii) Camels	Nos.	221
6.	Length of rail line	Kms.	421
7.	Roads under State R & B PWD Dept.		
	(a) National Highway	Kms.	159
	(b) State Highway	Kms.	288
	(b) Major District Roads	Kms.	639

	(c)Other District Roads		Kms.	277
8.	Average Rainfall		MM	669
9.	Public Health			
	(a) Allopathic Hospital		No.	01
	(b) Ayurvedic Dispensaries		No.	21
	(c) Allopathic Dispensaries		Nos.	06
	(d) Community health Centres		Nos.	15
	(e) Primary health Centres		Nos.	62
	(f) Homeopathic Dispensaries		Nos.	12
10.	Banking			
	State Bank Group		Nos.	29
	Private Sector Banks		Nos.	47
	Gramin Banks (RRB)		Nos.	11
	Dist. Central Co.Op.Banks		Nos.	09
	G.S.A.R.D.B.(LDB)		Nos.	04
	Urban Co.Op. Banks		Nos.	12
	TOTAL.		Nos.	112
11.	Education Institutes	NOS.	Teachers	Students
1	Govt. Primary /Upper Schools (Std. 1 to 8)	553	4388	126104
2	Pvt. Un-aided. Primary /Upper Schools (Std. 1 to 8)	298	2603	57305
3	Secondary Schools	108	465	15594
4	Higher Secondary	127	870	65991
12.	EM P.II Industries as on 31.10.2015	No. of Units	Investment(Rs.in Lakh)	Employment
	Micro Enterprises	191	2795.62	1614
	Small Enterprises	109	20381.03	5299
	Medium Enterprises	01	2740.00	370
	Total	301	25916.65	7283

13.	Udyog Aadhar Memorandum on 27.06.2016		
	Micro Enterprises	Nos.	07
	Small Enterprises	Nos.	07
	Medium Enterprises	Nos.	00
	Total	Nos.	14

CHAPTER – II

INTRODUCTION

Background, Objective, Scope & Methodology:

The importance of sustainable industrial development for socio-economic development needs no elaboration. The industrial development takes place with the availability of natural, human, mineral resources, etc. However, this will always remains scanty. According to Lionel Robinson in the scarcity definition of economics that “economics is a study of how man manages to satisfy by utilizing scarce resources, which are limited in supply”. One of the principal objectives of planned development has been the regional balance or reduction of disparities among the different regions of the Gujarat State. Removal of regional disparities and all round sectoral development presuppose optimal allocation of resources aimed at equitable growth.

The industrial development of the economy plays pivotal role and small scale industry has been adopted as a policy goal in many countries including India. A key position has been accorded to this sector in Indian Plans for achieving such objectives such as removal of unemployment, decentralized growth, reduction of inequalities etc. The concept of small scale industries was developed basically with the presumption that small scale unit inherently possesses certain economic advantages which justify its existence and if initially given protection from the grabbing and bullying attitude of the large scale sector, economically viable than its large competitor.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER – III

DISTRICT PROFILE

General Characteristics of the District :

Geographical Location:

Gir Somnath District was split from Junagadh district in August 2013, when seven new districts came into existence in Gujarat.

Gir Somnath district forms part of the Saurashtra region of Gujarat State. It is located on the southern corner of the Kathiawar peninsula with its headquarters at the town of Veraval.

It is surrounded by Amreli district in the East , Junagadh and Amreli districts in the North, Junagadh in the West and Arabian sea in the South. It is situated in the South West corner of the peninsula between 22'-24' and 21'-45' and 70'-40' and 68'-96' East Longitude

Gir Somnath is very famous for Somnath Temple, first Jyotirlinga of lord SHIVA among the Twelve Jyotirlinga of India and Gir Sanctuary, only abode to Asiatic lion.

Administrative set up:

Gir Somnath district comprises of 06 talukas viz.

- 1) Veraval,
- 2) Talala,
- 3) Sutrapada
- 4) Kodinar
- 5) Una and
- 6) Gir-Gadhada

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

Soil :

The district is divided into four regions on the basis of distinctive soil characteristics.

- # Black Soil : Una, Gir-Dadhada, Kodinar and Talala talukas have black soil.
- # Calcareous Soil : Veraval and Sutrapada talukas have Calcareous soil.
- # Blakish Soil : Along the coastal belt of Veraval, Una and Gir-Dadhada talukas have Blakish Soil.
- # Lili Nagher: A strip between Veraval, Kodinar, Una and Gir-Gadhada is known as "Lili Nagher"

The most part of the district is leveled. So the leveled area is fertile for agriculture purpose. The black cotton soil is composed largely of clay material.

Rivers :

The District is surrounded by group of Gir hills, intersected by Hiren, Shigoda, Raval, Saraswati & Machhundri rivers. A number of checkdams and percolation tanks constructed thereon have increased irrigation facilities.

Climate and Rainfall : The ststement showing total rainfall dueing the last three years is as under: (Rainfall in mm.)

Sr.No	Taluka	2013	2014	2015
1	Una	1163	909	942
2	Talala	1387	1073	574
3	Veraval	907	920	560
4	Kodinar	1155	1250	720
5	Sutrapada	1050	949	414
6	Gir-Gadhada	--	833	806
	Average Rain fall	1132	989	669

The district is in agro-climatic Zone VI(South Saurashtra)and VII (North Saurashtra).The climate of the district varies from hot to moderately hot throughout the year except in winter. The climate is humid in coastal belt. The Temperature varies between 8.0 C being minimum in January and 42.8 C being maximum in May. The district receives rains from south west monsoon from June to September.

Forest :

The total area under Forest is 1775 Hectare. The main product is grass. Other minor forest products are Rayan and karmada. These products are so minor that it cannot be considered as potential resources for industrial purpose.

The talukawise area under forest is as under :

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Area under Forest (Hectare)
1	Una	00
2	Talala	00
3	Veraval	1775
4	Kodinar	00
5	Sutrapada	00
6	Gir-Gadhada	00
	Total	1775

Reserved Forest 1519 Hectares and un-classed forest is 256 Hectares

CHAPTER – IV

RESOURCES

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

A. HUMAN RESOURCES:

Population and occupational Pattern:

Talukawise population as per 2011 Census is as under:

Sr.No.	Name of taluka	Male	Female	Total Population
1*	Una	167823	162126	329949
2	Talala	58815	55856	114671
3	Veraval	101973	97044	199017
4	Kodinar	94573	92744	187317
5	Sutrapada	58754	57082	115836
	Total	481938	464852	946790

* The population of Gir Gadhada taluka is included in Una taluka as Una taluka was divided in to Two new talukas on dtd. 9th Sept. 2013 (i.e. after census 2011)namely Una Taluka with HQ at Una consisting 91 villages and Gir Gadhada Taluka with HQ at Gir Gadhada consisting 42 villages

B. MATERIAL RESOURCES :

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

(I) AGRICULTURE :

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

1) Land Utilisation Pattern:

Sr. No	Type of Land	Area in Hectors
1	Net cropped area	205008
2	Gross Crop area	287863
3	Area under forest	19778
4	Area not available for cultivation	170448
5	Area cultivable more than once	82855
6	Permanent pastures and grazing land	11636
7	Current Fallow	642
8	Total area reported	375452
9	Cropping intensity(GCA/NSA)%	140.42

2) Cropping Pattern :

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

The main crops of the district are groundnut followed by cotton, Bajra, , Wheat,Cumin, Onion, etc.

The area of Cropping Pattern of the district as under (in Hectors)

- a. Double/multiple Cropped area : 146630
- b. Percentage of Double/multiple Cropped area to net area sown : 28.78%
- c. Total cultivable area : 287863

3) Statement of various crops grown in Gir Somnath district

Sr. No.	Name of the Crop	Area in Hectors	Production (MT)
1	Groundnut	63520	96527
2	Cotton (Dhumal)	12016	56448
3	Sugarcane	17150	421638
4	Wheat	18565	54257
5	Bajri	1474	2065

4)Agricultural Marketing :

Remunerative price for agricultural product is an essential incentive for sustaining agricultural production. A well established regulated marketing system can check unfair trading practices by traders. GITCO has suggested an agro processing estate at Khadia near Junagadh and offer remunerative prices to the farmers. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMC) have been constituted at taluka level under Agricultural Produce Marketing Act 1963.

At present, there are 13 APMCs in the district from which 7 are working regularly, 3 are working seasonally and 3 are not functioning. Ideally, each taluka should have a market yard. The existing facilities for storage and market yards in the district are considered inadequate which are required to be strengthened.

Three market yard schemes were sanctioned by NABARD in recent years in Mangrol, Manavadar and Malia which have been implemented. The district has about 5500 hectors area under onion and garlic during Rabi season. Veraval, Keshod, Junagadh, Bhesan and Una are some of the talukas where cultivation of onion and garlic is fluctuating. Farmers can derive benefits by storing onions, garlic till the prices are improved. In order to extend storage life of onion, garlic, special storage godowns are constructed which take care of ventilation and other post harvest technical requirements. Banks need to support this item of investment. The potential talukas are Veraval, Keshod, Junagadh and Bhesan

5) Irrigation :

Well is a major source of irrigation constituting 87.35% of irrigated area. This district is categorized under hard rock. Out of 06 talukas, Kodinar is classified in dark category and the rest of the Talukas are in White and Grey Categories.

There are 188506 ha. Agriculture land in the district. The rainfall in the district , in recent years is moderate. People are taking well recharging activities in a big way after ground level work done by the NABARD and Lead Bank i.e. State Bank of India and N.G.O.s. Total irrigated land is 176050 Hectar and the length of canals is 162 K.M. in the district.

Important major & medium irrigation projects of the district are Machchundri , Magharadi,Shingoda,Hiran-1 &2, and Raval.

At present, overall canal irrigation potential of district is available for about 6350 hectars in good rainy years. Sprinkler and Drip irrigation aided by liberal subsidy scheme of the state Government are gaining acceptance. A few other irrigation schemes are also coming up every year. Gir Somnath District has always played an important role towards its contribution to Agriculture sector in the district. The coastal belt of about 6-08 kms. in Veraval,Sutrapada, Kodinar and Una are experiencing ingress of sea water converting the highly fertiled green belt in to saline land of low productivity. However, the irrigation facilities in the district seems limited and Agricultural sector continues to depend on monsoon.

The net irrigated area of the district is 176050 hectare which is 61.16% to new area sown.

(6) Co-Operative Societies :

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

(Position as on 31.03.2016)

Nature of co-operative Society	Number
Seva Co-Operative Societies	308
Agricultural Co-Operative	14
Milk Co-operatives	286
Oilseeds growers Co-operative	02
Purchase and Sale Union	05

Irrigation Co-Operative	10
Transport Co-Operative	07
Consumer Co-Operative	34
Housing Co-operative	93
Sugar Co-Operative Factory	02
Fisherman Co-Operative	138
Money Lenders	54
Poultry Co-Operative	03
Labourers Co-Operative	192
Nagrik Co-Operative Bank	04
Cotton Co-Operative Societies	10
Central Consumer Store	01
Plants Developments	05
Land Conversion	40
Jilla Sangh	01
Vegetables Seeds	95
Goupalak	28
TOTAL	1332

(7) PLANTATION AND HORTICULTURE CROPS :

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

The district has a unique place in growing the fruits. 'KESAR' a variety of mango is known for its taste and has a good market even in other countries. As per estimated figures, Gir Somnath accounts for about 14% of state's horticulture. The district is having 12260 hectares Kesar variety of mango plantation and 73350 M.T. of 'KESAR' mango is harvested each year with about 180 hectares of new/replaced plantation. The district is having 20860 hectars of horticulture plantation and production of fruits is about 108604 M.T. every year. There are 15347 hectars vegetable crops growing every year in the district. Gujarat Ambuja

Cement Co. Ltd. At Kodinar, Siddhi cement at Bhanduri and sugar factories at Talala and Kodinar which provides employment to more than 11000 persons in the District. DIC have been arranged training seminar at every taluka in Gir Somnath district.

© **LIVESTOCK RESOURCES:**

(a) In Gir Somnath district as per 19th Cattle Census conducted in 2012, Taluka wise total Livestock population is as under.

Taluka	Cow	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkey	Camels	Total
Kodinar	72737	46374	3652	15023	27	11	0	137824
Veraval	47314	33069	1008	11449	49	23	1	92913
Sutrapada	46906	32333	4220	8712	8	23	0	92202
Talala	21980	25430	590	4165	24	50	128	52367
Una	100543	75681	9515	17166	50	82	92	203129
Total	289480	212887	18985	56515	158	189	221	578435

(b) **Veterinary Services :**

Sr. No.	Services provided by different institutes	Nos. of institute
1	Veterinary Dispensaries	19
2	Raksha Veterinary Centres by Dairies	2
3	First Aid Veterinary centre by Dist. Panchayat	05
4	Veterinary College, Junagadh	1
5	Mobile Veterinary Dispensary	1
6	Animal Insemination Centre	22

c) **Dairy Development :**

There are 184 milk Routes covering 372 villages. There are total 31298 members of the 286 milk mandlis. Taluka of Coastal area like Una(148940), Kodinar(76904), Veraval(75158), Sutrapada(62940) have large number of milch animals due to good market value of milk in area.

Milk procurement activities are being performed by co-operative unions like Sorath milk producers co-operative union, Rajkot district co-operative milk producers union, Amreli district co-operative milk producers union and NDDB managed Junagadh dairy. Milk produced at Village level is collected and supplied to dairies by village society. Milk co-operative societies provide the logistic and other support to the members of societies. Due to competition among different dairies in district, milk producers are gaining competitive rate of milk. This is leading farmers for animal husbandry business more and more. Thus, dairies in district play major role to mobilize animal husbandry activities and providing rich source of livelihood to members of societies and effect human development index improvement.

The main breed of cattle found in district is Gir Cow. The other varieties of cows available in the district is Kankarej & Sankar breed. The total approximate milk production of the district is 3. lakhs liters per day

This disparities in number of milk co-operatives and total production could result because of differences in number of milch animals, good milk producing breeds of animals, preventive vaccination, health coverage to animals, extension activities and breeding activities.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT :-

Dairy Development : NDDB have taken over Junagadh Dairy in Dec.2005. To revive growth, the various concept of Dairy Programme are being launched by NDDB, viz. operationalizing Milk Producers Institutions in respective villages, registering Pvt. C. Ltd. At District level etc. The current year operational milk producing institutes crossing over 810 MPI.

d) Poultry Development:

Now, poultry industry is emerging as main business from supplementary business in some pockets of the district like Veraval, Kodinar, and Sutrapada taluka. In poultry activities, mainly broiler poultry keeping is adopted by mainly landless labourers. Fisheries is also having large contribution in major income source due to large coastal area.

Talukawise poultry population as per 19th Livestock Census 2012:

Taluka	Total Poultry (Nos.)
Kodinar	15507
Veraval	36340
Sutrapada	2351
Talala	2869
Una	25612
Total	82679

Taluka located to the coastal area Veraval, Sutrapada and Kodinar more involved in Broiler Poultry industry. While, taluka located far from the coastal area are less involved in Poultry keeping.

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

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

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

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

1) Research and Recommendation required for Produce:

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

2) Research and Recommendation required for Breeding:

- To minimise sexual health problems/diseases in Gir and Jafrabadi breeds.

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

3) Research and Recommendation required for Production;

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

MINERALS :

Gir Somnath district is endorsed with mineral deposits. The district has huge stock of lime stone along the coastal belt which has attracted the cement industries, functioning at Kodinar and at village Morasa (Sutrapada taluka) Lime stone is the major mineral of the district. Building Lime stone, Black trap, Ordinary Clay and Ordinary sand are minor minerals.

Production of minerals in the district during 2014-15:

Major Mineral	Production(M.Ton)	
	2013-14	2014-15
Lime Stone Powder	2493600	6030515
Minor Minerals		
Building Lime stone	--	--
Black trap	--	--
Marine sand	00	561043
Other Clay(Marle)	368333	00

Total revenue received during the last three years are as under:

Year	Revenue (Rs. in lakh)
2012-13	0.00
2013-14	3438.78
2014-15	5957.99

Source : Department of Geology & Mines, Gir Somnath

FISHRIES :

The Statistics and Information obtained from the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Gir Somnath are as under.

Fisheries Statistics : 2015--16

1. No. of Fishing Boats	
A. Mechanised Boats	8127
B. Non Mechanised Boats	136
2. Fishermen Population	92076
3. Fish Production (M.T.)	247434
4.No. of Co-Operative Societies	138
5.No. of Co-Operative Society Members	10339
6. No. of Ice plants	117
7.No. of fish processing units	104



Veraval, Sutrapada, Kodinar & Una talukas have large Fishermen population.

Forest :

The District has Forest area of 125451 hectares. The district is not having much scope for any significant small scale venture other than artisan oriented units. The Forest Department and Rural Development Commissioinerate provide technical know how and extension services to the growers. The Forest Department through its nurseries supplies the samplings to the tree growers.

Gir Forest National Park:

[IUCN](#) category II ([national park](#))

Location	Gir Somnath District
Nearest city	<u>Talala (Gir)</u>
Coordinates	 21°08′08″N 70°47′48″E <u>Coordinates:</u>  21°08′08″N 70°47′48″E
Area	1,412 km ² (545 sq mi)
Established	1965
Governing body	<u>Forest Department of Gujarat</u>

The Gir Forest National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary (also known as **Sasan-Gir**, and **गिर वन**) is a forest and wildlife sanctuary near Talala Gir in Gujarat, India. Established in 1965, with a total area of 1,412 km² (545 sq mi) (about 258 km² (100 sq mi) for the fully protected area the [national park](#) and 1,153 km² (445 sq mi) for the Sanctuary), the park is located 43 km (27 mi) north-east of Somnath, 65 km (40 mi) south-east of Junagadh and 60 km (37 mi) south-west of Amreli.

It is the sole home of the Asiatic lions (*Panthera leo persica*) and is considered to be one of the most important protected areas in Asia due to its supported species. The ecosystem of Gir, with its diverse flora and fauna, is protected as a result of the efforts of the government forest department, wildlife activists and NGOs. The 14th Asiatic Lion Census 2015 was conducted in May 2015. In 2015, the population has been 523 (27% up compared to previous census in 2010). The population was 411 in 2010 and 359 in 2005. The population of lions in Gir Somnath District is 44.

(VII) Marine Resources:

Being a coastal district, there is potential for marine, inland and brackish water fisheries. The bulk of the marine transport is handled by Veraval port. While veraval is a fair weather light rangeport, the imports of Pig Iron, Ultra Fertilizer etc. had been handled in earlier years from Veraval port but now, diverted to Kandla, Porbander and Pipavav ports. There is no further scope for financing new trawlers/boats, however, there is enough scope for replacement of boat engines, mechanization of non-mechanized boats, repairing of boats as well as financing for gears.

CHAPTER - V

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

(I) Roads :

Good roads are must for Industrialization which in turn facilitate transportation and development of trade and commerce. The development of roads are looked after by different departments in the district. The National Highway is looked after by C.P.W.D., the state highways are looked after by the P.W.D. and roads in the other parts of the district by district Panchayat office.

Category-wise length of roads in the district

Types of roads	Length of roads in Kms.
National Highways	159
State Highways	288
Major District Roads	639
Other Rural Roads	<u>273</u>
Total	<u>1359</u>

(II) Railways:

There is 421 kms. Railway track connecting Somnath-Veraval with other important centers- towns of Saurashtra and Ahmedabad. 22 villages directly connected by railway service. The work of broad gauge line between Somnath to Rajkot for 266 km has been completed now.

(III) Water:

Water is other pre-requisite for the development of industries. The rainfall in the area is scanty, practically every alternate year, there is shortage of water and have famine conditions in many parts of the district. Due to poor rainfall, there is no perennial river. Due to recurring water scarcity, the water from irrigation dams has to be reserved for drinking water needs of towns and villages. As a result, farmers

face crisis almost every third year and Rabi cropping is almost not existent. The District is surrounded by group of Gir hills, intersected by Hiren, Shigoda, Raval, Saraswati & Machhundri rivers. A number of checkdams and percolation tanks constructed thereon have increased irrigation facilities.

(IV) Power:

Power supply is the chief necessity for the economic development in the district. The main source for the power supply is Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited. Facilities of electricity have increased considerably in the rural area of the district. All the villages and towns in the district have been electrified for all purpose. Out of 5 towns and 391 inhabitant villages in the district all 391 villages and towns have been electrified. There is no any village remained to be electrified except 92 depopulated villages of the district/

Pachhim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. (PGVCL) provides electricity to the industrial sector in the various taluka. There are many power sub stations which produce and transmit power in various parts of the district. Most of the villages and towns are well electrified in the district. Electricity is not at dearth in the district

Categorywise No. of Electric Connections provided in the District as on 31.03.2016

Name of Talukas	No.of Domestic connection (in Lacs)	Consumption of Units (in Lacs)	No.of Industrial connection (in Lacs)	Consumption of Units (in Lacs)	Other No.of Connection (in Lacs)
Veraval	0.43	29.98	0.09	26.63	0.14
Talala	0.20	11.77	0.03	9.48	0.15
Sutrapada	0.11	1.34	0.01	3.05	0.10

(Source : PGVCL, Gir Somnath)

(V) Road Transport:

Transportation facilities are very much essential for socio-economic development of the area. It includes provision of bus facilities for carrying industrial workers from their area to the location of industrial units. The truck carrier facilities in the area are also essential for development of industries because it provides facilities for transportation of raw materials and products from one place to other places. Buses of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation (GSRTC) ply regularly between different towns and villages in the district. The details of different types of motor vehicles registered as on 31.3.2016 is as under:

Sr.No.	Type of Registered Vehicles	Total Nos.
1	Truck /Lorries	1548
2	Goods Vehicles	1373
3	Buses	29
4	Taxi Cab	11
5	Police Van/Special Category	51
6	Ambulance	08
7	Motor Cars/S.Wgn	976
8	Taxi	14
9	Auto Rickshaw	121
10	Motor Cycle/Scooters	14914
11	Invalid carriage	16
12	Tractors	185
13	Special Vehicles	27
	Total	19273

Source : RTO, Gir Somnath

(VI) Communication:

(a) Telephones:

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

Working Lines & Capacity of Telephone Exchanges of Gir Somnath district SSA (As on 31.3.2015)

SDCA	Name of Exch.	Total	CAP	D.E.'s	% Loading
SDOT UNA	AKOLALI	22	128	UNA	17.2
SDOT UNA	BHACHA	32	336	UNA	9.5
SDOT UNA	BANDHARDA	33	184	UNA	17.9
SDOT KIR	CHHACHHAR	12	248	UNA	4.8
SDOT UNA	DANDI	1	120	UNA	0.8
SDOT UNA	DHOKADVA	83	248	UNA	33.5
SDOT KIR	DOLASA	66	248	UNA	26.5
SDOT UNA	FATSAR	62	256	UNA	24.2
SDOT UNA	GIR GADHADA	194	856	UNA	22.7
SDOT UNA	GARAL	106	216	UNA	49.1
SDOT KIR	GHANTVAD	70	248	UNA	28.1
SDOT UNA	JAMVALA	32	280	UNA	11.4
SDOT KIR	KADODARA	22	248	UNA	8.9
SDOT UNA	KESHRIYA	39	336	UNA	11.6
SDOT KIR	KODINAR MBM	968	2000	UNA	48.4
SDOT UNA	KAKDIMOLI	47	336	UNA	14.0
SDOT UNA	KANAKIYA	1	152	UNA	0.7
SDOT UNA	LERKA	4	120	UNA	3.3
SDOT UNA	NAVABANDAR	76	336	UNA	22.6
SDOT UNA	PANKHAN	22	184	UNA	12.0
SDOT UNA	SIMAR UNA	52	184	UNA	28.3
SDOT UNA	SANAKHADA	76	216	UNA	35.2
SDOT KIR	SINDHAJ	18	248	UNA	7.3
SDOT UNA	SAID RAJPARA	54	152	UNA	35.5
SDOT UNA	TAD	37	240	UNA	15.4
SDOT UNA	THORDI	2	152	UNA	1.3
SDOT UNA	UMEJ	58	184	UNA	31.5
SDOT UNA	VADAVIYALA	111	368	UNA	30.2
SDOT KIR	VELAN	18	248	UNA	7.3
SDOT UNA	DELOWADA	95	248	UNA	38.3
SDOT UNA	UNA	2261	6000	UNA	37.7
SDOT VRL	AJOTHA	99	1000	VRL	9.9
SDOT TAL	AKOLWADI	221	1000	VRL	22.1
SDOT TAL	AMBLASH GIR	80	256	VRL	31.3
SDOT RAL	DHAVA	122	496	VRL	24.6
SDOT TAL	DHAEJ BAKULA	24	184	VRL	13.0
SDOT VRL	DHAMLEJ	36	336	VRL	10.7
SDOT VRL	GHANTIYA PRACHI	156	1488	VRL	10.5
SDOT TAL	HARIPUR	87	336	VRL	14.0
SDOT VRL	KUKARAS	6	152	VRL	3.9
SDOT TAL	MADHUPUR GIR	56	256	VRL	21.9
SDOT TAL	MALJINJAVA	100	256	VRL	39.1
SDOT VRL	MORASA	183	1000	VRL	18.3
SDOT TAL	RAMPARA	52	256	VRL	20.3
SDOT VRL	RANGPUR	18	184	VRL	9.8

SDOT VRL	SOLAJ	21	152	VRL	13.8
SDOT VRL	SUPASI	207	1000	VRL	20.7
SDOT VRL	SUTRAPADA	379	1400	VRL	27.1
SDOT TAL	SASAN GIR	187	488	VRL	38.3
SDOT VRL	SAVANI	35	336	VRL	10.4
SDOT TAL	TALALA	925	3000	VRL	30.8
SDOT VRL	UKADIYA	13	184	VRL	7.1
SDOP VRL	VERAVAL GIDC	679	2250	VRL	30.2
SDOP VRL	VERAVAL MBM	3933	9750	VRL	40.3

(b) **Postal Facility:**

There are 158 post and sub-post offices which cover 332 villages in the District. The STD facility is available in all talukas. This has made the communication faster . Talukawise details of Post Offices is as under:

Sr.No.	Name of taluka	Sub-post offices	No. of Branch Post offices	TOTAL (Nos.)
1	Una	04	41	45
2	Talala	03	33	36
3	Veraval	04	22	26
4	Kodinar	04	25	29
5	Sutrapada	02	06	08
6	Girgadhada	01	13	14
	Total	18	140	158

(Source: Supdt. Of Post Office, Junagadh)

(VIII) GIDC area situated in various Talukas is described as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Area	Land acquired (Hect.)
1.	Sutrapada	173.07
2.	Veraval	56.56

Allotment price is of Rs. 1260/- per Sq. Mtr. is fixed by GIDC, Govt. of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, W.e.f. 01/04/2016

(IX) Educational and Technical skills Infrastructure:

Education:

The role of Educational Institutions and Technical Training Institutes are very much vital for industrial development in the area. The details of schools available in the district AS ON 31/03/2016 is as under:

Sr. No.	Description	Schools. (No.)	Teacher (No.)	Students (No.)
1	Govt. Primary /Upper Schools (Std. 1 to 8)	553	4388	126104
2	Pvt. Un-aided. Primary /Upper Schools (Std. 1 to 8)	298	2603	57305
2	Secondary Schools	108	465	15594
4	Higher Secondary	127	870	65991

(Source: District Primary Education Office, District Education Office, Gir Somnath)

There are total 15 colleges in Gir Somnath district.

There is also One Shree Somnath Sanskrit University, at Veraval in Gir Somnath District.

BRIEF PROFILE OF UNIVERSITY:

Shree Somnath Sanskrit University, Veraval was established by Government of Gujarat through an Act of Legislative Assembly passed on April 1, 2005. University Grants Commission gave approval under section 2 (f) and included it in the list of recognized Universities on February 17, 2006. Academic Sessions of Colleges began from June 2006 and Post Graduate Sahitya Department was established on July 20, 2006. It is the Public State University with Sanskrit as its medium of instruction, having 7 Faculties, 1 Constituent College, wherein more than 283 students on campus are pursuing higher studies under the care and supervision of 21 teaching (16 Permanent) and 32 (21 Permanent) supporting staff members. More than 4141 students are registered in the University affiliated Colleges/Institutes/Centers in the academic year 2014-15.

Until date, University has given academic affiliation to 35 Colleges/Institutions including University Sanskrit College and one B.Ed. College across Gujarat. At present, 25 Diploma Centers and 38 P.G.D.C.A. Study Centers are functioning presently. Further, University has given approval to the world famous 'ARSH' - Akshardham Research Institute for Social Harmony, Gandhinagar and Tattvajnan Mandir Research Institute, Modasa as Research Institutes.

It is the only special Sanskrit University of Gujarat as it offers a wide range of courses in Sahitya, Jyotiṣa, Vastuśāstra, Veda, Vyākaraṇa, Navya Vyākaraṇa, Ramanuja Vedanta, Swaminarayaṇa Vedanta, Sarva Darśana, Navya Nyāya, Dharmasastra, Puraṇasastra, Paurohityam and Yoga. It gives an opportunity for education starting from Certificate Course to Ph.D. In addition to this, English, Computer Applications, Gujarati, Hindi and Sociology are also offered at affiliated Colleges across Gujarat. University conducts its academic programmes under C.B.C.S. (Choice Based Credit System) and Semester System from the academic year 2011-12.

Sarada Bhavana, the University Library contains around 7,000 volumes. Pujya Shri Morari Bapu has made a generous donation of rupees 3 lacs for procuring reference books in Sanskrit and he has inaugurated it on October 17, 2013. It gives the facility of reading room, issue & return, reference and referral services, book bank, old question papers, selling of University publications as well as University Granth Nirman Board publications etc. at its outset. Efforts have been made to keep sufficient number of text books for students and basic reference books for the faculty and scholars.

University has state of art Computer Lab with more than 25 PCs. All the departments of the University are accessible through intercom facility. University is ICT enabled.

DETAILS OF COURSES OFFERED BY SHREE SOMNATH SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY:

No.	COURSE	SUBJECT	ELIGIBILITY	DURATION
1	Vidyavaridhi	Sahitya, Veda, Purana, Jyotisha, Vastushastra,	Acharya / M. A. in Sanskrit	---
	(Ph.D.)	Paurohitya, Nyaya, Vedanta & Vyakarana	with at least 55% marks	
2	Tattvacharya	Sahitya, Veda, Purana, Jyotisha, Vastushastra,	Acharya / M. A. in Sanskrit	1 Year
	(M.Phil.)	Paurohitya, Nyaya, Vedanta & Vyakarana		
3	Acharya	Sahitya, Veda, Purana, Jyotisha, Vastushastra,	Graduation	2 Years
	(Master of Arts)	Paurohitya, Vedanta, Nyaya,	in Sanskrit as	
	Post-Graduation	Vyakarana & Yoga	a main subject	
4	P.G.D.C.A.	Computer	Graduation in any subject	1 Year
5	Shiksha-Shastri	Sanskrit	Graduation in Sanskrit	1 Year
	(B. Ed.)		with at least 45% marks	
6	Shastri	Sahitya, Veda, Purana, Jyotisha, Vastushastra,	12th Standard	3 Years
	(Bachelor of Arts)	Paurohitya, Nyaya, Vedanta & Vyakarana	in any stream	
	Graduation			
7	Diploma	Yoga, Temple Management, Vastushastra,	12th Standard	1 Year
		Karmakanda, Sanskrit Teaching, Jyotisha		
8	Certificate	Yoga, Karmkanda	10th Standard	6 Months

Technical Institutes :

The list of Industrial Training Institutes in the district as on 31/03/2016 are as under:

Sr. No.	Name & Address of ITI.	Phone No.
1	Govt. ITI, Shri Yamuna Market, By Pass Chokdi, Veraval-362265	02876-223366
2	Govt. ITI, Gupta Prayag Road, At. Delwada, Tal. Una-362510	02875-269524
3	Govt. ITI, At. Ghusia (Gir), Tal. Talala-362 150 Veraval Road, Dist, Gir Somnath	02877-227500
4	Govt. ITI, N.H. , Nr. Somnath Academy, Kodinar-362 720	02795-220168
5	Govt. ITI, Rampura Road, Gorakhmadhi, Sutrapada-362275	02876-263344
6	Self Finance ITI, The Veraval Peoples Co. Operative Bank Ltd. Silver Jubilee, Bhalka Road, Veraval-362265	02876-221709

No. of ITIs by type & sanctioned seats in Gir Somnath district:

	Nos.	Sanctioned Seats
Govt. ITIs	06	2080
Others(*)	32	3324
Total	38	5404

(*) including Grant-in aid & Self finance

(A) District Employment Exchange Office, Gir Somnath:

Details of persons registered in the employment exchange as on 31.3.2016 is as under :

Sr.No.	Education Level	No. of Persons registered as on 31.3.2016		
		Men	Women	Total
1	SSC	3579	895	4474
2	HSC	1701	552	2253
3	B.Sc	82	27	109
4	B.Com.	100	88	188
5	B.A.	1377	622	1999
6	B.E.	--	--	--
7	Diploma Holders	242	33	275
	ITI Tech. Trade	1882	55	1937
	TOTAL	8963	2272	11235

(Source: Director of Employment & Training, Gandhinagar.

Given the unequal distribution of seats, capacity expansion in vocational education in Gir Somnath district needs to be focused on the Talukas of Sutrapada, Veraval and Una to bring them on par with the district average in vocational education capacity.

Name of Taluka	Seat Capacity	Vocational Training Capacity Density(Seats Per 1000 Population)	Private Sector Participation in Vocational Training
Kodinar	1016	4.58	84%
Talala	554	3.87	55%
Sutrapada	380	2.77	66%
Veraval	812	2.58	84%
Una	548	1.48	39%

(Source : Dist. Employment Office, Gir Somnath.

(B) Indian Rayon, Veraval (the VFY unit of Aditya Birla Nuvo) Industry Interface Cell an initiative by Directorate of Employment and Training Gandhinagar to provide a SINGLE POINT CONTACT FOR INDUSTRIES to provide efficient platform for the career growth of Skilled Candidates in Gujarat.

Three major programs under IIC are :

Apprentice:

1. Skill Certification
2. Industrial - Kaushalya Vardhan Kendra (i-KVK)

Industrial - Kaushalya Vardhan Kendra (i-KVK) Partners**Vision of Skill Certification**

Create a route for skilled, competent but uncertified workers to get their existing skills and experience endorsed through a nationally recognized or its equivalent qualification ensuring due dignity for such workforce.

Mission of Skill Certification

To introduce On-site Assessment & Certification camps in collaboration with Industry at the respective work premises.

Objective of Skill Certification

- (a) To test & certify the Existing skills of the 'experienced but unqualified workers' who do not have a formal certificate and do not need any further training in their field at their place of work. (Direct Assessment & Certification)
- (b) To award skill certificates after upgrading and updating the skills of the Semi-skilled/Un-skilled workers by short term training in their field of work at their place of work. (Assessment & Certification after Training)

Target Group of Skill Certification

- Workers who have experience and skill to acquire skills will get the certificate.
- Workers who need to bring their own skill of higher levels of training as well as training in the skills that will get the certificate.
- Any association/ industry who wish to retain their workers have skills certificates

Qualification/ Eligibility

- Literate employees will be covered under this scheme
- Workers with more than one year experience in a particular skill at the same unit/ industry will be evaluated and certified directly through their unit
- Industry defined semi-skilled workers in the unit may attain skill certificate by undergoing a short term skill training and evaluation in the same unit
- Contractors working with an industrial entity can benefit from this scheme

Skill assessment

Commissionerate of Employment and Training will empanel an Evaluation Agency to evaluate the skills of labours enlisting/applying for skill certification. Training activities that are not taking part will be an independent evaluation agency.

Training facility

Training to be provided by industry training centre for short term courses to candidates availing the skill certification program

Place and date for Skill training and evaluation

- Essential structural feature of the camp at the training units will hold the skills training and evaluation
- Facility of training and infrastructure to be provided at the evaluation camp
- Medium and small enterprises who do not have training facilities on site, can avail structural units closest to their unit in their respective sectors in collaboration with cluster developers or association for conducting skills training and evaluation camp
- Skills training and evaluation period will be decided through correspondence with the industry
- Time and date for training and evaluation will be as per Industry requirements
- Training of the skill will be as per the recommendation by industry experts

Key Features of the scheme

- (1) On-site Assessment and Training is the process which enables the 'experienced worker' to achieved Skill Certificate at their place of work. That means workers are skilled with little disruption to their working schedule.
- (2) It is targeted at workers who have skills, experience and training but no formally recognized qualifications and helps them to get the qualifications they need to improve their performance in the job.
- (3) It allows skill up gradation, multi-skilling, multi-entry and exit, and vertical mobility and lifelong learning opportunities in a flexible manner.
- (4) The scheme certifies the skills of workers bring in a sense of self-esteem and confidence in the workers. The certification can be suggestive to an increased standard of living with an enhancement in their wage rates and removed sense of inferiority.

(5) The scheme will be implemented with full cooperation of industries. Skill certification will increase production capacity of the industry and establish a distinctive identity among global competitors.

(6) The necessary training for the Evaluation and Certification will be provided as per the requirement and convenience of the industry, at their work place, utilizing the existing workplace training facilities on a part time schedule or weekly holidays.

(7) A joint certificate by Industry with Government of Gujarat will be awarded to the worker.

(8) Skill certification scheme restores the dignity of Contractual Workers who otherwise suffer from job insecurity, lack social security, avail low wages or unequal treatment in the workplace.

About iKVK :

The existing skill-gap between skill building capacity and skill demand is crucial. Skill development and technical training, separately remains an urgent requirement. Assessing the existing skill demand and supply, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) conducted a nation-wide survey for 20 high growth sectors. It was assessed that there will be a requirement of more than 200 million, skilled manpower. Thus reducing the "Skill gap", has become the priority. According to the statistics, the demand for skilled people for joining the industrial sector every year is 12 to 15 million whereas India currently has the capacity to produce 3.4 million per year. India as a developing country with a wide variety of technical and skilled manpower for the industry demand, to provide the corresponding trained skilled workers is a major challenge.

The state of Gujarat is considered the Growth Engine of India due to the presence of fast passed industrial development. This has given way to large scale capital investment in the industrial sectors of the state. The State already houses 262 GIDC Estates, 57 approved SEZs, 21 registered Industrial Parks and 83 Industrial Clusters along with various other new businesses, which are exploring their options for the availability of technical manpower. At present, mismatch prevails between industry demands and existing skill building manpower. Therefore, empowering people with industry relevant skill becomes an important area on concern.

Industry is in requirement of large workforce trained under relevant Industry Specific Skills. In order to achieve this, the Government and the Industry should collaborate and develop a specific roadmap, with concrete implementation plan, to reduce the existing skill gap

Vision of iKVK

The theory runs that companies will be willing to pay only for those skills that are strictly firm-specific, i.e., much more useful for them than for other companies – high degree of engagement and ownership on the part of the employer.

Mission of iKVK

Skilling in the Industry by the Industry for the Industry and beyond on Specific Courses with Certification from the Government.

Objective of iKVK

- To generate “**In house**” skills to meet up Standardized Benchmarks
- To increase employability
- To produce an industry-ready workforce
- **Win-Win Scenario for 3 Stakeholders i.e. Government, Industries & Workers**

Target Group

- Any industries, associations or SEZ cluster developers willing to impart skills through Industry Specific Training Skill Centres located on their premises
- Youth with willingness to receive training in Industry specific skills

Key features of the Scheme

- a. Industry specific skill training has been planned in industrial environment where the work culture can also be incorporated into the trainees
- b. "On-demand" and direct employment oriented training provision in specific fields
- c. "Out with the old, in with the new"; scheme tends to provide customize training for youth across the state
- d. Provision of industry based theory and practical assignments by the sector/ industry experts will eventually reduce the existing skill mismatch thereby bringing down the skill gap
- e. Trainees covered under this scheme not only receive industry relevant skill but also receive employment in same or similar industries
- f. Under this scheme, the Government and the Industries collaborate and cooperate to provide expertise in training making this scheme unique

Implementation Methodology

The project will involve the following steps for effective management during implementation.

(1) Entities to be invited

Under this scheme, industries associated with apprenticeship training scheme with relevant field performance are invited to participate

(2) Data Collection

Industrial units/ organizations/ SEZ/ Cluster willing to conduct this program are required to submit an application on the Government prescribed format to the Ex-Officio

(3) Data Analysis for beneficiaries/ Candidates of this scheme

All the four Regional Deputy Directors (Training) will analyze the Industrial data collected from the Ex-officio in their respective regions by using an offline/online program.

(4) Approval of Course and i-KVK Centre at the Industry

a.) The files of the Industries related to this scheme that is provided by the Regional Deputy Director (Training) to the head office will be evaluated by the head of the related branch and then a forwarding letter pertaining to the approval of i-KVK and the courses under it will be provided to GCVT by the head of the related branch along with the concerned industry's file.

b.) Gujarat Council of Vocational Training (GCVT) will approve the syllabus and give it to MES/ATS branch. MES/ATS branch then will send the approval order to the Industry for starting the i-KVK.

(5) Industry initiated i-KVK and its implementation

The industry will start training at the i-KVK MES/ ATS branch after the approval of the i-KVK. The industry specific courses will start only after it has received accreditation with GCVT.

(6) Post Training Employment

a. All the co-ordinators of Industries related to i-KVK and concerned Ex-officio need to maintain the details of the number of trainees that have been employed by their own organisation after undergoing the training in courses under i-KVK.

b. The co-ordinators of Industries related to i-KVK and concerned Ex-officio need to maintain a batch/course wise updated list of the passed out trainees.

c. i-KVK affiliated Ex-Officio as per the detailed work procedure will stay in contact with the employment officer and will make arrangements for employment post training and maintain a record of employment allotment details.

d. The co-ordinators of Industries related to i-KVK and concerned Ex-officio need to conjointly collect and maintain the feedback forms of all the trainees i-KVK wise/course wise/batch wise.

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- Contractors working with an industrial entity can benefit from this scheme

Skill assessment

Commissionerate of Employment and Training will empanel an Evaluation Agency to evaluate the skills of labours enlisting/applying for skill certification. Training activities that are not taking part will be an independent evaluation agency.

Training facility

Training to be provided by industry training centre for short term courses to candidates availing the skill certification program

Place and date for Skill training and evaluation

- Essential structural feature of the camp at the training units will hold the skills training and evaluation
- Facility of training and infrastructure to be provided at the evaluation camp
- Medium and small enterprises who do not have training facilities on site, can avail structural units closest to their unit in their respective sectors in collaboration with cluster developers or association for conducting skills training and evaluation camp
- Skills training and evaluation period will be decided through correspondence with the industry
- Time and date for training and evaluation will be as per Industry requirements
- Training of the skill will be as per the recommendation by industry experts

Key Features of the scheme

(1) On-site Assessment and Training is the process which enables the 'experienced worker' to achieved Skill Certificate at their place of work. That means workers are skilled with little disruption to their working schedule.

(2) It is targeted at workers who have skills, experience and training but no formally recognized qualifications and helps them to get the qualifications they need to improve their performance in the job.

(3) It allows skill up gradation, multi-skilling, multi-entry and exit, and vertical mobility and lifelong learning opportunities in a flexible manner.

(4) The scheme certifies the skills of workers bring in a sense of self-esteem and confidence in the workers. The certification can be suggestive to an increased standard of living with an enhancement in their wage rates and removed sense of inferiority.

(5) The scheme will be implemented with full cooperation of industries. Skill certification will increase production capacity of the industry and establish a distinctive identity among global competitors.

(6) The necessary training for the Evaluation and Certification will be provided as per the requirement and convenience of the industry, at their work place, utilizing the existing workplace training facilities on a part time schedule or weekly holidays.

(7) A joint certificate by Industry with Government of Gujarat will be awarded to the worker.

(8) Skill certification scheme restores the dignity of Contractual Workers who otherwise suffer from job insecurity, lack social security, avail low wages or unequal treatment in the workplace.

About iKVK

The existing skill-gap between skill building capacity and skill demand is crucial. Skill development and technical training, separately remains an urgent requirement. Assessing the existing skill demand and supply, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) conducted a nation-wide survey for 20 high growth sectors. It was assessed that there will be a requirement of more than 200 million, skilled manpower. Thus reducing the “Skill gap”, has become the priority. According to the statistics, the demand for skilled people for joining the industrial sector every year is 12 to 15 million whereas India currently has the capacity to produce 3.4 million per year. India as a developing country with a wide variety of technical and skilled manpower for the industry demand, to provide the corresponding trained skilled workers is a major challenge.

The state of Gujarat is considered the Growth Engine of India due to the presence of fast passed industrial development. This has given way to large scale capital investment in the industrial sectors of the state. The State already houses 262 GIDC Estates, 57 approved SEZs, 21 registered Industrial Parks and 83 Industrial Clusters along with various other new businesses, which are exploring their options for the availability of technical manpower. At present, mismatch prevails between industry demands and existing skill building manpower. Therefore, empowering people with industry relevant skill becomes an important area on concern.

Industry is in requirement of large workforce trained under relevant Industry Specific Skills. In order to achieve this, the Government and the Industry should collaborate and develop a specific roadmap, with concrete implementation plan, to reduce the existing skill gap

Vision of iKVK

The theory runs that companies will be willing to pay only for those skills that are strictly firm-specific, i.e., much more useful for them than for other companies – high degree of engagement and ownership on the part of the employer.

Mission of iKVK

Skilling in the Industry by the Industry for the Industry and beyond on Specific Courses with Certification from the Government.

Objective of iKVK

- To generate “**In house**” skills to meet up Standardized Benchmarks
- To increase employability
- To produce an industry-ready workforce

• **Win-Win Scenario for 3 Stakeholders i.e. Government, Industries & Workers**

Target Group

- Any industries, associations or SEZ cluster developers willing to impart skills through Industry Specific Training Skill Centres located on their premises
- Youth with willingness to receive training in Industry specific skills

Key features of the Scheme:

- a. Industry specific skill training has been planned in industrial environment where the work culture can also be incorporated into the trainees
- b. "On-demand" and direct employment oriented training provision in specific fields
- c. "Out with the old, in with the new"; scheme tends to provide customize training for youth across the state.
- d. Provision of industry based theory and practical assignments by the sector/ industry experts will eventually reduce the existing skill mismatch thereby bringing down the skill gap
- e. Trainees covered under this scheme not only receive industry relevant skill but also receive employment in same or similar industries
- f. Under this scheme, the Government and the Industries collaborate and cooperate to provide expertise in training making this scheme unique

Implementation Methodology

The project will involve the following steps for effective management during implementation.

(1) Entities to be invited

Under this scheme, industries associated with apprenticeship training scheme with relevant field performance are invited to participate

(2) Data Collection

Industrial units/ organizations/ SEZ/ Cluster willing to conduct this program are required to submit an application on the Government prescribed format to the Ex-Officio

(3) Data Analysis for beneficiaries/ Candidates of this scheme

All the four Regional Deputy Directors (Training) will analyze the Industrial data collected from the Ex-officio in their respective regions by using an offline/online program.

(4) Approval of Course and i-KVK Centre at the Industry

- a.) The files of the Industries related to this scheme that is provided by the Regional Deputy Director (Training) to the head office will be evaluated by the head of the related branch and then a forwarding letter pertaining to the approval

of i-KVK and the courses under it will be provided to GCVT by the head of the related branch along with the concerned industry's file.

b.) Gujarat Council of Vocational Training (GCVT) will approve the syllabus and give it to MES/ATS branch. MES/ATS branch then will send the approval order to the Industry for starting the i-KVK.

(5) Industry initiated i-KVK and its implementation

The industry will start training at the i-KVK MES/ ATS branch after the approval of the i-KVK. The industry specific courses will start only after it has received accreditation with GCVT.

(6) Post Training Employment

a) All the co-ordinators of Industries related to i-KVK and concerned Ex-officio need to maintain the details of the number of trainees that have been employed by their own organization after undergoing the training in courses under i-KVK.

b) The co-ordinators of Industries related to i-KVK and concerned Ex-officio need to maintain a batch/course wise updated list of the passed out trainees.

c) i-KVK affiliated Ex-Officio as per the detailed work procedure will stay in contact with the employment officer and will make arrangements for employment post training and maintain a record of employment allotment details.

d) The co-ordinators of Industries related to i-KVK and concerned Ex-officio need to conjointly collect and maintain the feedback forms of all the trainees i-KVK wise/course wise/batch wise.

Banking & Finance:

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

At present, there are 249 branches of Commercial Banks, RRBs, Private Sector Banks and Co-operative Banks in the district as under

Sr No.	Name of the Group	No. of Branches
01	State Bank Group	29
02	Private Sector Banks	47
03	Gramin Banks (RRB)	11
04	Dist. Central Co.Op.Banks	09
05	G.S.A.R.D.B.(LDB)	04
06	Urban Co.Op. Banks	12
	TOTAL	112

The Average population served per bank branch in the district is 10860

Development Programmes in the District :

It is considered and essential to take in to account the Development Programmes of the District for the year 2016-17 envisaged by the state and Central governments under 12th Five Year Plan (2013-2017) prepared by the District Planning Board as it provides scope for credit demand on one hand and support to bankable economic activities through non-credit inputs on the other hand. As it has direct bearing on the

district economy, an attempt is made to take stock of the allocations made for various programmes for the year 2016-17 for the district in this chapter.

Planning is a continuous process. The Credit planning is based on infrastructural development which generates credit demand and in turn the credit absorption capacity. The Government, under five year planning programme, decides priority of development of various projects/schemes of infrastructure. This has direct bearing on the economic development of the district. Infrastructure and non-credit inputs are important aspects for credit planning and implementation of ACP for development of the district economy. The district Planning Board had prepared draft of 12th five year plan 2003-2017 and following financial allocations was proposed for the year 2016-17.

Name of Activity	Financial Provision for The Period 2016-17 (Rs. in Lacs)
Agriculture & Allied Services	111330
Rural Development	39093
Irrigation and Flood Control	35316
Electricity Development	6746
Industries and Mines	0
Transportation (Roads & Bridges)	7317
Economic Services	65960
Social Services	21415
TOTAL	287177

An attempt has been made to high light the impact of such allocations on three sectors of the district economy and it should accelerate the pace of development and generate credit demand as a result of cumulative effect of the government expenditure under the plan.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR :-

In all, the NABARD, Gujarat has prepared draft of potential Linked Credit Plan for the year 2016-17 and has proposed an outlay of Rs.224675.18 lacs for the development of agriculture sector. The break up is as under :

	(Rs. in lacs)
Crop Production	136386.27
Term Loan	76968.79
Agri. Infrastructure	8705.63
Ancillary activities	<u>2614.50</u>
TOTAL	<u>224675.18</u>

(Source :PLP-NABARD 2016-17)

Besides, Supply of HYV improved seed and minis kits to small farmers would be made. The integrated Cereal Development Programme i. e. area under wheat/the wheat production is also taken up in the district.

This allocation also includes land development, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry, minor irrigation, major irrigation etc. As a result, the farmers will be provided HYV seeds, irrigation facilities , extension services to adopt water saving devices, like sprinkler, drips, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides . This will increase yield per hector. Thus, demand for farm equipment , irrigation equipment , fertilizers ,seeds insecticides, pesticides will be increased considerably. Increase in irrigation will increase area under multiple cropping which, in turn, raises the need for further credit to this sector.

INDUSTRIES SECTOR :-

The need for creation of single agency known as District Industries Centre for development of small and the village industries for rapid and balanced industrialization of the district was spelt out in industrial policy. The DIC is engaged with general industrial development with special attention to backward blocks and emphasis on higher employment generation. It provides state cash subsidy and power subsidy, sales tax incentives. The bankable scheme, the PMEGP scheme and Jyoti Gram Yojana are under the control of D.I.C. The limit under DIC (Bankable Scheme) raised to RS. 2.00 lac in business & Rs. 5.0 lac for industries irrespective activity by the State Govt. DIC also runs two training centers at Keshod. The Central Govt. has decided to combine PMRY and NREGP scheme known as PMEGP with effect from 01.04.2008. From 31.05.08 PMRY Scheme has been discontinued and PMEGP scheme has been implemented which will run by DIC, KVIC and KVIB.

TERTIARY SECTOR :-

Financing under the other priority sectors (Tertiary sector) caters the need of the following sub sectors:-

- A. Professional and self employment.
- B. Retail trade and small business.
- C. Transport Operators.
- D. Consumption.
- E. Housing
- F. Education.

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

An amount of Rs. 4764.00 lacs has been earmarked for development of this sector. The break up is as under.

(RS. in lacs)

(I)	Road and bridges	112.00
(II)	Social and Mass services	3549.00
(III)	Economic Services	<u>1093.00</u>
TOTAL		<u>4764.00</u>

The details of Taluka wise Branch Network in Gir Somnath District is as under :

Sr. No	Banks	Vera val	Talala (GIR)	Sutra pada	Kodi nar	Una	Gir Gadhada	TOTAL (Nos.)
1	S.B.I.	05	04	04	06	07	03	29
2	DENA	01	01	-	03	01	-	06
3	U.B.I.	01	01	-	-	-	-	02
4	C.B.I.	02	-	-	-	01	-	03
5	B.O.B.	03	02	01	01	01	01	09
6	B.O.I.	02	01	01	-	01	-	05
7	UCO	01	-	-	01	-	-	02
8	INDIAN	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
9	VIJAYA	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
10	P.N.B.	03	-	-	-	-	-	03
11	Andhra Bank	01	-	-	-	-	-	01

12	SYNDICATE	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
13	United BOI	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
14	CANARA	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
15	CORPORATION	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
16	IDBI	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
17	S.G.B.	03	03	-	01	04	-	11
18	GSARDB	01	01		01	01	-	04
19	J.J.S.B.	01	03	03	-	01	01	09
20	H.D.F.C.	02	01	-	-	01	-	04
21	I.C.I.C.I	01	01	-	01	-	-	03
22	AXIS	01	-	-	01	-	-	02
23	KTCB	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
	TOTAL	35	18	09	27	18	05	112

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED PROGRAMMES :

All Government Sponsored Programmes such as SGSY, DIC(Bankable Scheme), PMEGP, GSCDC, GBCDC, SJSRY, State Government's Special Employment Programme etc. have been incorporated in the A.C.P. The work of identification of borrowers and sponsoring of loan applications rest with sponsoring agencies such as DRDA, DIC, GSCDC, GBCDC, GWEDC etc. The agencies are required to provide subsidy as per the provision in the scheme, non-credit inputs such as forward/backward linkages, infrastructures facilities, raw-material, power/fuel, marketing etc. In all, the banks have incorporated the Government Sponsored Programmes after taking in to consideration the availability of infrastructure, potentiality exists, resource position etc.

SR. No.	Scheme	Physical Target	Credit Out Lay (Rs. In thousand)
1	NRLM	1100	110000
2	JGVY	01	250
3	DIC(Bajpayee Bankable)	650	130000
4	GSCEDC	115	11500
5	GBCEDC	190	1900
6	GWEDC	100	1000

The various Schemes implemented in Gir Somnath District are as under :

1. SWARNA JAYANTI GRAM ROZGAR YOJANA(SGSY):

Objective :

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

Eligibility : Rural poor identified through BPL census duly approved by Gram Sabha. Selection of families below poverty line is done by three member team of TDO/BDO, Bank representatives and Sarpanch.

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

Funding/Implementation: Scheme is funded by the Centre and State in the role of 75:25 and implemented by Commercial Banks, RRBs and Co-op. Banks, other Panchayat Raj Institution, DRDAs, NGOs, Technical Institutions are involved in the process of planning implantation/ monitoring.

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

Amount of Loan : As per unit cost prescribed by NABARD for farm activities and by SGSY Committee for other activities, full unit cost to be financed by bank as composite loan. Disbursement up to Rs.10,000/- in cash are permitted. Multiple dosed of credit are preferable (even during currency of the existing loan) till the borrower crosses poverty line.

- SHGs can be allowed **Revolving Fund** consisting of subsidy (equal to group corpus) given to Bank by DRDA, Minimum Rs.5000/- & maximum Rs.10,000/- and bank cash credit in multiple of group corpus maximum
- being 4 times of the corpus (corpus include cash with SHG, balance in SB a/c. And loan recoverable from group members.
- Consumption loan up to Rs.2000/- can be allowed per Swarojgari.

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

Reservation : Women – 40% SC/ST – 50% disabled – 3%

Classification: Weaker section of advances under priority sector.

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

- For SC/ST @ 50% of project cost, maxi. Rs.10,000/-
- For groups of Swarojgaries/SHGs@50% of project cost, maximum Rs.1.25 lac subject to maximum per capita being Rs.10,000/-
- No monetary ceiling on subsidy for irrigation project
- If loan is repaid earlier, subsidy is available in prorated basis
- In revolving fund, Cash Credit can continue till SHG exist with annual review.

Margin: Subsidy may be treated as margin money

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

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

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

2. SWARNA JAYANTI SHEHRI ROZGAR YOJANA(SJSRY):

Launched : Revised 01.4.2009

Objective: To provide gainful unemployment to urban poor living below the urban poverty line, unemployment or under employed and development of women & children in urban areas(DWCUA) group. In this scheme other schemes were merged viz. Nehru Rojgar Yojana, basic services for the poor and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme.

Scheme is funded by Central & State Government in 75:25 ratio.

Where Applicable : All urban towns including semi-urban towns in India

Eligibility: Banks provide loan under URBAN Self Employment Programme both to urban unemployed/under-employed and NWSP group of at least 5 women.

- Unemployed youth below urban poverty line, including under partnership.

- No age limit is prescribed under the scheme.
- Training : Compulsory requirement for the loan
- Defaulters would not be eligible
- Family defined on the basis of independent kitchen
- Income criteria for eligibility: Urban poor BPL with Annual family income less than Rs. 23,390/-.

- Implementation – Urban local Body/Municipal Committee/Nagarpalika
- Purpose: For setting up of self-employment ventures. Project cost upto Rs.200,000/- will be financed.
- Amount of loan is 95% of project cost subject to ceiling of Rs.190000/-
- Margin : 5% of the project cost.

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

Classification: Advance will be treated as weaker section advances.

Subsidy : 1) Loan amount up to Rs. 10000/- : 50% for SC/ST and 25% for others of the project cost.

- 1) Loan amount above Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 20000/- Maximum up to Rs.10000/- : 50% for SC/ST and 25% for others of the project cost . Max. Rs. 10000/-for individual and for group of SHG's 50% subject to ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. Subsidy available on back-ended basis and To be kept in subsidy reserve fund.

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

Collateral security: No collateral security or third party guarantee for individual loan up to Rs.200,000/- and Group loans upto Rs.3 lacs.

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

3. PRIME MINISTER'S EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP):

Launched: PMEGP a revolutionary decision of the MSME, Govt. of India by merging PMRY and REGP Schemes. The scheme was launched on 15th August, 2008.

Main Objective:

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

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

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

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

Nodal Agency:-

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

Implementing Agencies & Area:

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

Rural Area:

(i) Any area classified as village as per the revenue record of the State/Union Territory, irrespective of population.

(ii) It will also include any area even if classified as town, provided its population does not exceed 20000 persons.

Maximum Project Size:

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

Educational Qualification:

Minimum 8th pass for the project cost above Rs.10.00 lakh under manufacturing sector and above Rs.5.00 lakh project cost under service sector.

EDP Training:

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

Selection of Beneficiaries:-

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

Project Sanction:

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

Amount of Bank Loan:

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

Own Contribution:

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

Govt. subsidy level under the scheme:

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

- Note: (1) The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under manufacturing Sector is Rs.25 lakh
- (2) The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under business/service Sector is Rs.10 lakh
- (3) The Balance amount of the total project cost will be provided by Banks as Term loan

4. SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVANGERS (SRMS):-

The Govt. of India launched a national scheme for rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their dependants from their existing hereditary and obnoxious occupation of manually removing night soil and to provide them alternative and dignified occupation within a period of five years.

The time bound programme has been launched for identification of scavengers and their dependants for alternative trade through survey. The schemes envisages for rehabilitation of scavengers in various trades and occupations by providing subsidy/margin and bank loan.

The loan application are sponsored by Asstt. Manager, GSKVN, GOG and Guj. Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam, Gandhinagar. the subsidy will be 50% of project cost with maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs.10,000/- up to project cost of Rs.50,000/-.

5. VAJPAYEE BANKABLE YOJANA (VBY):-

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

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

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

Implementing agency is District Industries Centre in the Veraval.

6. GSCEDC: (Gujarat Schedules Caste Economic Development Corporation)

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

7. Development Caste Welfare Dept. (DCWD) (earlier known as GBCEDC)

The Scheme is implemented through Social Welfare officer(VJ) by Gujarat Backward Class Devp. Corporation in the district for unemployed specially Baxi Punch Community persons. the subsidy is 33.33% of the project cost or maximum Rs.10000/- whichever is less. Maximum project cost up to Rs.35000/-.

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

8. Gujarat Women economic Development Corporation (GWED) :

The Scheme is implemented through Gujarat Women Economic Devp. Corporation Gandhinagar for specially women beneficiaries. The scheme is eligible for project cost

upto Rs.50000/- and the eligible subsidy is as per VBY scheme. Maximum subsidy limit for Business Rs.7500/- Service Rs.10000/- & Industry Rs.12500/-.

9. DRI Advance:

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

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

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

Rate of Interest – 4% per annum.

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

Security- Hypothecation of assets created & DP.

Note. No Collateral required.

10. SELP HELP GROUP/ Sakhi Mandal/ NRLM (AJEEVIKA) :

State Government through Mission Manglam proposes to develop a model of inclusive development through Social business enterprise. The concept envisages integration of Self Help Groups and their federation into value chain of investors. The Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company Ltd. (GLPC) is formed with a view, among others, to empower more than two lakhs mandals/ Self Help Groups through Bank finance. The salient features of the Self Help Groups (SHGs) schemes are as follows.

- A) Ensure that the banks undertake the grading exercise of all the six months completed SHGs/Sakhi Mandals within 30 days of the group completing 6 months.
- B) The member bank shall extend micro-credit in the form of cash credit amounting to minimum of Rs. ONE lakh to all the SHGs/Sakhi Mandals passing exercise.
- C) Finalize uniform guiding of SHGs/Sakhi Mandals in an objective & systematic manner.
- D) Provide training & capacity building to the Branch managers.

- E) Regular monitoring and capacity building of the SHGs/Sakhi Mandals to ensure proper utilization of the funds & improve the credit worthiness of the SHGs/Sakhi Mandals.
- F) Monitor the progress & assure universal financial inclusion in the state of Gujarat.
- G) Providing 100 refinances from NABARD to the banks against their lending to the SHGs/Sakhi Mandals.
- H) Fast track processing of applications & disbursement of loans
- I) 5% Interest subsidy on SHGs/Sakhi Mandals loan scheme implemented through Mission Manglam. (DRDA)

11. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

National Mission on Financial Inclusion named as Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has been launched on 28th August 2014. The mission will be implemented in two phases. Phase (i) : From 15th August 2014 to 14th August 2015 which will aim at covering all households with at least one basic banking account with RUPAY Debit Card having in built accident insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh. Further, an overdraft facility up to 5,000/- will also be permitted to Aadhar enabled accounts after satisfactory operation in the account for six months. Under phase (ii), starting from 15th August 2015 to 14th August 2018, efforts will be made to provide micro insurance and launch unorganized sector pension schemes. The major shift in this programme is that households are being targeted and both rural and urban areas.

CHAPTER – VI**PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE****MSME Act 2006 :**

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

The New MSME Act -2006 came in to force from 0.2.10.2006 by central Government. The earlier concept of 'Industries' has been changed to 'Enterprises'.

Enterprise have been classified broadly in to :

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

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

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

Service Enterprises have been defined in 3 categories in terms of their Investment in equipment (excluding Land & Building).

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

The details of Enterprise Memorandum Part-II from dt. 02/10/2006 to 31/10/2015 in Gir Somnath district is as under:

Taluka	Micro Enterprises			Small Enterprises		
	Units	Investment (Rs.in Lakh)	Employment	Units	Investment (Rs.in Lakh)	Employment
Kodinar	28	319.17	222	7	622.00	72
Veraval	87	1337.55	814	67	13946.05	4661
Sutrapada	4	25.65	26	3	88.00	22
Talala	43	757.25	345	7	1695.98	121
Una	29	356.00	207	25	4029.00	423
Total	191	2795.62	1614	109	20381.03	5299
Taluka	Medium Enterprises			Total Enterprises		
	Units	Investment (Rs.in Lakh)	Employment	Units	Investment (Rs.in Lakh)	Employment
Kodinar	1	2740.00	370	36	868.17	285
Veraval	0	0.00	0	154	16859.73	5782
Sutrapada	0	0.00	0	07	113.65	48
Talala	0	0.00	0	50	2222.84	443
Una	0	0.00	0	54	3870.00	601
Total	1	2740.00	370	301	25916.65	7283

1. Udyog Aadhar Memorandum registered from Sepet.15 to 27/06/2016 in Gir Somnath District is as under :

Type of Enterprises	UAM Registered. (Nos.)
Micro	07
Small	07
Medium	00
TOTAL:	14

Details of Large Scale Industries in the district are as under :

Sr.No	Name and Place of the Units	Products
1.	Indian Rayon & Industries, Veraval.	Textile Yarn, Hydrogen Chloride etc.
2.	Gujarat Siddhi Cement Ltd, Sutrapada	Ordinary Port Land Cement
3.	Gujarat Ambuj Cement Ltd., Kodinar	Port Land Cement
4.	Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd., Sutrapada	Soda Ash
5	Mahetani Chitosan Pvt. Ltd.,At. Dari, Veraval	Natural polymers
6	Shri Talala Taluka Co.op. Sugar Mandli Ltd., Talala.	Sugar
7	Shri Bileshwar Sugar Industry Khedut Co.op Mandli Ltd., Kodinar.	Sugar
8	Gadde Marine Exports Pvt. Ltd., Veraval	Fish Processing

Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum :

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

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

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

- 1) There is no any fee for filling of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum
- 2) Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum shall be filed online at <http://udyogaadhar.gov.on> or National Portal <http://msme.gov.in/UA/UdyogAadhar-New.aspx> by every MSME but

in exceptional cases where online filing is not possible for any reason, a hard copy of the form as in Annexure I, duly filled in may be submitted to the Concerned DIC which shall file the UAM on behalf of such enterprise.

- 3) Udyog Aadhaar Acknowledgement as per Annexure II appended to this shall be generated and mailed to the email address provided in the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum which shall contain Unique Udyog Aadhaar Number.
- 4) Existing enterprises, which have filed EM -I or EM-II or both, or holders of Small Scale Industry registration, prior to the coming into force of MSME Development Act, 2006 shall not be required to file Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum.
- 5) In UAM, the Aadhaar Number shall be of the managing partner, in case of proprietary enterprise, of the authorised partner, in case of partnership enterprise, and of the authorized person, in case of other forms of enterprise.
- 6) There shall be no restriction on filling more than one UAM using the same Aadhaar Number.
- 7) The Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum shall be filed on self-declaration basis, and no supporting document is required to be uploaded or submitted while filing the UAM. But the authorized person by any Government in this behalf
- 8) may seek documentary proof of information provided in the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum , wherever necessary.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY :

The Government of Gujarat has formulated and announced a comprehensive Industrial Policy: " Gujarat Industrial Policy – 2015 ".The list of Policies in Gujarat is as under.

- 1) New Industrial Policy 2015-11-17
- 2) Exim Policy
- 3) Tourism Policy
- 4) Mining Policy
- 5) IT Policy
- 6) E- Governance Policy
- 7) Port Policy
- 8) Power Policy
- 9) Assistance to Manufacturing Sector - 2013
- 10) Gujarat Textile Policy-20112

For Srl No. 1 to 8 , the detailed information can be availed at website of www.ic.gujarat.gov.in under the link **Industrial Policy** & for Sr. No. 9 & 10 under the link **Incentive Scheme** on the same website.

Handloom& Handicrafts Industries :

Gujarat State Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation was established with the main objective of identifying reviving and marketing of Handicrafts & Handloom of Gujarat produced by the skilled artisans spread in the

rural and urban areas of the State. The Corporation is functioning under the control of Commissioner of Cottage Industries, Govt. of Gujarat, through whom the Budgetary provisions of the State Government are routed to various agencies involved in the Cottage Industries Sector.

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

Financial Assistance:

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

Marketing Support Scheme:

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

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

Raw material support:

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

Training & Design Inputs:

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

Existing Cluster of Micro & Small Enterprise :

The state Government has taken initiatives to extend support for further strengthening industrial clusters through interventions such as technology up gradation, quality improvement, setting up of common facility centers, skill

development facilities etc. with the active assistance of R&D institutions, as well as industry associations.

Growth Trend :

The economy is well augmented by the presence of a well established industrial infrastructure. There is presence of a significant number of industrial estates and parks in the district. Sectors such as cement, edible oil refinery plants, textiles, engineering and fish processing also contributes to the economy. Fish processing industry is a major sector in the Gir Somnath district with processed fish exported to Singapore, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Dubai and various other parts of the world.

Major Exportable Item

- 1) Dehydration of Onion
- 2) Mango Pulp
- 3) HPS Groundnut Seeds
- 4) Bearings

The list of Industries Associations in Gir Somnath District are as under:

Sr.No.	Name and address	Tele. No.	Fax No.
1	The President, Sorath Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Veraval, Aakar Complex, S.T. Road, Above Hotel Kaveri, Veraval-362266,	(02876)220102	02876-244078
2	The President The Veraval Inds. Association, GIDC, Udyognagar, Asso. Hall Plot No.201, Veraval,	(02876)231859	231787
3	The President, The Seafood Exporters Association of India (Gujarat Region), GIDC-201, Veraval- 362269.	02876-652882	231787
4	The President Common Effluent Treatment Plan(CETP), Veraval	02876-233183	
5	The President Una Chamber of Commerce C/o. Krishna Industries, Gir Gadhada Road,UNA, Dist.Junagadh	02875-221209	
6	The President Una Taluka Jinning & Pressing factory Association Kailash Cotton Pvt. Ltd., Gir, Gadhada Road, UNA,Dist.Junagadh	02875-223571 224571	223571

Source : District Industries Center, Gir Somnath

General issues raised by industry associations:

Shortage and irregular supply of power, lack of working capital funds, raw material and skilled labour are some of the problems faced by the SSI units.

Major constraint faced by GIDC Estates is water shortage .Availability of potable water and water for industrial use poses a problem. High cost of plots, as a result of high purchase prices are also a constraint in industrial development.

- (1)The region is deprived off needed infrastructural facility like road & air connectivity. It is represented by chambers & associations at various levels.
- (2)It is a hard fact that MSMEs are the least preferred entities while allowing financing at the reasonable rates. The major chunk of banking finance goes to major corporate houses. This need to be improved at once in the favour of MSMEs.
- (3)The region is having very low awareness towards policy changes. However, the various departments are doing their efforts but still those efforts need to be enhanced.
A special status should be given with various incentives to Saurashtra region to make the region to catch up with the development of other areas.
- (4)A proper policy formation on encouragement of different agro commodities is required, as Gir Somnath & Saurashtra is hub of agro exports. Policy to encourage local products of edible oil seeds should be introduced at the earliest, as we are heavily dependent on import of edible oil. A fixed long time export policy should also be introduced on the exports of cotton bales as without this, the farmers are always at receiving end in huge loss.
- (5)The administrative steps are also hampering the growth of industrial development. There are various problems to MSME on administrative clearance. So many NOC are required from irrelevant departments which need to be curtailed.

Problems faced by the existing Industries:

Shortage and irregular supply of power, lack of working capital funds, scarce raw material and skilled labour are some of the problems faced by the MSMEs units. Major constraint faced by GIDC Estates is water shortage . Availability of potable water and water for industrial use poses a problem. High cost of plots, as a result of high purchase prices are also a constraint in industrial development.

CHAPTER VII

NEW INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

Introduction :

The Industrial Potentialities of an area would be related to (a) The resources of the area or (b) the local Demand or (c) some special conditions obtained in the area. The first two sources of Industrial potentialities are self-explanatory. The third source of Industrial Potentialities as mentioned above relates to factors which do not have universal applicability but, special to a particular area. These factors may be (a) historical accident (b) product oriented infrastructural facilities and so on.

Gir Somnath district offers good scope for entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units for manufacturing various products. Human resource particulars of skilled laborers are essential. Entrepreneurial talent among the local people to harness the resources is also considered to be the important factor. Material resources such as agriculture, horticulture, livestock ,minerals forest etc. should be taken in to consideration.

Infrastructure plays an important role in the industrial development of an area. The industrial development is an ongoing process. The development of infrastructure is also very essential and should be a continuous process. The industries have been suggested on resources available in the area. Agro based industries, Livestock based industries as well as mineral and marine based industries have good scope. In addition, many market oriented items can also be taken in the district.

I RESOURCE BASED INDUSTRIES

(A) Food Processing & Agro Based Industries:

The district has very fertile land for agriculture. Following Agro-based and Food Processing industries have scope in the district.

Sr.No.	Description	NIC-2004 Code
1	Surgical Dressings Manufacturing	24236
2	Cattle-Feed	15331
3	Poultry Egg Production	01222

4	Spices Processing	15495
5	Dehydration of Onion/Garlic	15132
6	Flour Mills	15311
7	Besan Mill	15311
8	Castor Oil Mills	15142
9	Sugar Mills	15421
10	Fruit Canning	15137
11	Rice Mill	15312
12	Oil Mill	15141
13	Pickles	15136
14	Pulse Mill	15313
15	Sugar Mills	15421
16	Paper Mill/Printing Press	22211
17	Fruit Juices & Squashes	15134
18	Dhana Dal	15313
19	MakaiPoha	15315
20	Namkeen	15316
21	Biscuits	15412
22	Dal Mill	15313
23	Tuti Fruity from Papaya	15134
24	Bakery	15419
25	Instant Mix e.g. GulabJamun mix, DahiVada mix etc.	15318
26	Mango Juice	15134
27	Mango Powder	15134
28	Potato Wafer	15499
29	Groundnut Roasting	15492
30	Groundnut Oil	15142
31	Ice Cream	15205
32	Spice Powder	15134
33	Mamara/pova	15319
34	Pop Corn	15497

(B) Mineral based Industries :

The minerals are the main stay resources in the district and the backbone of the economy of the district. Many industries like cement, white

cement etc. have been developed in the district particularly in the large scale sector providing employment to hundreds of people in the district.

Sr. No.	Description	NIC-2004 Code
1	Stone Crushing	14106
2	Bricks	26933
3	Mining, Querying & Grinding of Lignite	10203
4	Off Shore Extraction of Petroleum	11101
5	On Shore Extraction of Petroleum	11102
6	Off Shore Extraction of Natural gas	11103
7	Mining of Aluminum ores	13203

After utilization of these resources by the present industries, scope exists for their further utilization in the district for various industrial purposes. The following mineral based industries have potentialities for development in the district.

C) Live Stock based industries

Livestock resources are not now profitably utilized for industrial purposes. The district has good supply of hides and skins. The finished leather units can be set up in the district. Gir Somnath district is an ideal place for animal husbandry activities. Following Livestock and Poultry can be set up in district.

Sr. No.	Description	NIC-2004 Code
1	Bone Mill	15331
2	Tannery Industry	19113
3	Poultry Farm	01222
4	Leather Footwear	19201
5	Leather Decorative Items	19122
6	Toys and Handicrafts from horns	19129
7	Wall Works	19129
8	Dairy	15201

D) Forest based Industries

There is wide scope for growing bamboo both in the forest and non-forest areas., and thereby generating additional income for the farmers besides the soil health.

There also exists a possibility of promoting forest based cottage industries in the district by encouraging entrepreneurs to take up value addition of forest produce. There is scope for setting up of Gum processing unit, Charcoal manufacturing unit, Furniture making , Bamboo basket making, tendu leaf processing, Medicinal plant processing , Processing of rose flowers and seeds.

Sr. No.	Description	NIC- 2004 Code
1	Saw Mill	20201
2	Wooden Furniture	36101
3	Handicrafts	17132
4	Herbal Plantation	01117
5	Wooden tools	20299
6	Plywood Chests	20232
8	Mosaic Tiles	26921
9	Emery Powder	14292

(E) Marine based Industries

Sr. No.	Description	NIC- 2004 Code
1	Iodized Salt	24298
2	Salt Cake	14222
3	Salt mining	14221
4	Salt common	24298
5	Salt Crystal	24298
6	Salt Rock	14221
7	Canning of Fish	15124

F) Plastic based Industries

Sr. No.	Description	NIC- 2004 Code
1	PVC Doors & Windows	25209
2	Storage Water Tank	25209
3	Injection Moulded Items	25206
4	LDPE / HDPE Film Bags	25204
5	PVC Reinforced Suction Pipe	25209
6	Polyphone Bags	25204
7	Plastic Toys	36941
8	Surgical and Industrial Gloves	33115
9	Electrical & Electronics Accessories Parts	25209
10	Fishing Nets	17235
11	Nylone Monofilament Yarn	17114
12	Rigid Polyethene Pipes	25209

II **DEMAND BASED INDUSTRIES**

As Gir Somnath district is rich in agriculture, there is enough scope for manufacturing agricultural implements and items as detailed under :

1. Agriculture Implements:

There has been all round emphasis on the development of agriculture during the Five year Plans. As a result, farmers are going for mechanized methods of farming and demand for agricultural implements is increasing day by day. There is scope for new units in this in view of rising trend in the use of these implements. Major Agriculture Implements based industries are as under.

Sr. No.	Description	NIC- 2004 Code
1	Harvester	29110
2	Dusters	29211
3	Cultivator	29212
4	Cutting Machines	29211
5	Tractor	29211
6	Light Agricultural Machinery	29212

2. Readymade Garments: (NIC-2004 – 18109)

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

3. Household Oriented Industries: (NIC-2004 – 25207)
With the growth of population, increase in the standard of living, process of urbanization and above all the demonstration effect have lead to be substantial increase in the household items. These items are aluminum containers, trays, school boxes, lunch boxes, stainless steel plates etc. These units can be set up in the district.
4. Steel Furniture: (NIC-2004 – 36102)
Steel Furniture items such as Chairs, Tables, Stools, Wall Racks, etc., have opportunities for new entrepreneurs. Steel furniture has almost become a mass consumption item consumed not only by offices, factories, hospitals and other institutions but also by common households with the increase of population and the rise in the standard of living of people. The demand for steel furniture is bound to increase continuously.
5. Industrial Paints: (NIC-2004 – 24222)
Industrial Paints are used as coating to prevent corrosion of various materials used in equipments. There is good scope for manufacture of this item.
6. Bakery: (NIC-2004 – 15419)
Bakery Products such as bread, paav bun, toast, biscuits etc., are largely consumed by the population. There is good scope for semi -mechanized bakery in the Taluka level to cater the needs of population in the taluka.
7. Exercise Note Book: (NIC-2004 – 22212)
Book binding and manufacturing of exercise note books can be undertaken in an organized manner. The demand for exercise books is on the increase on account of increase emphasis being accorded for imparting education to the students in the rural areas.
8. Tyre Retreading: (NIC-2004 – 25114)
The increase of vehicles has simultaneously increased the demand for use of tyres. This increase is beyond to continue in future also. Tyre retreading in the service sector would be an ideal venture for new entrepreneurs.
9. Corrugated Paper Boxes: (NIC-2004 – 25207)
The demand for packing material such as corrugated paper boxes is closely related to industrial development with the increasing industrial activities, the demand for such boxes has increased considerably. Manufacture of corrugated paper boxes is a promising line for new entrepreneurs.
10. PVC Conduit Pipes: (NIC-2004 – 25206)
These items are required in huge quantities for electrification, in view of increase in construction and electrical wiring. PVC Conduit Pipes can also be considered for development in the district to meet wiring needs.

11. Voltage Stabilizers (Automatic): (NIC-2004 – 33121)

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

12. Cold Storage: (NIC-2004 – 63022)

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

13. Bolts and Nuts:(NIC-2004 – 28991)

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

III Small Manufacturing/Service/Business Enterprises :

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

Potentials areas for service industry :

Details of various Service activities are as under.

Sr. No	Description	NIC-2004 Code
1	Xerox Centre	74993
2	Computer Job Work & Training Centre	72300
3	Cyber Café, Network, E-mail Service, Internet Service	72901
4	Mobile Phone Service	64202
5	Courier Service	64120
6	Automobile Spares, Service and Repairs	50404
7	Video Library	92312
8	Circulating Library	92312
9	Coaching Classes	80902

10	Beauty Parlors	93020
11	Computerized Wheel Balancing	50200
12	Repairing of Electrical & Electronic equipments	52603
13	Steel Fabrication	28112
14	Electric Motor Repairing	31108
15	Laundry and Dry Cleaning	93010
16	Caterers and Decorators	555204
17	Fast Food and Snack Parlor	55209
18	Ice Cream Parlor	55206
19	Pathology Laboratory	85195
20	Pest Control	74930
21	Provision Stores	52110
22	Stationery Stores	52396
23	Tailoring Shop	18105
24	Advertising Agency	74300
25	Installation and Operation of Cable Network	64204
26	Bore well Repairing	29128

IV. ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT:

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

Sr. No	Description	NIC-2004 Code
1.	Aluminum Pipe Fittings	27203
2.	Agriculture Machine & equipment	51219
3.	Electric Motors 5 HP to 25 HP	31103
4.	Nut Bolt MS to 24 with nut and washer	28991
5.	Hardware & Sanitary Fittings	51433
6.	Pipes of Rubber	25191
7.	Nuts of Metal Manufacturing	28991
8.	Oil Seeds	51217
9.	R. C. C. Bricks Manufacturing	26954
10.	Rope Manufacturing	17232

11.	Electronics Component various types	25199
12.	V.Belt/Weigher Belts	29196
13.	Wooden Paper Box for packing	20231
14.	Stationery items Manufacturing	21098
15.	Plywood Manufacturing	20211
16.	Bearings Various Types	29131
17.	Molded rubber parts	25206
18.	Wiring Sets Manufacturing	31905

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

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

CHAPTER – VIII**CONCLUSION**

District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Gir Somnath district consists of Eight Chapters. An effort has been made to compile the important statistics on population data, statistics on resources and infrastructure facilities.

There has been specific focus on the present industrial structures of the district in respect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Large scale industries.

The report also indicates the new industrial potentialities in the district covering resource based, demand based and ancillary industries in the district. Gir Somnath district offers good scope for entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units for manufacturing as well as service based industries.

Growth Centres :

S.No.	Type of assistance	Name and address of agencies
1.	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-1) & Permanent Registration Certificate (EM-II)	District Industries Center (DIC) Dr. Pasnani's Street, Opp. S.T. Bus Stand, Veraval, Dist, Gir Somnath. Ph. No. 02876-244222.
2.	Land and Industrial shed	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation(GIDC) Vadal Road, Junagadh
3.	Financial Assistance	1) Commercial Banks 2) Co-operative Banks 3) Small Industry Development Bank of India Jayanti Bhavan ,1 st Floor, P.B.No. 10, Navjivan P.O. Ahmedabad 380 014
4.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.(NSIC) 203, Samruddhi Bldg. Opp. Old High Court, Ahmedabad
5.	Plant and machinery under hire/purchase basis	The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd (NSIC) 203, Samruddhi Bldg. Opp. Old High Court, Ahmedabad
6.	Power/Electricity	Paschim Gujarat Viji Company Ltd.(PGVCL) Azad Chowk, Junagadh
7.	Technical Know-how	1)(Br.) MSME-Development Institute (MSME-DI) 3 rd Floor, Annexe Bldg, Amruta(Jasani)Bldg. Premises, Nr. Girnar Cinema, M.G.Road, Rajkot 360001 2) The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.(NSIC) Aji Industrial Area, Bhavnagar Road, Rajkot 3) MSME-Development Institute (MSME-DI) Harsiddh Chambers 4 th Floor, Ashram Road , Ahmedabad

8.	Quality & Standard	<p>1) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Aji Industrial Area, Bhavnagar Road, Rajkot</p> <p>2) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) 'Pushpak', 3rd Floor Khanpur. Ahmedabad</p>
		<p>3) Electronics & Quality Development Centre(EQDC) Electronics Estate, GIDC Gandhinagar 382 010</p>
9.	Marketing/Export Assistance	<p>1)(Br.) MSME-Development Institute (MSME-DI) 3rd Floor, Annexe Bldg, Amruta(Jasani)Bldg. Premises, Nr. Girnar Cinema, M.G.Road,Rajkot 360001</p> <p>2) The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.(NSIC) Aji Industrial Area, Bhavnagar Road, Rajkot</p> <p>3) MSME-Development Institute (MSME-DI) Harsiddh Chambers 4th Floor, Ashram Road , Ahmedabad-380 014</p>
10.	Other Promotional Agencies	<p>1)Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) Block No. 1, 9th Floor, UdyogBhavan, Sector -11 Gandhinagar 382 017</p> <p>2)Indo-German Tool Room (IGTR) Plot No. 5003, Phase-IV GIDC, Vatva Ahmedabad 380 445</p> <p>3)Gujarat Industrial Technical Company (GITCO) GITCO House, Opp. Sardar Patel Stadium,Navrangpura Ahmedabad 380 009</p> <p>4) CIPET Plot No. 630, Phase IV GIDC, Vatva Ahmedabad 382 445</p> <p>5) National Institute of Design (NID) Paldi Ahmedabad</p> <p>6)Industrial Extension Bureau (INDEXTb) Block No. 18, 2nd Floor UdyogBhavan, Sector -11 Gandhinagar 382 017</p> <p>7) Industrial Extension Cottage (INDEXT-C) Block No. 7, 1st Floor, UdyogBhavan, Sector -11 Gandhinagar- 382 017</p>

To cater the need of hour Gujarat Government has launched the “**MSME Facilitation Desk**” on 05/02/2015 to assist the process of setting up a business till its commissioning.

The core objective of the desk are free of cost for anyone, willing to set up business. Service include creating awareness and helping and extending them hand holding support in the State of Gujarat.

The address of one of the MSME Facilitation Desk at Rajkot is as under:

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ABBREVIATION USED

1	DAO	District Agriculture Office
2	Sq.km.	Square Kilometer
3	GNFC	Gujarat narmad Valley Fertilizer Corporation
4	Hect.	Hectare
5	GWRDC	Gujarat Water Resource Development Corporation
6	FAO	Food & Agricultural Organisation
7	EE	Executive Engineer
8	MWH	Megawatt Horse
9	GIDC	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation
10	GSFC	Gujarat State Financial Corporation
11	ITI	Industrial Training Institute
12	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
13	RBI	Reserve Bank of India
14	DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
15	SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
16	DIC	District Industries Centre
17	PMRY	Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
18	SC/ST	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
19	GSCEDC	Gujarat Scheduled Caste Employees Development Corporation
20	SLRS	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
21	OBC	Other Backward Class
22	GBCDC	Gujart Backward Class Development Corporation
23	GWEDC	Gujarat Women Employment Development Corporation
24	SSI	Small Scale Industries
25	SHG	Self Help Group
26	GSDMA	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
27	PLP	Potential Linked Credit Plan
28	UAM	Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum