



# DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITY SURVEY REPORT OF KUTCH DISTRICT [ 2016-17 ]



MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

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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 Kutch 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 Kutch 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 Kutch 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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# KACHCHH ROAD MAP



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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1	District Industries Centre, Bhuj
2	District Lead Band –Dena Bank, Bhuj
3	District Horticulture Office, Bhuj
4	District Agriculture Office, Bhuj
5	District Animal Husbandry Office, Bhuj
6	District Fisheries Office, Bhuj
7	District Employment Office, Bhuj
8	District Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bhuj
9	District Education Office, Bhuj
10	Primary Education Office, Bhuj
11	Divisional Office, GSRTC, Bhuj
12	Ex. Engineer, PGVCL , Bhuj
13	Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation, Bhuj
14	General Manager Telecom District, BSNL Office, Bhuj
15	Dy. Conservator of Forest, Bhuj
16	Geology & Mining Department, Bhuj
17	Directorate of Employment & Training, Bhuj
18	Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat, Gandhinagar
19	NABARD Regional Office, Bhuj
20	Sr. Supdt. of Post Office, Bhuj



21	District Irrigation Office, Bhuj
22	District Statistical Office, Bhuj
23	Executive Engineer, R & B Office (PWD), Bhuj
24	Executive Engineer, R & B Office (District Panchayat), Bhuj
25	The Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Bhuj
26	Regional Transport Office, Bhuj
27	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Bhuj
28	GIDC Industries Association, Bhuj
29	Kandla Port Trust Office, Gandhidham, Kutch.
30	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority , Bhuj
31	District Collector Office, Bhuj

## DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

### CHAPTER – I

#### DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

#### **PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITION:**

Kutch is third largest district in India having area of 45652 sq.kms. Bhuj town is the district head quarter for the Government administration. Besides Mandvi, Mundra, Nakhtrana, Abdasa, Bhachau, Lakhpat, Anjar, Rapar and Gandhidham are the talukas in the district. There are 10 other talukas and 950 villages in the district.

Geographically it lies on the South-western part of Gujarat, which comes between 22.44 to 24.41 latitude at Northern side and 71.45 to 78.89 Longitudes in Eastern side. Kutch is surrounded on two sides by sea and by the desert on the other two sides. Gulf of Kutch lies on the Southern side of Kutch. While, Arabian Sea on the South-Eastern side. On the Eastern side Banaskantha, Surendranagar and Mehsana are the adjoining districts to Kutch. And on the Northern part it is adjoined by the other nation namely Pakistan with Line of Control (LOC).

#### **(i) Important Statistics – 2011**

			<b>Gujarat State</b>	<b>Kutch District</b>
<b>Population (Nos.)</b>	Total	Persons	60439692	2092371
		Males	31491260	1096737
		Females	28948432	995634
	Rural	Persons	34694609	1363836
		Males	17799159	713524
		Females	16895450	650312
	Urban	Persons	25745083	728535
		Males	13692101	383213
		Females	12052982	345322
<b>Scheduled Castes (Nos.)</b>	Total	Persons	4074447	258859
		Males	2110331	133224
		Females	1964116	125635
<b>Scheduled Tribes (Nos.)</b>	Total	Persons	8917174	24288
		Males	4501389	12825
		Females	4415785	11403

Area (Sq. kms.)			196244	45612
Density of Population (Per Sq. Km.)			308	46
Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)			919	908
Literacy (Nos.) (Excluding Children in the age group 0 – 6)		Total	41093358	1252319
		Rural	21420842	740922
		Urban	19672516	511397
Percentage of Urban Popu- lation to Total Population			42.6	34.8
Percentage of Rural Popu- lation to Total Population			57.4	65.2
<b>Workers and Non- Workers</b>				
Total Workers (Main and Marginal) (Nos.)		Persons	24767747	776228
		Males	18000914	624704
		Females	6766833	151524
(i) Main Workers(Nos.)		Persons	20365374	686937
		Males	16567695	591369
		Females	3797679	95568
ii) Marginal Workers(Nos.)		Persons	4402373	89291
		Males	1433219	33335
		Females	2969154	55956
iii) Non Workers(Nos.)		Persons	35671945	1316143
		Males	13490346	472033
		Females	22181599	844110
<b>No. of Main Workers by Main Industrial Catego- ries</b>				
i) Cultivators(Nos.)		Persons	4746956	99241
		Males	4075047	88516
		Females	671909	10725
ii) Agriculture Labour- ers(Nos.)		Persons	4491751	140410
		Males	3008961	



				104117
		Females	1482790	36293
iii) Household Indus-try(Nos.)		Persons	252213	136108
		Males	182101	93908
		Females	70112	42200
iv) Other Workers(Nos.)		Persons	10874454	439116
		Males	9301586	393111
		Females	1572868	46005
<b>Total Number of Villages</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18225</b>	<b>954</b>
Number of Towns		Statutory	195	06
		Census	153	08
		Total	348	14
Number of Census Houses		Rural	9293240	488293
		Urban	8230790	250982
		Total	17524030	739275
Adolescent & Youth Popula-tion		All Ages	60439692	2092371
		Adolescent (Age 10-19)	12015205	419947
		Youth(Age 15-24)	11646482	411797

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

**(ii) Decadal variation in Population since 1951**

Year	Variation (%)
1961-71	22.0
1971-81	23.6
1981-91	20.2
1991-01	25.4

2001-11	32.2
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Literacy	Kutch District	Gujarat State
Male (%)	79.4	85.8
Female (%)	60.9	69.7
Rural Area (%)	70.6	71.7
Urban Area (%)	64.9	86.3

**(iii) Industrial Scenario :**

No. of Micro, Small & Medium Scale Enterprises : 2141

Capital Investment in MSMEs( Rs. in Lacs) : 197128.51

Employment (Nos.) : 33134

**(iv) Total Udyog Aadhar Memorandum Regd.** : 462

15. Industrial Talukas : Bhuj, Mundra, Anjar, Gandhidham and Mandvi

**(iv) Resources Details:**

1	Average Rainfall	298 mm
2	Important Agro Products	Paddy, Wheat, Jowar, Tur, Gram, Groundnut, Castor
3	Important Horticulture Products	Mango, Brinjal, Sapota (Chikku), Banana, Okra, Tamota

**(v) Banking :**

<b>Banks</b>	<b>Nos.</b>
Commercial Banks (Nos.)	356
Urban Co-operative Banks (Nos.)	21
Satellite Offices	23
<b>Total :</b>	<b>400</b>

**(vi)** Total GIDC Estates in Kutch District : **13**

## **CHAPTER: 2**

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

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

The main objective of the District Industrial Potential Survey Report (DIPS) is to find out the possibilities of establishing and developing new manufacturing units in the district in the coming years. To full fill these objective, correct estimates of available raw materials, natural resources, infrastructure, monetary assistance to the economic sector, industrial policies and programmes needs significant importance.

#### **SCOPE:**

District Industries Potentiality Survey Report (DIPS) of Kutch district were prepared in the year 1999-2000, 2004-05 & 2010-11. This Report is prepared with a view to achieve comparatively higher industrial growth rate. It has focused over the problems of the industrial sector and courteous endeavor has been put forth to provide information of the Central as well as State governments industrial policies and programmes to overcome the problems and crises and achieve the targeted industrial growth rate in the coming years.

#### **METHODOLOGY:**

The importance of sustainable industrial development for socio – economic development cannot be neglected. 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 scare 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 butting attitude of the large scale sector, economically viable that its large competitor.

For the promotion of industrial development, a number of fiscal incentives are being offered by the Central Government 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 for identification of suitable locations having basic infrastructure facilities etc.

The report is techno – economic in character rather than a statistical presentation and is intended provisionally for the entrepreneurs, governmental and non – governmental agencies as a tool for planning and implementing the 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 statistics collected from all the promotional agencies, State and Central Government Departments.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **DISTRICT PROFILE**

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

Kutch is the third largest district in India having area of 45612 sq.kms. Bhuj town is the district head quarter for the Government administration. Besides Mandvi, Mundra, Nakhtrana, Abdasa, Bhachau, Lakhpat, Anjar, Rapar and Gandhidham are the other talukas in the district. There are 10 talukas and 893 villages in the district.

Geographically it lies on the South-western part of Gujarat, which comes between 22.44.8 to 24.41.30 latitude at Northern side and 68.7.23 to 71.4.45 Longitudes in Eastern side. Kutch is surrounded on two sides by sea and by the desert on the other two sides. Gulf of Kutch lies on the Southern side of Kutch. While, Arabian Sea on the South-Eastern side. On the Eastern side Banskatha, Surendranagar and Mehsana are the adjoining district to Kutch. And on the Northern part it is adjoined by the other nation namely Pakistan with Line of Control (LOC).

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

Bhuj town is the district headquarters for the administration. Besides, there are nine other talukas namely Mandvi, Mundra, Nakhtrana, Abdasa, Bhachau, Lakhpat, Anjar, Rapar and Gandhidham. There are 14 towns and 893 villages in the district. Moreover Six Municipal Corporations in the towns namely Rapar, Bhachau, Anjar, Bhuj Mandvi and Gandhidham are functioning as administrators. At local levels there are also 09 Panchayat Samities and 614 Gram Panchayats. There are also 6 Sub-divisions, 18 Patwari Circle, 6 State Assembly and 1 Parliamentary Assembly area in the Kutch District.

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

Temperature fairly remains average in the district. Highest temperature goes up to 44.8 degree centigrade in summer and lowest temperature comes down to 3.7 degree in winter season. Rainfall is very low in Kutch district as low as 350 to 375 milli meter during the whole monsoon.

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

There are five categories of available land as given below.

1. Coastal soil.
2. Sand type soil.
3. Black soil.
4. Mud soil.
5. Sand mixed soil.

The land utilization pattern during the year 2014-15 of Kutch district is as under :

<u>Sr.No</u>	<u>Type of Land</u>		<u>Area in Hectares</u>
1	Total Geographical Area	-	1957629
2	Total Forest Area	-	306770
3	Current Fallow Land	-	140963
4	Non-agricultural used Land	-	73697
5	Permanent Pastures	-	70058
6	Total Cultivable Area	-	792210
7	Net sown Area	-	586770
8	Gross sown Area	-	727773
9	Dry Non Cultivable Area	-	412499
10	Area sown more than One Time	-	203908

#### **(v) River:**

There is no continuously flowing river during whole of the year in Kutch. There are few streams flows from the Northern and Southern Ghats. "Khari" is the main river in North which measures nearly 30 Kms. of length which becomes dry in the desert of Kutch. "Madh" and "Tera" are main river in South and which also measures nearly 30 Kms. goes into the basin of Kutch near Jakhau.

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

There is no forest in the district as per the definition of forest that zone known as unfocused length of huge grass reeds spread over the vast land in local terms being called as " Rakhal". Though there are forest area consist of babool thorny trees in nearly 30677 hectors spread over the various talukas of the district.

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

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

Agriculture and Animal husbandry are predominant economic activities in the district. Salt processing, lignite mining, bentonite and china clay processing are other important activities prevalent in the district. Industry, business and commerce have also become other important activities in the district. Engineering, chemical and cement industries are the major industries. For handicraft and handloom, traditional



industries for which the district is known in the whole country as well as abroad. The district has the potential to put Gujarat on the world tourist map due to its unique blend of history, important pilgrim locations, archaeology, desert at the one side and beaches on the other. Fossils of ancient Hindu Civilization have been traced at Dhola veera, which attracts the tourist across the country and abroad, which made Kutch a powerful tourist destination.

Major Food, Chemical and Plantation/ Horticulture Crops:

Wheat, bajra, millets and pulses are the major food crops, while cotton, castor and groundnut are the major commercial crops grown in the district. Mango, fate palm, sapota, lemon and vegetables are the important plantation and horticulture crops grown in the district.

Special/ Additional/Other features of the district:

- Largest district of the State which occupies 25.29% of total area of the State.
- District has large desert admeasuring about 26000 sq.km
- Long coastline of 352 kms forming 25 % of total coastline in the State.
- Rivers flow Northwards or Southward because of ridges in the Central area, which serves as watersheds. Further, Kutch rivers are ephemeral in nature.
- Large scale minerals deposits of bauxite, lignite, limestone, bentonite gypsum and china clay etc.
- There are two ports viz. Kandla and Mundra, which have been enjoying the benefits of SEZ.
- Other factors that have mostly affected rural economy:

Profile of major commodity for the district: COTTON

Climatic condition in the district is most suitable for cotton. Cotton is the second major crops grown after groundnut. Area sown under cotton was 78502 hectare in 2013-14 and crop production was about 2338 Kg. per hectare. It is mainly grown in Mandvi, Abdasa, Nakhtrana, Rapar and Bhachau blocks.

## CHAPTER 4

### RESOURCES ANALYSIS

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

#### **(A) Human Resources:**

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

Labour force is deemed to be a main key of economy. Availability of labour and high productivity can heavily contribute to the achievements of targeted growth. Labour force is spread over in nearly 38 sq.km area of the district. Available skilled labour is nearly 38.20 % to the total human resources; of which 16.13% are engaged in agriculture and 22.07 % in the industrial sector is engaged in the economy of the district. According to Census main characteristics of availability of resources are as given in the table as below.

#### **1. Population:** Taluka-wise population of census 2011 of Kutch District is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Lakhpat	00	62552	62552
2	Bhuj	213514	229755	443269
3	Mundra	20338	132881	153219
4	Bhachau	39532	146503	186035
5	Abdasa	00	117538	117538
6	Anjar	87183	148354	235537
7	Mandvi	51376	151997	203373
8	Rapar	28407	188908	217315
9	Nakhtrana	00	146367	146367
10	Gandhidham	288185	38981	327166
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>728535</b>	<b>1363836</b>	<b>2092371</b>

#### **2. Occupational Pattern of Population:**

There are different patterns of available labour force which contributes in the progress of economy of the district. Nearly 37.26 % of the total population is available labour force. According to different pattern of profession of available labour force is divided among the agricultural, industrial and other semi skilled labour.

It can be shown in the Table shown below.

<b>Workers and Non-Workers</b>	Person Type	Total nos.
Total Workers (Main and Marginal) (Nos.)	Persons	776228
	Males	624704
	Females	151524
(i) Main Workers(Nos.)	Persons	686937
	Males	591369
	Females	95568
ii) Marginal Workers(Nos.)	Persons	89291
	Males	33335
	Females	55956
iii) Non Workers(Nos.)	Persons	1316443
	Males	472033
	Females	844410
<b>No. of Main Workers by Main Industrial Categories</b>		
i) Cultivators(Nos.)	Persons	99241
	Males	88516
	Females	10725
ii) Agriculture Labour-ers(Nos.)	Persons	140410
	Males	104117
	Females	36293
iii) Household Industry(Nos.)	Persons	136108
	Males	93908
	Females	42200
iv) Other Workers(Nos.)	Persons	439116
	Males	393111
	Females	46005

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

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

### **Agriculture:**

Agriculture mainly depends upon good rainfall in Kutch. Average rainfall is 350 mm. in Kutch. Irrigation facility also exists here, but the good amount of rainfall remains the key factor. Therefore rational agricultural policy should be prepared along with industrial policy for the balanced economic growth of the district.

Major/Predominated crops grown in the district :

Kharif	Groundnut, Sesame, Castor, Bajara, Cotton, Green, Black gram, Guar, Vegetables & Fodder
Rabi	Mustard, Cumin, Vegetables, Fodder, Coriander, Fenugreek, Isabul, Onion, Wheat
Summer	Groundnut, Bajara, Green gram, Guar, Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits viz. Mush melon and Watermelon.

### **(a) OPERATIONAL HOLDING :**

Number and area of Operational Holding of Kutch District is as under:

Unit	Marginal (Below 1.0 hac.)	Small (1.0 to 2.0 hac.)	Others More than 2.0 hac.)	TOTAL
No.	27346	55159	129124	211629
Area (Hect.)	16700	81345	704787	802832

Source : Director of Agriculture, Gandhinagar

10.

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

Agriculture mainly depends on good rainfall. Cultivators possessing irrigation facility take wheat, bajri, juwar, groundnut, cotton and oilseeds. Wheat is mainly produced in Bhuj, Nakhtrana and Mandvi taluka, while moog, math and chana are produced in Rapar, Nakhtrana and Bhachau taluka. Though groundnut is almost produced in every taluka, while guwar is the main crop of Rapar, Bhachau and Abdasa taluka.

### (c) Agricultural Production & Marketing:

The agricultural production of 2013-14 in the districts is described in the below mentioned table. :

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	2013-14	
		Area Hector	Production. (Kg. per Hectare.)
1.	Bajri	26363	1222
2.	Til	24218	603
3.	Moong	71717	--
4.	Math	14787	--
5.	Guwar	109214	678
6.	Wheat	28853	2985
7.	Ground nut-Kharif	70140	1880
8.	Ground nut-Summer	17476	2434
9.	Castor Seed	97150	2066
10.	Cotton	78502	2338

Source: Directorate of Agriculture Gandhinagar.

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

According to the available information Agriculture Department has ample infrastructure for the sale of the agriculture produces. It is sold only through the marketing yards. Such marketing yards are situated in Bhuj, Mandvi, Bhachau, Rapar, Nakhtrana, and Abdasa. All farmers nearby are used to sell their produces in such market yards mostly. Purchase and sale transactions are carried out in the presence of the market yard's member.

### Irrigation:

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

The net irrigated area in the district is 1,80,800 hectares which forms about 21.40% of the gross cropped area of 6,48,000 hectares. There are no perennial rivers in the district as also major dams, which could mitigate the irrigation requirement of the farmers. Hence the farmers have to depend only on rain (surface water) & ground water. Tanks, canals and bore/dug wells are the major sources of irrigation in the district. The average rainfall in the district is 350 mm.

Taluka wise details of irrigation Schemes completed of Kutch District are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total of Irrigation Schemes (Medium & Small)		
		Nos.	Capacity (M.Cubic Mtr.)	beneficiary area in Hec-tare.
1	Lakhpat	20	86.10	6130
2	Bhuj	39	117.20	9242
3	Mundra	12	40.11	4534
4	Bhachau	18	27.14	3311
5	Abdasa	28	87.54	9524
6	Anjar	12	20.50	2379
7	Mandvi	22	74.42	7696
8	Rapar	18	46.04	4806
9	Nakhtrana	20	81.14	7987
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>580.19</b>	<b>55609</b>

Irrigation coverage in hectare in Kutch District are as under :

- Total area available for irrigation - 256500
- Net irrigated area - 180000
- Area irrigated by Canals - 300
- Area irrigated by Wells - 18050
- Area irrigated by Tanks - 209071
- Gross irrigated area - 199500

(Source : District irrigation Office, Bhuj.)

## Horticulture:

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

The table given below highlight area and production of horticulture crops for the year 2014-15 of Kutch District.

**Fruit Crops:**

Sr. No.	Name of Fruit	2014-15	
		Area (Ha.)	Production (MT)
1	Mango	9165	78361
2	Anola	30	254
3	Chiku	1524	17145
4	Banana	1957	101764
5	Guava	510	8180
6	Pomegranate	3337	46718
7	Date Palm	16385	170097
8	Papaya	3542	299830
9	Ber	503	4653
10	Citrus	488	3894
11	Custard Apple	8	50
12	Cashew Nut	105	364
13	Coconut nut(1000 Nos.)	985	8382
14	Others	228	1824
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38767</b>	<b>724752</b>



**Vegetable Crops :**

Sr. No.	Name of Vegetables	2014-15	
		Area (Ha.)	Production (MT)
1	Potato	100	1825
2	Onion	300	6960
3	Brinjal	2913	51997
4	Cabbage	1041	16656
5	Okra	1196	10046
6	Tomato	1784	47347
7	Cauliflower	657	10413
8	Cluster bean	992	10267
10	Cucurbits	3592	54060
11	Cow Pea	175	2293
12	Others	1556	28724
<b>13</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14306</b>	<b>240588</b>

**Spices Crops :**

Sr. No.	Name of Spices	2014-15	
		Area (Ha.)	Production (MT)
1	Coriander	6300	14049
2	Fennel	200	396
3	Chillies	75	139
4	Fenugreek	348	738
5	Cumin	5100	3825
6	Garlic	100	355
7	Isabgul	2500	2750
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14623</b>	<b>22252</b>

### Flower Crops:

Sr. No.	Name of Flower	2014-15	
		Area (Ha.)	Production (MT)
1	Rose	100	860
2	Marigold	73	648
3	Lily	25	216
4	Mogra	60	555
5	Others	75	630
	<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>2909</b>

Source : District Horticulture Office, Bhuj

### Forest:

There is no forest in the district as per the definition of forest that zone known as unfocused length of huge grass reeds spread over the vast land in local terms being called as " Rakhal". Though forest area consist of babool thorny trees in nearly 2,87,948 hectors spread over the various talukas of the district. There are no forest products in the district.

Particulars of Forest Area of Eastern Zone of Kutch district as on 31/03/2015 is as under :

(area in Hectare)

Name of Taluka	Reserved Forest	Non-classified Forest	Transferable Area	Total
Bhuj	15146.71	10847.26	0.00	25993.97
Mundra	7959.94	5083.98	0.00	13043.92
Anjar	2195.72	2032.62	0.00	4228.34
Bhachau	578.81	14399.41	0.00	14978.22
Rapar	14845.70	23145.87	1.92	37993.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>40726.88</b>	<b>55509.14</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>96237.94</b>

Particulars of Forest Area of Western Zone of Kutch district as on 31/03/2015

is as under :

(area in Hectare)

Name of Taluka	Reserved Forest	Non-classified Forest	Transferable Area	Total
Bhuj	20171	7216	2	27389
Mandvi	2926	1992	18	4936
Nakhtrana	32189	12942	23	45154
Abdasa	62924	10060	22	73006
Lakhpat	41953	18084	10	60047
<b>Total</b>	<b>160163</b>	<b>50294</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>210532</b>

Source: Deputy Conservator of Forest, Bhuj.

#### **Fisheries: Fisheries:**

Kutch District has a coastline of 405 Kms. forming about 25.37 % of total coastline of Gujarat State . The fish production on Kutch district in 19 fishing cente. Fisheries sector mainly comprises exploitation of fishery resource from fresh water, marine and brackish water realms. Fisheries is an important allied activity providing gainful employment and sustained income for considerable section of the population in the district.

Many programmes of fisheries development are implemented by the administration at present in Kutch. Fisheries Co-operative Societies are strengthened by the administration for the further development. There is nearly 360 kms long sea adjoined with boundary of Kutch on the southern side. Therefore, fisheries are carried in at huge level on coastal line as well as in hector of big ponds and hector area of medium ponds spread over the district. Normally, fishermen catches the fish like Pomphlate, Surmai, Goi, Das, Lilsa,, Katla, Rahu and Mruga jani. In Lakhpat, Mandvi and Anjar fisheries is carried out in good manner. Most of the fishermen have been centrally resided in these tehsils. So, administration has extended various programmes and plans of sea water and sweet water pond fishing.

**Fisheries Statistics** as on 31/03/2015 in Kutch District is as under

<b>A.</b>	No. of Boats to catch fish in the District,	
i)	Mechanized Boats.	1774
ii)	Without Mechanized Boats	165
<b>B.</b>	No. of Active Fisherman in the District.	8147
<b>C.</b>	Production of Marine Fishes in MT	51985
<b>D.</b>	No. of Fisheries Co-operative Societies	20
<b>E.</b>	No of Membership of Co-operative Societies	2699
<b>F.</b>	Subscribed Share Capital of Co-operative Societies.	Rs. 1,50,788/-
<b>G.</b>	Fishing Nets. (Nos.)	133192
<b>H.</b>	Fishing Centers (Nos.)	19

Source : Asstt. Director of Fisheries, Bhuj.

### **Live Stock Resources:**

On account of ample forest land and availability of fodder, livestock has developed at good level in the district. It is highly visible in Bhuj, Mandvi and Abdasa talukas of the district.

Description of various livestock as per 19<sup>th</sup> Census 2012 (Latest) in the district is as given below :

Sl.No.	Type of Live stock	Total Livestock (Nos.)
1.	Cow	583420
2.	Buffalo	375409
3.	Goat	401296
4.	Sheep	515912
5.	Camel	7967
6.	Horse, Ponies &Mules	2116
7.	Donkey	3055
8.	Pigs	106
9.	Dogs	7093
10.	Rabbits	117
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1896491</b>

Source: Dy. Director, District Animal Husbandry Office, Bhuj

Looking to the latest livestock census 2012, there is over all increase in population of cattle to the tune of 50.09 %. Similarly, there increase in population of buffaloes to the tune of 66.12%. However, due to increased industrialization, there is somewhat decrease in the population of buffalo in Gandhidham taluka to the tune of 37.12%.

## **Dairy Development:**

Dairy has been recognized as an important activity due to its contribution in the form of providing gainful occupation, socio economic acceptability, relatively simple management skill, high nutritional value of milk etc. This activity is very popular among the poor rural women folk in the district. The climatic conditions prevailing in the district are conducive for the development of dairy activity, which is an additional source of employment and income generation to the population.

The huge number livestock is available in the district. Hence, there is ample scope of dairy development in Kutch. Along with it milk based industries like milk powder, ghee, paneer, and cheese can also be developed in the district. Sarhad dairy, Kutch and Mahi Milk Pooducer Co. Ltd. Collectively approx. 3 lac litres of milk per day.

Vast grazing areas of Kutch district make dairies, milk producers are getting sustainable market price for their product. There are large size herds of indigenous breeds i.e. Kankrej cows and Banni buffaloes in the district. As government has come forward to selective pure breeding of indigenous breeds, there is a large scope to enhance the productivity of these native breeds.

## **Poultry Development:**

Poultry is an important allied activity which besides providing employment is the source of protein rich food by way of egg and meat. Among the various poultry rearing activities, Layer and Broiler farming is popular on commercial lines. However the activity has not picked up due to social and religious constraints.

The poultry population of the district constitutes 11000 desi poultry & 12000 improved poultry according to livestock census .

In the previous years, there was a lack of development of poultry farming in the district due to lesser demand of poultry products. Nowadays due to increased industrialization, there is higher demand for poultry products. Mathada village of Anjar taluka is main pocket area of Broiler farms. Layer farming is not much developed yet.

## **Veterinary Services:**

On account of availability of good veterinary facilities provided by the State Government, health of the livestock is kept at their level best. The details of veterinary facilities functioning at present in the district as under :

1)	Veterinary Dispensaries	:	35
2)	First Aid Centres	:	29

- 3) No. of Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries : 03
- 4) Private Dispensaries : 30

### Mineral Resources:

Nearly 75 % of the total minerals of Gujarat State are produced in the Kutch only. Available Major minerals are White clay, China clay, Silica sand, Bauxite, Lignite, Gypsum, Lime Stone, Pozzolonic clay, laterite etc.

While, minor minerals are Bentonite, Black Trap, Hard Murrum, Soft Murrum Building Lime Stone, Ordinary sand, Ordinary clay etc.

The details of the various Major & Minor Minerals available in the district is as under during the year **2014-15**

Sl.No.	Type of Minerals	Production in Metric Tones	Royalty Received (In Rs.)
	<b>Major Minereal</b>		
1.	White clay	3735415	91137874
2.	China clay	4217876	98783442
3.	Bauxite	277855	43550000
4.	Silica sand	353976	6830501
5.	Lignite	6013372	405900000
6.	Ball clay	86207	1942953
7.	Gypsum	150	00
8.	Laterite	183139	13336500
9.	Lime stone	8800540	704992000
	<b>Minor Minerals</b>		
1.	Bentonite	180988	130745340
2.	Black trap	8416618	221138711
3.	Building Lime Stone	159684	5108223
4.	Sand stone	225731	7080087
5.	Soft Murrum	105943	2258231
6.	Ordinary sand	2165024	31908171
7.	Ordinary clay	1030362	19871680
8.	Hard Murrum	85649	2751165

Source: Directorate of Geology and Mining Department, Bhuj.

There is great scope of development of new minerals and mining based industries like cement, tiles, paper mart, kiln of rubber-aluminum bricks, gamle, jvar, teshh and surfing tiles etc. Black trap minerals are found a lot among the minor minerals in the district which can be used in stone crushing industry; where big and small greet concrete is produced. It is very useful primary raw material in constructionactivities.

## **Sea Resources and Salt Production:**

Kutch district is also known for salt in huge quantity as approximately 360 km long coastal line is adjoined at the southern side. It produces nearly 60 % of the total salt production of Gujarat state. Salt industry is highly developed in Anjar, Gandhidham, Mundra, Bhachau and Rapar tehsils. There are 159 licensed salt units in the district which produces 25 lac tones at present. These units are mainly located at Kandla in Gandhidham, Chirai, Vyodhya, Sikarpura and Vanchhiya in Anjar and, Jogninagar in Mundra tehsils. Beside, nearly 867 small salt manufacturing units are producing salt on 10 acre of land each allotted by the State Government. More over at present, there are nearly 815 unregistered small units and 4155 agarias are producing salt in the district. High quality salt is produced in Kutch and, exported to Taiwan, Bangladesh and Korea.

Salt production during last Three years in Kutch District is as under

Year	Production in MT.
2011-12	5572000
2012-13	6385000
2013-14	6073000

Source : Industries Commissioner, Gandhinagar.



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:**

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

- A. Physical Infrastructure Facilities, and,
- B. Social Infrastructure Facilities.

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

Physical infrastructure facilities are well developed in Kutch. State Government and local authorities have initiated many helpful industrial policies and plans in Kutch. Physical infrastructure facilities are described as below:

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

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

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

Bhuj is the main center of industrialization. There are also some large scale units operating in Gandhidham. But, still industrial growth is not achieved at higher rank among the five main tehsils namely Abdasa, Lakhpat, Bhachau, Rapar and Nakhtrana. GIDC helps new as well as existing entrepreneurs for procuring industrial plots and getting other infrastructural and financial assistance from the various banks and institutions. At present, GIDC has established industrial vashahat and new industrial vashahat are proposed to be developed in the near future in the district. Thus, role of the GIDC seeks greater significant in developing balanced industrial growth in the district.

Industrial area situated in various Taluka is described as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Area	Land acquired (Hect.)	Land developed (Hect.)	No. of Plots	No. of Plots allotted	Vacant Plots	Prevailing rate per Sq.mtr. (Rs.)
1.	Bhuj	25.26	25.26	149	149	0	330/-
2.	Anjar	21.05	21.05	171	171	0	330/-
3.	Nagor	07.50	07.50	48	48	0	250/-
4.	Dhrub	44.92	44.92	148	148	0	500/-
5.	Gandhidham	10.66	10.66	114	114	0	4010/-
6.	Mithirohar (GGDC)	41.73	41.73	154	154	0	650/-
7.	Mithirohar (GIDC)	128.47	128.47	54	54	0	650/-
8.	Nakhtrana	04.47	04.47	39	39	0	320/-
9.	Mandvi	19.93	19.93	122	122	0	320/-
10.	Madhapar	02.12	02.12	12	12	0	270/-
11.	Mudra	01.33	1.33	13	13	0	250/-
12.	Makhel	41.13	08.66	62	62	0	320/-
13.	Moti Chiral	131.69	00.00	Not Plotted	00	0	Not fixed.

PROPOSED NEW INDUSTRIAL AREA : " **NIL** "

Source: Regional Manager, GIDC, Bhuj.

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

Water facility is the prime factor for constant manufacturing of finished industrial goods as well as agricultural produces for final consumption. Water is not available in the district because of low rain fall in natural cyclic period and dearth of constantly flowing rivers all though the year. So, water can be made available through tube wells in the industrial areas.

#### 4. Electricity Facility:

Power is also the prime factor for achieving high industrial growth. Pachhim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. (PGVCL) provides electricity to the industrial sector in the various tehsils. There are 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.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil	Type	Capacity MVA
1.	Anjar	220. KV Anjar	560
2.	Bhachau	220. KV Bhachau	220
3.	Samkhiali	132 KV Samkhiali	100
4.	Gandhidham	66 KV Gandhidham	45
5.	Bhachau	66 KV Bhachau	25
6.	Anjar	66 KV Khedai	20
7.	Gandhidham	66 KV Kandla	30
8.	Anjar	66 KV Dudhai	20
9.	Rapar	66 KV Bhimpura	20
10.	Bhachau	66 KV Chirai	10
11.	Rapar	66 KV Rapar	30
12.	Rapar	66 KV Vajepar	20
13.	Bhachau	66 KV Chobari	15
14.	Bhachau	66 KV Adhoi	10
15.	Gandhidham B	66 KV Gandhidham	20
16.	Rapar	66 KV Balsar	20
17.	Bhachau	66 KV Amradi	20
18.	Anjar	66 KV Ratnal	25
19.	Anjar	66 KV Rajpar	20
20.	Nakhtrana	220 KV Nakhtrana	100
21.	Bhuj	66 KV Desalpar	20
22.	Mandvi	66 KV Gadh sisa	25
23.	Bhuj	66 KV Khirsara	25
24.	Abdasa	66 KV Nalia	20
25.	Abdasa	66 KV Kothara	20
26.	Nakhtrana	66 KV Nakhtrana	40
27.	Abdasa	66 KV Ravapar	25
28.	Abdasa	66 KV Netra	25
29.	Nakhtrana	66 KV Kotda(J)	30
30.	Abdasa	66 KV Dadhupur	20
31.	Mandvi	66 KV Budhath	20
32.	Abdasa	66 KV Vithor	20
33.	Mandvi	66 KV Koday	25
34.	Bhuj	66 KV Lakhond	45
35.	Mandvi	66 KV Dashasadi	20
36.	Mandvi	66 KV Nani Khakhar	35
37.	Bhuj	66 KV Bhuj	35
38.	Bhuj	66 KV Dahisara	25

39.	Mandvi	66 KV Mandvi	35
40.	Bhuj	66 KV Loria	20
41.	Bhuj	66 KV Kotda(Chakar)	35
42.	Bhuj	66 KV Bhuj(B)	30
43.	Bhuj	220 kV Nana Kukma	200
44.	Bhuj	66 KV Khavda	25
45.	Bhuj	66 KV Baldia	20
46.	Mandvi	66 KV Mundra	20
47.	Mandvi	66 KV Bhujpar	30
48.	Bhuj	66 KV Vighakot	10
49.	Bhuj	66 KV Lakhond	45
50.	Bhuj	66 KV Madhapar	35
51.	Bhuj	66 KV Mankuva	25
52.	Bhuj	66 KV Sukhpur	20
53.	Bhuj	66 KV Dhanisara	30
54.	Mandvi	66 KV Talwana	20
55.	Bhuj	66 KV Chapredi	25
56.	Bhuj	66 KV Dhordo	25
57.	Bhuj	66 KV Reldi	25
57.	Bhuj	66 KV Kera	30
58.	Bhuj	66 KV Bhujodi	30
59.	Bhuj	66 KV Sanosara	30
60.	Mandvi	66 KV Aasambiya	30
61.	Mandvi	66 KV Gundiyali	30

Electricity is not at dearth in the district. Nearly all villages are electrified and PGVCL is keen to provide constant electricity to the industrial sector. Hence, constant supply can boost the industrial growth.

Pachhim Gujarat Viji Company Ltd. (PGVCL) have also implemented e-urja project that is totally computerization of each and every task. Various modules are implemented in e-urja project. Under the Scheme "Jyoti Gram Yojana" 100% villagers are getting 24 hours power supply in the Kutch district.

Source : Pachhim Gujarat Viji Company Ltd. (PGVCL), Bhuj

### **India's First Tidal Power Plant in Kutch :**

The Gujarat government is all set to develop India's first tidal energy plant. The state government has approved Rs 25 crore for setting up the 50 MW plant at the Gulf of Kutch. It will produce energy from the ocean tides. The state government signed a MoU with Atlantis Resource Corporation to develop the plant. Atlantis Resource Corporation is a UK-based developer of tidal current turbines. "The equipment has been imported and work will start anytime soon. According to the GPCL officials, if this 50 MW plant is successfully commissioned, its capacity will be increased to 200 MW. As per a study conducted by Atlantis Resource

Corporation and the state government two years ago, the Gulf of Kutch has a total potential of 300 MW.

According to the estimates of the Indian government, the country has a potential of 8,000 MW of tidal energy. This includes about 7,000 MW in the Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat, 1,200 MW in the Gulf of Kutch and 100 MW in the Genetic delta in the Sunderbans region of West Bengal.

### 5. Telecommunication Facility:

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

Talukas wise available infrastructure in the district is under as on 31/03/2015.

Total no. of Taluka	No. of Exchange	Total Capacity	Working Connection	Waiting List	Per cent of utilization
10	171	127932	46452	0	36.31

Sub-division wise available infrastructure in the district is under as on 31/03/2015.

Sl.No	Taluka	No. of Exchange	Total Capacity	No. of Lines	% of Loading
1	Anjar	25	40360	17302	42.87
2	Bhuj	23	34008	14719	43.28
3	Bhachau	12	3176	1190	34.47
4	Dayapar	09	1536	494	32.16
5	Nakhtrana	20	6480	1898	29.29
6	Mandvi	18	16740	4068	24.30
7	Mundra	17	6784	3023	44.56
8	Naliya	19	5912	2444	41.34
9	Rapar	10	4752	750	15.78
10	Gagodar	10	2200	231	10.50
11	Sumarasar	05	632	163	25.79
12	Khavda	03	496	170	34.27
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>123076</b>	<b>46452</b>	<b>36.31</b>

### 6. Railway Infrastructure:

There are both Meter Gauge and Broad Gauge railway lines in the district. Palanpur to Bhuj Meter gauge line measured about 262 k.m. in length. Mumbai to Bhuj Broad gauge line is nearly 123 k.m. long. There are 25 meter gauge and 5 broad gauge railway stations in the district. Bhuj, Anjar, Gandhidham, Bhachu and Rapar have broad gauge rail way lines. Thus, railway infrastructure is available in ample length, which can immensely contribute the rapid economic growth. It is mainly used for

procuring raw materials outside from the district and for transportation of sold out finished goods to other markets in the various districts and States.

## 7. Road Infrastructure:

Transportation infrastructure must be well developed manner which helps in making available skilled man power easily to the industrial sector and fasten the growth. Tehsil headquarter is well connected by road with other parts of the district.

### Road Transport facilities in Kutch-Bhuj District. (as on 31/03/2015)

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
1.	No. of Routes.	446
2.	Distance in Kms.	58340
3.	Total Kilometers of daily Operated Routes.	121990
4.	Daily service covered.(Kms.)	117734
5.	Daily vehicles coming from outside.	182
6.	Daily consumption of diesel (Litre)	22419
7.	No. of daily passengers.	68871
8.	No. of Buses in Bhuj Dist.(Daily)	282

Source : Divisional Controller, GSRTC, Bhuj.

Description of road is as given below:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Description of road</b>	<b>Length (In kms.)</b>
1.	National Highways	329
2.	State Highways	1430
3.	Major District roads	177
4.	Rural roads	199
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2135</b>

Source: Road & Building Department, (State) Bhuj.

The details of Roads under District Panchayat Division of Kutch as on 31/03/2015 is as under:

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name of the roads</b>	<b>Total lenth in Kms.</b>
1.	Major District Roads	790
2.	Other District Roads	569
3.	Village Roads	4364
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5723</b>

District Roads under Panchayat .

Sr.No.	Category	Cement Concrete	B.T. Block Roads	WBM Metaled Roads	Earthen Roads		Total (Kms.)
					Meterable	Non-Meterable	
1	M.D.R	--	760	11	--	19	790
2	O.D.R	--	531	16	22	--	569
3	V.R.	--	2655	376	1333	--	4364
	<b>Total</b>	--	3946	403	1355	19	5723

Source : Executive Engineer (R & B), Jilla Panchayat , Bhuj

### 8. Road Transport:

State Government Transport Corporation operates buses throughout the district. Moreover, private vehicles like jeep, rickshaws, tractor trolleys, cars, trucks, and motor cycles run over these roads in the district. There are nearly 745259 vehicles registered in RTO of the District. More over motor cycles, scooters, cars, trucks, tractors, trolley, rickshaws etc vehicles are used in large numbers..

No. of various types of vehicles registered in RTO as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015 are as under :

Sl.No.	Type of Vehicle	No. of Vehicles
1	Goods Vehicale	
(i)	Trucks/Lorries	44652
(ii)	Tanker	9095
(iii)	Three wheelers	9622
(iv)	Other Light Motor Vehicle	12232
2.	Passenger Motor Vehicle	
(i)	Stage Carriage	17
(ii)	Contract Carriage	943
(iii)	Maxi Cab.	3039
(iv)	School Bus	194
(v)	Private Service Vehicle	421
(vi)	Police Van	43
3.	AMBULANCE	444
4.	Private Motor Vehicles	
	(including Station Wagon)	
(i)	Three Wheeler	01
(ii)	More than Three Wheeler	69723
5.	Taxi Cab	3271
6.	Jeep	7995
7.	Auto rickshaw (PSV)	17601
8.	Motor cycle/Scooter	412669
9.	Moped	93895
10	Tractor	28073



11	Trailer	840
(i)	Transport Trailer	23013
(ii)	Non-Transport Trailer	17
12.	Other Light Vehicles	7459
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>745259</b>

Source: Regional Transport Office, Bhuj-Kutch

## 9. Airport Infrastructure:

Modernized airport is situated in Bhuj Taluka. It is situated at an altitude of 257 feet (78 m) and occupies a total area of 832 acres (337 ha). It is located 30 miles (48 km) from the Indo-Pakistan border. Jet Airways provides the Air Services to Mumbai from Bhuj. But, still Kutch is not directly joined with National as well as International flights.

The Air Force flew helicopters into Bhuj and Jamnagar for evacuation as well as set up medical camps. Freight planes carrying mobile hospitals, generators, tents, and water purifiers from the United States were also flown in.

## 10. Water Ways Infrastructure:

Naturally there is 360 km approximately long coastal area in Kutch along the Southern boundary. There are four Ports/Jetties on the coastal line namely Kandla, Mundra, Mandvi and Jakhau; of which Kandla is the largest port in Gujarat and third largest of India.

## Ports :

### KANDLA PORT :

Kandla Port is a natural, nice and well defended port by the Port Authority having nearly 10 Lac sq.k.m. of plot of land. Kandla is first port of the Nation with Public Private Partnership rail way line facility in the port and also by road on National High way No. 8. So, it helps a lot with internal State as well as international trade by export-import.

Kandla Port, a national port, is one of the eleven most important ports of India. This port is situated on Kandla stream. The first investigation of this stream was undertaken by the British Royal India Navy in 1851 and a detailed survey done in 1922. This port is developed by Joint project of Maharao Shree Khengarji-III and British Government in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Kandla port came into existence in the year 1931 with a single Pier construction. Later on with the loss of Karchi port to Pakistan during partition, after independence the government of India chose Kandla as an ideal sea outlet. Thus the Kandla Port was developed and since then Kandla port has played a pivotal role in enhancing

country's maritime trade. Standard dry cargo treatment capacity of Kandla Port is 24,000 metric tons per day. The port is under Ministry of Commerce and is managed by a Port Trust with a Chairman as its head.



Kandla Port Trust is run by a board of trustees. There is an administrator - representative of the ministry of Commerce - appointed for the management of a free trade zone known as the Kandla Free Trade Zone placed near the port where hundreds of small and international companies are also sited. Owing to fast progress of Kandla port close city like Gandhidham also developed faster. Kandla port plays a major role in the country's international trade. Having notched up a string of success, it has emerged as a forerunner, and has carved a niche for itself, by its steady growth and economy of operations.

Kandla port is well equipped with infrastructural. It has 10 berths, 6 oil jetties, 1 maintenance jetty, 1 dry dock and small jetties for small vessels, which can accommodate from large to small vessels. Near all these terminals and jetties there are storage facilities for cargo from containers to petroleum. The port is also outfitted with Sixteen Wharf cranes. Apart from this, the port also provides for additional facilities for international traders. Due to its strategic location it is the connecting hub for Northern, Western and Central India. Kandla also has the country's only Free Trade Zone Kandla Port, the foundation stone for which was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has 1800 meters of dry cargo berths where in a straight line, ten ships could easily be accommodated. It has berths for a tanker also where chemicals, vegetable oil etc are handled. Kandla today has become the hub of India's food grains and oil imports.

### **MANDVI PORT :**

Mandvi is a fair weather lighter age Port. It is situated on the right bank of river Rukmavati in the Gulf of Kutch, on the west coast of India. Mandvi Port is an ancient port and ship building center situated at Mandvi, about 52 km from Bhuj, in Kutch District of Gujarat. It is situated on the right bank of Rukmavati River in Gulf of Kutch, on the west coast of India. Mandvi Port was an important sea trade post built more than four centuries ago by the Rulers of Kutch.

The port is well known for country craft construction business from ancient time. Traffic is moved by country craft and lighter age vessels at this port. There is ample opportunity to develop repair facilities by constructing slipway. Clay, bauxite, cotton seeds, salt and oil cakes are exported from here. Fertilizers, building materials and dates are the major products imported. Bhuj Airport serves Mandvi. New Bhuj Railway Station is the nearest railhead. By road, Mandvi is well connected to Gandhidham, Bhuj and Ahmedabad. Mandvi Port is developed by Maharao Shree Khengarji-I in 1580 A.D. The kings of Kutch called the commercial people for development of Mandvi. According to Mill-burn (a writer), Mandvi is one of the great port of Kutch. There is a large amount of ships in Mandvi. Mandvi Port has its individual history. This port is not in much progress now but many boats and ships are made here nowadays. Today, Mandvi is known for its port and sea. Presently country crafts are being traditionally built at Mandvi port. There is ample scope for putting up a ship-building yard for small size country vessels which normally run between the Kutch coastal line and the Gulf countries.

### **MUNDRA PORT :**

Mundra Port dons a mantle of a 4000-year historical legacy of Gujarat's maritime glory. Today, Mundra once more opens up India's most natural gateway to the world. Mundra Port is a fully commercial and professionally managed multi-purpose port making the optimum utilization of all the resources, potential and abilities available. Its comprehensive range of maritime services is continuously enhanced to serve customers satisfactorily. Mundra Port has practiced a comprehensive and integrated development philosophy in the areas of marine structures, backup storage area, cargo handling facilities, and logistics, within the port with a single window operating system for the customer's satisfaction. Mundra Port, the most advanced customer specialist port, is the only port in the country which offers state-of-the-art port services, including stevedoring, storage and cargo transfer (mechanized cargo handling), etc. under one umbrella. Mundra is the largest private port in India, capable of handling more than 100 million tonnes of bulk, liquid or containe-



Mundra Port

alized cargo. Mundra Port is situated almost 10 Kms far from Mundra city. There are two ports: (1) Old Port (2) Adani Port. These ports are used the whole year. Today, these ports have much traffic of many large ships and steamers of world. These ports have a very bright future. Many people come from other states to work here. Mundra is also known for dry date 'Kharek'. 'Kharek' is exported to the other states. Mundra Port is an integral part of the Mundra SEZ. The SEZ status confers significant benefits to the developers and business partners of the port, thus providing cost-efficient solutions to the end-customers. Mundra port is ideally located to access the Asian, European, American, South American and African Markets. Moreover, Mundra has an attractive and large hinterland spread over Western, Northern and North Eastern India covering 70% of India's GDP. Mundra Port is 435 kms closer to Delhi than JNPT Mumbai Port. Since the advent of the Port, the area has attracted numerous large industries and is all set to become a high-productivity industrial belt. The Port has a privately developed 64 km rail line which is connected to the nearest railhead at Adipur. The Bhuj airport and Kandla airstrip are a short drive away. The port has its own 1900 meters aerodrome equipped with latest navigational instruments for landing of private executive jets. Mundra Port is a comprehensive Service Provider with state-of-the-art facilities. Mundra Port Management has an ambitious plan of increasing capacity to 50 million ton by 2010. Long term development plans include waterfront for an additional 14 Berths Basin, which can handle Capsized Vessels. A dedicated Coal terminal at Wand is planned.

## **JAKHAU PORT**

Jakhau Port is also one of the oldest ports of Kutch District. Today, this port is only used for fisher men. Jakhau Port has its own importance. This is a very beautiful Port of Kutch. There is a centre for coastguard and water department of B.S.F. in Jakhau Port. The Coast Guard Station Jakhau at Jakhau port has recently been activated in position 23 deg. 14 Min. North and 68 deg. 35 Min. East under the operational and administrative control of Commander District No.1. Jakhau is a minor port frequently visited by small ships loading salt during the fair weather season from Oct to Jan during the year. The Coast Guard has activated its operation in Jakhau port with a view to provide protection to the fishermen and maintain law and discipline at sea. The Coast Guard

units at sea keep vigil and monitor anti-smuggling / anti-poaching and anti piracy operations.

## **(B)SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:**

### **1. Industrialization/Entrepreneurship:**

Industrialization process of Kutch district is still remained low. Government functionaries have implemented various Policies and Incentive Schemes to fasten the industrial growth. There are good number of small scale and medium scale units registered in the district. Moreover two Special Economic Zone in Kandla and Mundra are established by the State Government. In which some highly reputed companies like Ms. P.S.L. Holdings Ltd., Indian Pharma & Fertilizers Co. OP. Ltd., Sanghi Industries, Hindustan Lever Ltd., Miltons Ltd, Lakme Ltd. and Parle Products are working there. Concept of productivity among the local labour force is significant aspect for establishing micro and small level enterprises in the district. Though the concept of avoiding risk factor for the Governmental regulations and process causes adverse effect and resulted in weakened industrial growth. Industrial Training Institutes, Productivity Development Centers, Small Scale Enterprises Development Institute- Ahmedabad, District Industrial Center- Bhuj and other Non-Governmental organizations must come forward to promote more and more training programmes to increase and motivate the productivity of the labour force available in the district.

### **2. Marketing Potential:**

Marketing is the crux of all development programmes. In order to ensure that the benefits of various development accrue to the producers, it is essential to ensure adequate marketing infrastructure so that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce. The growing importance for development of Horticulture and Agro-processing activities necessitates the establishment of cold storage facilities.

Kutch district with varied agricultural and horticulture produce, central locational advantage and nearness to Kandla and Adani Ports can provide storage and marketing facility for optimizing returns to the farmers as well as to the entrepreneurs.

There are eight Market Yards in Kutch district for the distribution of the agricultural produces. Farmers can accrue more competitive prices for their produce in these market yards by selling their produces. There is good infrastructure in the district for the sale of industrial goods and services manufactured and produced. There is still further scope of developing the marketing infrastructure in the other tehsils as well as district headquarters. There are number of organized and unorganized marketing arrangements are established in the district. More over for export the goods and services in the international market four highly sophisti-

cated and developed ports are established in the district. Kandla is the important third major port of the whole country to export the various goods and services.

### 3. Credit Banks & Lending Agencies:

In conformity with its Corporate Mission to 'promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural prosperity NABARD and the Lead Bank-Dena bank had introduced the concept of Potential Linked Credit Plans. The salient features of Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLP )for 2015-16 are given below :

The Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLP) for Kutch district for the year 2015-16 estimates a total credit outlay of Rs. 1,86,196.72 lakh under priority sector was estimated after taking into consideration the potential available for exploitation taking into consideration the monsoons for the last 3 years which has resulted into higher water levels and thereby have increased the potential for various sectors in Agriculture and Allied activities.

The details of Activity-wise / Block-wise Physical and Financial Projections are given in Annexure II. The Summary Statement gives the PLP projections for various priority sectors during 2014-15 & 2015-16 and the share of different sectors in total credit outlay is as follows.

(Rs lakh)

Sector	ACP 2013-14		PLP 2014-15	PLP 2015-16	% In- crease over 2014-15
	Target	Achievement			
Agriculture & Allied Sectors	66831.11	68613.18	72756.42	94362.29	29.70
Non Farm Sector	16746.04	18865.93	22655.60	25323.75	11.78
Agro & Food Processing	-	-	490.05	490.05	-
Other Priority Sector	48638.77	27591.79	59931.00	66020.63	10.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>132215.92</b>	<b>115070.90</b>	<b>158833</b>	<b>186196.72</b>	<b>-----</b>
			<b>.69</b>		

Source : NABARD, Bhuj.

## **BANKING PROFILE:**

### **Banking:**

Under The Lead Bank, Scheme of Reserve Bank of India, Dena Bank has been assigned the role of coordinating the activities of various financial institutions for the development purpose of District. Finance is the most important item for Industrial Development. To meet the financial need of the people of Kutch District, a large number of Banks are functioning under the lead bank scheme of RBI. Dena Bank has been assigned the role of coordinating the activities of various financial institutions for the development purpose of the district. It has so far prepared a number of Action Programmes embracing all economic activities.

The growth of the financial institutions in any region is an Important indicator for economic development and progress of that region. The capacity of people to generate and save money has a direct bearing on their economic well being. It is reflected in the volume of operations handled by the various financial institutions operating in that area.

Kutch district is having good network bank branches, which will take of credit delivery system in the implementation of credit plan. At present the district is having 345 branches and only two branches are SSI section recognized (1) BOB-Antalia- GIDC, Tal. Gandevi & (2) BOB-Kabilpore – GIDC, Tal. Navsari

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

The Banking Infrastructure in Kutch District as on March 2015 is as under.

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Bank</b>	<b>Total No. of Branches</b>
1	BOB	42
2	ALLAHABAD	04
3	ANDHRA	02
4	BANK OF INDIA	26
5	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	03
6	CANARA BANK	05
7	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	17
8	CORPORATION	05
9	DENA BANK	53
10	INDIAN BANK	03
11	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	06
12	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	03
13	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	11
14	SBI	44
15	SYNDICATE BANK	03
16	UCO BANK	03
17	UNION BANK OF INDIA	09
18	UNITED BANK OF INDIA	02



19	VIJAYA BANK	03
20	DENA GUJARAT GRAMIN BANK (RRB)	49
21	GSCARD BANK	09
22	STATE BANK OF BIKENAR & JAIPUR	01
23	LAKSHMI VILAS	01
24	FEDERAL BANK	03
25	STATE BANK OF PATIALA	01
26	SOUTH INDIA BANK	02
27	KARUR VYSYA BANK	02
28	KUTCH DISTRICT CO.OP. BANK	19
28	AXIS BANK	14
29	ICICI BANK	09
30	HDFC BANK	13
31	IDBI BANK	05
32	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK	02
33	INDUSIND BANK	03
34	DEVELOPMENT CREDIT BANK	01
35	YES BANK	01
36	URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS (TOTAL)	21
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>400</b>

(Includes satellite Bank offices of 23 in Kutch District)

( Source: Lead Bank, Dena Bank ,Bhuj.)

**SUMMARY OF SECTOR / SUB-SECTOR WISE PROJECTIONS of District  
KUTCH (2015 – 2016)**

**(Rs.in Lakh**

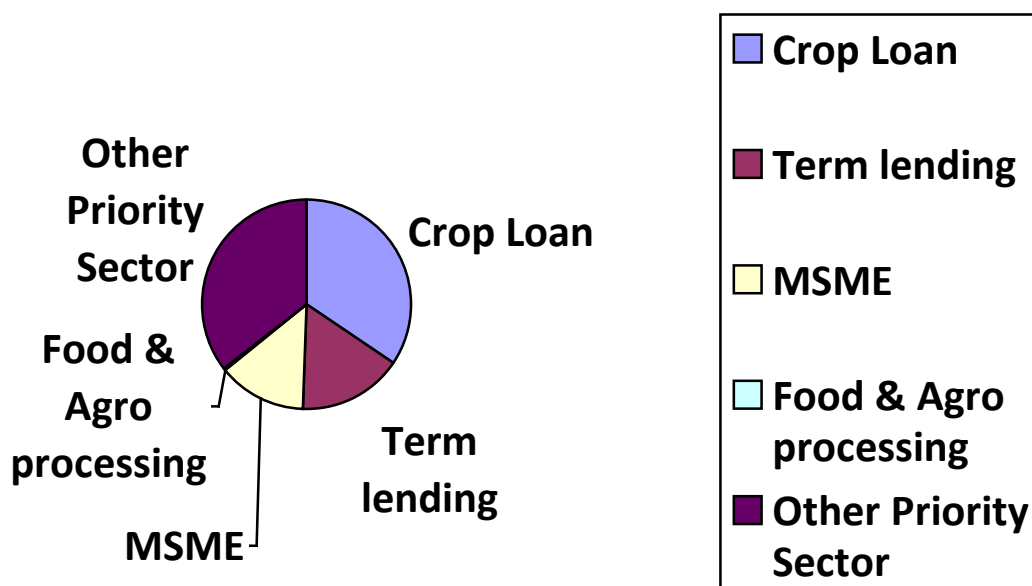
Sl. No	Sector	PLP Projections (2015-16)
1	Crop Loans	64168.58
2	Water Resources	6976.04
3	Land Development	2508.35
4	Farm Mechanization	14518.47
5	Plantation & Horticulture.	1798.40
6	Forestry & Waste land Development	295.02
7	AH - Dairy Development	2688.39
8	AH -Poultry Development	31.63
9	AH -Sheep/Goat rearing Development	153.90
10	Fisheries Development	174.38
11	Storage Godown/ Market Yard	839.63
12	Renewable Sources of Energy & Waste Management	150.55
13	Others (Agriculture)	58.95
	Total Term Loan for Agriculture (2 to 13)	30193.71
	Total Agriculture Credit (Term Loans and Crop Loans)	94362.29
14	Non Farm Sector (NFS) Total	25323.75
	Of which for i) Investment	22556.25
	ii) Working Capital	2767.50
15	Agro & Food Processing Sector	490.05
16	Other Priority Sector (OPS)	66020.63
	Of which for SHGs	2317.50
	Grand Total (Total Priority Sector i.e. Agriculture + NFS + Agro & Food Processing Sector + OPS)	186196.72

**BROAD SECTOR WISE PLP PROJECTIONS AT A GLANCE 2015 - 2016**

**Kutch District**

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs in lakh)
		PLP Projections
1	Crop Production	64168.58
2	Term Investment for Agriculture & Allied Activities	30193.71
3	Total Investment under Agriculture & Allied Activities (1+2)	94362.29
4.1	Non Farm Sector - Investment & Working Capital	25323.75
4.2	Agro & Food Processing Sector	490.05
5	Other Priority Sector	66020.63
6	Total Priority Sector (3+4.1+4.2+5)	186196.72

**PLP PROJECTIONS - 2015 - 16**



Source: NABARD, Bhuj.

The various Schemes implemented in Kutch 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 swarojgaris at the time of sanction of loan.

## **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 in-

dividual 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.

## **2. PRIME MINISTER'S EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP):**

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

### **Main Objective:**

- (i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.
- (ii) To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible at their place.
- (iii) To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- (iv) To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

### **Nodal Agency:-**

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

### **Implementing Agencies & Area:**

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

**Rural Area:**

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

**Maximum Project Size:**

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

**Educational Qualification:**

Minimum 8<sup>th</sup> 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 instalment 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	05%	25%	35%



SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/ Women, Ex-Serviceman, Physically Handicapped, NER, Hill and Border Areas)			
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- 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/-.

#### **4. VAJPAYEE BANKABLE YOJANA (VBY):-**

##### **5.**

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 Navsari.

**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 15<sup>th</sup> August 2015 to 14<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### **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 31/03/2015 is as under:

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Schools. ( No.)</b>	<b>Teacher (No.)</b>	<b>Students (No.)</b>
1	Primary Schools (Std. 1 to 5)	1692	5409	160375
2	Upper Primary Schools (Std.6 to 8		3063	96278
3	Secondary Schools	172	582	15234
4	Higher Secondary	159	1639	50449

(Source: District Primary Education Office, District Education Office, Kutch)

The details of Govt. Industrial Training Institutes available in the Kutch district is as under:

**Details of Technical Colleges & Institutes in Kutch District :**

Sl. No.	Type of Institute	Nos.
1	PTC Colleges	08
2	Commerce College	16
3	Arts College	13
4	Science College	05
5	Engineering College	03
6	Law college	02
7	Diploma Engineering College	02
8	Bachelor of Education	06
9	B.C.A./B.B.A	14
10	MSW/MLW	02
11	M.B.B.S./PGDHRM	02
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>

Statement showing the details of Sanction Seats in Government ITIs as on 31/03/2015 of Kutch District are as under :

Sl. No.	Name to Taluka	Sanctioned Seats (No.)
1	Abdasa	252
2	Anjar	236
3	Bhachau	140
4	Bhuj	1064
5	Gandhidham	804
6	Lakhpatri	268
7	Mandvi	512
8	Mundra	508
9	Nakhatrana	172
10	Rapar	444
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4400</b>

#### **D. Employment:**

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

Persons on Live Register in the Employment Exchange as on 31/03/2015 as under :

Kutch District :				
SR.NO.	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	SSC	3445	551	3996
2	HSC	2475	1736	4211
3	B.SC	623	203	826
4	B.COM	1344	575	1919
5	B.A	983	1088	2071
6	B.E	116	48	164
7	DIPLOMA HOLDERS	664	68	732
8	ARTISANS(TECH.)	2621	226	2847
9	OTHERS	771	895	1666
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13042</b>	<b>5390</b>	<b>18432</b>

Source: District Employment Office, Kutch.

## **GROWTH CENTERS:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the year 2004-04, 24 District Industries Centre (DIC) were established in Gujarat State. The main objective of establishing DIC is to provide all assistance under one umbrella to the entrepreneurs engaged in dispersed area and diversified industries and to those proposing to establish a fresh small and cottage industries. The perspective entrepreneurs get all type of assistance like credit, raw materials, power, land and building from DIC. Even for follow up of larger projects having investment up to Rs. 100 Crore, where the corporate office is in Gujarat, DIC extends its assistance for speedy implementation of the projects.

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

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

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

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

## **Functions of DICs**

### **Registration**

- EM Part-I acknowledgement
- EM Part-II acknowledgement
- Lubricating, Oil, Grease License

### **Recommendation:**

- Land recommendation for N.A.

### **Incentive Scheme:**

#### **Seminars:**

- District or Taluka Level
- Buyer-Seller & Exhibition

#### **Others Activities:**

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

#### **Self Employment scheme:**

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

### **Co-operative Package Scheme**



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

At present 32 Nos. of District Industries Centre (DIC) are functioning in Gujarat State out of total 33 districts of Gujarat. The main objective of establishing DIC is to provide all assistance under one umbrella to the entrepreneurs engaged in dispersed area and diversified industries and to those proposing to establish a fresh small and cottage industries. The perspective entrepreneurs get all type of assistance like credit, raw materials, power, land and building from DIC. Even for follow up of larger projects having investment up to Rs. 100 Crore, where the corporate office is in Gujarat, DIC extends its assistance for speedy implementation of the projects.

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

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

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

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

#### **Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum :**

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

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

The procedure for filling of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum 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.in> or National Portal <http://msme.gov.in/UA/UdyogAadhar-New.aspx> by every MSME but in exceptional cases where online filing is not possible for any reason, a hard copy of the form as in Annexure I, duly filled in may be submitted to the Concerned DIC which shall file the UAM on behalf of such enterprise.

- 3) Udyog Aadhaar Acknowledgement as per Annexure II appended to this shall be generated and mailed to the email address provided in the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum which shall contain Unique Udyog Aadhaar Number.
- 4) Existing enterprises, which have filed EM –I or EM-II or both, or holders of Small Scale Industry registration, prior to the coming into force of MSME Development Act, 2006 shall not be required to file Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum.
- 5) In UAM, the Aadhaar Number shall be of the managing partner, in case of proprietary enterprise, of the authorised partner, in case of partnership enterprise, and of the authorised 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 authorised person by any Government in this behalf 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
- 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-2012

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

The tables given hereafter give details of co-operative societies registered in Kutch district as on 31.03.2015.

Sr. No.	Category	No. of Societies
1	Housing Service Co-operative Society	412
2	Primary Milk Production Co-operative Society	218
3	Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Society	383
4	Ginning Press Shakari Mandali	11
5	Primary Consumer Bhandar	73
6	Oil Seeds (production & Sales) Mandlis	19
7	Cattle Breeding Mandali	22
8	Irrigation Shakari Mandali	17
9	Trees Growing Mandli	11
10	Fisheries Mandali	19
11	Primary Mazur Workers Sahakari Mandali	170
12	Employees' Co-operative Society	151
13	Nagrik Co-operative Bank	5
14	District Purchase & Sales Union	1
15	Transport Mandli	3
16	Taluka Purchase & Sales Union	9
17	Group Shakari Mandali	10
18	Others Shakari Mandli	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1539</b>

Source: District Registrar Co-operative Societies, Bhuj

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

Sr.No	Name and address	Contact No.
1.	The President, The Gandhidham Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Chambers Bhavan, Plot No.71, Sector No.8, Post Box No.58, Gandhidham-Kutch-370201.	02836-220735 220977
2.	The President, Anjar Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Chamber Building, Anjar Taluka-Anjar, Kutch-370110.	02836-242708 9824277212
3.	The President, The Kutch Mandvies, Chamber of Commerce & Industries. K.T. Shah Road, Nr.Jain Nootan School, Bhid Gate, Mandvi- Kutch-370465.	02834-223249 223886
4	The President Kandla Spl. Economic Zone Industries Association,	02836-252333 253045

	K.S.E.Z.A. Building, Gandhidham, Kutch.	
5.	The President, Bhuj Taluka Chambers of Commerce & Industries, 176/7, B, Jalaram Society, Hospital Road, Vijaynagar Kutch-Bhuj.	02832-220356 250965
6.	The President, Shree Nakhatrana Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Chamber Hall, Jalagram Darsan, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Ashapura Chowk, Nakhtrana-Kutch.	02832-222265 222153
7.	The President, Abdasa Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Main Bazar, Naliya, Taluka-Abdasa, Kutch.	02832-252220 256001 251142
8.	The President, Rahpar Taluka Chamber of Commerce, Savla Sadon, Station Road, Rahpar-Kutch.	02830-220620
9.	The President Bhachasu Industries Association, C/o. Raj Minerals, Bhachau-Kutch.	02837-222131 223306
10.	The President Kutch Small Scale Salt Association, Chetna Chamber, Sector-8, Gandhidham-Kutch.	02836-231746 230770
11.	The President Das Acre Nimak Utpadak Mandal (Kutch), Near Hatkeshwar Temple, Ganga Bazar, Anjar-Kutch.	02864-244021 242370
12.	The President Kutch Iodise Salt Association, 18-Matri Bhavan, Gandhidham-Kutch.	02836-232227
13.	The President Kutch Mineral Industrial Association, Junavas, Madhapar, Taluka Bhuj, Kutch.	02832-250596
14.	The President, Kandla salt Mfg. Association, M.R. Shah Chamber, 2nd Floor, Plot No.355, Ward 12/B, P.O. Box No.9, Gandhidham-Kutch- 370201.	02836-222765 223440
15.	The President Gandhidham Laghu Udyog Mandal, C/o. Sharu Plastic, GIDC Gandhidham, Kutch.	9426203415
16.	The President Bhuj Industries Association, C/o. Usha Gum Industries, Shed No.C/1/808/1 GIDC Bhuj-Kutch-370 001.	02832-245532 245189 9426043322
17.	The President	02836-325565

	Federation of Kachchh Industries Association, P.B.No.6, P.No.275,GIDC Estate, Anjar-Kutch-370110.	
18.	The President Kutch Mines & Minerals & Industries Association, C/o. Varahi Minerals, Bandar Road, Mandvi-Kutch.	02834-224200
19.	The President Shri Kutch Cotton Association, P.B.No.17, Anjar-Kutch.	028364-243369 241269
20.	The President Kutch Mineral & Industries Association, C/o. Shri Chamunda Minerals, GIDC Bhuj-Kutch	
21.	The President Bhuj Industrial Development Association, GIDC Estate, BHUU,Dist.Kutch	-
22.	The President Anjar Industries Association GIDC Industrial Estate, Anjar, P.B.6, Anjar, Dist.Kutch-370110.	
23.	Kutch Mandvi Merchant Asso. Near Dharmada Kanta, Bunder Road,Kachchh Mandvi, KACHCHH-370465	02834-223130-
24.	Gandhidham Grain Seeds & Oil Mer. Asso.Plot No. 297, Ward 12-B,Gandhidham Kachchh- 370201	02832-221593-
25.	The Chamber Of Commerce & Ind., C 36 Katira Shoppers City, RTO Site, Bhuj Kachchh-370001	02832-250707
26.	Kandla Timber Association TIMBER BHAVAN PLOT NO 47 SECTOR 8,Gandhidham-370201	02836-232119-

### Major Non Government Organizations (NGO)in Kutch-Bhuj

Sr. No.	Name & Address
1	Banni Sarvajanic Trust, 1, Ajepal Complex, Monsiraja Road, Anjar - kutch – 370110
2	Gurudev Sankrutik Seva Mandal, Kishan Sangh Office ,Opp. Taluka Panchayat Office, S.T. Road, Mandvi - Kutch. 370465.

3	Nehru Lok Swarajya Sangh, Umiya Complex ,Block no 106, Ayodhyapuri , Rapar-.370165
4	Sewa Bharati Foundation, 20, Shoping Centre, B/H S.T. Workshop, Kailash Nagar, Bhuj-Kachchh- 370 001
5	Bhartiya Manav Seva Samaj Trust, Sunil Gadhvi G-2, Sahjanand Complex, Opp. IFFCO, Tagore road, Gandhidham Kutch-370203
6	Kandla Seafarers Welfare Association, B-136, Shaktinagar Gandhidham, Kachchh-370201
7	Shri Navsarjan Gramya Vikas Trust, Shitla Chokadi, On Mandvi Gadhasisa Highway Turn, Mandvi - 370465
8	Shree Bidada Sarvodaya Trust, Bidada Hospital, Shah Kalyanji Mavji Patel Arogyadam-Hospital, Village-Bidada, Taluka-Mandvi, Dist-Kutch-370435
9	Shree Navchetan Andhjan Mandal , Opp-Kachchh Dairy, Madhapar-370020
10	Upasna, Plot No. A - 88, NU - 3, Apna Nagar, GANDHIDHAM, - 370240
11	Uttakarsh Foundation Trust, 15, Falguni Apartment, Opp:Viram Hotel, Near Jubili Circle, Bhuj-370001
12	Shri Navchetan Jagrut Yuvak Manda, C/O. Jay Ambe C-193, New Rawalwadi Relocation Site

	Bhuj Kutch 370001
13	Adhyatmdeep Charitable Trust, B/H Open Air Theater, Near Bhuj Nagar Palika, Bhuj - Kachchh – 370001
14	Shri Ramkrishna Yuvak Mandal, Shri Ramkrishna Seva Bhavan , Near Anchorwala High School, Prasadi Plot, Sanskar Nagar Bhuj-Kutch 370001
15	Shree Gramy Seva Sangthan Colleg Road,Near ITI College, Rapar-370165
16	Nehru Lok Swarajya Sangh, Umiya Complex ,Block no 106, Ayodhyapuri Rapar- 370165
17	Ashapura Bahulakshi Seva Cheritable Trust, B/23, Kalptaru Appt. Hospital Road, Bhuj - Kutch- 370001.
18	Omkar Foundation Trust, Plot no.176 ward no. 2/B, Adipur, Kutch-Bhuj
19	Matru Bhumi Yuva Shakti Kendra MATRU BHUMI YUVA SHAKTI KENDRA Main Bazar,Kunariya Tal. Bhuj Dist. Kutchh

### **RANNUTSAV :**

It's a Rannutsav, Carnival of Music, Dance, Enhance the nature beauty of White Rann / Dessert when the flash light of Full Moon spread it on the white land starts every year of December onwards at Kutch, Gujarat & marks this celebration till Holi. Lots of Tourist visit from different parts of the world just to feel the view of shimmering landscape at **rann utsav** that gives the enchanting moments of this Fest, which feels like as Heaven On Earth during **Rann Utsav** Festive Time specially on Full Moon night when moon light flash it on the White Dessert / Rann and it creates White Milky Color only at **rann utsav**, kutch, gujarat, india.



Every year it organizes with the support of Gujarat Tourism with many activities like the Traditional Cultural Dance, Cultural Act shows, Camel Safari, Musical Moments, Live in Tents & many more activities at **rann utsav**. Rann Utsav, Rannutsav, Kutch Rann Utsav, Rann utsav Kutch - Best Tour Package and Kutch Rann utsav Tent package for 2015, 2016, Book in Advance and Get Discount.

**Rann utsav**, This Grand Tent city which is approx 350 Luxury Tents are well structured to the outskirts of City, Village which is named as "Dhordo" i.e 85 km from Bhuj City, Rannutsav tour, Rannutsav package, Rann Utsav tent booking, rannutsav Kutch Utsav at rannutsav.com, Enjoy Rann Utsav, Utsav of Rann Tour.

This district is famous for its various Cultural Traditional Shopping Activities at **rann utsav** like " Authentic Handicraft Items, Bandini Sarees, Traditional Ornaments & many more items which we have seen & our sounds WO !

For those visitor who are interested to like visit **rann utsav**, Historical Sites, Wild Life Sanctuary.

Little Rann Of Kutch, **rann utsav** which is famous for Wild Ass, Great White Rann of Kutch, Museums, Palaces, Forts etc. Kutch is the only place in Gujarat where you can enjoy all moments at one place.

Vision & Inspiration : "

This **rann utsav** Festival has been organized since 2006 by Vision of Shri Narendra Modi as Honourable Prime Minister of India, he Visualize this Fest to create a new identity mark on global tourism map which celebrates now every year of First **Rann Utsav** Full Moon Light December onwards at Kutch, Gujarat .

To, Feel the experience of **Rann Utsav** Kutch, White Rann / Dessert with full moon light, Cultural dance. Music performance in every year of December onwards at **Rann utsav**, Kutch, Gujarat.

Every year it organizes with the support of Gujarat Tourism with many activities like the Traditional Cultural dance, **rann utsav**, Camel Safari, Musical Moments, Live in Tents & many more Shopping activities such as Handicraft Items, Sarees, Traditional Ornaments at **rann utsav** mahotsav. During the Rann Utsav Festival Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd .supports by providing the arrangements of Transportation, Accommodation, Food & Guide for Sightseeing visit. **Rann Utsav**, Rannutsav, **Rann utsav** 1 night / 2 days tour package, **Rann utsav** 2 night / 3 days tour package.

Cool Breeze & Flashlight of Full moon welcomes the tourist to live the lifetime memorable experience of **Rann Utsav** Fest. **Rann Utsav**, Online **Rann Utsav** Festival Booking, Official **Rann Utsav** Tour, Rannutsav Package, Rann utsav 1 night / 2 days

tour package, **Rann utsav** 2 night / 3 days tour package. Get rann of kutch, rann utsav tour, rann tour, kutch tour package, ran utsav tour package, kutch travel package, kutch tour operator, kutch tourism, dholavira tour package, kera & tundavvad tour package, narayan sarovar tour package, Indo pak ludhiya tour, Chhari dhandh tour, Dhinodhar tour package.

## CHAPTER: 6

### PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

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 MSMED ACT – 2006 came into force from 02.10.2006 by Central Government. The earlier concept of 'Industries' has been changed to 'Enterprises'

- Enterprise have been classified broadly into:
  - a) Manufacturing Units
  - b) Service Sector Units
- Manufacturing Enterprises have been defined in 3 categories in terms of Plant & Machinery (excluding Land & Building).

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Category – Type of Units</b>	<b>Investment in Plant &amp; Machinery</b>
1	Micro Enterprises	Upto Rs. 25 Lakhs
2	Small Enterprises	More than Rs. 25 Lakhs & upto Rs. 5 Crores
3	Medium Enterprises	More than Rs. 5 Crores & upto Rs. 10 Crores

- Service Enterprises have been defined in 3 categories in terms of their investment in Equipment (excluding Land & Building).

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Category – Type of Units</b>	<b>Investment in Equipment</b>
1	Micro Enterprises	Upto Rs. 10 Lakhs
2	Small Enterprises	More than Rs. 10 Lakhs & upto Rs. 2 Crores
3	Medium Enterprises	More than Rs. 2 Crores & upto Rs. 5 Crores

SSI registration up to Sept. 2006 in Kutch District were 6109 Units.

### **INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS: Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises**

#### **1. (A) Progress in Micro Enterprises Registration:**

Year	No. of Regd. Units	Investment Rs. In Lacs	Employment (Nos.)
02/10/06 to 31/03/2007	09	123.00	56
2007-08	80	1411.00	849
2008-09	226	4155.64	3353
2009-10	144	2493.78	2004
2010-11	170	3087.71	1759
2011-12	184	3425.11	1278
2012-13	158	3975.38	1559
2013-14	164	4262.87	1631
2014-15	228	2933.94	1530
2015-16(Up 20/10/2015)	141	3451.36	2015
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1504</b>	<b>29319.79</b>	<b>16034</b>

#### **1. (B) Progress in Small Enterprises Registration:**

Year	No. of Regd. Units	Investment Rs. In Lacs	Employment (Nos.)
02/10/06 to 31/03/2007	10	1561.00	221
2007-08	34	6147.33	1012

2008-09	68	14199.74	1899
2009-10	53	8680.93	1439
2010-11	52	7877.45	1572
2011-12	61	13616.66	1376
2012-13	88	16144.62	2136
2013-14	82	14323.06	1716
2014-15	71	12947.28	1403
2015-16(Up 20/10/2015)	40	8105.42	694
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>103604.12</b>	<b>13468</b>

**1. (C) Progress in Medium Enterprises Registration:**

Year	No. of Regd. Units	Investment Rs. In Lacs	Employment (Nos.)
02/10/06 to 31/03/2007	0	0.00	0
2007-08	2	860.00	93
2008-09	7	5555.00	49
2009-10	9	8056.00	243
2010-11	6	5599.81	423
2011-12	5	5508.00	416
2012-13	17	14249.64	787
2013-14	7	8233.82	1117
2014-15	24	15507.33	479
2015-16(Up 20/10/2015)	01	625.00	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>64204.60</b>	<b>3632</b>

**2. Talukawise Distribution of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises :**  
**(From 02.10.2006 to 20.10.2015)**

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	<b>TOTAL</b> (Nos.)
1	Abdasa	25
2	Anjar	373
3	Bhachau	195
4	Bhuj	530
5	Gandhidham	738
6	Lakhpat	08
7	Mandvi	121
8	Mundra	85
9	Nakhtrana	38
10	Rapar	28
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>2141</b>

**3. Udyog Aadhar Memorandum registered from Sepet.15 to 30.05.16 in Kutch District is as under :**

Type of En- terprises	UAM Registered. (Nos.)
Micro	214
Small	228
Medium	20
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>462</b>

**4. Large Projects Analysis (IEM/LOI/LOP) of Kutch District from 01/01/1983 to 3.03.2015 (Investment Rs. In crore)**

Projects Commissioned	Projects under implementation
377	666

**Major Exportable Item**

- 1) Salt
- 2) Mineral Product, Bentonite Powder
- 3) Steel Pipe
- 4) Cement

**6. Details of Industrial Cluster:**

Sl. No.	Product	No. of Units
1.	Common Salt	325
2.	Furniture & Fixture	117
3.	Printing & Stationery	142
4.	Woolen Shawals	286

**(1) Large/Medium Scale Industries:**

Industrial units having investment exceeding Rs. 10 crore in plant and machinery are classified as large industrial units. An Entrepreneur or a company desirous to set up a large project needs an approval in the form of industrial license from Government of India (GOI) under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. In July 1991, Government of India liberalized the licensing procedure and exempted almost all the industries from the purview of industrial licensing, except a few industries which are of strategic importance. As per the present licensing procedure, only two in-

dustries are reserved for public sector and four industries, which are of strategic importance, need an industrial license. The rest of industries are required to file Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum (IEM) with Secretariat for Industrial Approval, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, on observing certain requirements with respect to location and environment. In the case of setting up of an Export Oriented Unit (EOU) or setting up a project in Special Economic Zone (SEZ), a Letter of Permission (LoP) is required to be obtained from the Development Commissioner of the concerned SEZ. Thus, the procedure for setting up a large industrial unit would be either filing of IEM, obtaining Letter of Intent (LOI)/ Industrial License or obtaining Letter of Permission (LoP) in the case of 100% EOU or SEZ unit.

Particulars of **Large Scale** industries in Kutch District are as under:

1. M/s Asia Motor Works Ltd. Village Kanaiyabe, Taluka-Bhuj
2. M/s Archean Chemical Industries, Gandhidham
3. M/s Ashapura Group of Industries. Madhapar, Taluka-Bhuj
4. M/s Agrocel Industries Ltd., Bhuj
5. M/s Mundra Port & SPL. Eco. Zone Ltd. Mundra
6. M/s Anchor Electric Pvt. Ltd. Village Lakhond, Taluka-Bhuj
7. M/s Anchor Dewoo Industries Village Padhar ,Taluka-Bhuj
8. M/s ABG Cement Ltd. Bhuj
9. M/s Banyan & Berry Alloy Pvt. Ltd. Village Meghpar Borichi, Taluka- Anjar
10. M/s Ajanta Manufacturing Ltd. Village Vandhiya, Taluka- Bhachau
11. M/s Ankur Chem Food Products, Gandhidham
12. M/s Aroma Hightech Ltd. Lakadiya, Taluka-Bhachau
13. M/s Euro Ceramics Ltd. Bhachau
14. M/s Gallant Metal Ltd. Gandhidham
15. M/s Gujarat NRE COKE Ltd. Village Lunva, Taluka- Bhachau
16. M/s Indian Steel Corpotation Ltd. Village Bhimasar, Taluka-Anjar
17. M/s Gujarat Anjan Cement Ltd. (J.P.Group), Bhuj
18. M/s IFFICO, Old Kandla-Kutch



19. M/s Jindal Saw Ltd. Village Nana Kapaya, Talula –Mundra
20. M/s Welspun Power & Steel Ltd. Village Varsamedi , Taluka- Anjar
21. M/s Man Industries India Ltd. Village Khedoi, Taluka- Anjar
22. M/s Mahashakti Coke, Mundra
23. M/s Mid India Power & Steel Ltd. Village Mithi Rohar, Taluka-Gandhidham
24. M/s P.S. L. Ltd. Gandhidham
25. M/s Parle Products Pvt. Ltd. Village Ler, Taluka-Bhuj
26. M/s Ratanamani Metals & Tubes Ltd. Village Bhimasar, Taluka-Anjar
27. M/s Suzlon Energy Ltd. Village Paddar, Taluka-Bhuj
28. M/s Sanghi Industries Ltd. Bhuj
29. M/s Solaris Chem Tech Ltd. Village Khavda , Taluka-Bhuj
30. M/s S.A.L.Steel Ltd. Village Bharapr Taluka Gandhidham
31. M/s Surya Global Steel Tubes Ltd. Village Bhuvad, Taluka- Anjar
32. M/s Suzlon Structures Ltd. Village Chopadva, Taluka- Bhuj
33. M/s V V F Ltd. Village Meghpar Borichi, Taluka Gandhidham
34. M/s Welspun India Ltd. Anjar
35. M/s Electrotherm ( India ) Ltd. , Samkhiyali, Taluka -Bhachau
36. M/s Friends Group of Companies, Gandhidham
37. M/s Nilkanth Group of Industries, Gandhidham
38. M/s Aditya Coke Pvt. Ltd. Village Chopadava, Taluka- Bhachau
39. M/s Ashapura Chaina Clay Company, Village Bhujodi, Taluka-Bhuj
40. M/s Bharat Foods Co-Op Ltd. Village Mithi Rohar, Taluka-Gandhidham
41. M/s Cargil India Pvt. Ltd. Village Bhimasar, Taluka- Anjar
42. M/s Excel Corp Care Ltd. Village Gajod, Taluka-Bhuj
43. M/s Euro Multivision Ltd. Bhachau
44. M/s Sparta Cements , Gandhidham
45. M/s Global Hi-Tech Industries Ltd. Village Kaniyabe. Taluka- Bhuj
46. M/s Gujarat Adani Port Ltd. Mundra

- 47 M/s J M D Oils Pvt. Ltd. Bhimasar-Anjar
- 48 M/s Klaus Waren Fixtures Pvt. Ltd. Padhar , Taluka-Bhuj
- 49 M/s Kush Synthetics Pvt. Ltd. Village Moti Chirai, Bhachau-Kutch
- 50 M/s Kutch Chemical Industries Ltd. Village Padana, Taluka- Gandhidham
- 51 M/s Lakhmiwadi Mines & Minerals P. Ltd. Village Gundala, Taluka-Mundra
- 52 M/s New Tech Forge & Foundry Samkhiyali ,Taluka- Bhachau
- 53 M/s Kesari Oil Pvt. Ltd. Village Meghapar Borichi, Taluka- Anjar
- 54 M/s Natural Petrochemicals P. Ltd. Bhimasar-Anjar
- 55 M/s Maa Kali Metcoke Industries Village Lunava, Taluka- Bhachau
- 56 M/s Rudraksh Detergent & Chemical Pvt. Ltd. Village Padana, Taluka- Gandhidham
- 57 M/s Saurashtra Enviro Projects P.Ltd. Village Juna Katariya, Taluka- Bhachau
- 58 M /s Sumilon Industries Ltd. Village Vasana , Taluka-Anjar
- 59 M/s Ramco Industries Ltd. Village Sinugra, Taluka Anjar
- 60 M/s Sumanglam Glass Industries P.Ltd. Samkhiyali-Bhachau
- 61 M/s Sintex Industries Ltd. Bhachau
- 62 M/s Shaifali Rolls Ltd. Village Tuna , Taluka-Anjar
- 63 M/s Welspun Gujarat Stahl Rohren Ltd. Village Varsamedi, Taluka- Anjar
- 64 M/s 20 Micros Ltd. Village Mamura , Taluka-Bhuj
- 65 M/a Austrial Coke and Power Projects Ltd. Village Lunava, Taluka- Bhachau
- 66 M/s Costal Gujarat Power Ltd. Village Tunda ,Taluka-Mundra
- 67 M/s Mono Steel (India) Ltd. Village Dhamdaka , Taluka -Anjar
- 68 M/s Ashapura Volclay Ltd. Village Ler , Taluka-Bhuj
- 69 M/s Sheetal Agro Industries , Nakhtrana
- 70 M/s Jindal Saw Ltd. Village Samaghogha ,Taluka -Mundra
- 71 M/s Net Interactive Ltd. Village Lunava, Taluka- Bhachau
- 72 M/s Manaksia Limited Village Chandrani, Taluka-Anjar

### **Medium Scale Enterprises**

- 1) Omprakash Agarwal Purbanchal Laminates Pvt. Ltd. Village Bhimasar, Taluka-Anjar
- 2) Patel Devchandbhai Mulabhai Oracle Granito Ltd. Village Kadoli, Taluka-Abdasa
- 3) Surinder Goyal Panoli Intermediates (India) Private Ltd. Village -Sindhodi Taluka Abdasa
- 4) Kutch Chemical Industries Limited Village Gadhvali, Taluka-Abdasa
- 5) Morakhia Metal & Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Village Kadoli, Taluka- Abdasa
- 6) Heavy Metal & Tubes Ltd. Village Suthari Taluka- Abdasa
- 7) Pawan Kumar Singh Classic Energy (India) Pvt. Ltd. Lunava-Bhachau
- 8) Pawan More Narayani Coke Private Ltd. Lunava-Bhachau
- 9) Gautam Freight Private Ltd. Village Manaba, Taluka- Rapar
- 10) Kartik Ramershchandra Shah Foils Pvt. Ltd. Village Shikarpur Taluka-Bhachau
- 11) Narendra G. Somani Bhagwati Banquet and Hotel Ltd. Village Panchatiya, Taluka-Mandvi
- 12) Bipinchandra Amratlal Shah Foils Pvt. Ltd. Village Shikarpur, Taluka- Bhachau
- 13) Kutch Brine Chem Industries Village Chopadva , Taluka- Bhachau
- 14) Indo Brine Industries Ltd. Bhachau
- 15) Sajjan Kumar Green Vally Plywood Ltd. Village Chopadva, Taluka- Bhachau
- 16) Shreeram Chem Food Private Ltd. Village Chopadva, Taluka- Bhachau
- 17) Raajratna Metal Ind. Ltd. Village Surajbari Taluka- Bhachau
- 18) Western India Sea Brines Pvt. Ltd. Village Chopadva, Taluka- Bhachau
- 19) Plastene Polyfilms Ltd. Village Nani Chirai , Taluka- Bhachau
- 20) Ankur Chemfood Ltd. Village Varsana, Taluka –Anjar
- 21) Salasar Agropanel Pvt. Ltd. Bhimasar-Anjar
- 22) Mahendra Kumar Saboo Sodium Chloro Ltd. Village Moti Chirai, Taluka-Bhachau

- 23) CLS Industries Private Limited Village Meghpar Borichi , Taluka-Anjar
- 24) Zenith Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd. Village Kosa, Taluka- Abdasa
- 25) Royal Hygiene Care Pvt. Ltd. Village Varsana, Taluka- Anjar
- 26) Abellon Cleanergy Limited Village Mithi Rohar, Taluka-Gandhidham
- 27) Aditya Marine Limited Village Mithi Rohar, Taluka-Gandhidham
- 28) Kishor Unadkat Rice India Exports Pvt. Ltd. Village Mithi Rohar, Taluka-Gandhidham
- 29) Shambhubhai Bhachubhai Zaru Radhey Shyam Handling, Gandhidham

### **Growth Trend :**

Normally MSMEs in the district is lagging behind in the point of view of dimensional and motivational strategy . Lack of ample resurrection measures supported in various policies and procedures of the state government , non availability of adequate financial support, lack of market intelligence, lack of globalization approach , inadequate technological transformation support by the state government etc. All these factors have slowed down industrial growth in the district.

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

The key industries in Kutch include Engineering, Power, Steel Pipes, Cement, Handicrafts. Emerging industry sectors include Construction , Chemicals, Ceramics and Textiles. Kutch contributes to over 60% of Gujarat's Salt production which is largely exported to countries like Bangladesh and Korea. It is the world's largest producer of Submerged Arc Welded(SAW) pipes. Home to India's largest sponge iron plant with an existing capacity of 4.6 million tonnes p.a. Panandhro has the largest lignite reserve in Gujarat with an capacity of 59 million tones.

### **Handicrafts and Handlooms:**

#### **HANDICRAFTS:**

##### **Crafts in Kutch:**

Majority of the crafts in Kutch were folk crafts and made for self or consumed by the local communities. Very few crafts were true commercial crafts. Thus the producer played the role of designer, marketer and all innovation was limited to the feedback he got from his limited users. With the advent of commercialization this critical loop was broken and left many crafts struggling.

Even today many of the crafts are either very marginal or are not actualizing the potential that is possible from them.

The crafts of Kutch can be classified as follows: -

## **TEXTILE CRAFTS:-**

### **1. Bandhani**

This traditional technique is the largest craft being practiced today in terms of volume and number of artisans. Today all tie-dye is considered one. Traditionally however each community had its own designs and Khatries (traditional dyers) who would make odenies, sarees, woolen lunies, chuneris and other garments for them. Each Khatri specialized in certain designs and fibers. Today only a few of the designs and techniques survive. The work done for the richer communities like Jains, Bhatia etc. have survived while the ones done for communities which have been impoverished with time like the Mutvas, Halaiputras, Bhanusali, Rabaries among others are no longer being made.

A large capacity of tie-dye artisans exist who can do average and above average quality work. However the capacity is very limited among the fine quality work artisans. The demand for higher quality tie-dye is huge and the Khatries are not able to supply the same. There is a massive need for training program for top quality bandhani so that more and more of these goods can be created. There is also need to recreate the old tie dyes and display them so that they can be made and sold by the artisans before the techniques are completely lost. The work being done today is not comparable in quality to the finest pieces done earlier. Out of the huge design bank of traditional bandhanies that was present with the Khatries only some survive and these too have been simplified so that they can be sold commercially for a cheaper price. Many old complicated dyeing techniques like Kankar band, Kanda band etc. are extinct.

Traditionally many tie-dyes were done in vegetable colors. Today almost none of the pieces are dyed with vegetable dyes. A study of this also needs to be done for posterity and efforts to revive the technique of vegetable dye bandhani should take place. Some efforts by various agencies to teach vegetable dyeing have resulted in the Khatries being able to do simple coloring in natural dyes. However the complicated dyeing with multiple colors still needs to be revived.

### **2. Embroidery**

There are over 14 different types of embroidery crafts is famous in Kutch. Many resource centers which supply raw material, designs, training and quality control are being run by various NGOs. These centers also buy back the finished goods and help them in marketing. It is estimated that these NGOs cover 6-7000 artisans totally. The total number of commercial embroidery artisans in Kutch is over

15,000. This leaves a large number of artisans who are not covered by any support services. These artisans produce low quality merchandise and are very poorly paid. A center which provides support services like design and training for these artisans is required. Many of these artisans market through fairs organized by the Government or supply to wholesalers and retailers. A massive training program for skill up gradation of these artisans is needed so that they produce better quality goods. They also need new designs and color matching which are more suitable for modern markets.

Embroidery like bandhani is a very fragmented industry with large number of artisans. Due to the tradition of the Khatries, the Bandhani industry is relatively organized. Since traditionally embroidery was a folk craft for domestic use only, no similar structure exists. The local entrepreneurs who do this trade are very small and have very little exposure to the market. Thus it is important that more and more embroidery artisans are tied up with support service umbrellas.

### **3. Weaving**

About 12 years back it was estimated that the numbers of weavers in Kutch exceeded 2000. Today the number has reduced to fewer than 1200 weavers. The biggest product of these weavers is shawls made of acrylic yarn. The price of the yarn has almost doubled in the last few years but the selling price has been almost same. This has greatly reduced the wages and profit after accounting for inflation. Many of the bigger weaver families diversified into other fibers like finer quality wool, cotton and silk. This has increased their income and stopped the decline to some extent. This however is at a very small level. More qualities of yarn, fiber and designs need to be introduced. One major bottle neck in weaving in other yarns is the non-availability of yarn in all colors. The dyeing done by the weavers is of very poor quality. No proper dyeing equipment is available. A resource center with proper dyeing facility of yarn will further enhance the competitiveness and quality of the Kutchi weavers.

Traditionally these weavers specialized in course count weaving. Due to shift in demand towards finer count fabric in cotton and wool they have become uncompetitive. A whole new range of fabric constructions and designs need to be developed in medium and course count which can be done by these artisans and embellished with their traditional designs. A range of products need to be made which uses these fabrics.

### **4. Block printing**

Ajarkh block printing was a very thriving industry before the earthquake. Located around Dhamadka, the workshops suffered massive damage during the earthquake. Among all the crafts this craft needs big workshops and capital investment in blocks and dyeing equipment. Over the years the Khatries has invested their surplus funds in infrastructure like printing sheds, washing units and blocks. Large damage was suffered to them during the earthquake. Also due to

change in water quality majority of the units migrated to other villages like Ajarakhpur and Kotda making the remaining infrastructure redundant. This relocation played havoc with the industry and the printers are still struggling to recover fully. Today there are around 125 workshops carrying out this work in over 8 villages. It is imperative that the industry diversify into more value added fabric and produce products of better quality with new designs. Majority of the designs have not changed for decades causing a fatigue in the marketplace. Small design interventions where one or two ranges are created have been carried out but due to the low scale the impact has been very negligible. An influx of massive number of new design and a resource center where the artisan can look at new designs and buy swatches which he can show to the customer for orders and also use to recreate the design is needed. The higher value will ensure that sufficient surplus will be created which will help in creating better infrastructure.

## **5. Mashroo**

Mashroo is a fabric being woven in Kutch and Patan for many centuries. It is essentially a satin weave fabric using silk and cotton. Over the last couple of decades art silk replaced silk. This traditional weaving was almost extinct. It was being done in the area around Mandvi. The efforts of Hira Laxmi Memorial Craft Park have ensured that one artisan has restarted this work and has enough orders to continue production. We hope to stabilize this weaver and then encourage other weavers to do this work. Presently the craft needs only its samples to be kept in the resource center and ensure that the weaver gets orders on a regular basis so that other weavers are encouraged to join this trade. Based on the success of the one weaver a plan will be made for further expansion of the production.

## **6. Namda**

Namda is non woven felts made by hand using local sheep wool. The wool fiber is dyed in various colors and intricate designs are made. The biggest traditional use of this was in making saddle blankets. Once widely practiced, this craft slowly died out and the artisans kept reducing. Till a few years ago there was only one artisan left in Mundra who was doing this work part time. The efforts of HMCP have ensured a couple of other families have also started production of this craft. However this craft faces a problem of poor designs and very low salability. Design input needs to be provided to these artisans so that they produce better quality products and also to diversify their product range.

## **7. Batik work**

This craft is done in the region of Mandvi and Mundra talukas of Kutch. Batik work is done by applying a resist of wax with wooden blocks or by brush and dyeing of the fabric. The units are of good size and carry out their own marketing. However the designs being done are the same from many years. A

massive dose of new designs need to be created. The issues of batik are similar to ajarakh block print and the inputs needs are also similar.

## **8. Rogan painting:**

Rogan work was a widely practiced craft in Kutch and Banaskanta district. Castor oil is boiled with colors to make a thick paste. This paste is applied to fabric using a small metal rod. Intricate designs and patterns are created. Traditionally the technique was used to decorate the traditional garments of the local communities.

Today the craft is on the verge of being extinct and there is only one family practicing the craft in village Nirona. It is important to popularize the craft in the urban market so that its value is understood in the market.

## **9. Bedwork**

This domestic craft was practiced in virtually every household. Decorative articles were made using fine beadwork individually or to further enhance the look of embroidery or other textiles. Today the craft has degenerated to making very low quality products. A massive design and training input needs to be given so that the craft can regain its past glory. Other related skills like tassel making, blanket stitch (khiloni), knitting buttons etc. should also be revived so that more value can be added to local textiles

### **A. Non-Textile Crafts:**

#### **1. (A) Metal work**

There are presently about 21 units practicing this craft. They produce copper plated bells and supply them to exporters and a few NGOs. In normal course they have sufficient business. It is imperative that they increase capacities so that they can employ more people and increase the volume of their business. All the units have almost no mechanical input in sheet cutting and shaping. There is a lot of scope in mechanization of certain steps in the process to standardize quality and increase production.

#### **(B) Lacquer work**

This craft practiced by the marginal community of Vadhas, consists of coating colored lacquer on wood. Small utilitarian and decorative products are made on a hand operated lathe. At one time there were quite a number of families doing this craft but today only 4 families survive who do this work on a regular basis. The biggest problem being faced by them is that due to the reduction in the forests around them, wood has become very expensive and difficult to source.



They have recently started buying wood from commercial vendors for their needs. The best way of supporting this group is to have an outlet which buys their goods regularly as and when it is made by them. They are not very professional in supplying to order. The other option is to provide them place at the park for selling their goods, which Hiralaxmi Memorial Craft Park is already doing.

## **2. Pottery**

Kutch has a very large population of traditional terracotta potters. The last few decades have seen massive reduction in their business and hence reduction in the number of artisans practicing this trade. The traditional pottery was very beautifully decorated with paintings. The biggest problem of this craft is that it is very fragile and thus cannot be transported to markets outside Kutch. A great deal of input needs to be given on packaging of these pieces. This will greatly enhance their volumes and value. Also the potters need input on new designs and products which are more suited to the urban market.

## **3. Mud-work**

Many Kutchi communities traditionally decorated the walls of their homes with a mixture of mud, gum and horse dung. This craft has today been transformed to small wooden panels and other utilitarian products. Designs are made using this mixture on the surface to give a very interesting effect. The small pictures and frames made have great market. A big need to increase capacity is seen so that more and more artisans can be brought to the market.

## **4. Wood carving**

In the grasslands on Banni there were traditionally many Desi Baval trees. Desi Baval although very tough cannot be carved intricately. A whole school of wood carving developed which carves designs which look very pretty but are not very deep and thus can be carved on hard wood. The artisans make small articles of wood and carve them. The production is highly fragmented with each artisan making goods on an individual level. Efforts should be made to give proper equipment so that some part of the routine work like cutting, planning etc. can be done with the help of a machine while the carvings are done by hand.

## **5. Leather work**

Around and in the region of Banni, one of the traditional craft skills was to fleece dead cattle, tan their leather and make articles like shoes, boxes, saddles, belts etc. These articles were intricately decorated with embroidery using flat strips of metal, similar to Mukesh work in other parts of India. Intricate designs were also cut in the leather. Over the years these decorative skills have become the focal point as the artisan continue to make colorful mirrors, mojaris, belts, pouches etc. The traditional method of fleecing dead cattle is not done and ready leather

is brought from the market. The quality of leather available in the market is of very poor quality and the artisans do not have access to high quality leather. The products also are similar and new designs and better products need to be developed so that the market

## **6. Silver work**

The silver work of Kutch can be classified into two distinct types. The first is the huge amount of silver work being done for making jewellery for the local ethnic communities. The other school started in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century was used to make very fine quality silver utensils on which designs were etched like carvings. Both these styles of silver work are in a very bad shape and the quality of merchandise produced today is not even a patch on what was made earlier. From its hey-days when Kutch silver utensils were considered the finest in the world and sold by the top shops in England and all over the world. Artist like Oomersi Mawji, who started production in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, is considered the finest silversmith of his time in the world.

Normally the thought of a jeweler brings to one's mind a rich trader. This is true but only at the level of the trader. The artisans who actually make the pieces are in similar conditions like the other handicraft artisans.

A huge resource center needs to be created which will house the samples and photographs of all these traditional designs. The process needs to be documented for posterity. Designers need to be commissioned who will create designs which can be housed in the resource center.

## **7. Knife and nut cracker making:**

Traditionally Kutch was very famous for its fine quality metal work. Anjar was considered the best place to buy knives and nut crackers. Over time the knives made by hand have become uncompetitive with the machine made knives in terms of quality and price. The market for nut crackers has shrunk due to change in social patterns. The artisans in the villages are in a very impoverished state and normally take raw material from traders and give the finished goods back to them. Today if one goes to the village one would not find any stock with the artisans.

It is very important that new products be developed so that the artisans can compete in the marketplace. Whole range of new products that are utilitarian and decorative need to be designed.

Although all these crafts are located in Kutch, each of them has its own peculiarities and problems. A common methodology for all will not work. While some crafts are marginal, other crafts are thriving and need inputs for expansion. The need of marginal crafts like Namda, lacquer, pottery etc. is total hand holding and full support from technical inputs, raw material supply and marketing. The bigger crafts need more sophisticated inputs in areas of market linkages, design

development, training of artisans etc. Leverage points of each craft have been identified which can be harnessed to achieve maximum results. HMCP has been very successful in reviving and supporting small and marginal craftsmen. With this project it proposes to do the same with bigger crafts and craftspeople.

### **Issues raised by Industries Associations for MSMEs Sector:**

The Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Bhuj, Bhuj Industrial Development Association, Bhuj & other Industries Associations of Kutch District have raised the following issues of MSMEs Sector faced by enterprises of the District.

- (1) The utmost Problem is very low awareness in MSMEs about government schemes and subsidies because of lack in corporate governance or due to communication system of the government itself. There are lots of incentive schemes and packages especially designed for MSMEs but most of the entrepreneurs remain unaware of it.
- (2) The present limit of Investment in Plant & Machinery should be raised both for manufacturing & service sector enterprises minimum by 60%.
- (3) Lack of skilled human resources has also affected the sector at noticeable level. Technology intervention is still very low in the sector. Artisans and weavers still have been remained unaware of latest designs and current market trends. They continued to manufacture products with old designs which fail to generate consistent demand in the consumer markets. There is still huge gap among the household unit owners/weavers/artisans and the designers/engineers. There is immense need to encourage engineers and fashion designers to work out with these small units' owners, weavers, designers which would be mutually beneficial and help revive the sector and make it globally more competitive. Information dissemination about availability of recent technologies, literature on modern machinery, contact details of suppliers of raw materials, buyers etc. are very essential factors for the MSMEs,
- (4) Another major problem related to payment durations normally faced by the MSME entrepreneurs. Mostly they are causing delay in payments and bad debts, which causes trouble in the working capital ratio. Low credit period provided by the suppliers and on other side late payment made by the customers also creates imbalance in the working capital.
- (5) One of the major concerns is low credit availability to the MSMEs. Though, credit to MSMEs fall under the category of priority sector lending, but with the expansion of the priority sector lending to accommodate fast growing areas such as home loans, education loans; the percentage share of credit to MSMEs have been fallen down.

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **CONCLUSION:**

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

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

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

## **CHAPTER – 8**

### **NEW INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES**

The industrial potentialities of an area would be related to (a) the resources of 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.

Kutch district offers good scope for entrepreneurs to establish new industrial units for manufacturing various products. The industries are suggested based on resources available in the area, industrial requirements and terms based on consumer and institutional demand. The objective of rural dispersal of industries to mobilize local resources has been kept in view while suggesting the industries.

#### **I. RESORUCE BASED INDUSTRIES:**

In general following resource based industries have prospect in Kutch District.

##### **A. Food Processing & Agro Based Industries:**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NIC- 2004 Code</b>
1	Fruit Canning	15137
2	Rice Mill	15312
3	Oil Mill	15141
4	Pickles	15136
5	Pulse Mill	15313
6	Sugar Mills	15421

7	Paper Mill/Printing Press	22211
8	Fruit Juices & Squashes	15134
9	Caster Oil	15142
10	Cattle Feed	15331
11	Namkeen	15316
12	Biscuits	15412
13	Dal Mill	15313
14	Tuti Fruity from Papaya	15134
15	Bakery	15419
16	Instant Mix e.g. Gulab Jamun mix, Dahi Vada mix etc.	15318
17	Mango Juice	15134
18	Mango Powder	15134
19	Besan Mill	15311
20	Groundnut Roasting	15492
21	Groundnut Oil	15142
22	Ice Cream	15205
23	Spice Powder	15134
24	Mamara/Pova	15319
25	Pop Corn	15497

26	Potato Wafer	15499
27	Dhana Dal	15313
28	Papad	15496

**B. Plastics:**

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

**C. Electronic Items:**

1	Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS)	31200
2	S.S.B. Modulators for Cable T.V.	31300
3	Quartz Wall Clock	33101
4	Electronic Gas Lighters	31901
5	Torch	31506

**D. Electrical Engineering Items:**

1	Power Transformers	31101
2	PVC Cable & Wires	31300
3	Metal Boxes	29295
4	Auto Electric Horn	31907
5	Metal Tank for Power Transformers	29295
6	Tube Light Starters	31901
7	Electric Chokes	31506
8	Electric Motor (up to 10 H.P.)	3113
9	Diesel Generator Set	31103
10	Submersible Pumps	29121
11	Tube Light Metal Fixtures	31109

**E. Glass & Ceramics:**



1	Mirror Glass	26109
2	Flooring Tiles	26933
3	Decorative Ceramic wares	26107
4	Crockery ware	26105
5	Sanitary ware	26914
6	Window Glass	26109
7	Glazed Tiles	26933
8	Ceramic pipes	26921
9	Pottery	26939

**F. Chemical & Allied Products:**

1	Benzol Acid and its salts	24112
2	Resin, Varnish & Paints	24222
3	Caustic soda Flakes	24117

**G. Mechanical Based Items:**

1	Industrial Vales	29121
2	Reduction Gear Boxes	29131
3	Automobile Springs Coal Spring	29121
4	Executive & Conference Chair	36102

5	Pressure Gauges	29121
6	Metallic Filters for Industrial Use	28999
7	Piston Rings	29121
8	Injection Moulding Machine	29295
9	Ball Bearings	29131
10	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Equipments	29303
11	Dry Cell Batteries & Storage Batteries	31404
12	Air & Gas Compressors	29121
13	Steel Rolling Mills	29243
14	Water Coolers	29306

#### **H. Livestock based Items:**

1	Bone Mill	15331
2	Tannery Industry	19113
3	Poultry Farm	01222
4	Leather Footwear	19201
5	Leather Decorative Items	19122
8	Dairy	15201

#### **I. Bauxite / Lignite Based Industries:**

Bauxite is one of the major significant mineral from the view point of industrialization. It is available in large quantity in Anjar, Bhuj, Abdasa, Lakhpat, Mandvi and Nakhtrana tehsils of the district. So, bauxite based new units can be established as mentioned below:

1	Aluminia plant.	13203
2	Bauxite calcinations plant.	13203
3	Crackers.	24292
4	Emery powder and gun powder	14292
5	Bauxite calcinations plant.	13203
6	Thermal Power Unit.	40102
7	Activated carbon	24117

J. Limestone is available in large quantity in Abdasa, Lakhpat and Anjar tehsils of the district. Zipsun is also lying beneath the earth in these tehsils. Hence, cement industries can be developed. Besides other industries can be developed as mentioned below:

1	Hydraulic lime.	26944
2	Lime.	26949
3	Sand lime bricks.	29114
4	Calcium carbonate.	24117

**K. Mineral Based Industries:**

1	Stone Crushing	14106
2	Bricks	26933
3	Quarry Stone	14102
4	Mining, Querying & Grinding of Lignite	10203

**L. Forest Based Industries:**

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
10	Carpentry	36101
11	Wooden craft	36942

**M. Marine Based Industries:**

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

**N. Textile Industries:**

1	Hosiery	17301
2	Grey Cloth Processing	17115
3	Twisting	17129
4	Texturizing	17121
5	Crimping of Yarn	17111
6	Weaving	17118
7	Power Looms	17111
8	Crimping of Yarn	17111
9	Cotton knitted	17115

## **II. DEMAND BASED INDUSTRIES:**

### **1. Agriculture Implements:**

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

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 a coating to prevent corrosion of various materials used in machinery, equipment etc. 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 talukas.

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 Navsari 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 Navsari district. Manufacturing units for general hardware ( NIC-2004 – 28939) such as saws & saw Blades, drills, punches, milling cutters, cutting blades Etc. can also be set up in Navsari district.



### III. ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT:

Looking into the requirement of Medium / Large Scale Industries in Navsari and Southern Gujarat, following new industries could be considered for establishment in the district:

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NIC-Code 2004</b>
1	Fasteners	28991
2	Grinding Wheels	29246
3	Hand Tools	29229
4	Portable Electric Tools	31909
5	Welding Accessories	29229
6	Diamond Dressers	29242
7	Various types of bearings	29131
8	V – Belts	25192
9	Aluminum Coil & Dye Casting	27320
10	Raw Materials – M. S. Angles, M. S. Sheet, M. S. Bright Bars, M. S. Channels.	27152
11	Hardware Items – Hex Screws, Hex Nuts, Socket Screws, Plain Washers, etc.	28191
12	Electrical Items – Electric Motor, Contractors, Panel Boxes, Auto Length Controlled Units, Drives Cables, etc.	31103
13	Machinery Spares – Mill Spares, Pump Spares, Turbine Spares, Centrifugal Electrical Spares (For Motor, Starters	29112

	and Control Panels, etc.) depending upon requirements.		
14	Rubber Items – Different type of Flexible Coupling busses, Oil Seals, Diaphragm, Rubber Joint Sheets, etc.		25199
15	Galvanized Threaded Rods		27190
16	Galvanized Oil, Cutting Oil, Hydraulic Oil, Grease Oil, etc.		23109
17	Iron and Steel Items, Castings, Forged Products		27130
18	Alloy Steels, Stainless Steel, Mild Steel		27151
19	Compressor		29121
20	Diesel Engines		34107
21	Hydraulic Pumps / Motor / Valves		29128
22	Abrasive Powder		26993
23	Industrial Gas		40200
24	Paint oil		24222
25	Coated Abrasive		26993
26	Printing Ink		24223
27	M. S. Pipes, M. S. Shafting, M. S. Channel		27152
28	Copper Scrap, Brass Scrap, Zinc		27201
29	Packing Boxes- wooden		20239
30	Items pertaining to process (Chemicals):-		
	i	Lime	26944

	ii	Sulphur	24117
	iii	Phosphoric Acid	24112
	iv	Caustic Soda	24117
	v	Washing Soda	24117
	vi	Hydrogen	24111
	vii	Various grade of oil & grease for lubrications	29299
	viii	Various Laboratory Chemicals in minor quantities	24299
	ix	Gunny Bags / P. P. Bags	17226
	x	Chemicals Mixing Plant.	29297
	xi	Soap Medicated	24121
	Xii	Boilers- Industrial	29119
31	Synthetic Fabrics		17114
32	Miscellaneous – Welding Electrodes, Cutting Gas, Lifting Tools, Rope, Wire Rope, Chains, etc.		28992
33	Expended metal		28999
34	Soap Stock		15146
35	Fire bricks		26931
36	Cotton Hose		25209
37	Plastic Hose		25209
38	Extrusion of Molding (Job)		25209

39	Power Plant Alternators	31101
40	Transformer Tanks/Cooling tubes	31102

Before setting up the above industries based on the Ancillary requirement of medium / large 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 to enter into certain understanding in this regard before starting such industries. The above list of prospective industries is only indicative and not an exhaustive one. An entrepreneur may select item other than those listed above, if he is confident of making the same. In these days of competition, the skill of entrepreneur plays vital role in establishing the industry and running the same successfully.

#### IV Small Manufacturing/Service/Business Enterprises :

**Potentials areas for service industry :** Details of various Service activities are as under.

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

7	Video Library	92312
8	Circulating Library	92312
9	Coaching Classes	80902
10	Beauty Parlours	93020
11	Flour Mills	15311
12	Repairing of Electrical & Electronic Equip- ments	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 Net-	64204

	work	
27	Bore well Repairing	29128
28	Computerized Wheel Balancing	50200

**REFERENCES**

1	Annual Credit Plan 2015 – 16  (Lead Bank Cell, Dena Bank, Bhuj)
2	Potential Linked Credit Plan 2015 – 16  (NABARD Regional Office, Bhuj)
3	District Statistical Roop-Rekha, District Panchayat, Bhuj

### **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 Corpora- tion
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



## STEPS TO SET UP MSMEs

Following are the brief description of different agencies for rendering assistance to the entrepreneurs.

S.No.	Type of assistance	Name and address of agencies
1.	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-1) & Permanent Registration Certificate (EM-II)	District Industries Center ( <b>DIC</b> ), Opp. G.K.General Hospital, Bhuj-Kutch
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports.	1) District Industries Center ( <b>DIC</b> ), Opp. G.K.General Hospital, Bhuj-Kutch.  2) (Br.) MSME-Development Institute ( <b>MSME-DI</b> ), 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Annexe Bldg, Amruta(Jasani) Bldg. Premises Nr. Girnar Cinema, M.G.Road, Rajkot-360001  3) MSME-Development Institute ( <b>MSME-DI</b> ) Harsiddh Chambers, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad
3.	Land and Industrial shed	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation ( <b>GIDC</b> ) DIC Bldg. Opp. G.K.General Hospital, Bhuj-Kutch
4.	Financial Assistance	1) Lead Bank, Dena Bank, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Lotus Trust Plot, Opp. G. K. General Hospital, Bhuj-Kutch-370001. 2) Commercial Banks. 3) Bank of India ( <b>SIDBI</b> ) Jayanti Bhavan, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, P.B.No. 10, Navjivan P.O. Ahmedabad 380 014
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. ( <b>NSIC</b> ) 203, Samruddhi Bldg. Opp. Old High Court, Ahmedabad
6.	Plant and machinery under hire/purchase basis	The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. ( <b>NSIC</b> ) 203, Samruddhi Bldg. Opp. Old High Court, Ahmedabad
7.	Power/Electricity	Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. ( <b>PGVCL</b> ) Hospital Road, Bhuj-Kutch
8.	Technical Know-how	1) (Br.) MSME-Development Institute ( <b>MSME-DI</b> ), 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Annexe Bldg, Amruta(Jasani) Bldg.

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

		<p>6)Industrial Extension Bureau (<b>iNDEXT-b</b>) Block No. 18, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Udyog Bhavan, Sector -11 Gandhinagar 382 017</p> <p>7)Industrial Extension Cottage(<b>iNDEXT-C</b>) Block No. 7, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Udyog Bhavan, Sector -11 Gandhinagar 382 017</p>
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**Vijay Vilas Palace, Mandvi**



**Swaminarayan Temple, Bhuj**



**Dholavira**



**Rann of Kutch**

