



**STATE INDUSTRIAL PROFILE
OF
GUJARAT
(2014-15)**



MSME- DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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FOREWORD

MSMEs have acquired prominent position in the economical structure of Gujarat. Contribution of this sector towards economical advancement & for the removal of disparities among the cross section of society is significant.

MSME is being a back bone of industrial development. Gujarat has always accorded high priority to this sector. There is an ample evidence that MSME Sector will continue to play an increasing role in the future.

As a part of overall strategy for accelerated industrial growth in the State, incentive package offered to industry has been found to be more attractive in comparison to the other states in the country. This sector has served both the low and upper income groups with affordable consumer items and services, and it is considered that with its flexibility & diversity, the sector is ready to face the new challenges.

The State Industrial Profile has been prepared as a part of Institute's Core Programme Targets 2014-15 & aims to provide comprehensive information on MSME Sector in Gujarat. I hope State Industrial Profile of Gujarat will serve as an information guide for the entrepreneurs, Governmental and NGOs for planning the promotional and developmental activities. I highly appreciate the efforts put in by Shri P.L. Shah, Asstt. Director, (Stat.) of the Institute in bringing out this report.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April, 2015

[D.CHANDRA SEKHAR]
DIRECTOR

CHAPTER-1

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE COMPARISION WITH INDIA

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1	Area and Population				
1.A	Area-2011	Sq. Mt.	196244	3287469	5.97
1.B	Census-2011				
1.1	Total Population	'000	60491	1210570	4.99
	(a) Males	'000	31482	623122	5.05
	(b) Female	'000	28948	587448	4.93
	(c) Rural	'000	34695	833463	4.16
	(d) Urban	'000	25745	377106	6.83
	(e)Percentage of Rural Population	%	57.40	68.85	...
	(f)Percentage of Urban Population	%	42.60	31.15	...
1.2	Density of Population	Per Sq. km	308	382	...
1.3	Effective Literacy Rate(excluding population of 0-6 age group) (2011)				
	(a) Males	%	85.80	80.09	...
	(b) Females	%	69.70	64.60	...
	(c) Persons	%	78.00	73.00	...
1.4	Sex Ratio(Females per 1000 Males)(Census 2011)	No.	919	943	...
1.4-A	Child Population in the age Group 0-6	No.	890	919	...
1.5	Decadal Growth Rate, 2001-2011				
	Persons	%	19.30	17.70	...
	Rural	%	9.30	12.30	...
	Urban	%	36.00	31.80	...
	As per Census 2011				
1.6	(a) Total workers	Lac	248	4817	5.14
	(b) Percentage of Total Population	%	41.00	39.79	...
1.7	(a) Cultivators	Lac	54	1187	4.59
	(b) Percentage to total workers	%	21.77	24.64	...
1.8	(a) Agricultural Labourers	Lac	68	1443	4.74
	(b) Percentage to total workers	%	27.41	29.96	...
1.9	(a) Workers in Household Industry	'000	344	18336	1.88
	(b) Percentage to total workers	%	1.40	3.80	...
1.10	(a) Other Workers	Lac	121	2004	6.06
	(b) Percentage to total workers	%	48.79	41.60	...
1.11	(a) Main Workers	Lac	204	3624	5.63
	(b) Percentage to Total Population	%	82.25	75.23	...
1.12	(a) Marginal Workers	Lac	44	1193	3.69
	(b) Percentage to total Workers	%	17.74	24.77	...
1.13	(a) Non-Workers	Lac	357	7288	4.70
	(b) Percentage to total Population	%	59.02	60.20	...

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
1.14	(a) Population of Scheduled Castes	Lac	40.74	2013.78	2.02
	(b) Percentage to total population	%	6.74	16.63	...
1.15	(a) Population of Scheduled Tribes	Lac	45.01	524.10	8.59
	(b) Percentage to total population	%	14.75	8.61	...
1.16	Effective Literacy Rate Among Scheduled Castes				
	(a) Males	%	87.87	75.17	...
	(b) Females	%	69.87	56.46	...
	(c) Persons	%	79.18	66.07	...
1.17	Effective Literacy Rate Among Scheduled Tribes				
	(a) Males	%	71.68	68.53	...
	(b) Females	%	53.16	49.35	...
	(c) Persons	%	62.48	58.96	...
1.18	No. of Census Houses(2011)				
	(a) Total	Lac	175.24	3308.36	5.30
	(b) Urban	"	82.31	1101.40	7.47
	(c) Rural	"	92.93	2206.95	4.21
2	Health				
2.1	Vital Statistics(Based on SRS-2012)				
	(a) Birth Rate (Per '000)	Person	22.5	23.1	...
	(b) Death Rate (per '000)	Person	7.3	7.6	...
	(c) Infant Mortality Rate (Per '000 Live birth)	Birth	38	42	...
	(d) Life expectancy at Birth (2016-2020)				
	(i) Male	Year	70.70	68.80	...
	(ii) Female	"	73.70	71.10	...
2.2	Primary Health Centres (As on 31.3.2014)	No.	1158	25020	4.63
2.3	Community Health Centres (As on 31.3.2014)	No.	300	5363	5.59
2.4	Sub Centres(As on 31/3/2014)	No.	7274	152326	4.78
2.5	Average No. of Villages Served by (As on 31-3-2014)				
	i) Primary Health Centre	No.	16	26	...
	ii) Community Health Centre	No.	61	119	...
	iii) Sub Centre	No.	2.4	4	...
3.	Education				
3.1	Total number of Recognised Institutions, 2012-13				
	(a) Primary/Upper Primary Schools	No.	43176	1431702	3.02
	(c) High School/Secondary Schools	No.	10537	218857	4.81

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
	(d) Colleges for Higher education (As on 31/03/1014)	No.	1857	35829	5.18
	(e) Senior Secondary/Secondary Education Board	No.	01	48	2.08
	(f) Universities/Deemed Universities/Institute of National Importance/ Research Institutes	No.	49	654	7.49
	(g) Gross Enrolment Ratio (6 to 10 Years)				
	(i) Class I-V(6-11 years)	%	120.30	116.00	...
	(ii) Class VI-VIII (11-14 years)	%	85.70	85.50	...
	(iii) Class I-VIII(6-13 years)	%	107.20	104.30	...
4.	Domestic Product (Year 2013-14Q)				
4.1	Gross Domestic Product				
	(i) At Current Prices	Rs. Crore	765638	11345056	6.75
	(ii) At Constant (2004-05) Prices	Rs. Crore	452625	5697736	7.94
4.2	Net Domestic Product				
	(i) At Current Prices	Rs. Crore	651916	10196410	6.39
	(ii) At Constant (2004-05) Prices	Rs. Crore	385472	4955837	7.77
4.3	Per Capita Income (Year 2013-14Q)				
	(i) At Current Prices	Rs.	96976	67839	...
	(ii) At Constant (2004-05) Prices	Rs.	61220	38856	...
5	Agriculture as on 2011-12				
5.1	Land Utilization area	'000 Hector	19069	305903	6.23
5.2	Net Area Sown	'000 Hector	10302	141579	7.28
5.3	Total Cropped Area	'000 Hector	12247	198969	6.16
5.4	Net Irrigated Area	'000 Hector	4233	63601	6.66
5.5	Percentage of Net Area Irrigated over Net Area Sown,	%	41.09	44.92	--
5.6	Gross Irrigated Area	'000 Hector	5618	89360	6.29
5.7	Percentage of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	%	45.87	44.91	--
5.8	Percentage of Net area sown to Reporting Area	%	54.02	46.28	--
5.9	% of Forest area to Total Reporting Area	%	9.62	22.89	--
5.10	Area under non-food grain crops	'000 Hector	2646	14901	17.76
5.11	Cropping Intensity	%	118.9	140.5	--

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
5.12	Area under Principal Crops 2013-14	'000 Hector			
	(a) Rice		0.88	--	--
	(b) Wheat	"	1.50	--	--
	(c) Total Cereals	"	2.38	--	--
	(d) Total Pulses	"	0.86	--	--
	(e) Total Food grains	"	4.61	--	--
	(f) Groundnut	"	1.89	--	--
	(g) Total Oil Seeds	"	3.09	--	--
	(h) Cotton	"	2.69	--	--
5.13	Production of Principal Crops 2013-14			--	--
	(a) Rice	Tonne	1.92	--	--
	(b) Wheat	"	4.8	--	--
	(c) Total Cereals	"	9.20	--	--
	(d) Total Pulses	"	0.79	--	--
	(e) Total Food grains	"	9.99	--	--
	(f) Groundnut	"	5.53	--	--
	(g) Total Oil Seeds	"	7.42	--	--
	(h) Cotton (each of 170 kg.)	'000 Bales (lint)	9.51	--	--
5.14	Average Yield of Principal Crops 2013-14			--	--
	(a) Rice	Quintal Per Hec- tor	21.80	--	...
	(b) Wheat	"	30.15	--	...
	(c) Total Cereals	"	23.88	--	...
	(d) Total Pulses	"	9.21	--	...
	(e) Total Food grains	"	21.66	--	...
	(f) Groundnut	"	29.23	--	...
	(g) Total Oil Seeds	"	23.98	--	...
	(h) Cotton	"	6.00	--	...
6.	Horticulture				
6.1	(A) Area of Principal Horticulture crops (2013-14)	'000 Hector	1551.76	24198.4 8	6.41
	Fruits	"	370.76	7216.31	5.14
	Vegetables	"	582.28	9396.06	6.20
	Plantation Crops	"	39.60	3674.60	1.08
	(B) Production	'000 Tonne	20812.9 5	277352. 04	7.50
	Fruits	"	8001.96	88977.1 3	8.99

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
	Vegetables	"	11571.24	162896.91	7.10
	Plantation Crops	"	227.57	16301.22	1.40
7.	Employment			--	--
7.1	Employment in the Industry (As on 31 st March, 2013)			--	--
	(a) Public Sector	Lac	7.97	--	--
	(b) Private Sector	Lac	14.52	--	--
	(c) Estimates of Employment in organized public and private sectors	Lac	37.82	--	--
	(d) Employment Exchange	Nos.	48	--	--
	(e) Placement	'000	291.69	--	--
	(f) Vacancies notified	'000	316.77	--	--
	(g) Registrations	'000	444.00	--	--
	(h) Live Register	'000	877.00	--	--
8.	Animal Husbandry				
8.1	Livestock Census-2012 Total Livestock (Without Dogs)	'000	27128	512057	5.29
	(a) Total Cattle	"	9984	190904	5.23
	(b) Total Buffaloes	"	10386	108702	9.55
	(c) Total Sheep	"	1708	65069	2.62
	(d) Total Goats	"	4959	135173	3.67
	(e) Total Horses and Ponies	"	18	625	2.88
	(f) Other Livestock	"	73	11584	0.63
8.2	Total Poultry	'000	15006	729209	2.06
8.3	Major Livestock Product-2013-14 (P)				
	(a) Milk	'000 Tonne	11112.67	137599	8.08
	(b) Eggs	Lac in No.	15550.22	738875	2.10
	(c) Wool	'000 Kg.	2578.06	47707.38	5.40
	(d) Meat	'000 Tonne	33.18	6263.67	0.53
9.	Forests				
	Area under forest to total geographical area – 2013-14	Sq. Km.	21665	(P)796918	2.72
9.1	Wildlife Sanctuaries	No.	23	526	4.37
9.2	National Parks	No.	04	102	3.92
10.	Industries And Mining				
10.1	Results of Annual Survey of Industries 2012-13(P)				
	(a) No. of Factories	No.	22587	222120	10.17
	(b) Average Daily Employment	'000	1358	13430	10.31
	(c) Value of Output	Rs.Crore	1117859	6042325	18.50

Sr. No.	Descriptions	Unit	Gujarat	India	% Share of State
	(d) Net Value Added by Manufacturers	Rs.Crore	122920	860243	14.29
10.2	(a) Government and Non-Govt. Joint Stock Companies March, 2012	No.	40016	714555	5.60
	(b) Paid-up Capital March,2012	Rs. Crore	105166	1347969	8.75
10.3	Value of Mineral Production 2013-14	Rs. Crore	12839	225660	5.49
11	Electricity				
11.1	Installed Capacity (2013-14)	MW	18510	223345	8.28
11.2	Electricity Generated(Net) as on 31 st March, 2014	MUs	86221	964486	8.94
11.3	Villages Electrified – as on 31 st March, 2014	No.	17823	NA	NA
11.4	Per Capita Power Consumption, March,2014)	Unit	1708	914.40	--
12.	Banking (As on 30 th Sept.,2014)			--	--
12.1	Branch Offices of Commercial Banks	No.	8331	--	--
12.2	Deposits with Scheduled Commercial banks	Rs. Crore	456065	--	--
12.3	Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks	Rs. Crore	350636	--	--
12.4	Credit – deposit Ratio	%	76.88	--	--
13.	Co-operative Societies (As on March,2014)	No.	70089	NA	NA
13.1	(a) Primary Agricultural Co-op. Societies	No.	33315	NA	NA
	(b) Membership	'000	74423	NA	NA
14.	Transport and Communication				
14.1	Total Railway Length 2012-13	Km.	5258	65436	8.03
14.2	Road length 31/03/12				
	(a) Total length	Km.	163149	3965394	4.11
	(b) Of which Surfaced Roads	Km.	146575	2515388	5.83
	(c) Of which unsurfaced	Km.	16574	1450006	1.14
	(d) Road per 100 sq. km. area	Km.	83.10	120.60	...
	(e) National Highway	Km.	4032	76818	5.25
	(f) State Highway	Km.	18480	164360	11.24
14.3	No. Of Motor Vehicles Registered – March,2014	Million No.	170.92	1594.91	10.72
14.4	Post Offices 2013-14	No.	8981	154856	5.80
14.5	Total Telephone subscriber (Wire-line+Wireless) As on 31 st March,2014 (BSNL)	Lac	16.90	284.99	5.93
14.6	No. of Cellular Connections (As on 31 st March,2014)	No.	54537449	904516293	6.03
14.7	Tele density per '00 population (As on 31 st December,2012)	No.	85.19	73.34	...

Source: Socio Economic Review 2013-14 published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Gandhinagar

Note: Since this an all-India comparison, the data for certain sectors may not reflect the latest indicators for the state.

CHAPTER – II

RESOURCE ANALYSIS

LAND UTILISATION:

Gujarat is a diversified agricultural economy. The State agriculture economy has witnessed a shift towards high value crops like cotton, groundnuts, fruits and vegetables & condiments and spices from low value cereals and other crops. Pioneering work by agriculture scientists, government and the efforts of farmers had helped achieve a breakthrough in the agriculture sector. High agricultural production and productivity achieved in some crops has helped in attaining growth. Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of Gujarat. It provides food grains as well as raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton textiles, sugar, oil, etc. and also provide large portion of exports.

Land resources:

Today, livestock are competing for feed & fodder from the same land which grow grains for human population. Every year human & livestock population are ever increasing at geometric progression rate but the land is almost stagnant with declining bias. This has resulted in malnourishment for both. The scientific advances in agriculture during and after the green revolution mainly focused on introducing the high yielding dwarf varieties for cereals. The introduction of these varieties have sorted out to some extent the problem for human population by only increasing the food grain production but on the other side due to lesser yield of by products, fodder availability declined and the livestock's became further malnourished. To add to the plight, gauchar and agriculture land in villages are shrinking year after year. As allocation of area to fodder crops is highly depend upon the farm size, analysis on livestock population, cropping pattern, cost of cultivation etc. for sample households have been done according to their farm size. The selected farmers were of different farm size categories i.e. marginal (<1 hect.), small (1-2 hect.), semi-medium (2-4 hect.), medium (4-10 hect.) and large (>10 hect.).

9.

AREA (In '000 Hectares), PRODUCTION (In '000 Tonnes) AND YIELD (In kg.)PER HECTARE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Sr. No.	Crops	Area	YEAR	
		Production	2012-13	2013-14
		Yield		
1	Rice	Area	701	879
		Production	1541	1916
		Yield	2198	2180
2	Wheat	Area	1024	1500
		Production	2944	4800
		Yield	2975	3015
3	Jowar	Area	80	90
		Production	107	121
		Yield	1340	1127
4	Bajra	Area	599	727
		Production	1044	1416
		Yield	1743	1948
5	Maize	Area	458	499
		Production	791	889
		Yield	1728	1781
6	Total Cereals	Area	2922	3747
		Production	6485	9197
		Yield	2219	2454
7	Tur	Area	228	240
		Production	270	288
		Yield	1185	1200
8	Gram	Area	136	247
		Production	133	284
		Yield	978	1150
9	Total Pulses	Area	624	861
		Production	537	793
		Yield	861	921
10	Total Food grains	Area	3546	4608
		Production	7022	9990
		Yield	1980	2166

Sr. No.	Crops	Area	YEAR	
		Production	2012-13	2013- 2014
		Yield		
11.	Groundnut	Area	1285	1891
		Production	758	5527
		Yield	590	2923
12.	Total Oilseeds	Area	2452	3096
		Production	2705	7423
		Yield	1103	2398
13.	Cotton (**)	Area	2457	2691
		Production	4963	9509
		Yield	343	600
14.	Tobacco	Area	124	133
		Production	212	225
		Yield	1712	1690

(*) Based on final forecast, (**) in '000 bales of 170 kg. each

A= Area, P=Production, Y=Yield per hectare

Source: Socio Economic Review 2013-14 published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Gandhinagar .

FORESTS:

The Forest area of Gujarat is approximate **21664.99sq.km.** in the year 2013-14, which is about 11.05 % of total geographical area of the State. The state has 23 wildlife sanctuaries and 4 National Parks covering about 9.05% of the total geographical area of the State.

Programme of Management and Development of Sanctuaries and National Parks was introduced as new schemes during the 11th five year plan. During the year 2013-14, Rs. 4740.48 lakh was provided and the expenditure of Rs. 4705.01 lakh was incurred. Sanctuaries and National Parks are the store houses for Biodiversity conservation. They provide unique habitation to the rare and endangered flora of the state, which act as a unique eco-system for environmental balance. During the year 2014-15 an outlay of Rs. 6600.72 lakh is allotted for WL wing.

Gujarat Forest Department has launched a "Social Forestry Programme" for planting trees on non forest lands and become a pioneer and leading State in social forestry field. A large number of government/non-government organisations, institutions, schools, nature clubs, eco clubs, green guards, farmers, women and private individuals are directly involved in raising seedling and tree planting activities under this programme. The social forestry include schemes of strip plantation, village woodlots, rehabilitation of degraded farmlands, environmental plantations etc. Some other related and support activities of social forestry programme are also undertaken simultaneously. During the year 2012-13, total outlay of Rs.11601.00 lakh has been provided and the expenditure of Rs.11602.56 lakh was incurred and 14141 ha. plantation under social forestry was achieved against the target of 14093. During the year 2013-14, an expenditure of Rs.14566.99 lakh has been incurred against the outlay of Rs. 14567.19 lakh and 18436 ha. plantation under social forestry was achieved against the target of 16308.

Joint Forest Management Committees are in operation covering an area of 4.58 lakh hectare of forest area as tool measure of people's participation in forest conservation & Mgt. At present 25 Forest Development Agencies are in operation.

Gujarat Forestry Development Project (GFDP) to be funded by the JBIC, Japan was launched in the year 2007-08 and original project was fixed as per sanction given in M.O.D. is from the year 2007-08 to 2014-15 which is now extended up to year 2016-17, as per saving utilization plan sanction by JICA. The project cost is Rs. 83027.00 lakh. The project aims at integrated forestry development encompassing of various wings like territorial forestry, wildlife and social forestry in tribal district. The important features of the project are raising plantations in an area of 172456 ha. of plantation under various models in forestry and non forestry areas and Wildlife Conservation, Joint Forest Management (JFM), Research and Development by providing infrastructural facilities. To increase the availability of forest produce particularly for rural and tribal communities by increasing tree cover during the year 2012-13, the total expenditure of Rs. 518.37 crore was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 531.00 crore. The total state plan outlay of Rs.650.00 crore has been provided for forestry and wildlife scheme for the year 2013-14, against which the expenditure of Rs. 612.36 crore has been incurred.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Gujarat has quality livestock like: -

1. Cattle: GirandKankrej
2. Buffaloes: Surti, Mahesani, Jafrabadi and Banni
- 3 .Goats: Surti, Zalawadi, Mehsani, Gohilwadi & Kachchhi
- 4 .Sheep: Patanwadi, Marwadi
- 5 .Horses: Kathiawadi and Marwadi
- 6 .Camels: Kachchhi and Marwadi

Animal Husbandry and dairying have played a vital role in the rural economy of Gujarat. Gujarat is the largest producer of milk in India and Amul is Asia's biggest dairy. In case of animal husbandry, there has been an increase in the production of eggs from 14458 lakhs in 2012-13 to 15550 lakh in 2013-14(P). However, there has been a marginal decreased in the production of wool from 26.64 lakh kg. in 2012-13 to 25.78 lakh kg. in 2013-14(P). The production of milk has increased from 103.15 lakh tonnes in 2012-13 to 111.13 lakh tonnes in 2013-14(P)

As per the livestock census 2012, the total livestock population was 238.62 Lacs in the State (including dogs) as mentioned below.

LIVE STOCK POPULATION:

Sl. No.	Description	('000 Nos.)
1.	Cattle(Total)	7976
2.	Buffaloes(Total)	8774
3.	Sheep	2002
4.	Goats	4640
5.	Other Livestock	470
6.	Total Live stock	23862

(Source: Socio-Economic Review 2013-14 published by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Gandhinagar)

POULTRY :

There are 12 Intensive Poultry Development Projects (IPDP), 5 District Poultry Extension Centres (DPEC) and 85 Poultry Service Centres functioning for the poultry development and extension activities. The population of Total Poultry as per census 2012 is as under:

Rural Poultry	14151593
Urban Poultry	<u>854158</u>
Total Poultry	15005751

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

Gujarat is lucky to have good and high-yielding breeds of cattle and buffaloes. Gir and Kankrej breeds of cows and Mahesani, Jafarabadi, Banni and Surti breeds of buffaloes are well known for their high milk yielding capacity. Kankrej bullocks are famous for their "Sawai-chal" and the cows of this breed are good milk producers.

Dairy Industries is well established in Gujarat State and is taken as a model for other states in the country. There are 17 Co-operations plants in the state with handling capacity of 232 lac litres of milk per day. Against this, the milk received in co-operative plants was 117.83 lac litres per day in 2013-14 (P). There are also 25 private dairy plants. There are 17025 Co-operative dairy societies in the State. The scheme of preservation of milch animals is being implemented in order to control the illegal exports of the cattle outside the state. As per the estimate of Integrated Sample Survey of major livestock products, the production of milk has increased to 111.13 lac tonnes in 2013-14 (P) from 103.15 lac tonnes in 2012-13.

The estimated production of milk, eggs and wool of last 3 years is presented here under:

Items	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(P)
Milk	Lac Tonnes	98.17	103.15	111.13
Eggs	Lac Nos.	14269	14558	15550
Wool	Lac Kg.	28.19	26.64	25.64

FISHERIES:

Gujarat is emerging as a major fish producing centre in the region. During the year 2013-14, total fish production in the State has been estimated at 7.98 lakh tonnes worth Rs. 5402.30 Crore. The marine fish production constitutes about 87.11 % of the total fish production of the state. There were 37128 fishing boats registered in the state, out of which 23,923 were mechanised and 12,205 were non-mechanised. During the year 2013-14, through foreign export of 2,51,920 tonnes of fish and fish products, the State has obtained an exchequer of Rs. 3658.57 Crore.

Gujarat State has the longest coastline about 1600 kms broken by several bays, inlets, roadsteads, estuaries and marshy lands. The area available for fishing extends from Lakhpat in Kachchh district in north to Umbargaon in Valsad district in South. The important commercial varieties of fish, mainly Pomfret, Jew fish, Bombay duck, Prawn, Lobster, Squids, Cuttle, Dai, Hilsa, Shark, Cat fish, Mulletts etc. are found in large quantity in these areas. In addition, the Gulf of Kachchh has congenial conditions for the growth and substance of different types of oysters, Shell fish and sea weeds.

According to the Nineteenth Live Stock Census 2007, there are 1058 fishing villages scattered in the remote places of the state, classified in to Marine(260) ,Inland (716),Estuarine (82),villages inhabited by 5.59 lakh fishermen, out of which 2.18lakh were active fishermen who were engaged in fishing, marketing of fish and repairing of boats/nets, etc. The Fisheries statistics are given in the Table given hereafter.

Marine and Inland Fish Production:

Sr. No.	Year	Fish Production			Value (Rs. In crore)
		Marine	Inland	Total	
1	2009-10	687445	84071	771516	3493.74
2	2010-11	688930	85972	774902	4151.05
3	2011-12	692488	91231	783719	4604.79
4	2012-13	693560	94930	788490	5130.68
5	2013-14	695580	102913	798493	5402.30

Export of Fish and Fish Product of Gujarat State.

Sr. No.	Year	Qt. in M.T.	Value (Rs. In crore)
1	2009-10	183870	1338.75
2	2010-11	198297	2156.20
3	2011-12	196850	2533.99
4	2012-13	242057	2929.61
5	2013-14	251920	3658.57

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

Details of of Fishermen Census 2007

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Census Particulars</u>	<u>Total in Gujarat</u>
1)	Centres/Villages	1058
2)	Fishermen Family	103072
3)	Fishermen Population :	
	Male	288758
	Female	<u>269933</u> 558691
4)	Active Fishermen :	
	Marine	140327
	Female	<u>77943</u> 218270

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

MINERALS:

Though Gujarat is not rich in metallic minerals, there is abundance of non-metallic minerals. The important minerals are limestone, manganese, bauxite, lignite, gypsum, fireclay, fluorspar, dolomite, glass, sand etc.

Mineral Production:

The Corporation carries out mining of various minerals like bauxite, lignite, etc.

The value of mineral production of the state for the year 2013-14 (P) is given below:

Mineral	Value of Mineral Production (Rs. In Lakh)
Oil(Crude)and Natural Gas	1049634
Major Minerals	141057
Minor Minerals	338226
Total	1528917

MINERAL RESERVES OF GUJARAT:

Sr.No.	Name of the Mineral	Reserve(M.T.)	Main Location
1	Base metal	8.50	Banaskantha
2	Bauxite	105.00	Kachchh, Jamnagar
3	Bentorite	105.00	Kachchh , Bhavnagar, Sabarkantha
4	Calcite	0.87	Sabarkantha
5	Chalk	57.90	Junagadh, Rajkot
6	China Clay	163.00	Kachchh, B'kantha, S'kantha, Mehsana
7	Dolomite	720.00	Bhavnagar, Vadodara
8	Fluorite	11.60	Vadodara
9	Fire Clay	155.55	Surendranagar, Rajkot, , Sabarkantha
10	Gypsum	23.57	Kachchh, Jamnagar
11	Lignite	1022.55	Kachchh, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Surat
12	Limestone	11860.00	Kachchh, Jamnagar, B'kantha, S'kantha, Amreli, Kheda, Junagadh, Panchmahal, Bhavnagar
13	Quartz	4.00	Panchmahals, Vadodara
14	Siderite	4.60	Kachchh, Bhavnagar
15	Marble	95.60	Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Vadodara
16	Coal	6300.00	Mehsana
17	Graphite	2.06	Panchmahals, Vadodara
18	Manganese Ore	2.50	Panchmahals, Vadodara
19	Nepheline Syanite	9.03	Junagadh, Vadodara
20	Woolastonite	3.04	Banaskantha
21	Granite	2005.00	Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Vadodara, S'kantha
22	Oil	418	Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Bharuch, Surat, Vadodara, Kheda

Source: Directorate of Geology & Mining, Gandhinagar.

The value of mineral production of the State for the year 2012-13 & 2013-14 is given in the Tables here under.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT MINERALS :

Sr. No.	Name	Unit	Production	
			2012-13	2013-14
		Tonne		
1	Agate	Tonne	13	16
2	Bentonite	'000 Tonne	1827	4268
3	Bauxite	'000 Tonne	1331	1319
4	Laterite	'000 Tonne	298	1150
5	Calcite	Tonne	632	0
6	China Clay	'000 Tonne	3942	3472
7	Dolomite	'000 Tonne	902	1050
8	Fire Clay	'000 Tonne	597	771
9	Florite-Crude	Tonnes	68764	111312
10	Gypsum	Tonne	7367	23049
11	Limestone	'000 Tonne	2634	3048
12	Manganese Ore	Tonne	4352	28252
13	Ochre	Tonne	5380	6168
14	Quartz	'000 Tonne	487	507
15	Silica/Glass sand	'000 Tonne	2930	3433
16	Steatite	Tonne	2932	2652
17	Lignite	'000 Tonne	10131	8753
18	Chalk	'000 Tonne	205	308
19	Clay(Others)	'000 Tonnes	6368	7750
20	Ball Clay	Tonnes	81715	78756
21	Moulding sand	Tonnes	187	208
22	Pipe clay	Tonnes	568	666
23	Perlite	Tonnes	610	308
24	Pozonic Clay	'000 Tonnes	387	403
25	Petroleum Oil	'000 Tonnes	5329	0
26	Natural Gas	Million Cubic Mt.	1990	0
27	A)Crude	'000 Tonnes	3737	3351
	B)Refined	'000 Tonnes	71	121

DISTRICTWISE LENGTH OF COASTLINE OF GUJARAT STATE:

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Length of Coastline(Kms)	Percentage with total
1.	Valsad (Incl.Navsari)	90	5.63%
2.	Surat	83	5.19%
3.	Bharuch(Incl.Narmada)	127	7.94%
4.	Kheda(Incl.Anand)	51	3.19%
5.	Bhavnagar	152	9.50%
6.	Amreli	62	3.88%
7.	Junagadh(Incl. Porbandar)	261	16.31%
8.	Jamnagar	342	21.38%
9.	Rajkot	26	1.63%
10.	Kachchh	406	25.37%
	Total Length	1600	100.00%

(Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Gandhinagar.)

SALT INDUSTRIES:

Govt. of India has decided to explore possibility of promoting use of double fortified salt with iron & iodine to combat with IDD & anaemia in nutritional programme. Production of Salt in Gujarat during last three years is as under :

Production of Salt in Gujarat & All India during last three years

Year	Production in ' 000 M.Tonns.		% of Share of Gujarat in All India
2011-12	22179	17019	76.73
2012-13	24547	19424	79.13
2013-14	23019	18096	78.61

Particulars of Iodisation Plants Commissioned in Gujarat up to 31/03/2014 is as under

(Qty. in '000 Tonnes)

	No. of		Installed Capacity		TOTAL	
	Iodisation Plants	Refineries	Iodisation Plants	Refineries	No. of Plants	Capacity
Gujarat	321	56	5400.0	9200.0	377	14600.0
India-Total	665	112	9747.0	12496.0	777	22243.0
% of Share of Gujarat in All India	48	50	55	74	49	66

Average No. of Labourers employed in Salt Industry in Gujarat during the year 2012-13 & 2013-14 are 57,985 & 47585 (Including Daman & Diu) respectively.

District wise Production of Salt in Gujarat during last 3 years (Production in M.T.)

Sr. No.	Name of District	YEAR		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Anand	21.77	25.43	22.25
2	Amreli	860.38	838.78	605.66
3	Banaskantha /Patan	-	-	-
4	Bharuch	1379.28	1835.30	1522.97
5	Bhavnagar	2410.84	2600.76	2430.10
6	Jamnagar	2844.20	3673.93	3070.49
7	Junagadh	35.17	50.25	76.62
8	Kutch	5572.46	6385.35	6073.27
9	Navsari	6.84	8.30	6.50
10	Patan	749.81	802.26	885.44
11	Porbandar	12.16	62.85	38.08
12	Rajkot	781.17	995.88	1198.40
13	Surat	86.08	128.69	93.70
14	Surendranagar	1925.26	1988.77	2044.12
15	Valsad	33.23	27.34	27.93
	TOTAL :	17018.65	19423.89	18095.53

(Source : Office of the Salt Commissioner, Udyog Bhvan, Gandhinagar)

CHAPTER – III

Infrastructure facilities

INFRASTRUCTURE:

Infrastructure facilities are considered essential for sustainable industrial development. The state has, therefore given utmost priority for the development of new infrastructure facilities, upgrade the existing infrastructure to ultimately transform them to world class standards. For the purpose, the State Government has taken several initiatives in the recent years with a view to providing the infrastructure as per the requirements of modern industry. The status of important infrastructure facilities is as under: -

GUJARAT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD:

Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board laying foundation for enhanced private sector investment in Infrastructure. Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board has been set up to promote private sector participation in infrastructure projects. The Board is established under Gujarat Infrastructure Development Act, 1999. The Board is also designated as Special Investment Region Apex Authority under Gujarat Special Investment Region Act, 2009 (SIR Act). The objective of SIR Act is to provide opportunities for establishment, operation, regulation and management of large size investment regions and industrial area in the State to be developed as global economic hubs of all type of economic activities. These areas are to be supported by world class infrastructure and premium civic amenities. It functions as a high power regulatory body for the infrastructure development in the state.

GIDB implements infrastructure development in the state. Overall planning, co-ordination between various sector specific departments and monitoring projects are the focus area of GIDB. On the anvil are Special Investment Regions (SIR) being developed for accelerating the growth of business.

Role of GIDB for the development of the State as under :

- Attracting private sector Investment in Infrastructure.
- Setting policy guidelines for private sector Investment in Infrastructure including ownership and eventual transfer to state ownership.
- Establishing liaison with banks and other financial institutions interested in financing Infrastructure Projects.

DMIC in Gujarat : The DMIC influence constitutes :

- 62% of total area of Gujarat
- 18 out of 26 Districts within the Influence Area
- US\$ 30 bn (1/3rd of total) investment will be in Gujarat
- Proposed employment : 8 Lacs

Key industrial sectors in the state include Gems & Jewellery, Engineering, Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Oil & Gas, Textiles & Apparels and Food processing. The emerging sectors include IT/ITEs, Auto/Automobile, ship repairing/building, tourism and knowledge Hubs. Based on the strengths of specific regions across the state, Six development nodes identified in the influence area of DMIC as under :

- Node – 1 : Mehsana - Palanpur Industrial Area (Phase 1)
- Node – 2 : Ahmedabad – Dholera Investment Region (Phase 1)
- Node – 3 : Vadodara – Bharuch Industrial Area (Phase 1)
- Node – 4 : Mehsana - Palanpur Investment Region (Phase 1)
- Node – 5 : Surat – Navsari Industrial Area (Phase 2)
- Node – 6 : Valsad - Umbergaon Industrial Area (Phase 2)

Other major developments along the DMIC

- Gujarat's ports to be the most important for hinterland
- World class connectivity to the ports & nodes from DFC
- Six logistics parks being developed along the DMIC

POWER:

Gujarat is one of the few states of the country which have surplus electricity. Although the per capita consumption of electricity is very high in Gujarat as compared to other Regions, the State is self-sufficient in power. This has been possible due to strong political commitment and long term policy perspective. The total **installed capacity** of the State (including State IPPs) as on 31st March, 2014 was 18510 MW. The total **generation of electricity** in the state (including State IPPs) was 87723 MUs in the year 2012-13. While, the total generation of electricity in the state (including State IPPs) is 86221 MUs in the year 2013-14. The total **consumption** of electricity during the year 2013-14 was 68628 MUs (including Torrent Power Ltd.). The highest consumption was reported 29310 MUs (42.71%) by industrial use, followed by 15065 MUs (21.95%) by Agricultural use, 11309 MUs (16.48%) by Domestic use, 8625 MUs (12.56%) by Other uses, 1668 MUs (2.43 %) by Commercial use, 1939 MUs (2.83 %) by Public water works and public lighting use and 712 MUs (1.04%) by Railway traction use.

The per capita consumption of electricity reported by GUVNL during the year 2013-14 was 1708 units.

PORTS:

The state encompasses 1,600 km long coastline, representing one fourth of India's water front. Gujarat is strategically positioned to service the vast Northern and Central Indian hinterland. Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) was set up in 1982 under the Gujarat Maritime Board Act, 1981, in order to develop and regulate the State's port sector. Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) manages 41 minor ports. Over the years the GMB has sought to ease the load on the overburdened major ports of western India, including Mumbai and Kandla, by developing new port facilities. In the process, state-of-the-art ports have become the order of the day in Gujarat. Some of these all-weather, direct-berthing, deep-sea ports represent the country's first Greenfield ports developed in the joint sector on BOOT (Build, Own, Operate and Transfer) basis. The main items of imports include: Crude Oil, Naphtha, Coal, Iron Ore, Rock Phosphate, Fertilizer, Ammonia, Machinery, SKO, Ethylene, Paraxylene, Clinker, Cement, Steel Coils, LPG, Propylene, Waxy residue, LDT etc. The items that were exported include: HSD, Naphtha, Petrol, Oil Cakes, Bauxite, SKO, Paraxylene, Salt, Soda Ash, Food Grains, Cement Clinker, Ethylene, IOF, LPG, Pet-cock etc.

Role of GMB are as under :

- Harnessing the potential of Gujarat's 1600 km long coastline to maximum possible extent.
- Developing ports & port related infrastructure facilities like rail link, road net work etc.
- Enhancing Gujarat's share of international trade
- Facilitating port based industries in the state.

State-of-the art ports have become significant in modern era. 7 captive jetties have been developed on the various ports to facilitate export/import cargo. A total 27 captive jetties are operational along the coastal line of Gujarat.

During the year 2012-13, private investment of Rs. 500 crore have been realized in all captive jetties projects and the captive jetties all together handled total cargo of 1532.72 lakh tonne, which is around 54% of total traffic handled during 2012-13 while during the year 2013-14 private investment of Rs.625 crore have been realized in all captive jetties projects and the captive jetties all together handled total cargo of 1497.62 lakh tonne, which is around 48% of total traffic handled.

Private Jetties : Private jetties also play vital role in catering traffic demand. Unlike captive facilities and private ports, private jetties use GMB terminals for operation. During 2012-13, 7.7 million MT. of cargo was handled at the private jetties operational along the coast line of Gujarat while during 2013-14, 8.11 million MT. of cargo was handled at the private jetties operational along the coastline of Gujarat.

Kandla Port : The total cargo handled (including transshipment cargo) by the Kandla Port in quantitative 870.05 lakh tonne in the year 2013-14. With this performance, during the period the imports from Kandla Port have decreased by 5.86 percent during the year 2013-14 as compared to the year 2012-13 and export have decreased by 10.39 percent during the year 2013-14 over previous year.

The details of Total Cargo handled by Ports in Gujarat during last 3 Years is as under.

Sr. No.	Year	Major Port Kandla				Intermediate and Minor Ports			Total Cargo Handled
		Imports	Exports	Transhipment	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	
1	2011-12	601.03	220.89	3.09	825.01	1759.04	831.25	2590.25	3415.30
2	2012-13	631.93	302.18	2.08	936.19	2020.14	858.03	2878.17	3814.36
3	2013-14	594.92	270.77	4.36	870.05	2167.50	931.96	3099.46	3969.51

Source:- (1) Kandla Port Trust, Kandla, Dist. Kachchh.

(2) Gujarat Maritime Board, Gandhinagar.

- (A) Captive Jetties : : Permissions have been granted to port based industries for construction of dedicated jetty on BOMT (Build, Operate, Maintain and Transfer) basis. A total of 29 captive jetties are operational on the coast line of Gujarat.

Details of BOMT base Captive Jetties in Gujarat for Import/Export cargo are as under

Sr. No	Name of Port	Name of Industry
1	Hazira	Reliance, Essar, L & T, Gujarat Ambuja Cement Co. Ltd.
2	Dahej	Reliance, Dahej Harbour & Infrastructure Ltd.,
3	Muldwarka	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Co. Ltd.
4	Sikka	Reliance Ports & Terminals Ltd, Digvijay Cement Co., GSFC, BORL
5	Pipavav	Ultra Tech Cement Co. Ltd.
6	Bhogat	Cairn Energy Pvt. Ltd.
7	Jakhau	Sanghi Industries Ltd.
8	Kutch	ABG Cement, Jai Prakash Associate

Development of World Class Port City at Mundra :

Government of Gujarat has initiated unique steps for planned development around the Mundra Port. The proposed site admeasures about 502 sq km for the development of the Mundra Port, City envelopes Mundra and Anjar Talukas. Key site selection parameters included strategic location & connectivity, low cropping intensity, key stakeholder's requirements and avoiding ecologically sensitive areas.

ROAD & TRANSPORT :

The total length of roads (except Non-Plan, Community, Urban and Project roads) in the state is 77,690 kms. at the end of 2012-13, of which 97.27 % are surfaced roads which include National Highways(NH)-3,262 kms., State Highway (SH)-18702 kms., Major District Roads(MDR)-20,707 kms. and other District Roads-10,503 km and length of village roads is 21259 kms .The length shown relates to only R & B Department's roads. National Highway length is increased due to some common length between NH-8 and NH-228.

The Roads & Building Department carried out 1873 kms. of widening and 11907 kms of strengthening of roads during the year 2013-14. The average Road length per one lac population is 146.32 km. and average Road length per 100 sq.km. is 37.76 km. in Gujarat State.

The Government of Gujarat has recognized the need for private participation in the Road Sector. The Roads and Buildings (R&B) Department has identified several projects to be offered to private sector.

The average Road length per one lac population is 146.32 km and the average Road length per 100 sq. km. is 37.76 km. in the State.

Existing Bridges :

Major Bridges	1348
Minor Bridges	4277
Causeway/Cross Drainage work	88141
TOTAL	93766

(Source : Road & Building Dept. Gandhinagar)

Village Connectivity :

The State has 18066 villages. 17839 villages are connected with pucca roads, having 98.74% of connectivity by pucca roads. Out of these 17839 villages, 16552 villages are connected with asphalt surface Road, whereas 1287 villages are connected with WBM surface Road

National Permit Scheme :

Gujarat State has issued 38127 National Permit Authorization during the financial year 2013-14, In previous year it has issued 37758 national permit Authorization.

All India Tourist Permit :

The State Transport Authority, Gujarat State issues All India Tourist permits to the tourist buses and taxis. In the financial year 2013-14, 231 permits for tourist buses and taxis has been issued.

Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) :

DMIC project is aimed at the development of futuristic industrial cities in India within strong economic base, which can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations of the world to activate local commerce, enhance foreign investments and attain sustainable development along the 1500 km long Dedicated Freight Corridor. (DFC)

- Government of India planned to develop a dedicated freight corridor (DFC) linking Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.
- The proposed DFC passes through six states in India, of which Gujarat accounts for 38 % (564 km) of total DFC length. (Ahmedabad – Dholera)
- The influenced area of 150 km on either sides of DFC is being developed as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).
- Almost 62 % of the total area of Gujarat (18 out of 26 districts) would be benefited by DMIC development.
- The State Government has identified 82 links in the DMIC influenced area to upgrade them into two/four lane carriageway offering connectivity between ports, industrial estate, hinterland, markets and points of agricultural produce.
- 18 out of 26 districts of Gujarat are within the influence area.
- Pegged at an investment of USD 90 billion
- More than 60 % of the total investment is likely to be in Gujarat.
- Estimated employment generation – 0.8 million
- Ports of Gujarat to cater to Foreign & hinterland markets.
- 9 Mega industrial clusters of 200-250 sq..km. each

Description of road is as given below:

Sr. No.	Description of road	Length (In kms.)
1.	National Highways	201
2.	State Highways	1016
3.	District main roads	1300
4.	Rural roads	880

(Source: Road & Building Department, Gandhinagar)

Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation

The number of routes operated by the Corporation at the end of 2013-1 were 14484. Where as route kms coverage has increased from 11.48 lakh kms in 2012-13 to 11.69 lakh km in 2013-14. The average number of vehicles on road during the year 2013-14 were 6652 as against 6694 in 2012-13. Total effective kms. of the Corporation which were 10349 lakh at the end of 2012-13 has decreased to 10327.58 lakh at the end of 2013-14. The average daily vehicle utilization which was 428 Kms at the end of 2012-13 has increased to 431 Kms at the end of 2013-14. The average number of passengers travelled per day has slightly decreased from 23.04 lakh in 2012-13 to 22.05 lakh in 2013-14. Gross Earning of the Corporation which was Rs. 2579.52 crore in 2012-13 has increased to 2778.19 crore (Tentative) in 2013-14.

The corporation provides Transport facilities in tribal area of 43 Talukas in 12 Districts by 22 operating depots. During the year 2012-13, the corporation has provided 335 new vehicles in tribal area. During the year 2013-14, the corporation has planned to allot 218 new vehicles in tribal area depots. During the year 2013-14 it was planned to put up 600 new buses in operation.

RAILWAYS:

The Total length of railway lines in the state, is 5,257.22 route kms. comprising 3,506.55 km of Broad Gauge(BG), 1,191.77 kms. of Meter Gauge(MG) and 558.90 kms. of Narrow Gauge(NG) lines up to March 2014.

Metro-link Express for Gandhinagar & Ahmedabad (MEGA) :

Gandhinagar – Ahmedabad Metro rail project is being promoted with the objective of providing safe, fast and eco-friendly transportation services to the public at affordable rated while simultaneously reducing the congestion on the roads.

- * MEGA is committed to deliver World Class technology in a most cost efficient metro within the shortest time of span possible in the country.
- * The metro rail project will promote integration with AMTS, BRTS, Railways and other modes of public train system.
- * Direct connectivity to Dholera SIR, Sanand GIDC, GIFT, Mahatma Mandir And Airport.
- * Transit Oriented Development , mixed use development around metro stations with high FSI.
- * Commercial development in & around stations.
- * Kiosks & Advertising rights all several locations.
- * Total length of the route is 35.2 km which includes a 28.2 km elevated and 7.0 km underground section having 32 stations along the route.
- * Thework on phase has already been started

(Source : Ministry of Urban Development, GoG, Gandhinagar.)

AIRPORTS:

Gujarat has a fairly extensive network of airports and air fields scattered throughout the State. The airport locations in Gujarat can be classified as tourist centres and industrial centres. The state has 1 International & 16 domestic airports, the highest in any state in the country. Ahmedabad is connected with important domestic as well as international airports of various countries in the world.

Gujarat will get 11 new airports to provide easy connectivity to major pilgrimage sites in the state. The Gujarat government is working on 11 new airports which would come up at pilgrim places like Palitana (Bhavnagar), Dwarka (Jamnagar) and Ambaji (Banaskantha). Gujarat has some 20 small and big airports, and to promote tourism better air connectivity is needed.

DHOLERA AIR PORT :

The proposed Dholera International Airport project would serve the logistics requirement of upcoming Dholera SIR besides handling the spill over traffic from existing Ahmedabad airport in future. The proposed airport will propel as airport led economic growth in the entire region in line with other Aerotropolis Worldwide.

The Government of Gujarat has formed Dholera International Airport Company Ltd. (**DIACL**) to facilitate the project. DIACL shall obtain necessary approvals from Central/State Government. In addition to various studies and surveys, the company will also develop basic infrastructure. Later, private developer will be selected through open competitive bidding route.

GAS:

GSPC (Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited) established in 1979, is the flagship company group engaged in Oil & Gas Exploration and Production across 64 blocks of which 53 oil & gas blocks are in India and 11 blocks are in Egypt, Indonesia, Yemen & Australia. GSPC has emerged as one of the largest Gas Trading companies of India

GSPL has successfully constructed and commissioned high pressure Gas Grid. The length of the pipeline network is 2174 km as on March, 2014. This network passes through 22 districts of the State. GSPL led consortium (Projects being executed in Joint Venture with Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.) was awarded by PNGRB on 7th July, 2011 and two SPV were formed for execution of these projects. GSPL India Transco Ltd. is implementing Mallavaram-Bhilwara-Bhopal-Vijaipur pipeline (MBBVPL) a 1818 km long and GSPL India Gasnet Limited is implementing Mehsana Bhatinda and Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar a 2311 km long pipeline. The current transmission of Natural Gas through this pipeline network of GSPL is about 21 MMSCMD to various industries in different cities of Gujarat, including around 15 MMSCMD of re-gasified LNG.

GSPC Gas Company Ltd., Gujarat Gas Company Ltd. and Sabarmati Gas Ltd.

together have implemented City Gas Distribution networks in Approx. 578 locations, which include cities, towns and villages of Gujarat. At present, these companies are supplying piped natural gas to more than 1008472 domestic customers, 252 CNG Stations, 11215 commercial and non-commercial customers and 2913 Industrial customers in the state of Gujarat.

These companies are also supplying Compressed Natural Gas to automobile sector through 252 CNG Station to approx 180000 vehicles per day including State Transport Buses, Cars and Auto-rickshaws.

Under the monitoring of Government of Gujarat, GSPC company Limited has implemented City Gas Distribution networks in approximately 340 locations which include cities, towns and villages of Gujarat. To promote greener power, GSPC has established a 52.5 MW power project on development cum O&M model at village Jakhau & 18 MW project at Jamanwada of Kutchh district and Gujarat State Petronet Limited has also set up another 52.5 MW Wind Power Project in Maliya Miyana and Goarsar in Saurashtra District of the State.

POST & TELE COMMUNICATIONS:

As on 31st March, 2014, there were total 8981 Post offices/branches in the state.

As on 31st March, 2014, there were total 15,60,166 Telephone connections (including WLL) and 85438 internet connections of BSNL. And, as per COAI data there were 4,51,11,627 G.S.M. cellular connection of all the telecom companies in Gujarat at the end of March, 2014. There are also 23094 No. of local PCOs & 9420 No. of STD/PCOs as on 31/03/2014 in the state.

The details of Cellular Connections in Gujarat as on 31/03/2014 is as under

Sr.No	Name of Service Provider	Total Connections(Nos.)
1	Vodafone-Essar	17224139
2	Idea	9328695
3	Bharti Airtel	7403781
4	BSNL	4037563
5	Videocon	1638484
6	Telewings	5450402
7	Aircel Ltd.	28563
	TOTAL:	45111627

Source: Socio Economic Review 2013-14 published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Gandhinagar.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

Gujarat is having well developed educational facilities including technical education at degree, diploma & craftsmen level to provide skilled manpower. Govt. of Gujarat, in the Legislative Assembly has passed an Act No 2 of 2008 called " Gujarat Professional Technical Education Colleges or Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fees) Act, 2007" to make special provision for regulation of admission in the professional technical education Colleges or Institutions in the State fixation of fees in such colleges or Institutions and for matter connected therewith. The Government of Gujarat, Education Department by way of notification had constituted two different committees called " Admission Committee for Professional Courses (**ACPC**) and "Admission Committee for Professional Diploma Courses (**ACPDC**) to regulate the admission of candidates to the professional degree and diploma course respectively. Details of Total No.of Seats & Institutions at Technical Education in Gujarat is as below.

Summary of No. of Seats in Govt./Grant-in Aid/Self Finance Colleges as on 31/03/2014.

Type of Course	Institutions	Seats
Degree Engineering	121	62901
Diploma Engineering	126	66849
P.G. Engineering	67	5941
Degree Pharmacy	77	4825
Diploma Pharmacy	8	530
P.G. Pharmacy	66	5045
M B A	118	12585
M C A	79	7090
Degree Architecture	16	1020
TOTAL	678	166786

(Source : Director Technical Education, Gandhinagar)

NATURAL RESOURCES:

Natural Resources play an important role in industrial development. Gujarat is endowed with important resources like minerals, marine, agriculture: as also animal wealth and human resources. The state government has taken several measures to explore and exploit these resources for further processing and value addition.

Information on important natural resources useful for industrial processing in the state is as under.

MARINE RESOURCES:

Gujarat State has the longest coastline about 1600 kms broken by several bays, inlets, road steads, estuaries and marshy lands. The area available for fishing extends from Lakhpat in Kachchh district in north to Umbargaon in Valsad district in South. The important commercial varieties of fish, mainly Pamphlet, Jaw fish, Bombay duck. Prawn, Lobster, Squids, Cuttle ,Dai ,Hils , Shark ,Cat fish, Mulletts etc. are found in large quantity in these areas .In addition, the Gulf of Kachchh has congenial conditions for the growth and substance of different types of oysters, Shell fish and sea weeds.

According to the Eighteenth Live Stock Census 2007, there are 1058 fishing villages scattered in the remote places of the state, classified in to Marine(260),Inland(716),Estuarine(82),villages inhabited by 5.59 lac fishermen, out of which 2.18 lac were active fishermen who were engaged in fishing, marketing of fish and repairing of boats/nets, etc.

Gujarat is emerging as a major fish producing centre in the region. During the year 2013-14 , total fish production in the State has been estimated at 7.98 lac tonnes worth Rs. 5402.30 Crore. The marine fish production constitutes about 88.27 % of the total fish production of the state. There were 36,090 fishing boats registered in the state, out of which 23,927 were mechanised and 12,163 were non-mechanised. During the year 2013-14, through foreign export of 251920 tonnes of fish and fish products, the State has obtained an exchequer of Rs. 3658.57 Crore.

MINERAL RESOURCES:

The important mineral resources in Gujarat include limestone, lignite, bauxite, bentonite, chalk, china clay, dolomite, marble and granite: besides oil and natural gas. Information on reserves and location of the important minerals is as under:

MINERAL RESERVES OF GUJARAT:

Mineral	Main locations (District)
Base Metal	Banaskantha
Bauxite	Kachchh, Jamnagar
Bentonite	Kachchh, Bhavnagar, Sabarkantha
Calcite	Sabarkantha
Chalk	Porbandar, Rajkot
China clay	Kacchh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha
Dolomite	Bhavnagar, Vadodara
Fluorite	Vadodara
Fireclay	Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Rajkot
Gypsum	Kachchh, Jamnagar
Lignite	Bharuch, Kachchh, Bhavnagar, Surat
Limestone	Amreli, Kachchh, Kheda, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Panchmahal, B'kantha, Bhavnagar, S'kantha, Porbandar
Quartz	Panchmahal, Vadodara
Siderite	Kachchh, Bhavnagar
Marble	Panchmahal, Banaskantha, Vadodara
Coal	Mehsana
Graphite	Panchmahal, Vadodara
Manganese Ore	Panchmahal, Vadodara
Nepheline senate	Junagadh, Vadodara
Wollestonite	Banaskantha
Granite	Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Panchmahal, Mehsana

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES:

Gujarat is a diversified agricultural economy. The state is divided into 7 sub agro-climatic zones based on the characteristics of agriculture and climate. Output of agricultural sector in Gujarat has been largely dependent on South-west monsoon. State has received average 1195 mm rainfall during the year 2014.

Due to pioneering work of agriculture scientists, government hierarchy and the simultaneous efforts of farmers has helped to achieve a breakthrough in agriculture sector of the State. High agricultural production and productivity achieved in some crops has helped to attain better economic growth. The growth of agriculture & allied sectors is still a critical factor in the overall performance of the State economy. Moreover, this sector is a supplier of food, fodder & raw materials for a vast segment of the industries. Hence, the growth of agriculture can be considered as a necessary condition for 'inclusive growth'. Recently, the rural sector (including agriculture) is being seen as a potential source of domestic demand, a recognition that is even shaping the marketing strategies of entrepreneurs wishing to widen the demand for goods and services.

Gujarat is known for the production of cash crops. Though State constitutes just 6.23 % of the geographical area of the country, it accounts for 39.24 % of ground nut production, 29 % of cotton production and 56 % of tobacco production in India.

The other important agricultural crops used as industrial raw materials include sugar cane, maize, rice wheat, pulses, vegetables and fruits like banana and mango.

The important agricultural produces in Gujarat used as raw material in industry during the year 2013-14 are as under: -

Crop	Area (in '000 hectares)	Production (in '000 tonnes)
Rice	879	1916
Wheat	1500	4800
Cotton	2691	9509*
Groundnut	1891	5527
Oil Seeds(Total)	3096	7423

* The production of cotton was 95.09 lac bales each of 170 kg. during the year 13-14.

ANIMAL WEALTH:

Animal Husbandry and Dairying play a vital role in the rural economy by generating substantial income to rural population where employment is scarce. As per the results of Livestock Census 2012, total livestock population of Gujarat was Rs. 271.28. lac.

There are 23 Veterinary Polyclinics, 747 Veterinary Dispensaries (including 675 Veterinary Dispensaries, 27 Branch VD and 45 Mobile Dispensaries), 552 First Aid Veterinary Centres, 178 Rural Primary Animal Health Centres, 2 Epidemiological Units, 17 Disease Investigation Units and 1 Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar.

There are 23 Intensive Cattle Development Projects (ICDP) in the state. The basic objective of ICDP is to improve the breed of cattle and buffaloes for improving milk production. There are 1042 centres under this project.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

Gujarat is known for dairy development. There are 23 Intensive Cattle Development Projects (ICDP) in the State. The basic objective of the project is to improve the breed of cattle and buffaloes for increasing production of milk in the state. There are 1042 centres under these projects functioning in the state. The main activities carried out under these projects are Artificial Insemination (A.I.), Castration, Sexual health Control Services, Cattle camps for providing health services, increasing the production of fodder and other activities.

Dairy Industry is well established in Gujarat State and has been emerged as a Model State in the country. There are 17 Co-operative dairy plants in the state with handling capacity of 232.00 lakh litre of milk per day. Against this, the milk received by the Co-operative Plants was 117.83 lac litres per day in the year 2013-14 (P). There are also 25 private dairy plants and 17025 Co-operative Societies in the State. The scheme of preservation of milch animals is being implemented to control the illegal export to other states or outside. As per estimates of the Integrated Sample Survey of Major livestock products, the production of milk has increased to 111.13 lakh tonnes in 2013-14 (P) from 103.15 lakh tonnes in 2012-13. During the year 2012-13, 7584 Animal Treatment Camps were organized, in which 50.09 lakh animals were given treatment.

CHAPTER- IV

MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Government of India under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have in October, 2006 enacted Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006. Under the Act Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are classified as under:

Enterprises	Investment in Plant & Machinery (Manufacturing)	Investment in Equipment (Service)
Micro	Up to Rs.25 lakh	Up to Rs.10 lakh
Small	Above Rs.25 lakh up to Rs.5 Crore	Above Rs.10 Lakh up to Rs.2 Crore
Medium	Above Rs. 5 crore up to Rs.10 crore	Above Rs. 2 crore up to Rs.5 crore

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

Earlier there was a system of granting registration to small scale industrial units by the District Industries Centre. These units are now required to file EM Part-II as Micro, Small or Medium enterprises as classified above. Over a period of time, Gujarat has registered a sizeable growth of SME sector. There were only 2,169 small industries in 1961 at the time of formation of the state. The number of SSIs increased continuously and has reached to over to **3,12,782** by September 2006. This may be observed from the following table:

No. of registered MSME Units (EM Part- II) from 02/10/2006 to 31/03/2014

Year	No. of MSME Units	Investment (Rs. In Lacs)	Employment
02/10/2006 to 31/03/2007	4131	293685.76	76196
2007-08	13186	757995.54	197341
2008-09	17867	777109.85	251963
2009-10	19993	779070.24	247031
2010-11	27940	890264.41	264867
2011-12	51781	1161450.59	362871
2012-13	68235	1292165.07	381092
2013-14	58627	1273368.71	383250
TOTAL	261760	7225110.17	2164611

Districtwise Progress of SSI Registration in Gujarat:

Sr	District	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Up to Sept. 2006
1	Ahmedabad	29661	43320	58332	59747	60693	62137	63193	64916	65763
2	Amreli	1426	2566	3929	4179	4339	4627	4711	4811	4890
3	Banaskantha	1755	3230	5003	5343	5733	6093	6401	6665	6819
4	Bharuch	3815	6983	10874	11518	12004	12734	13384	13996	14328
5	Bhavnagar	5152	7947	10612	11106	11130	11355	11484	11671	11821
6	Gandhinagar	843	1881	2958	3275	3648	4009	4371	4630	4808
7	Jamnagar	5396	7698	10413	10920	11518	12222	12591	13035	13236
8	Junagadh	2632	4261	8283	6505	6575	7231	7578	7830	7966
9	Kheda	5669	8522	11216	11568	11915	12388	12809	13201	13521
10	Kutch	1746	3127	4780	5100	5279	5470	5718	5962	6109
11	Mehsana	5290	8877	12299	12749	13137	13580	14043	14453	14602
12	Panchmahals	2071	3785	5463	5698	5772	6045	6363	6572	6704
13	Rajkot	14417	20923	27874	29409	29639	30611	31371	32030	32461
14	Sabarkantha	2362	4307	6497	6829	7214	7721	8114	8359	8601
15	Surat	16764	25780	36069	39309	41063	43015	44420	465316	47404
16	Surendranagar	2949	4757	6792	7134	7585	7872	8188	8402	8609
17	Vadodara	6648	10134	14209	15011	15653	16273	17219	17990	18498
18	Valsad	6778	10508	13805	14167	14662	14996	15318	15714	15966
19	Dang	10	21	24	24	24	53	53	53	53
20	Anand	Figures are Included in Concerned Old DICs.		848	1147	1354	1715	1965	2184	2298
21	Dahod			342	535	710	817	914	1015	1092
22	Narmada			300	402	479	578	672	747	816
23	Navsari			1152	1590	2030	2451	2815	3200	3357
24	Patan			731	1065	1450	1679	1982	2184	2274
25	Porbandar			262	338	419	533	639	710	766
	Total			251088	264668	2743315	286185	296306	306646	312782

District wise Registration of MSME Units from 02/10/2006 to 31/03/2014

Sr. No	District	2/10/06 to 31/3/07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Ahmedabad	865	2341	3979	6531	9124	13196	17944	15034
2	Amreli	0	75	57	126	151	173	190	171
3	Anand	43	255	240	246	353	377	524	473
4	Banaskantha	19	235	243	148	141	170	152	262
5	Bharuch	154	305	407	649	815	901	1100	1100
6	Bhavnagar	150	246	333	331	438	903	1198	789
7	Dahod	0	90	20	8	101	56	112	69
8	Dang	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
9	Gandhinagar	109	438	355	350	401	461	382	366
10	Jamnagar	96	324	429	484	710	822	1150	951
11	Junagadh	48	100	141	100	226	262	217	258
12	Kutch	19	116	301	206	228	250	263	253
13	Kheda	54	174	124	147	102	150	160	142
14	Mehsana	129	401	283	200	332	234	222	248
15	Narmada	3	99	100	100	101	101	150	100
16	Navsari	12	321	289	324	404	425	500	200
17	Panchmahals	13	107	139	118	153	241	300	136
18	Patan	12	53	64	56	55	127	115	129
19	Porbandar	3	103	88	60	100	100	95	79
20	Rajkot	532	899	1473	1917	2272	4433	4317	4588
21	Sabarkantha	45	221	144	217	401	395	393	171
22	Surat	1225	4544	6627	5884	9459	24548	34527	29369
23	Surendrangr	64	249	175	236	325	360	381	326
24	Tapi	0	0	0	0	77	100	128	125
25	Vadodara	307	916	1158	906	887	2408	3091	2639
26	Valsad	228	574	698	649	584	588	623	645
	TOTAL	4130	13186	17867	19993	27940	51781	68235	58627

TOTAL MSMEs : 2,61,760

District Industries Centres in all districts of the state and the institutions such as Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) have been instrumental in accelerating the pace of development of MSMEs.

On the other hand, MSMEs have also played an important role in dispersal of industries. Surat district leads the state with the highest number of MSME units followed by Ahmedabad, Rajkot and other districts.

Following table presents the District wise Total MSMEs & percentage share of number of MSME units from **02/10/2006 to 31/03/2014**.

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of MSME Units	% share of MSME Unit
1	Ahmedabad	69014	26.36
2	Amreli	943	0.36
3	Anand	2511	0.95
4	Banaskantha	1370	0.52
5	Bharuch	5431	2.07
6	Bhavnagar	4389	1.67
7	Dahod	456	0.17
8	Dang	5	0.00
9	Gandhinagar	2862	1.09
10	Jamnagar	4966	1.89
11	Junagadh	1352	0.51
12	Kutch	1636	0.62
13	Kheda	1053	0.40
14	Mehsana	2049	0.78
15	Narmada	754	0.28
16	Navsari	2475	0.94
17	Panchmahals	1207	0.46
18	Patan	611	0.23
19	Porbandar	628	0.23
20	Rajkot	20431	7.80
21	Sabarkantha	1987	0.75
22	Surat	116183	44.38
23	Surendranagar	2116	0.80
24	Tapi	430	0.16
25	Vadodara	12312	4.70
26	Valsad	4589	1.75
	TOTAL	261760	100

Development of MSME sector is spread across different industrial sectors; however, the trend when compared with large industries presents a different picture. Textiles including hosiery and garment account for the largest number of MSME units, followed by other sectors. This can be observed from the following table:

Group wise MSME Report (EM Part- II from 02/10/2006 to 31/03/2014)

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Micro	Small	Medium	TOTAL
1.	Textiles	68171	8206	351	76728
2.	Machinery and parts except electrical	20668	2478	81	23227
3.	Metal Products	2778	685	18	3481
4.	Food Products	4853	1498	60	6411
5.	Chemicals & Chemical Products	7078	2311	133	9522
6.	Wood products	3043	318	15	3376
7.	Rubber & Plastic Products	5414	1518	79	7011
8.	Non-Metallic mineral products	3927	1251	174	5352
9.	Basic metal industries	16908	2515	121	19644
10.	Paper products & Printing	4269	926	67	5262
11.	Electrical machinery and apparatus	5156	726	25	5907
12.	Transport equipments and parts	1906	461	10	2377
13.	Leather products	3641	821	27	4489
14.	Beverages, tobacco & tobacco products	1052	166	2	1220
15.	Service activities	25606	1288	79	26973
16.	Trading activities	48200	358	9	48567
17.	Other	10597	1503	113	12213
	Total	233267	27129	1364	261760

Districtwise Registration of MSME (From 02.10.2006 to 31.03.2007)

(Investment in Rs. Lacs)

Sr. No.	District	Micro			Small			Medium		
		Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ
1	Kachchh	9	123.00	56	10	1561.00	221	0	0.00	0
2	B'kantha	7	538.42	35	12	2114.05	165	0	0.00	0
3	Patan	7	146.98	56	5	1582.00	126	0	0.00	0
4	Mehsana	66	1637.00	719	58	10754.79	1911	5	3505.00	422
5	S'kantha	23	1020.00	212	22	4091.55	796	0	0.00	0
6	G'nagar	58	1415.65	685	48	11279.74	2907	3	3094.00	407
7	A'bad	569	12932.85	5663	293	33767.75	7261	3	1295.20	258
8	S'nagar	50	1085.16	577	14	1833.75	388	0	0.00	0
9	Rajkot	354	8902.04	2739	164	33533.72	4925	14	12509.69	1241
10	Jamnagar	79	899.93	683	16	2344.37	391	1	1416.00	36
11	Porbander	2	34.00	12	1	77.00	18	0	0.00	0
12	Junagadh	31	472.00	343	16	1876.00	354	1	1183.00	746
13	Amreli	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
14	Bhavnagar	96	1729.34	1360	52	9618.76	1529	2	1691.30	253
15	Anand	23	395.00	295	17	1986.00	727	0	0.00	0
16	Kheda	27	759.10	267	27	3902.00	738	0	0.00	0
17	Panchmhal	10	201.00	149	2	798.00	528	1	872.00	317
18	Dahod	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
19	Vadodara	99	2618.91	1109	203	18229.96	4266	5	2791.00	347
20	Narmada	3	4.79	18	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
21	Bharuch	69	1804.39	1188	80	10939.51	2396	5	3311	345
22	Surat	855	15201.94	9698	364	36035.57	8280	6	5728.00	492
23	Dang	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
24	Navsari	9	208.00	75	3	241.40	49	0	0.00	0
25	Valsad	140	3086.13	2516	79	14584.44	4006	9	10331.26	796
26	Tapi	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
	Total	2589	55215.63	28455	1486	201151.38	41982	55	47727.53	5660

District wise Registration of MSME (From 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2008)
(Investment in Rs. Lacs)

Sr.No.	District	Micro			Small			Medium		
		Unit	Investt.	Employ	Unit	Investt.	Employ	Unit	Investt.	Employ
1	Kachchh	80	1411.00	849	34	6147.33	1012	2	860.00	93
2	B'kantha	180	1887.38	776	55	11221.21	824	0	0.00	0
3	Patan	30	572.65	360	23	3069.40	420	0	0.00	0
4	Mehsana	275	8490.07	2577	115	18408.76	3442	11	9632.00	1254
5	S'kantha	160	2989.54	1229	60	5932.00	937	1	703.00	50
6	G'nagar	236	17945.09	3381	189	39425.04	6815	13	10678.00	1018
7	A'bad	1840	43138.59	19235	479	72106.68	15376	22	18044.19	1734
8	S'nagar	196	5051.94	1892	49	7841.62	1401	4	2617.11	518
9	Rajkot	640	10822.80	5290	254	45736.96	7271	5	4666.09	250
10	Jamnagar	266	4430.44	2532	57	11687.61	2256	0	0.00	0
11	Porbander	99	256.23	152	4	803.47	400	0	0.00	0
12	Junagadh	68	1173.80	636	32	5056.00	2615	0	0.00	0
13	Amreli	51	1369.30	824	22	2905.00	395	2	1091.66	83
14	Bhavnagar	182	2473.80	1564	57	7882.96	2132	7	5621.93	1401
15	Anand	178	3127.00	2056	74	8951.37	2170	3	2849.00	550
16	Kheda	134	1987.41	1083	36	4032.00	1602	4	3782.00	555
17	Panchmahal	80	1058.45	674	25	4572.57	1037	2	1523.00	159
18	Dahod	73	628.51	446	17	1802.15	385	0	0.00	0
19	Vadodara	645	23394.70	6808	265	46187.07	8650	6	6750.00	973
20	Narmada	98	369.10	205	1	176	74	0	0.00	0
21	Bharuch	151	4443.46	2362	150	24478.44	3490	4	10219.00	538
22	Surat	3384	68999.61	28978	1106	108398.84	22849	53	42290.58	3080
23	Dang	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
24	Navsari	296	1499.82	760	25	3012.15	957	0	0.00	0
25	Valsad	372	8042.72	4279	181	30325.00	6602	21	22532.39	3013
26	Tapi	0	0.00	2	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
	Total	9714	215563.41	88948	3310	470159.69	93112	160	143859.95	15269

District wise Registration of MSME (From 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2009)
(Investment in Rs. Lacs)

Sr. No.	District	Micro			Small			Medium		
		Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ
1	AHMEDABAD	3415	75435.99	34350	548	77654.12	15812	16	14821.94	2842
2	AMRELI	32	653.00	330	24	3787.90	532	1	732.00	11
3	ANAND	185	2611.41	1794	50	5961.70	1363	5	4024.46	456
4	B. K.	223	1298.79	580	20	3381.86	326	0	0.00	0
5	BHARUCH	303	5242.13	3030	92	19939.10	3546	12	12862.50	785
6	BHAVNAGAR	266	3457.30	3441	66	10444.45	1830	1	591.15	30
7	DAHOD	19	436.08	271	1	70.00	10	0	0.00	0
8	GANDHINAGAR	247	6081.60	4726	103	20755.62	3599	5	4971.30	808
9	JAMNAGAR	385	5408.99	3129	44	5136.14	987	0	0.00	0
10	JUNAGADH	101	1797.29	1066	39	6038.10	2610	1	1001.00	70
11	KAUTCHH	226	4155.64	3353	68	14199.74	1899	7	5555.00	49
12	KHEDA	78	1746.10	1053	46	9794.00	1349	0	0.00	0
13	MEHSANA	203	4173.58	2355	73	17617.00	2246	7	6438.00	942
14	NARMADA	97	189.33	286	3	1191.00	186	0	0.00	0
15	NAVSARI	261	2097.51	1042	28	3765.07	964	0	0.00	0
16	PANCHMAHAL	102	1567.68	972	35	5360.88	2078	2	1916.00	524
17	PATAN	49	559.00	624	15	2333.05	358	0	0.00	0
18	PORBANDAR	78	465.41	250	10	2022.34	159	0	0.00	0
19	RAJKOT	1113	23361.17	9782	341	62317.75	7796	19	14592.47	797
20	S. K.	94	2870.94	1005	47	6722.59	926	3	2852.25	157
21	SURAT	5524	87486.05	47256	1078	107763.60	32775	25	24986.71	5688
22	SURENDRANAGAR	125	1726.51	1027	50	8112.40	1571	0	0.00	0
23	TAPI	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
24	VADODARA	863	21292.85	9428	282	43111.60	9685	13	12400.00	1294
25	VALSAD	541	12185.76	5621	147	34065.42	7217	10	11019.00	914
	Total	14530	266300.10	136771	3210	471545.44	99824	127	118763.78	15367

District wise Registration of MSME (From 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2010)
(Investment in Rs. Lacs)

Sr. No.	District	Micro			Small			Medium		
		Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ
1	AHMEDABAD	5828	134369.39	40804	669	131443.27	18742	34	48992.30	2351
2	AMRELI	104	633.00	415	22	3919.00	638	0	0.00	0
3	ANAND	207	2925.44	1795	37	5671.41	670	2	2452.00	84
4	B. K.	113	776.50	310	34	7160.12	626	1	970.00	125
5	BHARUCH	497	8304.29	5829	147	17320.33	3272	5	4897.00	464
6	BHAVNAGAR	255	12092.12	3592	71	9369.31	2536	5	3125.00	15
7	DAHOD	7	181.30	57	1	133.00	16	0	0.00	0
8	GANDHINAGAR	225	6098.00	2483	116	23184.01	3870	9	8291.55	593
9	JAMNAGAR	434	7889.90	3359	48	5505.55	1127	2	605.00	877
10	JUNAGADH	81	1622.18	782	19	3720.50	1199	0	0.00	0
11	KAUTCHH	144	2493.78	2004	53	8680.93	1439	9	8056.00	243
12	KHEDA	115	2885.29	1167	30	5225.00	857	2	973.86	202
13	MEHSANA	121	2997.74	1311	76	14894.05	1827	3	2603.36	492
14	NARMADA	96	281.72	462	4	261.80	76	0	0.00	0
15	NAVSARI	280	1985.08	999	41	6501.93	1220	3	2632.36	430
16	PANCHMAHAL	94	1262.87	850	22	2558.88	401	1	800.00	244
17	PATAN	41	890.00	451	15	2608.86	309	0	0.00	0
18	PORBANDAR	54	551.57	231	5	915.50	58	1	985.00	65
19	RAJKOT	1631	37647.16	13034	276	49736.61	5309	10	9594.30	336
20	S. K.	179	2247.33	1015	37	5197.05	737	1	320.00	235
21	SURAT	4783	57470.17	44292	1067	94256.67	31824	34	26092.35	5568
22	SURENDRANAGAR	198	2381.55	1146	38	5339.74	625	0	0.00	0
23	TAPI	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
24	VADODARA	673	17153.69	8241	219	37006.57	8131	14	12699.05	646
25	VALSAD	515	7746.00	4850	119	24754.59	5905	15	16773.54	3142
	Total	16676	322886.06	139479	3166	465364.68	91414	151	150862.31	16112

District wise Registration of MSME (From 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011)
(Investment in Rs. Lacs)

Sr. No.	District	Micro			Small			Medium		
		Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ
1	AHMEDABAD	8373	206370.94	51741	718	133976.04	15595	33	31749.11	3681
2	AMRELI	137	2336.55	773	14	2858.00	381	0	0.00	0
3	ANAND	319	3852.18	2715	33	4421.30	709	1	1557.00	81
4	B. K.	122	1036.65	1008	19	2369.82	339	0	0.00	0
5	BHARUCH	739	9106.51	5920	70	17779.88	3205	6	6145.00	473
6	BHAVNAGAR	356	6166.21	4634	82	11790.80	3011	0	0.00	0
7	DAHOD	94	866.32	492	5	532.27	67	2	1085.00	70
8	GANDHINAGAR	295	60772.57	2639	102	19307.48	2476	4	3461.56	521
9	JAMNAGAR	644	8195.70	3814	54	6264.99	1108	12	7589.00	84
10	JUNAGADH	191	3190.20	1490	34	6636.29	1192	1	902.00	241
11	KAUTCHH	170	3087.71	1759	52	7877.45	1572	6	5599.81	423
12	KHEDA	73	1801.07	743	27	12873.00	474	2	2071.00	210
13	MEHSANA	253	3909.81	1954	73	15547.23	1673	6	5729.58	518
14	NARMADA	100	109.83	444	1	50.00	9	0	0.00	0
15	NAVSARI	367	2269.22	1133	36	6504.12	920	1	796.00	1968
16	PANCHMAHAL	122	1461.74	881	30	4730.19	661	1	941.00	85
17	PATAN	32	743.75	359	23	3382.00	424	0	0.00	0
18	PORBANDAR	86	443.36	336	13	2852.00	186	1	1713.00	175
19	RAJKOT	1847	43729.39	13336	406	73523.61	6660	19	16821.40	691
20	S. K.	348	2144.08	1267	52	7786.56	1103	1	386.01	116
21	SURAT	8347	41134.05	63226	1056	89343.16	23851	56	45222.99	4462
22	SURENDRANAGAR	272	3648.73	1753	52	6628.45	1256	1	912.00	26
23	TAPI	72	666.25	504	5	388.00	51	0	0.00	0
24	VADODARA	698	15798.31	5165	177	31218.37	6279	12	12794.00	806
25	VALSAD	448	7871.58	3842	124	26602.60	4397	12	11244.77	701
	Total	24505	473712.70	171928	3258	495243.62	77599	177	156620.23	15332

District wise Registration of MSME (From 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2012)
(Investment in Rs. Lacs)

Sr. No.	District	Micro			Small			Medium		
		Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ
1	AHMEDABAD	12340	317894.24	69630	825	160907.19	15778	31	28299.81	2828
2	AMRELI	160	2385.19	1357	13	2269.30	239	0	0.00	0
3	ANAND	346	3473.14	2790	30	3355.18	422	1	3051.00	45
4	B. K.	130	1693.00	1309	40	9087.82	471	0	0.00	0
5	BHARUCH	846	7684.11	6280	54	11930.56	1791	1	596.00	43
6	BHAVNAGAR	811	9161.46	5409	92	21799.08	2341	0	0.00	0
7	DAHOD	48	624.08	342	8	1677.00	436	0	0.00	0
8	GANDHINAGAR	333	24310.44	2215	124	26087.30	2793	4	3976.40	162
9	JAMNAGAR	766	12563.91	8601	53	9420.59	1181	3	2536.00	52
10	JUNAGADH	224	4042.56	1979	37	7166.59	1278	1	1171.00	166
11	KAUTCHH	184	3425.11	1278	61	13616.66	1376	5	5508.00	416
12	KHEDA	115	3568.00	1249	31	4754.50	465	4	3541.00	106
13	MEHSANA	160	4025.44	1602	68	11855.75	1320	6	7039.00	233
14	NARMADA	97	294.03	1012	3	210.00	41	1	1351.00	21
15	NAVSARI	372	2578.74	119	51	7020.92	1298	2	1638.00	435
16	PANCHMAHAL	211	2488.92	1256	28	4359.43	755	2	1763.00	86
17	PATAN	94	1665.04	752	33	5811.00	411	0	0.00	0
18	PORBANDAR	90	533.70	438	10	1779.25	266	0	0.00	0
19	RAJKOT	3710	91451.43	20733	686	105019.41	8641	37	31841.59	1829
20	S. K.	329	2683.95	1463	62	11729.66	1328	4	3562.68	192
21	SURAT	22966	158968.86	119569	1518	126452.85	25718	64	47606.52	3052
22	SURENDRANAGAR	312	4633.809	1614	46	5364.59	857	2	1508.00	39
23	TAPI	91	944.15	778	9	1979.99	149	0	0.00	0
24	VADODARA	2227	37183.68	15598	170	28838.47	7231	11	11382.00	538
25	VALSAD	460	8673.48	3698	119	25520.43	3167	9	9622.14	730
	Total	47422	706951.36	272142	4171	608013.51	79753	188	165993.14	10973

District wise Registration of MSME (From 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013)
(Investment in Rs. Lacs)

Sr. No.	District	Micro			Small			Medium		
		Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ
1	AHMEDABAD	17102	487690.88	86016	820	183970.45	15404	22	22347.69	2460
2	AMRELI	156	2392.58	2098	33	5244.05	745	1	1165.00	11
3	ANAND	498	7808.54	3171	25	6574.51	651	1	337.20	8
4	B. K.	123	2648.30	1199	28	4146.75	320	1	816.5	14
5	BHARUCH	100	9272.42	6325	72	10735.67	2728	8	9135.00	594
6	BHAVNAGAR	1121	10570.03	5932	75	13823.40	1828	2	1475.20	147
7	DAHOD	107	866.84	459	5	516.06	38	0	0.00	0
8	DANG	0	0	0	1	30.00	53	0	0.00	0
9	GANDHINGR	272	10425.80	2030	106	23777.18	1946	4	3633.50	121
10	JAMNAGAR	1074	17584.02	7389	66	10692.40	1048	10	7167.00	50
11	JUNAGADH	193	4030.26	1513	24	3923.21	617	0	0.00	0
12	KAUTCHH	158	3975.38	1559	88	16144.62	2136	17	14249.64	787
13	KHEDA	109	3097.50	1215	49	9172.00	836	2	1155.00	39
14	MEHSANA	118	3131.36	1091	96	20939.52	2282	8	7030.00	629
15	NARMADA	149	234.89	566	1	20.00	14	0	0.00	0
16	NAVSARI	457	15883.64	1443	41	7077.26	1095	2	1610.00	27
17	PANCHMAHAL	271	2219.79	1176	26	4846.00	540	3	2655.00	91
18	PATAN	95	1968.27	702	20	3238.00	284	0	0.00	0
19	PORBANDAR	84	1092.78	534	10	1899.93	370	1	1195.87	348
20	RAJKOT	3773	83127.49	20988	521	85337.29	6379	23	21088.90	682
21	S. K.	329	1554.07	1309	56	12224.20	853	8	6573.00	394
22	SURAT	33263	215907.24	129769	1216	116679.25	13676	48	35666.68	9559
23	SUREN-DRANAGAR	314	5660.06	1818	61	11357.68	993	6	5097.54	511
24	TAPI	114	1344.37	1216	14	1168.65	218	0	0.00	0
25	VADODARA	2834	82964.44	18708	242	52100.57	5921	15	15283.51	871
26	VALSAD	496	11872.92	4791	111	20159.74	2320	16	17249.35	1728
	Total	64230	987323.86	303017	3807	625798.39	63295	198	174931.58	14771

District wise Registration of MSME (From 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014)
(Investment in Rs. Lacs)

Sr. No.	District	Micro			Small			Medium		
		Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt.	Employ	Units	Investt	Employment
1	AHMEDABAD	13992	172767.97	67655	996	105529.78	15623	46	41465.95	3537
2	AMRELI	145	1161.87	786	25	7381.50	654	1	862.33	40
3	ANAND	422	6988.72	2817	50	6336.34	678	1	516.13	47
4	B. K.	237	1820.22	2999	25	2971.46	293	0	0.00	0
5	BHARUCH	981	8613.83	6118	109	19682.95	2558	10	10889.50	761
6	BHAVNAGAR	667	6886.09	5866	120	21178.62	2520	2	1862.53	179
7	DAHOD	62	643.77	450	7	1650.38	249	0	0.00	0
8	DANG	4	6.40	38	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
9	GANDHINAGAR	222	5333.83	1868	136	20669.58	2208	8	7245.06	382
10	JAMNAGAR	858	8997.08	5098	89	15127.57	1360	4	3987.00	26
11	JUNAGADH	199	4353.73	1760	57	8277.87	1402	2	3019.00	383
12	KAUTCHH	164	4262.87	1631	82	14323.06	1716	7	8233.82	1117
13	KHEDA	86	2279.02	815	50	10752.52	1035	6	7616.05	269
14	MEHSANA	117	1998.54	1031	119	24245.89	2569	12	10360.70	824
15	NARMADA	96	471.59	278	4	329.36	230	0	0.00	0
16	NAVSARI	167	2769.95	941	33	2894.87	791	0	0.00	0
17	PANCHMAHAL	102	2402.25	779	30	8186.25	808	4	2713.00	165
18	PATAN	108	1118.00	645	20	3869.73	419	1	864.00	19
19	PORBANDAR	54	722.24	414	24	3928.01	495	1	632.00	1
20	RAJKOT	3946	46780.14	20649	603	79903.14	7083	39	35514.99	1473
21	S. K.	111	1981.52	654	56	9952.87	1063	4	3073.00	119
22	SURAT	28080	157208.42	140118	1239	117300.06	15486	50	40728.73	4374
23	SURENDRANAGAR	242	2785.96	1077	83	13209.95	1136	1	593.95	58
24	TAPI	109	1812.67	896	16	2502.00	607	0	0.00	0
25	VADODARA	2389	54438.68	24839	228	33036.94	5287	22	20601.86	2172
26	VALSAD	516	9789.96	5167	120	21080.27	4907	9	9932.80	738
	Total	54076	508395.34	295389	4321	554260.97	71177	230	210712.40	16684

CHAPTER-V

DEVELOPMENT OF MSMES IN GUJARAT

INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO:

The state of Gujarat is one of the highly industrial states in India with its reputation of being a highly investor-friendly state. Gujarat the most urbanized state of India, is situated on the Western coast of India having the coastline of 1600 km. Govt. of Gujarat has touched upon almost all key sectors covering Industry, Power, Ports, Roads,

Agriculture and Minerals .Gujarat has registered an impressive industrial development since its formation as a separate state in 1960. The industrial sector at present comprises of over 3584 large industries and over 4,00,000 micro, small and medium industries. As per the results of the Annual Survey of Industry (ASI), 2011-12 carried out by Central Statistical Organization (CSO), under Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India, Gujarat accounts for 16.04% of fixed capital investment, 17.29% of gross output and 10.48 % of net value added in industrial sector in India. This survey further reinforced the position of Gujarat as the most industrially developed state in India in respect of first ranking in industrial investment and second in terms of value of production and value addition in industrial sector.

Over the years, Gujarat has diversified its industrial base substantially. In the year 1960-61, textiles and auxiliaries were the major contributor to industrial economy of the state. In the span of over 54 years, the industrial spectrum has completely transformed and today 09 major industry groups together account for 84% of factories, 82% of fixed capital investment, 83% of value of output and 84% of value addition in the state's industrial economy as per NIC Code-2008.

The percentage share of major industry group in Net Value Added is as under.

Sr. No	Industry Group Code	Description of Industry	Percentage share in Net Value Added.
1	20	Chemical & Chemical Products.	25.49
2	19	Coke Refined Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel.	14.93
3	10	Food Products	10.15
4	28	Machinery & Equipments n.e.c.	07.71
5	23	Other non-metallic mineral products	06.32
6	13	Textiles	06.06
7	21	Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal, Chemical & Botanical	05.60
8	24	Basic metals	04.73
9	25	Fabricated Meta Products except Machinery	03.35

Over a period of time, Gujarat has also succeeded in widening its industrial base. At the time of inception in 1960, the industrial development was confined only to four major cities namely Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot and some isolated locations such as Mithapur and Valsad. Today, almost all the districts of the state have witnessed industrial development in varying degree. Such a massive scale of industrial development has been possible on account of judicious exploitation of natural resources, such as minerals, oil and gas, marine, agriculture and animal wealth. The discovery of oil and gas in Gujarat in the decade of 60s has played an important role in setting up of petroleum refineries, fertilizer plants and petrochemical complexes. During the same period, the state government has also established a strong institutional network. Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC), established industrial estates providing developed plots and ready built-up sheds to industries all across the state. Institutions were also set up to provide term finance, assistance for purchase of raw materials, plant and equipment and marketing of products. Later, District Industries Centers (DICs) were set up in all the districts to provide assistance in setting up industrial units in the form of a support services. The state also developed infrastructure facilities required for industries, such as power, roads, ports, water supply and technical education institutions.

Group wise details of Employment & Investment in State of Gujarat is as under.

Group wise MSME Report (EM Part- II from 02/10/2006 to 31/03/2014)

Sr.No.	Industry Group	Units	Employment	Investment (Rs. in Lacs)
1.	Textiles	76728	599962	1877041.46
2.	Machinery and parts except electrical	23227	185869	639036.62
3.	Metal Products	3481	36743	135478.86
4.	Food Products	6411	87730	401039.18
5.	Chemicals & Chemical Products	9522	118678	634307.26
6.	Wood products	3376	30270	109876.84
7.	Rubber & Plastic Products	7011	68608	364827.64
8.	Non-Metallic mineral products	5352	89080	481930.83
9.	Basic metal industries	19644	193920	724009.46
10.	Paper products & Printing	5262	52055	247839.28
11.	Electrical machinery and apparatus	5907	60176	211186.86
12.	Transport equipments and parts	2377	21890	85016.84
13.	Leather products	4489	38416	132971.79
14.	Beverages, tobacco & tobacco products	1220	10840	35416.89
15.	Service activities	26973	198040	473293.01
16.	Trading activities	48567	204097	218954.10
17.	Other	12213	168237	452833.29
	Total	261760	2164611	7225105.17

The Government also introduced incentive schemes, from time to time, to promote industries mainly in the under-developed areas of the state to correct regional imbalances. All these initiatives have made Gujarat to emerge as the highly industrialized state in the country today.

MSMEs being backbone of industrial development in Gujarat has always accorded high priority to this sector. Before inception of MSMED Act, 2006 there were **3,12,752** SSI units registered and having generation of employment to **14,89,216** people in the state. A total of **2,61,760** MSMEs were acknowledged during 1/10/2006 to 31/03/2014. Thus the total MSMEs aggregates to **5,74,512** units on 31/12/2014 providing employment to **36,53,821** people in the state.

The industrial geography of the state is characterised by over 800 large industrial units and 3,45,000 MSMEs. Investment in manufacturing sector amounts for 20.4 % of the aggregate investment in the state. Gujarat contribute 21 % in exports and 13 % in India's industrial production. The number of registered working factories in the state were 21536, with an average daily employment of 9.27 lakhs, approximately 11.6 % of the total national workforce.

As per estimates of Institute of Small Enterprises and Development (**ISED**) the State has the First Rank of integrated overall performance of MSMEs at the national level.

Recent Trend of MSME EM-II in Gujarat (02/10/2006 to 31/03/2014)**(Manufacturing + Service Sector)**

ITEM		Micro	Small	Medium	TOTAL
Total Units	Nos.	233594	26833	1333	261760
Total Investment	Rs. In Lakh	2574365.09	3502242.96	1148497.12	7225105.17
Total Employment	Nos.	1433680	618375	112556	2164611
Units Regd. In URBAN Area	Units	200207	17008	616	217831
	Inv.in Lakh	2096358.39	1768340.94	499771.08	4364470.41
	Employment	1172300	374077	60328	1606705
Units Regd. In RURAL Area	Units	33387	9825	717	43929
	Inv.in Lakh	478006.70	1733902.02	648726.04	2860634.76
	Employment	261380	244298	52228	557906

(Source: Commissioner of Industries, Govt. Of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.)

CHAPTER – VI

CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT

Gujarat demonstrates a significant tendency of clustering of MSMEs. These clusters together constitute 37.6 % of investments. The development of small and medium enterprises has taken place in the form of different industrial clusters. There are, in all 83 industrial clusters for different industry groups that has been identified in the state, developed at a number of different locations. The approach of cluster-based development has helped in improving cost competitiveness of the industries by way of creating common facilities, developing market centres and brand names, promotion of skill.

The State Government have introduced “Cluster Development Scheme” to promote and strengthen existing crafts & craft-clusters of Khadi, Handloom, Handicraft, Gramodyog and Clay work. The scheme is being implemented with design intervention through NIFT, NID and its freelance designers for value addition in product. During the current year 2014-15, 10 cluster are identified as per the modified scheme. Total (up to October-2013), 90 clusters of silk weaving, Embroidery, khadi, Wood work, Toys, Sujani, Saudagari Print, Mata ni Pachhedi etc. have been identified. Diagnostic survey of 83 clusters has been completed. Training completed in 67 clusters and 56 clusters started production under the scheme.

Some important industrial clusters identified in Gujarat:

Type of Clusters	Location
Brass Parts	Jamnagar
Casting & Forgings	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Vadodara, Anand
Ceramics	Morbi, Thangadh, Himatnagar, Ahmedabad
Chalk Industry	Porbandar
Common Salt	Anjar, Gandhidham, Dasada
Dyestuff	Ahmedabad
Data Processing	Ahmedabad, Surat
Diamond Processing	Ahmedabad, Surat
Fabrication	Ahmedabad, Vadodara
Fish Processing	Veraval
Machine Tools	Rajkot
Oil Engines	Rajkot
Power driven pumps	Ahmedabad, Mehsana
Re-rolling Mills	Bhavnagar
Textiles	Ahmedabad, Dholka, Surat
Textiles-Finishing	Ahmedabad, Manavadar
Textiles-Printing	Jetpur
Textiles-Khadi	Wadhvan
Textiles-Finishing	Bhuj
Type of Clusters	Location
Textiles-Synthetic	Surat, Mangrol
Jari-Printing	Surat
Textiles-Powerloom	Ahmedabad, Surat
Readymade Garments	Ahmedabad
Textile Stores	Ahmedabad, Surat, Wadhvan
Utensils	Ahmedabad, Vadodara
Wood based	Nadiad
Book Publishing	Ahmedabad

The state Government has taken initiatives to extend support for further strengthening these clusters through interventions such as technology up gradation, quality improvement, setting up of common facility centres, skill development facilities etc. with the active assistance of R&D institutions, as well as industry associations.

Government of Gujarat has modified its policy on Industrial parks and prescribed a floor area limit of 100 acres, where there was no floor area limitation earlier, and announced further concessions on stamp duty and financial assistance for setting up infrastructure like road, drainage, water distribution, etc. in the Industrial parks developed by private players so that parks companies can operate on 'Plug and Work'. The developer is also entitled to a concessions in the stamp duty. There will no sectoral restrictions as in the case of SEZs and the unit will have freedom to sell their products in domestic as well as international market.

Under the scheme, currently **26** clusters have been taken up for further development through various institutions as per the following details:

Sr. No.	Cluster	Location	Institution
1.	Ceramics	Morbi & Thangadh	CGCRI
2.	Power loom	Ahmedabad	ATIRA
3.	Submersible Pump Industry	Ahmedabad & Mehsana	ERDA
4.	Ceramics	Himatnagar & Ahmedabad	CGCRI
5.	Brass Parts	Jamnagar	EDI
6.	Jewellery	Ahmedabad	NIFT
7.	Garment	Ahmedabad	NIFT
8.	Salt Industry in LRK	Surendranagar	CSMCRI & SEWA
9.	Fish Processing	Veraval	CEPT
10.	Re-rolling Mill Industry	Bhavnagar	GITCO
11.	Chalk Industry	Porbandar	GITCO
12.	Ginning Industry	Ahmedabad	ATIRA
13.	Gold and Jewellery	Rajkot	NIFT
14.	Dyes & Dyes Intermediates	Naroda, Ahmedabad	GCPC
15.	Pharmaceuticals	Ahmedabad	PERD
16.	Plastic Processing Training		CIPET
17.	Foundry	Ahmedabad	GITCO
18.	Salt Industry	Rajkot	CSMCRI ANANDI
19.	Common Facility Centre for Diesel Engine Research	Rajkot	EDI
20.	Engineering at Makarpura	Vadodara	EDI
21.	Facilitating survival and growth of existing enterprise in the textile accessories and machinery	Ahmedabad, Surat and Surendranagar	EDI
22.	Utensils	Dabhoi, Vadodara	Shree Ram Vasan Industries Cluster Association, Dabhoi.
23.	Pharma Machinery Manufacturing	Ahmedabad	EDDI
24.	Dairy & Food processing Machinery	Anand	EDDI
25.	Gold Jewellery Manufacturing	Rajkot	EDDI
26.	Founder Engineering	Vadodara	EDDI

(Source: Commissioner of Industries, Govt. Of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.)

As per disaggregated analysis from Institute of Small Enterprises and Development (**ISED**), the top clusters in the state are located in district Rajkot (8), Ahmedabad (6), Jamnagar (3), Vadodara (3). The major clustered industries in the state are Ceramics (4), Oil Mill (3), Embroidery works (2) etc. Out of the total number of working enterprises, 56.13 % are located in the clusters with an employment contribution of 48.91 % of the total MSME sector. Out of the total **gross output** in the total MSME sector, the contribution of cluster is **45.83 %**. Of the total market value of **fixed assets**, the combined share of units in cluster is **55.20 %**.

As per Annual Report 2013-14 prepared by MSME-DI, Ahmedabad, the status of Lean Manufacturing Scheme in Gujarat is as under.

Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme:

MSME-DI, Ahmedabad assisted NPC, Gandhinagar for organising two days National Level Competence Building programme "Lean Mfg. For Productivity Enhancement" for all stake holder of Lean Mfg.

Assisted 06 Associations to form micro lean cluster.

- ❖ Phase IV & Phase V monitoring of ITAMMA Lean Cluster.
- ❖ Phase IV & Phase V monitoring of Pump Cluster.
- ❖ Attended closing ceremony of ITAMMA Lean Cluster.
- ❖ Attended closing ceremony of Pump Cluster.
- ❖ Attended Awareness Programme at Rajkot.

Status of Up-scaled Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme in Gujarat As on date: 25-04-2014

Awareness Program Conducted: Total- 6				
Sl. No.	Date	Cluster	Association	Location\Venue
1	29/01/2014	Dyes & Chemical	Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Ahmedabad	Hotel Metropole, Ahmedabad
2	10/03/2014	Engineering	SEVA-Surat Engineering Vikas Association	South Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Samrudhhi Apartment, Near Makkai Pool, Nanpura, Ambika Niketan Mandir Rd, Soni Falia, Varachha, Surat, Gujarat 395001
3	14/03/2014	Engineering	Por Ramangamdi Industrial Estate Association	Por Ramangamdi Industrial Estate Association, 51, G.I.D.C. Industrial Estate, POR-Ramangamdi, Dist. Vadodara-391243
4	22/03/2014	Machine Tool	Kutch Saurashtra Productivity Council	Ban Hall, Kutch Saurashtra Productivity Council, 6, Rajputpara, Opp. Chetna Dining Hall, Rajkot
5	26/03/2014	Textile accessories & Machinery Manufacturers	ITAMMA- Indian Textile Accessories and Machinery Manufacturer's Association	Four Points by Sheraton, Near Gujarat College, Ellis bridge, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380006
6	24/03/2014	Dyes & Chemical Cluster <u>Group-2</u>	Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry Shri Ambika Mills - Gujarat Chamber Building, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad

TOTAL MINI-CLUSTERS COMPLETED APPLICATIONS RECEIVED: 5

Sr. No.	Cluster	Name of Mini Cluster	Distinct Project Group(DPG)/ Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and Association	Location of Cluster	Complete Application Documents received by RPMG Gandhinagar (Date)	Documents Forwarded to NMIU (Date)
1	Engineering	Surat Engineering Vikas Association Lean Excellence -1	DPG (Formed under SEVA-Surat Engineering Vikas Association)	Surat	10/03/2014	17/03/2014
2	Engineering	Surat Engineering Vikas Association Lean Excellence -2	DPG (Formed under SEVA-Surat Engineering Vikas Association)	Surat	10/03/2014	17/03/2014
3	Engineering	Por Engineering Lean Excellence Scheme	DPG (Formed under Por Raman-gamdi Industrial Estate Association)	Por Raman-gamdi Vadodara	24/03/2014	26/02/2014
4	Engineering	Por Lean Engineering Excellence -B	DPG (Formed under Por Raman-gamdi Industrial Estate Association)	Por Raman-gamdi Vadodara	30/03/2014	31/03/2014
5	Textile Accessories & Machinery Cluster	ITAMMA Lean Manufacturing Forum Group-II	DPG (Formed under ITAMMA)	Ahmedabad	26/03/2014	31/03/2014

CHAPTER VII

FACTORY SECTOR/MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

FACTORY SECTOR

MSMEs being backbone of industrial development in Gujarat has always accorded high priority to this sector. Before inception of MSMED Act, 2006 there were **3,12,752** SSI units registered and having generation of employment to **14,89,216** people in the state. A total of **2,61,760** MSMEs were acknowledged during 1/10/2006 to 31/03/2014. Thus the total MSMEs aggregates to **5,74,512** units on 31/12/2014 providing employment to **36,53,821** people in the state.

The number of working registered factories have increased from 27754 at the end of the year 2012 to 29121 at the end of the year 2013 (P), Showing a growth of 4.93 % over the previous year. The net value added by factories in the state has increased from Rs. 87691 Crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 122920 Crore in 201-13, showing an increase of 40.17 % over the previous year.

Rapid industrialisation of the state has also constituted to increasing the employment opportunities in the state. The average daily employment in the working factories has also increased from 13.87 lakh at the end of the year 2011 (P) to 14.68 lakh at the end of the year 2012 (P)

The value of output at current prices of all registered factories covered under the survey in the state has increased from Rs. 998413 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 1117859 crore in 2012-13 showing growth of 11.96 percent over the previous year.

At the same time, the fixed capital generated by the factory sector increase from 312746 crore to 324152 crore, showing a growth of 3.65 % over the previous year.

It is also observed that the industry group (13) Manufacturing Textiles consisting of 2594 (11.67 %) factories is the prime group in the state in terms of number of factories. Industry group (19) Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products & Nuclear fuel is the prime group in terms of fixed capital of Rs. 93168 Crore (29.79 %). Industry group (13) Manufacture of textile is the prime group in terms of employment to 2,47,246 (17.87 %) people and the industry group (20) Manufacture of chemical & chemical products is the prime group in terms of net value added (NVA) of Rs. 22,349 Crore(25.49 %) in the state.

In all India aggregates for ASI 2011-12, the percentage share of Gujarat in different segments viz. no. of factories is 10.21 %, in value of output is 17.29 % and in Net Value Added is 10.48 % respectively. The state holds 3rd rank in respect of net value added in the country.

91 % of India's required soda ash has been produced by Gujarat and 66 % of India's requirement of soda ash has been produced by the State. Chemical Industries in Gujarat count for more than 35 % of India's production. Moreover, Gujarat is considered as the petro capital of the nation as Kalol, Khambhat and Ankleshwar are for their oil and natural gas production. Private sector has been highly entertained by Gujarat. It is involving integrated development of areas like SIRs, PCPIR and DMIC to reform the industrial sector in the state. State based SEZ contributed more than 66 % of overall export by national SEZs. Gujarat has provided new opportunities under global financial services GIFT in Gandhinagar.

Government of Gujarat has introduced Investment Facilitation Portal (IFP). The portal is helpful in investor facilitation and monitoring of projects. IFP portal captures most of the data of investment intention since Vibrant Gujarat 2003 to Vibrant Gujarat-2015 event. As far as implementation are concerned the projects commissioned and under implementation stands at 57.40 % of all the investment intentions of Vibrant Gujarat 2003 to Vibrant Gujarat- 2013 as on 31/03/2014.

6th edition of **Vibrant Gujarat – 2013** was held during January 11-13, 2013. The event attracted overwhelming response from the entire Globe. Innovation, Knowledge sharing, Sustainability and Youth Empowerment with skilling occupied the entire stage.

Vibrant Gujarat – 2013 witnessed 127 events, where 830 speakers shared their thoughts along with participation of 17719 MoU's , once again it proved that the eco system of Gujarat attracts the investors. The highlight of the event was signing of 2670 Strategic partnership Intentions mainly in area of knowledge, Skilling etc. The Global Trade show spread over 104000 sq. mtrs., witnessed participation of 1195 companies and a footfall of about 20 lakh visitors.

The 7th edition of **Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit – 2015** was held during January 11-13, 2015. As per the provisional information received from Jt. Commissioner of Industries (IM), Gandhinagar, Total Investment Intentions approved 21304 out of which 4223 in Large Sectors & 17081 in MSME Sector.

The Highlights of Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit – 2015 , An International Trade Show and a Global Business Summit is as under :

- India's Largest Exhibition area : 1,00,000 Sq. Mtrs.
- A Platform showcasing over : 25 Sections
- No. of Participants : 2,000 + Companies
- No. of Visitors (Approx.) : Over 2 Million
- International Delegates (Approx.) : Over 2500
- International Representation : Over 101 Countries.

This Global Summit has provided Networking Platform for Exploring opportunities not only in Gujarat but also in 29 States of India & 7 Partner countries.

(Source: Socio-Economic Review 2013-14 Published by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Gandhinagar.)

MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

Industrial units having investment exceeding Rs. 10 Crore in plant & machinery are classified as large industrial units. An entrepreneur or a company desirous to set up a large project needed an approval in the form of industrial license from Government of India (GOI) under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. In July 1991, Government of India liberalized the licensing procedure and exempted almost all the industries from the purview of industrial licensing, except a few industries which are of strategic importance. As per the present licensing procedure, only two industries are reserved for public sector and four industries, which are of strategic importance, need an industrial license. The rest of the 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 unit would be either filling of IEM, obtaining Letter of Intent (LOI)/ industrial license or obtaining Letter of Permission (LOP) in the case of 100 % EOU or SEZ unit.

The filling of IEM with Secretariat of Industrial Approvals (SIA), GoI is considered as an important parameter to assess the degree of industrial development in the state

Under the Liberalised Licensing Processing introduced by the Government of India, Gujarat has received acknowledgement of 11327 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (I.E.M.) filled by entrepreneurs from August, 1991 to March-2014 with a proposed investment among all these projects is expected of Rs. 12.47 lakh crores. In addition, the state has received 455 letter of Intent (L.O.I.) having investment of Rs. 39220 crores during August 1991 to April-2014. For setting up 100 % EOUs the State has also received 1564 Letter of Permission (L.O.P.) with investment of Rs. 6614 crores during August 1991 to April-2014.

The details of Approvals Analysis of LOI, LOP, and IEM filed is given in the table hereunder.

Approval wise Analysis of LOI/LOP/IEM filed during 01/01/1991 to 31/03/2014

Sr. No.	Approvals	Total Issued		Commissioned		Under Implementation	
		Proj.	Investment	Proj.	Investment	Proj.	Investment
1	IEM	11279	1181715	5134	235727	2881	842260
2	LOI	530	43255	190	12807	16	23
3	LOP	1590	6614	468	3163	481	231
TOTAL: (IEM+LOI+EOU)		13399	1231584	5792	251697	3378	842514

IEM: Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum

LOI: Letter of Intent

LOP: Letter of Permission for 100% Export Oriented Unit

FDI: Foreign Direct Investment

(Source: Commissioner of Industries, Govt. Of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.)

CHAPTER –VIII

GROWTH CENTRES (INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT) :

GUJARAT INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY ORGANISATION: (GITCO)

GITCO is a multidisciplinary organisation with proven track record in consultancy for more than 30 years. Its objective is to provide high quality technical, managerial and marketing Consultancy to new as well as existing entrepreneurs, Financial institutions and state Govt. Organisations.

The promoters of GITCO are as under :

A. All India Institutions:

- ICICI Bank Ltd.
- Small Industries Development Bank of India
- Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd.

B. State Corporation :

- Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.
- Gujarat State Financial Corporation
- Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

C. Banks :

- State Bank of India
- Bank of Baroda
- Dena Bank
- Central Bank of India
- Bank of India
- Union Bank of India

Major Services included in the sphere of operations are as under:

1. Project opportunity identification studies for medium and large companies.
2. Preparation of project profiles and desk based market analysis reports.
3. Preparation of Techno-economic feasibility studies and detailed project reports.
4. Undertaking detailed national/State Level market studies.
5. Identification of project appraisals reports for the purpose of resource mobilisation through institutional finance/public issue.
6. Identification of Technology Evaluation and absorption of Technology.
7. Project finance Tie-up /Closures

GITCO is also registered as a Consultancy Organisation with Asian Development Bank.

GUJARAT AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. (GAIC) :

GAIC Ltd. Works as a Nodal Agency for implementation of Bio-gas plants 20 programme. Gujarat has long been considered as one of the most progressive states of India, be it on the industrial front or the agricultural front. Imbued with a proactive, visionary outlook, its government has catalyzed development in various spheres the collective effort has, thus propelled the state towards progress.

Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation (GAIC), which promotes agricultural activities at the ground level and fosters the development of agro industries in the state, is a manifest example of the forward-looking policies of the state.

Facilitate Growth Process:

Destination: A Progress Vehicle GAIC

The present-day globalized agricultural environment necessitates a holistic approach to farming and all related activities. Moreover, strengthening of the forward and backward linkages between agriculture and industry has also become a prerequisite.

Enabling Change:

Networking All The Way To Farmer's Doorstep: Agro Service Division

The Nucleus of all the activities of GAIC is the farmer. GAIC has a strong presence in rural Gujarat through its network of 18 district-level centers and 1200-plus agri -business centers run by private sector entrepreneurs which provide services at the doorstep to farmers. Lakhs of farmers visit these outlets regularly.

Catalyst of new Agro Economy:

Implementer of policies: Marketing & Projects Division

GAIC plays the role of a catalyst in the development of the state's agro industries sector, with its Marketing and Projects Division handling all functions related to this area.

Messenger of Know-How: Sharing the Learning Process

GAIC believes in exchanging information and deepening the learning curve of farmers and agro entrepreneurs. It employs various method to achieve this objective.

The corporation has set-up a Research & Development centre for Onion at Talaja, District Bhavnagar. The Corporation has commenced following infrastructure project during the year 2013-14.

1. Hi-Tech Cold Storage for Potato at Deesa, Dist. Banaskantha
2. Radiation Processing Plant for Food and gro Products at Bavla, Dist. Ahmedabad.

Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Government of India has launched a new centrally sponsored scheme, National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) in the 12th Five Year Plan for implementation through States/ UTs.

The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of Ministry's schemes, which will lead to substantial participation of State Governments/UTs. The Corporation will act as Mission Directorate in the state. The Corporation has received 129 proposals with an investment of Rs. 512.48 crore.

In the year 2014-15, it is planned to implement and operationalize Potato Flakes Project at Dehgam at estimated cost of Rs. 19.65 crore.

GUJARAT STATE HANDLOOM & HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD:

The main function of the Gujarat State Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation is identification, revival of traditional Handicrafts/Handloom of Gujarat.

Promotion and Development:

The Corporation sales its product under the brand name of Garvi-Gurjari at Ahmedabad, Delhi, Kolkatta, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Mumbai, Vadodara, Surat, Surendranagar, Bharuch, Bhuj, Anand etc. In addition to this, 42 exhibitions, two international exhibitions and 17 adivasi melas were organised in big cities of India to promote sales during this year 2011-12. The corporation has organised training to 2350handicraft and 1180 handloom workers. The corporation has covered 1600 artisans under insurance scheme during the year 2012-13.The Corporation has provided information regarding market trend, new designs & colour matching to Artisans & Weavers.

The Corporation runs its outlets under the brand name "Garvi Gurjari". At present, there are 23 outlets at various places like; Ahmedabad, Delhi, Kolkata, Benagluru, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Mumbai, Baroda, Surat, Surendranagar, Bharuch , Bhuj , Ananad, Rajkot, Gandhinagar etc. In these outlets, the Croporation sales its handloom - handicraft products. In addition to this, exhibition cum sale are organized at various places in the state and outside the state. In the year 2012-13, total 8500 Artisans had been provided market support through 53 exhibition cum sale (17 Adivasi Mela). While in the year 2013-14 total 8976 Artisans had been provided market support through 41 exhibition cum sale (13 Adivasi Mela).

exhibition cum sale (12 Adivasi Mela). Under Group Insurance Scheme, 1681 Artisans in the year 2012-13 and 1651 Artisans in the year 2013-14 have been covered.

The total sales of corporation was Rs.2477.00 lakh in the year 2012-13 while, during 2013-14 it has reached to Rs.1735.00 lakh.

GUJARAT STATE KHADI GRAMODYOG BOARD:

Gujarat State Khadi & Village Industries Board implements various activities for Khadi & Village Industries through institutions and gives training to rural artisans.

Gujarat State Khadi & Village Industries Board implements various schemes for development of village industries like khadi and poly-cloth, soap , carpentry, blacksmith, gur and khandsari, oil ghani, leather, pottery, bamboo work, incense stick etc.

The information about the value of output, sales and employment in these industries are given in the following table:

Details of Khadi & Village Industries

Sr. No.	Industry	2012-13			2013-14 (P)		
		Value of output Rs. In Lac	Value of Sales Rs. In Lac	Employment Nos.	Value of output Rs. In Lac	Value of Sales Rs. In lakh	Employment Nos.
1	Khadi	3499.32	5323.78	9964	3613.99	5256.53	10643
2	Village Industries	28849.07	32731.79	77916	13713.17	14397.92	62648
	Grand Total	32348.39	38055.57	87880	17327.16	19654.45	73291

(Source: Socio-Economic Review 2013-14 Published by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Gandhinagar.)

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRES:

1. Jurisdiction:

In each district one agency to deal with all requirements of small & village Industries. This is called "District Industries Centre". The District Industries Centers have undertaken various programmes for investment promotion at the grass root level such as to organise seminars workshops, extending support for trade fairs and exhibitions organized by various Industries associations. All the services and support required by for MSME units under the single roof of the District Industries Centre. The Centre has a separate wing to look-after the special needs of cottage and house-hold industries as district from MSMEs.

Administration

General Manager is the head of the District Industries Centre. The post of General Manager is of Joint / Deputy Commissioner level. The General Manager has senior officers to assist him, such as Manager (Raw Material), Manager (Credit), Manager (Economic Investigation), Manager (Marketing) Industrial Promotion Officer(IPO) and Technical Officer cum Project Manager (PM)

2. Monitoring of DICs:

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

a. District Industrial Executive Committee (DIEC):

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

b. Single Window Industrial Follow up Team (SWIFT):

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

3. Functions of DICs:

Registration

- EM Part-I acknowledgement
- EM Part-II acknowledgement
- C.S.P.O.
- Lubricating, Oil, Grease Licence
-
- **Filing of Enterprise Memorandum Part II with respective District Industries Centre of the district.**

Section 8 of the **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006** provides for filing of memorandum by a Micro, Small or Medium Enterprise. Sub-section (2) of section 8 stipulates that the form of the Memorandum, the procedure of its filing and other matters incidental thereto shall be such as notified by the Central Government.

- The memorandum may be filed by all three categories of enterprises with the District Industries Centre in the jurisdiction of which the enterprise is (or, is proposed to be) located,
- The procedure for filing it has been outlined in Schedule. II of the **Notification for the format of EM**.

Features of the Scheme

- The memorandum may be filed by all three categories of enterprises with the District Industries Centre in the jurisdiction of which the enterprise is (or, is proposed to be) located,
- The procedure for filing it has been outlined in Schedule. II of the Notification for the format of EM.

4. Recommendation

Land recommendation for N.A.

Incentive Scheme:

Seminars

- District or Taluka Level
- Buyer-Seller & Exhibition
- 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

Package Scheme
 Handloom Development Scheme
 Training & Production centre
 Woolen Carpet Centre
 Weaving Scheme
 Recovery of Loan & Share contribution of Co-operative Societies
 Liquidation of Industrial Society
 Preparation of Project Profiles
 Audit of Industrial Society
 Gramodyog Vikas Kendra
 Hastakala Mela

During the year 2013-14 , 25 District Industries Centres (DIC) were functioning in the state. The main objective of establishing the DIC is to provide all assistance under one roof to the entrepreneurs engaged in dispersed and diversified industries and to those proposing to establish small and cottage industries. The prospective entrepreneurs get all assistance like credit, raw materials, power, land and building from the DIC. In case of large projects having investment of more than Rs. 100 crore where corporate office in Gujarat state, DIC helps in speedy follow up for the implementation of the project. The working of all DIC is monitored by the Industries commissionerate. The progress achieved by each monitored every month by Industries commissioner in the meeting of General Managers of District Industries Centres.

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

In order to achieve better co-ordination between 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, arrangement has been made for applicant to have proper guidance and authentic information of various scheme implemented by District Industries Centres (DIC) with establishing the "Citizen Charter Centre" in all the DICs.

ELECTRICITY

Gujarat state has taken numerous measures on Power Sector reforms and has moved towards Corpratization/unbundling of Generation, Transmission and Distribution activities of the GEB. Accordingly, Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) was reorganised into 7 different companies in the year 2005 consisting of: Power Trading & Co-ordinating and Monitoring Company-Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL), Transmission Company-Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited (GETCO), and distribution companies namely Madhya Gujarat Vin Co. Ltd. (MGVCL), Dakshin Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. (DGVCL), Uttar Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. (UGVCL) and Paschim Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd. (PGVCL) w.e.f. 1st April, 2005.

During the year 2012-13, GUVNL has completed the electrification work of 97459 agricultural wells (including Taluka Scheme) in the State.

During the year 2013-14, electrification work of 95312 agricultural wells have been completed.

The installed capacity of wind farm as on 31st March, 2013 was 3093 MW which is 3352 MW at the end of 31st March, 2014 and at the end of 31st March, 2014, the capacity of Bio-mass is 31 MW, Solar Generation 889 MW and Mini Hydro 7 MW that is overall capacity of state is 22789 MW as on 31st March, 2014.

In the state, transmission company, Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Ltd. (GETCo.) had commissioned 80 numbers of new sub-stations and 3251 Circuit Kilo Metres (CKM) Transmission lines during the year 2011-12 and 80 numbers of new sub-stations and 3027 CKM Transmission lines during the year 2012-13. During the year 2013-14, total 120 numbers of new sub-stations and 2160 CKM Transmission lines are commissioned.

Gujarat Solar Park, Charanka : Gujarat Solar Park is located at Charanka village in Santalpur taluka of Patan district.

224 MW Solar Project have been commissioned by 19 developers. Capacity will be enhanced by another 50 MW by the end of May 2014, thus, putting the installed capacity to 274 MW.

The Gujarat Solar Park has been commissioned within one year duration by Gujarat State and it is the historical record in Solar Power Sector of the Nation.

Tidal Based Power Project and Geo Thermal Power Project : The State of Gujarat is bestowed with a coast line of about 1600 kms and possessing the potential for establishing tidal wave based power project. In pursuance to this GPCL has carried out a feasibility study through Atlantis Resources Corporation ("Atlantis") to establish a tidal power project. The following two sites have been identified as technically feasible as mentioned below.

(a) Gulf of Kachchh near Mandvi (62.8 sq.km) and

(b) Gulf of Khambhat near Hзира (37.3 sq.km)

5 MW Gandhinagar Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Project :

(1) Azure Power : 2.5 MW

(a) 2 MW on Govt. Buildings completed.

(b) 0.5 MW (500 KW) Completed and installed on 163 Residential Buildings.

(c) 48 lakh units of green energy has been generated as on 3rd May, 2014.

(2) SunEdison : 2.5 MW

(a) 1685 KW (1.6 MW) out of 2000 KW

(2 MW) has been completed on Government Buildings.

(b) 0.5 MW (500 KW) completed and installed on 113 Residential Buildings.

(c) 1526983 units of Green Energy has been generated as on 3rd May, 2014.

Wind energy is clean and safe energy that emerged as a potential renewable power. The state with a wind power potential of 10,000 MW has an installed capacity of 3352.00 MW reducing carbon emission levels by 6.70 Million Tonnes.

The State Government has announced Solar Power Policy in January 2009, allowing investors to set up Solar Power Projects. As a result, projects having installed capacity of 891.00 MW have been commissioned as of March, 2014.

Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd (GPCL):

The Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd. (GPCL) acts as a nodal agency for augmenting the power generating capacity in the state through private/joint sector participation and to identify power projects based on different fuels and prepare Techno-Economic feasibility report for such power projects as mentioned below.

- (A) 500 MW Lignite based Power Project at Bhavnagar.
- (B) 700 MW Gas based Power Project (Gas based)at Pipavav, Dist. Amreli
- (C) 1000+ MW Pipavav Power Project. Indigenous/Imported Coal based) Dist. Amreli
- (D) Development of 6 x 1000 MW Nuclear based Power Project at Bhavnagar.
- (E) 224 MW Gujarat Solar Park Project (by 19 developers) at Charanka village of Patan district.
- (F) Gujarat Solar Park at Radhanesda in Vav taluka of Banaskantha District.
- (G) 5 MW Gandhinagar Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Project :
 - (1) Azure Power : 2.5 MW
 - (2) SunEdison : 2.5 M
- (H) Tidal Based Power Project and Geo Thermal Power at
 - (a) Gulf of Kachchh near Mandvi (62.8 sq.km) and
 - (b) Gulf of Khambhat near Hзира (37.3 sq.km)

Both of the above sites are having the potential of establishing a tidal based power project of 200 MW to 300 MW capacity. Government of Gujarat has allotted 15 Hectare of Government land to GPCL and advance procession has been taken by GPCL. The Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority has recommended to MoEF, GoI for granting CRZ clearance for 50 MW Tidal Project. The studies are in process.

GPCL also assists and provides necessary guidance to private sector developers for the identification of potential sites of clearances in Gujarat. Topographical survey and soil investigation at three potential sites at Surendranagar, Patan and B. K. Has been carried out. GPCL has decided to establish a Training/Research Centre within the state to meet out the need for skilled & technically sound manpower requirements for solar power projects. It has also commissioned Asia's largest "Gujarat Solar Park" to mitigate the impact of Climate change and to protect environment for our future generation, making solar sector vibrant and viable not only in our nation but also across the Globe.

Services :

- Identifies power projects
- Gets techno economic feasibility reports prepared
- Obtains land and site clearances
- Commissions environment related studies, hydrological studies, soil testing etc.
- Undertakes documentation and negotiation of PPA, FSA and IA
- Identifies best source for securitisation of the IPP
- Identifies mining areas and gets the mining projects opened up to synchronise with the commissioning of the power plant.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. **(GIIC)** is a State level Financial Institution set up with Head Office at Gandhinagar & Three Zonal Offices at Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot in Gujarat.

ROLE in the growth of Gujarat :

- Financing medium and large scale industries.
- Financing for large projects available in consortium with other central & state level Financial Institution.
- Promoting projects in the joint/associates sectors.
- Infrastructure financing
- Offering a variety of financial packages.

However, in the recent past, fresh lending activities have been put on hold and the Corporation is concentrating on recoveries and disinvestment of equity.

GUJARAT STATE EXPORT CORPORATION LTD:

The corporation undertakes exports of various products manufactured in Gujarat state. It manages an Air Cargo complex at Ahmedabad Air port to facilitate export-import trade by air for the industries in Gujarat.

GUJARAT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (GIDC) :

In Gujarat's quest to be the leading industrialised state in India, GIDC has been playing a catalytic role. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) is the nodal agency building the industrial backbone of the state. With a huge land bank, it provides sustainable infrastructure with a long term perspective. It works cohesively with all State departments to minimize turnaround time of setting up projects. GIDC is all set to accelerate growth by developing Investment Regions. It helps the entrepreneurs in procuring industry base sheds, formation of industrial plots, provide basic infrastructural necessary facilities to, fire safety services etc. the various industries viz.-a-viz. roads, electricity, drainage, telephone lines, canteen, shopping centres

The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation is a public sector undertaking body established by Government of Gujarat. Its motto is to develop industrial infrastructure by acquiring appropriate land in the state. There were approved 269 industrial estates at the end of year 2012-13 and 1 new Industrial Estate has been sanctioned during the year 2013-14. The corporation is active for balanced and speedy industrial growth in the state. The corporation has decided to develop infrastructure in developing areas for the economical activities and corporation has also decided to develop industrial estate in tribal area.

With this objective, Corporation has planned to establish Industrial Estates in Tribal and developing areas. Corporation has so far developed 28 Industrial Estates in Tribal Area and 2 Industrial Estates in developing areas. With an aim to acquire maximum land through Consent, Corporation has declared new land policy. Implementation of the said policy will not only help the Corporation but will also share the benefit of development with land losers by making them partners in development process. The village panchayats along with landowners will be benefitted by this policy. In addition to this, Corporation has also declared establishment policy of Industrial estate under Public Private Partnership Mode without acquisition of land.

During the year 2014-15 (up to December-2014), Corporation has acquired 1440 hectares land for development of Industrial Estates.

GIDC plans estates specific to Industries. This is done keeping in mind infrastructure and other needs of the industries specific to the estate. The details Sector Specific Estates of GIDC is as under :

Sr. No.	Estate	Location
1	Chemical	Panoli, Ankleshwar, Vapi, Jhagadia, Vilayat, Dahej, Sarigam, Sachin, Odhav, Naroda, Vatwa
2	Engineering	Savli, Halol, Chattral, Ichhapur, Vaghodia, Lodhika, Rafaleshwar
3	Gems & Jewellery	Bhat (Gandhinagar)
4	Electronics	Gandhinagar
5	Textiles	Sachin, Naroda, Vatwa
6	Plastics	Sarigam
7	Petro-Chemicals	Nandesari, Vadodara, Petrochemical Complex (PCC)

(Source : GIDC, Gandhinagar.)

Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (**PCPIR**)

Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (**PCPIR**) , Gujarat is a specifically delineated investment region planned for the establishment of manufacturing facilities for domestic and export led production in petroleum, chemicals and petrochemicals along with associated world class services and infrastructure PCPIR, Gujarat, will transform the state into the petro hub of India.

Location : Located in the coastal belt of Gulf of Khambhat, in Bhruvch District of SOUTHERN Gujarat and spread over 453 sq. kms. of Brown field area.

Existing Connectivity :

- Road 32 kms of onsite 4 lane Dahej-Bharuch State Highway No. 6 connecting to NH-8 and National Expressway No. 1, at a distance of 10 kms.
- Rail – 19 kms Dahej-Bharuch railway line connecting to Delhi-Mumbai Broad Gauge Railway Line Bharuch.
- Air – 250 kms from International Airport at Ahmedabad and 90 kms from Domestic Airport at Vadodara.

Existing Industrial Clusters/Major Industrial Units :

- Dahej GIDC Industrial Estate – Dahej SEZ
Reliance IPCL Petrochemical Complex
Hindalco Industries Limited
Welspun Limited
Gujarat Alkalis and Chemical Limited
Petronet LNG Limited
Gujarat Chemical Port Terminal Company Limited
BASF Styrenics Limited
Gujarat Fluorocarbons Limited
ONGC Limited
- Vilayat GIDC Industrial Estate

Existing infrastructure :

- Onsite 90 MLD Marine Effluent Conveyance Pipeline
- Hazardous Waste Disposal Site and Incinerator at Ankleshwar
- Natural Gas Pipeline Network

Prospective Industries :

- Refinery downstream products
- High Performance chemical
- Pigments and coating products
- Specialty chemicals
- Nanotechnology based products
- Mineral resource based products

GIDC Opportunities : The following are the new & Upcoming Industrial Estates in the State:

- Vithalapur Industrial Estate –Japanese Zone , located at Vithalapur, Dist. Mehsana With focus sector of Engineering & Automobile spread in area of 118 Hectare.
- Maswad Industrial Estate located at Halol, Dist. Vadoara With focus sector of Engineering & Automobile and ancillary units spread in area of 600 Hectare.
- Industrial Estates located in Sanand, Dist. Ahmedabad with focus sector of Engineering , Electronics,& Automobiles and ancillary units , Engineering Plastics, Semiconductors is a dedicated Multinational Zone.

SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (SIDBI):

In response to the long standing demand of the small scale sector in India, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) was set up by an Act of parliament as an apex institution for promotion, financing and development of industries in the small scale sector and for co-ordinating the functions of other institutions engaged in similar activities. It commenced its operations on April, 1990. SIDBI is operating through its Registered office at Mumbai and a network of 5 regional offices and 33 branch offices in all the states.

Entrepreneurs in the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) sector face problems in availing finance required for their projects due to their inability to provide collateral security/third party guarantee. In order to alleviate this problem as also to facilitate increased credit flow

For MSEs in the country, Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CTTMSE) was established by Government of India and SIDBI in August 2000 to facilitate collateral free credit to this sector.

GUJARAT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD: (GPCB)

The Government of Gujarat constituted the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) with a view to protect the environment, prevent and control the pollution of water and air in the State of Gujarat.

The requirement of sustainable development entails the need to tighten the pollution control measures and environmental safety in the state. The chemical and petroleum industry along with dyes, intermediates and pharmaceuticals triggered the industrial transformation of the state in the 70s and 80s. Since most of the laws relating to pollution control and environmental safety came in to force in the 80s. In order to comply with the legal provisions as also the standards prescribed by Gujarat Pollution Control Board, the state has contemplated a number of measures like supporting the setting up of common effluent treatment plants in industrial, facilities for collection and disposal of effluents and hazardous wastes in such clusters, Tightening the implementation of laws, strengthening the machinery of Gujarat Pollution Control Board.

A Processing and finalization of Consent applications under the Water Act and Air act and Hazardous Waste Rules:

GPCB has started to issue Common Consents and Authorization i.e. CCA under Water Act 1974, Air Act 1981 and The Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 valid for five years in order to simplify the procedure and for the timely disposal of the cases. The System was implemented from 01/04/2003, which has helped in scrutinizing the applications quickly and promptly. In addition to this under e- governance program the board has developed software - Xtended Green Node (XGN) for receiving, scrutinizing, processing and for taking

decision for CCA applications, which facilitates uniformity in operation at all regional offices located across the Gujarat and head office at Gandhinagar. The software system of the board is recently awarded with e-governance award for excellence - 2013.

Water Quality Monitoring Programmes:

- (1) **GEMS Project** : The Board assists the CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) in implementing the GEMS (Global Environmental Monitoring System) project. The scope of this project includes an assessment of the quality of water of the major rivers of the State, viz. Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmati. As per the guidelines of the CPCB, 9 stations have been fixed, out of which 6 are for monitoring the quality of surface water and the rest for monitoring of ground water quality. The monitoring results under this project are submitted to the CPCB, New Delhi through the EDB system.
- (2) **MINARS Project** : On account of various discharge of wastewater in river, the quality is likely to be adversely affected. It is therefore, necessary to monitor the quality of the various river waters. This is a continuous project of previous years as approved by the CPCB and known as MINARS (Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources System) Project. The Board is monitoring the water quality from 156 sampling station located on various rivers in the State. These rivers include Sabarmati, Meshwo, Anas, Mahi, Panam, Narmada, Damanganga, Kolak, Par, Tapi, Ambica etc. Under this project ground water quality and lake water quality are also monitored periodically.

National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAMP) Project:

Under this programme the board is monitoring the Ambient Air Quality at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Vapi, Ankleswar, Rajkot and Jamnagar. Status of Ambient Air Quality in major cities of Gujarat.

State Air Monitoring Programme (SAMP):

The State Government in the Forest and Environment Department has introduced a Scheme i.e State Air Monitoring Programme, in the wake of importance of Air Pollution Control to be verified with the Ambient Air Quality in the major industrial and Urban hubs viz. Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Ankleshwar, Surat, Vapi, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Kandala-Gandhidham belt, Morbi-Wankaner belt, Alang and Bhavnagar on regular basis. There are 24 Stations spread all over the State covering all the above areas.

- # Government of Gujarat has formed State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee. The authority has issued the Environment clearance to 1037 Industries/ projects.

GUJARAT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD (GIDB) :

Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board(GIDB) implements infrastructure development in the State. Overall planning, co-ordination between various sector specific departments and monitoring projects are the focus areas of GIDB. On the anvil are Special Investment Regions being provided for accelerating the growth of various industries.

GIDB is a nodal agency to spur the growth of the infrastructure in the state by way of facilitating large number of projects in public Private partnership mode through enabling legal and institutional frame work.

GIDB has envisaged the need of an international Airport following the ambitious planning of Government of India to set up a Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) and Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). The Dholera Special Investment Region (SIR) falling in DMIC corridor will be the global hub of economic activities with world class infrastructure and premium civic facilities.

SPECIAL INVESTMENT REGIONS

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

The first phase development of DMIC (2011-18), would cover 9 - Six laning roads, 13 - four laning roads, 9 - Broad gage railway line, 6 Doubling of broad gage railway line, 3 - New railway links, 1 - International Airport, 1 -Metro rail project and 4 - Logistic Parks.

The Development of Special Investment Regions (SIR) : The State has planned to develop world class economic hubs. The state has already enacted enabling Act i.e. Gujarat Special Investment Regions Act 2009. The SIR act is prepared for establishment, operation and management of large size investment regions and industrial areas in the state and to specially enable their development as global hubs of economic activities. These areas are to be supported by world class infrastructure, premium civic amenities, centre of excellence and proactive policy framework.

SIR Authority for Dholera, PCPIR, Bharuch- Dahej and Mandal - Bacharji SIR, Navalakhi, etc. have been formed and are functional. In Dholera DP/ TP scheme have been published and finalized by Apex Authority GIDB.

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

Dholera SIR: Key Indicators :

Determinants Units

- Total Area 90,370 hec. (including 22 villages)
- Area outside CRZ 48,260 ha (about 53% of the Total Area)
- Area under CRZ 42,110 ha (Developments restricted)
- Total Government Land 28502 ha. in the DSIR-already (about 37% of the allotted Area)

Urbanizable area :

- 54,600 ha Developable land 36,000 ha **Total Jobs 827,000**
- Industrial, Tourism & 343,000 other Jobs Support Jobs 484,000
- Supported population 2.5 million Population living in **DSIR** 2.0 million

The SIR will have an area of more than 100 sq.kms. and an Industrial Area will have as area of more than 50 sq.kms

A Unique concept being developed pro-actively by the Government of Gujarat to promote further investment in the state.

Out of a total 13 proposed SIRs in the state, 7 have been the notified SIR status.

Next Generation Projects of GIDB :

- Development of Smart Cities
- Metro Rail System of Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar
- International Airport at Dholera
- Modernisation of Bus Terminals on PPP basis
- New Railway Lines of PPP basis.
- 10 new Sea Ports to be developed by Private Developers
- Desalination Plant for industries in Kutch and other locations
- Water supply & sewerage systems in towns
- Roads new/up gradation on BOT basis with Viability Gap Funding of the Central & State Government
- Mini-Hydro Power Projects on irrigation Projects
- Multi model Logistic Parks, Investment regions, DMIC/DFC
- Urban Transportation : BRTS, METRO, LRTS
- Slum Development Project for Ahmedabad
- Twin City and Transport Hubs.

(Source : Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board, Gandhinagar)

Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) :

DMIC project is aimed at the development of futuristic industrial cities in India within strong economic base, which can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations of the world to activate local commerce, enhance foreign investments and attain sustainable development along the 15 km long Dedicated Freight Corridor. (DFC)

- Government of India planned to develop a dedicated freight corridor (DFC) linking Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.
- The proposed DFC passes through six states in India, of which Gujarat accounts for 38 % (564 km) of total DFC length. (Ahmedabad – Dholera)
- The influenced area of 150 km on either sides of DFC is being developed as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).
- Almost 62 % of the total area of Gujarat (18 out of 26 districts) would be benefited by DMIC development.
- The State Government has identified 82 links in the DMIC influenced area to upgrade them into two/four lane carriageway offering connectivity between ports, industrial estate, hinterland, markets and points of agricultural produce.
- 18 out of 26 districts of Gujarat are within the influence area.
- Pegged at an investment of USD 90 billion
- More than 60 % of the total investment is likely to be in Gujarat.
- Estimated employment generation – 0.8 million
- Ports of Gujarat to cater to Foreign & hinterland markets.
- 9 mega industrial clusters of 200-250 sq..km. each.

Description of road is as given below:

Sr. No.	Description of road	Length (In kms.)
1.	National Highways	201
2.	State Highways	1016
3.	District main roads	1300
4.	Rural roads	880

(Source: Road & Building Department, Gandhinagar)

Gujarat International Finance Tech City (GIFT):

The Government of Gujarat has set up 'Gujarat International Finance Tech City Company Limited' (a joint venture between Gujarat Urban Development Corporation Ltd. and, Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services) to develop and implement the said project. The location of the project is 12 km from Ahmedabad city by the International airport and 8 km ahead of Gandhinagar district on N. H. 8.

The main concept of the project is:

- Creation of a hub for the global finance services to be provided to the various industries.
- State of the art connectivity, infrastructure facilitation and better transportation access
- An attractive pricing strategy.

Linkages:

- Infrastructural services for supporting the business sector including connectivity, IT walk-to-work housing, security and auxiliary services.
- A 12 km dedicated expressway to the International Airport is being built as a part of the project.
- Mass Rapid Transit system Project linking Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad city.

Project Description and Component Mix:

GIFT would be the central business hub of an integrated Development plan sprawling over about 27,000 acres (about 104 sq. km)

Current Status of the Project:

- Land acquired and transferred to GUDC
- Detailed Master Plan completed.
- Built form engineering underway
- Approval of GoG received
- Approved of GoI received from SEZ
- Two commercial towers aggregating to ~ 102 mn sq. ft. of BUA has been completed.
- GIFT tower is in operational.

Description	Land acquired for GIFT (Acre)
Land	500
Multi services SEZ	250
Domestic tariff area	250
Built space	7.5 mn sq. m.
FSI\FAR	3.65
Green Belt	0.59 mn sq. m.
Building height	400 m

CENTRE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT:

In the year 1969, the premier state level development Corporations of Gujarat, GIIC-GIDC-GSFC & GSIC realised the need for training and developing potential small entrepreneurs in a systematic manner. The pioneering activity was initiated in April 1970 by a cell specially created for the purpose with GIIC and later on as an autonomous body. Centre For Entrepreneurship Development was registered under the Societies Act and Public Trust Act in May 1979. CED is managed by a governing body headed by the State Industries Commissioner. Entrepreneurship Development is essentially a human resource development activity encompassing motivation, knowledge, skills, competencies and other similar qualities and personality traits.

Concept Behind :

To develop entrepreneurs in the state at urban & rural areas so that they can start their manufacturing or servicing venture for the economic growth and become self employed as well as give employment to others.

The Head office of CED is at Gandhinagar. There are 5 Regional Offices of CED in the State situated at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, & Surat.

The Centre organises the following programmes and imparts training to around 2000 beneficiaries every year.

1. Entrepreneurship Development programme for new entrepreneurs.
2. Skill formation programmes for educated youth.
3. Management appreciation programmes for existing entrepreneurs.
4. Entrepreneurship awareness programmes for students of educational institutions.
5. Training in business administration courses.
6. Training to Trainers programme.
7. Programme for existing Entrepreneurs (Second generation programme)
8. Human Resource Development (HRD)
9. Industry Responsive Skill Development
10. Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yagna (RGUMY)
11. CED is also implementing agency of Cluster Development

CED has a firm belief that the Entrepreneurs are not born, but can be developed.

Gujarat Skill Development Mission (GSDM) :

The employment for its residents, especially among the youth has always been an issue of high priority for Government of Gujarat. Creation Gujarat Skill Development Mission (GSDM) is a step in the Same direction. By creating GSDM Government of Gujarat has basically seized an opportunity provided by National Skill Development Mission. Gujarat is the first state in the country to create such a mission to take the maximum advantage of the efforts of NSDM in the interest of the youth of Gujarat. GSDM is a body under the chairmanship of Honorable Chief Minister of Gujarat to act as the apex body for monitoring, co-ordination, convergence and providing overall policy direction for all kinds of skill development activities in Gujarat.

The main feature is free and open on-line registration for all the training institutes providing employable skill training irrespective of the type of course or the type of ownership.

The current students of various colleges & institutions can benefit it from the portal through PLACEMENT FACILITY where different employers can shortlist and communicate with them for recruitment to suitable positions.

The Prospective students can make a WISE CHOICE OF COURSE to pursue via COURSE RANKING based on EMPLOYABILITY INDEX of different course.

The web-portal can be accessed at www.gsdm.in

(Source : Gujarat Skill Development Mission, Gandhinagar)

INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION BUREAU (iNDEXTb):

Industrial Extension Bureau was set up in 1978, popularly known as 'iNDEXTb' serves as a co-ordinating agency between the entrepreneurs on the one hand and the government authorities, on the other. The main role is acting as a single point contact for the investment promotion both in industrial and infrastructure projects. iNDEXTb caters monitoring implementation of all industrial approvals through a computerised system. It also extends assistance to small scale units for technology up gradation acting as single point contract. Its international division caters to the specific needs of NRI entrepreneurs in the state. The technical wing of the bureau identifies new investment industry groups. iNDEXTb has published following status reports in the recent past :

1. Engineering Industry-Export Potential
2. Pharmaceutical Industry in India
3. Crimping and Texturising industry in India-capacity assessment
4. Gujarat Directory of Manufactures
5. Mineral Resources of Gujarat and potentiality of Mineral based industries
6. Handbook of Mineral Processing & Mining Machinery
7. Prospects for Export oriented Granite units in Gujarat
8. Prospects for Bentonite based industries in Gujarat
9. Scope for Bauxite based industries in Gujarat
10. Potentialities of Ceramic projects

The key factor role of 'iNDEXTb' is as under :

- Investment promotion both in industrial and infrastructure projects acting as a single point contact.
- Promoting NRI and foreign direct Investments
- Co-ordinating with various government departments at the state and central levels
- Co-ordinating with chambers of commerce & industries associations
- Monitoring implementation of all industrial approvals through a computerised system
- Handling joint publicity campaign on behalf of State Industries Administration
- Organising investment promotion campaigns at different potential centres in India and abroad
- Identifying New investment opportunities and preparing project profiles
- Preparing & publishing status reports and status papers on different industry groups
- Preparing & publishing area potentiality surveys

- Technology sourcing
- Assisting small scale units for Technology up gradation
- Acting as a single point contact for all information related to exports
- Running a medium sized computer centre to cater to the computerised needs.

There are Three Regional Offices of 'INDEXTb' in India namely, New Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata.

IFP : Single Window Facilitation for Investors :

The Investor Facilitation Portal is a single window facilitation mechanism for investors. The portal is a rapid medium of information for investors on Government policies, incentive schemes and availability of infrastructure. It provides manuals to help investors under the application process for proposed investment projects. The portal will also facilitate different stakeholder department to process applications by investors and approve them online. It also aims to build a centralised repository of sector-wise investment in the State and Government policies, and, ultimately, to deliver investors a high-quality and ever more responsive service.

(Source : 'INDEXTb' , Gandhinagar)

GUJARAT STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION:

Gujarat State Financial Corporation has formulated various schemes to meet credit needs of various segments of the economy. Its major Scheme are given below in brief.

- 1) General Scheme
- 2) Gold Card line credit Scheme
- 3) Doctors Friend Scheme
- 4) Working Capital Term Loan Scheme
- 5) Technology development & Modernisation scheme
- 6) Factoring services
- 7) Marketing assistance for SSI products
- 8) Lease & hire purchase
- 9) Bill discounting
- 10) Merchant Banking
- 11) Effluent Treatment Plant
- 12) ISO Certification

Gujarat State Innovation Council :

Gujarat has been one of the pioneering states in spearheading innovative projects and models in diverse fields. Innovation has been integral to the governance model in Gujarat. The Government of Gujarat is committed to establish institutional mechanism to encourage innovation, characterized by scientific temper and a spirit of inquiry and reform. Building upon

Upon the rich legacy of the state and inconformity with the efforts of developing an Indian Model of Innovation, The Government of Gujarat constituted the Gujarat State Innovation Council (GSINC) to meaningfully pursue the innovation agenda. The Gujarat Council on Science & technology , working under the aegis of the department of Science & Technology, GoG is the nodal organization for the council.

The functions of Gujarat State Innovation Council are as under ;

- Support the state Govt. to incentivize innovation in the state
- Encourage talent at the individual level as also colleges and universities, MSMEs, R & D Institutes etc. at the Institutional level
- Help to create innovation eco-system
- Explore opportunities for innovation in the state
- Organize seminars, workshops and discourses on innovation
- Organize risk capitals for promoting entrepreneurship
- To evolve a mechanism to protect innovations through IPRS
- Prepare an innovation roadmap for the state.

INDO GERMAN TOOL ROOM (IGTR):

Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad is a Govt. Of India society was established under technical co-operation programme between govt. of India and Germany. The management of affairs of the society rests with the governing council Constituted by govt. of India. Additional Secretary and Development Commissioner, small scale industries , Govt. of India is the president of the society and chairman of governing council.

Main Functions:

To provide Technical advisory and consultancy services for existing and planned small scale and ancillary industrial units in the areas of designing , developing and manufacturing tools, dies, moulds, jigs., jugs, fixtures, metal casting and related items, production, planning, utilisation and repair and maintenance of these items.

1. To provide service facilities at the Tool Room for designing, developing, manufacturing and repairing the products mentioned in its sub-clause(I) in so far as such requirements cannot be met elsewhere.
2. To provide training for tool makers and others engaged in occupations related to the field mentioned in its sub-clause(II) at the Tool Room and in service training of such kind for staff of small scale and ancillary units, if so required and demanded, without distinction.
3. To promote, advise, support, encourage and assist training activities in small scale and ancillary units and to provide in-plant training oriented services to such units in the field mentioned under sub-clause(if so required and demand without distinction).

4. To provide facilities for precision and CNC machining
5. To provide heat-treatment and job facilities for chemical analysis and metallographic.

Training Objectives : Objectives are to conduct

- Industry based long term training for Tool & die Makers
- Short term training for Managers/Supervisors to upgrade their knowledge and skills
- Need based technical training for skilled workers/tool makers/machinist etc.
- Training in heat Treatment, Hydraulics Pneumatics, EDM etc.
- HRD Programmes for Tool-Room personnel.

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

MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES-DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE:

MSME-Development Institute, Ahmedabad is a Field Agency of MSME-Development Organisation under the Development commissioner, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (DC,MSME),New Delhi .The office of the DC(MSME) is an apex body and is the nodal agency for formulating ,coordinating and monitoring policies and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises in the country. The MSME-DI ,Ahmedabad provides a wide range of extension services to the MSME in the state of Gujarat through main institute at Ahmedabad and two branch institutes at Rajkot and Silvassa.

Technical Consultancy Services:

1. Prepare model project profiles, Feasibility Reports, Technical Guides, Technology Transfer Documents etc.
2. Prepare Project/Appraisal Reports at the request of entrepreneurs or financial institutions.
3. Provide Technical Advice for proper selection of Machinery & Equipment, Manufacturing Process, use of appropriate Raw Materials, Plant Lay out etc. Along with information on feasibilities & incentives available for MSME, including formalities involved in setting up industry.

Economic Information services:

1. Help the entrepreneurs by informing them about latest circulars relating to policy matters through personal contacts, MSME Newsletter, Seminars and Workshops.
2. Prepare Area survey Reports to highlight the industrial potentialities based on resources and market available in the area.

Industrial Management & Training Services:

1. To Organise Industrial Motivational Campaign to motivate young entrepreneurs for setting up small scale enterprise.
2. To Conduct Industrial Management Courses on Various Subject.

3. To Conduct Entrepreneurship Development and Skill Development Programme including process cum product Development Programme for educated unemployed youths covering various aspects for setting up of new enterprise to create self-employment.

4. WORK DONE AT A GLANCE DURING 2014-15 From MSME-DI (Including Two Branches of Rajkot & Silvassa) in the State is as under :

The Targets and Achievements made during the year are given below:

PROGRAMMES ORGANISED

A. Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programmes(ESDPs):

Activity		No. of Programmes		No. of Persons Trained
		Target	Achievement	
Non Stipendiary	UEY (Gen.)	33	33	715
	SC	44	44	933
	ST	33	31	661
Stipendiary	SC	11	10	219
	ST	09	09	195
	Women & PH	07	07	155
TOTAL		137	134	2878

B. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs):

Activity		No. of Programmes		No. of Persons Trained
		Target	Achievement	
Non Stipendiary	UEY (Gen.)	12	05	103
	SC	12	04	84
	ST	11	08	174
Stipendiary	SC	03	01	22
	ST	02	01	22
	Women & PH	02	02	48
TOTAL		42	21	453

C. Management Development Programmes (MDPs):

Type of Category	No. of Programmes		No. of Persons Trained
	Target	Achievement	
General	6	1	22
SC	7	1	21
ST	4	1	22
TOTAL	17	3	65

D. Industrial Motivation Campaigns (IMCs):

Type of Category	No. of Programmes		No. of Participants
	Target	Achievement	
General	40	28	2300
SC	55	17	1533
ST	42	14	977
TOTAL	137	59	4810

E. Special Programmes (2014-15)

Programmes On various Schemes of MSME	No. of Programmes	
	Achievement	No. of Participants
TEQUP	4	204
IPR	0	0
BAR CODE	6	253
SVDP	10	538
PACKAGING	1	31
NVDP	3	(Visitors: 40,995)561

F. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (2014-15)

No. of Units beneficiaries through Service Workshop	79
No. of jobs undertaken	105
No. of persons trained in the Workshop Programmes	16
No. of units registered under Single Point Registration (during April 14 to March,15) (Gujarat)	190
No. of Capacity Assessment Cases	01
Project Appraisal Cases	00
Any other information (T.A.) related Assistance to the units/entrepreneurs	00

G. Reimbursement under ISO 9000/14001 Incentive Scheme:

Total Amount Sanctioned during 2014-15	₹ 3,58,00,000/-
No. of application disbursed	442
Total amount disbursed	₹ 3,17,18,300/-

H. Reimbursement of National/International Product Certification under the Incentive Scheme of DC (MSME):

Total Amount Sanctioned during 2014-15	₹ 25,00,000/-
No. of application disbursed	20
Total amount disbursed	₹ 23,89,195/-

I. Reimbursement of Bar Code Registration under NMCP Scheme

Total Amount Sanctioned during 2014-15	₹ 10,10,000/-
No. of application disbursed	29
Total amount disbursed	₹ 9,83,439/-

J. REVENUE EARNED: (2014-15)

Sl. No.	Name of Programmes	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Programmes & Other Activities Revenue	₹ 10,89,555/-
2.	PD A/c. Revenue	Nil

K. State Level Vendor Development Programme: (2014-15)

No. of programmes	10
No. of MSEs benefited	476

Total 10 State Vendor Development Programmes were organized in collaboration with various CPUs, PSUs, Large Scale Enterprise and Financial Institutions across Gujarat State during 2014-15. Total 17 Stake holders among which 10 CPUs, 5 Large Scale Enterprises and 2 Financial Institutions have participated in these SVDPs. Total 476 entrepreneurs among which 11 Micro-Women, 3 Scheduled Caste, 34 Minority and 134 others, Small- 1 Women, 1 SC, 51 others and Medium –Minority 13 and Others-35 entrepreneurs have participated in these SVDPs.

L. National Level Vendor Development Programme:

Total 3 Vendor Vendor Development Programmes were organized in collaboration with various CPUs, PSUs, Large Scale Enterprise and Financial Institutions across Gujarat State during 2014-15. Total 63 Stake holders among which 20 CPUs, 37 Large Scale Enterprises and 6 Financial Institutions have participated in these SVDPs. Total 460 entrepreneurs among which 13 Micro-Women, 5 Scheduled Caste, 2 Minority and 260 others, Small- 7 Women, 2 SC, 149 others and Medium–2 Women and Others-40 entrepreneurs have participated in these NVDPs.

M. International Trade fair:

No. MSMEs sponsored for participation in ITF	06
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N. International Co-operation Scheme:

Enterprise Association assisted under the scheme	22
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National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) :

National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) , an ISO :2008 certified company and Govt. of India Enterprise has been working to fulfil its mission of promoting, aiding and fostering the growth of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise in country. The Zonal Office of NSIC is located in Ahmedabad.

NSIC operates through country wide network of office and Technical centres in the Country. NSIC provides a package of services as per the needs of MSME Sector. Salient Features of NSIC are as under :

- * Online Single Point registration for participation in Government & PSU Tenders
- * Consortia and tender marketing
- * Web store management
- * Popular products section

- * Multi product card
- * Online buying & selling
- * Cash on delivery available
- * Customer support through call centre
- * Comparative price
- * Payment gateway for membership subscription and enhanced security features
- * Facilitating Participation in National & International Exhibitions.

National Productivity Council (NPC) :

NPC is a national level organisation to promote productivity culture in India. Regional Professional Management Group (RPMG) of NPC is situated at Gandhinagar. RPMG, Gandhinagar in the state of Gujarat has been pioneer in the promotion of productivity in the state.

The close knit professional outfit has been providing high quality productivity related services to the Government, PSUs, Corporate as well as to the SMEs.

Core Competencies : RPMG, Gandhinagar office total solutions, as also specific services in management as well as technological areas as under :

- * Process Management
- * Information Technology
- * Energy Management
- * Environment Management
- * Productivity Implementation
- * Human Resources Management
- * Strategic Management
- * Technology Management
- * World Class Manufacturing
- * Agri Business

(Source : National Productivity Council , Gandhinagar.)

BANKING SECTOR : Banking sector plays an important role for the growth of industry sectors in any state. The key features of Banking in Gujarat State is as under.

BANKING AT A GLANCE IN GUJARAT STATE- DECEMBER-2014

PARAMETERS	DEC.,2013	MARCH,2014	DEC.,2014	GROWTH Y-O-Y (DEC.,13 TO DEC.,14)	GROWTH OVER MARCH 2014
TOTAL NO. OF BRANCHES	7863	8151	8451	588	300
CATEGORY OF BRANCHES					
RURAL	3368	3493	3592	224	99
SEMI-URBAN	2045	2110	2166	121	56
URBAN	1295	1346	1418	123	72
METRO	1155	1202	1275	120	73
TOTAL	7863	8151	8451	588	300
KEY INDICATORS (Amt. Rs.Crores)					
DEPOSITES	4,06,862	4,28,744	4,70,837	63,975 (15.72%)	42093 (9.81%)
ADVANCES	3,27,885	3,44,286	3,69,283	41,398 (12.63%)	24,997 (7.26%)
CREDIT DE-POSIT RATIO	80.59	80.30	78.43	(-) 2.16	(-) 1.87
PS ADVANCES	1,12,684	1,28,380	1,44,485	21,801	16,105
(% Growth	(11.80%)	(16.99%)	(17.77%)	(17.77%)	(12.54%)
(% to advances)	(44.11%)	(46.16%)	(41.97%)	(-) 2.14%)	(-) 4.19%
AGRI ADVANCES	46,012	46,650	52,504	6,492	5,854
(% Growth	6.86%	8.34%	14.11%	14.11%	12.55%
(% to advances)	16.54%	16.77%	15.25%	(-) 1.29%	(-) 1.52%
MSME AD-VANCES	48,256	55,834	60,095	11,839	4,261
(% Growth	6.84%	23.63%	24.53%	24.53%	7.63%
(% to advances)	17.35%	20.08%	17.45%	0.11%	(-) 2.63%
WEAKER SEC. ADV.	19,647	20,145	23,228	3,581	3,083
(% Growth	14.23%	17.13%	18.23%	18.23%	15.30%
(% to advances)	7.06%	7.24%	6.75%	(-)0.31%	(-)0.49

Position of Kishan Credit Cards for the period ended					
	DEC.,2013	March,2014	Dec.,2014	Growth Y-o-Y (Dec.,13 to Dec.,14)	Growth over March,2014
Accounts	28,80,210	28,67,565	28,97,467	17,257	29,902
Amount	28,515	22,957	28,301	(-) 214	5,344

1.5 Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

I. Progress under SSA and Ward Survey: (as on 31.12.2014)

II.

Total Number of SSAs/ Wards allotted		Number of SSAs/Wards Where survey is com- pleted		Number of SSAs/Wards where survey is yet to be completed	
SSA (Rural)	WARD (Urban)	SSA (Rural)	WARD (Urban)	SSA (Rural)	WARD (Urban)
7882	2131	7882	2131	-	-

Bank-wise allotment of SSAs and Wards is given in ANNEXURE-D.

II. Progress under Opening of Accounts, issuance of RuPay Cards, Pass-Books and Aadhaar Seeding:

(as on 23.02.2015)

Bank	No. of Accounts opened			Out of which, total Aadhaar Seeded Accounts	Total number of RuPay Cards issued	Balance in A/cs. (Rs.In crores)	Number of Pass- Books issued
	Rural	Urban	Total (Rural+Urban)				
PSBs	2267630	2325854	4593484	1066560	3791822	294.57	2928384
RRBs	465860	69922	535782	91759	500824	45.07	460826
Private Banks	61796	110026	171822	38265	154826	18.28	85,029
GSCB	244	0	244	0	0	0.01	244
Total	2795530	2505802	5301332	1196584 (22.57%)	4447472 (83.89)	357.93	3484483

From the above table, it can be observed that progress under issuance of RuPay Cards and Pass-Books can be termed as satisfactory. However, regarding Aadhaar seeding by all Banks is only done in 22.57% accounts (PSBs- 23.22%, RRBs- 17.13%, Private Banks- 22.27%). Banks have to accelerate their efforts for completing Aadhaar seeding also need to be taken for issuance of RuPay Cards and Pass-Books to each account holder. Account holders be made aware that at least one transaction once in 45 days, be it financial or non-financial, is a pre-requisite for availing accidental insurance benefit available under the Scheme. Bank wise details of account opening under PMJDY as of 23rd February, 2015 are given in ANNEXURE-E.

Review of progress under service area credit plan(SACP) 2014-15 for fresh lending to priority sectors & non-priority sectors.

Priority	Target		Disbursement up to the quarter ended Dec.,14		% achievement		Outstanding at the end of the current quarter Dec.,2014	
	A/c.	Amt.	A/c.	Amt.	A/c.	Amt.	A/c.	Amt.
Direct Agri & Allied	4322825	47547	1676441	27232	38.78	57.27	2667195	39749
Indirect Agri.& Allied	92779	2342	208352	4304	224.57	183.84	226660	6464
Total Agri.	4415604	49889	1884793	31536	42.68	63.21	2893855	46213
MSME	241296	12064	80911	10543	33.53	87.39	513849	45702
Education	42607	1516	6691	549	15.70	36.21	39152	1127
Housing	89983	5649	31134	2894	34.60	51.24	318076	20216
Other PSA	316008	7509	75848	4331	24.00	57.68	278968	8493
Total PSA	5105498	76627	2079377	49853	4073	65.06	4043900	121751

The overall achievement in disbursement under Service Area Credit Plan for Priority Sectors by all the Banks was 40.73% in respect of targets in number of accounts and 65.06% in respect of target in amount up to the quarter ended December,2014. The highest percentage achievement in terms of amount was recorded in MSME-87.39%, followed by Agriculture-63.21%, Other PSA-57.68%, Housing-51.24% and Education-36.21%.

Out of 33 districts in the State up to the quarter December,2014 the achievement of 19 districts remained below the State average of 65.06% under Service Area Credit Plan 2014-15. Dangs and Chhota Udepur districts being the lowest performing districts achieved only 4.21% and 27.45% respectively.

Total 51 Banks are functioning in the State, of which only 20 Banks have performed above the state average of 65.06%. Three RRBs, Central Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Union Bank of India, Corporation Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Vijaya Bank, Punjab National Bank are the major Banks which performed below the State Average. These Banks need to accelerate their efforts for achievement of target allotted then so that the target for the State as a whole can be achieved by the March,2015.

DISTRICT WISE STATEMENT SHOWING TARGET, DISBURSEMENT & OUTSTANDING UNDER ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DEC.,14 – PRIORITY SECTOR.

Micro & Small Enterprises

Amt. in Lakhs

Sr. No.	District	Target 2014-15		Disbursement up to end of current quarter 31.12.2014		% Achievement	
		A/c.	Amt.	A/c.	Amt.	A/c.	Amt.
1	Ahmedabad	18070	68829	6373	149705	35.27	217.50
2	Amreli	2061	26284	1651	27498	80.11	104.62
3	Anand	4557	42425	3466	25124	76.06	59.22
4	Aravali	2995	3440	306	1805	10.22	52.48
5	Banaskantha	3803	15807	2437	17641	64.08	111.60
6	Baroda	16157	67616	5401	65345	33.43	96.64
7	Bharuch	9112	42902	4097	57837	44.96	134.81
8	Bhavnagar	11897	155079	3494	29093	29.37	18.76
9	Botad	3610	15812	586	7662	16.23	29.68
10	Chotaudepur	21808	30129	615	12395	2.82	41.14
11	Dhahod	2656	5103	733	9771	27.60	191.48
12	Dang	430	483	19	28	4.42	5.80
13	Devbhumi Dwarka	2108	2848	365	1215	17.31	42.66
14	Gandhinagar	4235	20346	1079	18741	25.48	92.11
15	Gir Somnath	2043	20451	1348	5404	65.98	26.42
16	Jamnagar	6371	35671	2399	24033	37.65	67.37
17	Junagadh	3376	42841	1669	13293	49.44	31.03
18	Kheda	2651	14848	1376	6795	51.90	45.76
19	Kutch	9778	21128	2901	40510	29.67	191.74
20	Mahisagar	1535	2353	360	564	23.45	23.97
21	Mehsana	11768	116312	1914	59554	16.26	51.20
22	Morbi	6497	43704	423	12636	6.51	28.91
23	Narmada	1350	5009	809	7786	59.93	155.44
24	Navsari	3557	18056	1399	10340	39.33	57.27
25	Panchmahal	1524	13557	669	5258	43.90	38.78
26	Patan	4891	43954	803	14901	16.42	33.90
27	Porbandar	2280	4594	150	4119	6.58	89.66
28	Rajkot	14010	105258	5242	77998	37.42	74.10
29	Sabarkantha	3250	13384	1007	33375	30.98	249.36
30	Surat	37276	149086	17962	252292	48.19	169.23
31	Surendranagar	13853	17926	6825	29254	49.27	163.19
32	Tapi	1362	3368	443	5004	32.53	148.57
33	Valsad	10425	27799	2590	27328	24.84	98.31
	TOTAL	241296	1206402	80911	1054304	33.53	87.39

Source : Lead District Manager, Ahmedabad

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN-DHAN YOJANA(PMJDY)
District-wise Coverage of Households as on31.12.2014

Sr. No.	Name of District	HOUSEHOLD						%
		Rural		Urban		Total (Rural+Urban)		Coverage
		Total HHs	Covered	Total HHs	Covered	Total HHs	Covered	
1	Ahmedabad	207473	207473	1320616	1320616	1528089	1528089	100
2	Amreli	221382	221382	75796	75796	297178	297178	100
3	Anand	297658	297658	129947	129947	427605	427605	100
4	Aravalli	177724	177724	26359	26359	204083	204083	100
5	Banaskantha	487779	487779	72632	72632	560411	560411	100
6	Bhavnagar	245289	245289	202829	202829	448118	448118	100
7	Bharuch	217298	217298	116185	116185	333483	333483	100
8	Botad	82288	82288	39091	39091	121379	121379	100
9	Chhotaudepr	195320	195320	5294	5294	200614	200614	100
10	Dahod	298702	298702	35570	35570	334272	334272	100
11	Dangs	39889	39889	4810	4810	44699	44699	100
12	Devbhumi Dwarka	92845	92845	47408	47408	140253	140253	100
13	Gandhinagar	161994	161994	127996	127996	289990	289990	100
14	Gir Somnath	152683	152683	63641	63641	216324	216324	100
15	Jamnagar	133092	133092	153230	153230	286322	286322	100
16	Junagadh	202073	202073	129761	129761	331834	331834	100
17	Kheda	323344	323344	95981	95981	419325	419325	100
18	Kutch	286001	286001	159671	159671	445672	445672	100
19	Mahisagar	170745	170745	20968	20968	191713	191713	100
20	Mehsana	316536	316536	107943	107943	424479	424479	100
21	Morbi	119655	119655	72205	72205	191860	191860	100
22	Narmada	108962	108962	13212	13212	122174	122174	100
23	Navsari	229086	229086	66045	66045	295131	295131	100
24	Panchmahal	247168	247168	56648	56648	303816	303816	100
25	Patan	210935	210935	56698	56698	267633	267633	100
26	Porbandar	63404	63404	61152	61152	124556	124556	100
27	Rajkot	224470	224470	407186	407186	631656	631656	100
28	Sabarkantha	228260	228260	48867	48867	277127	277127	100
29	Surat	269680	269680	1063520	1063520	1333200	1333200	100
30	Surendranagar	218570	218570	98096	98096	316666	316666	100
31	Tapi	160028	160028	17063	17063	177091	177091	100
32	Vadodara	249626	249626	426866	426866	676492	676492	100
33	Valsad	271622	271622	92781	92781	364403	364403	100
	TOTAL	6911581	6911581	5416067	5416067	12327648	12327648	100

Source : Lead Bank Manager, Ahmedabad.

CHAPTER –IX

IDENTIFICATION OF NEW INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AS PER NIC – 2008 CODE LIST:

03111	Fishing on a commercial basis including taking of marine crustaceans and molluscs in ocean and coastal waters
06101	Off shore extraction of crude petroleum
06201	Offshore Extraction of natural gas
09101	Services incidental to off shore oil extraction
09103	Services incidental to off shore gas extraction
10101	Mutton-slaughtering, preparation
10102	Beef-slaughtering, preparation
10103	Pork-slaughtering, preparation
10104	Poultry and other slaughtering, preparation
10105	Preservation, Processing and canning of meat
10106	Production of hides and skins originating from slaughterhouses
10107	Rendering of lard and other edible fats of animal origin
10108	Production and processing of animal offal
10109	Production, processing and preserving of other meat and meat products n.e.c.
10201	Sun-drying of fish
10202	Artificial dehydration of fish and sea food
10203	Radiation preservation of fish and similar food
10204	Processing and preserving of fish crustacean and similar foods
10205	Processing and canning of fish
10206	Processing and canning of frog legs
10207	Production of fishmeal for human consumption or animal feed
10209	Production, processing and preservation of other fish products n.e.c.
10301	Sun-drying of fruit and vegetables
10302	Artificial dehydration of fruit and vegetables
10303	Radiation preservation of fruit and vegetables
10304	Manufacture of fruit or vegetable juices and their concentrates, squashes and powder
10305	Manufacture of sauces, jams, jellies and marmalades
10306	Manufacture of pickles, chutney etc.
10307	Canning of fruits and vegetables
10308	Manufacture of potato flour & meals and prepared meals of vegetables
10309	Preservation of fruit and vegetables n.e.c.
10401	Manufacture of hydrogenated oil and vanaspati ghee
10402	Manufacture of vegetable oils and fats excluding corn oil
10403	Manufacture of edible animal oils and fats
10404	Manufacture of fish oil
10405	Manufacture of non-edible animal oil and fats
10406	Manufacture of oil cakes & meals incl. residual products, e.g. Oleostearin, Palmstearin
10407	Manufacture of non-defatted flour or meals of oilseeds, oilnuts or kernels
10409	Manufacture of other vegetable oil, animal oil and fats n.e.c

10501	Manufacture of pasteurised milk whether or not in bottles/ polythene packs etc. (plain or flavoured)
10502	Manufacture of milk-powder, ice-cream powder and condensed milk except baby milk food
10503	Manufacture of baby milk foods
10504	Manufacture of cream, butter, cheese, curd, ghee, khoya etc.
10505	Manufacture of ice-cream, kulfi etc.
10509	Manufacture of other dairy products n.e.c.
10611	Flour milling
10612	Rice milling
10613	Dal (pulses) milling
10614	Grain milling other than wheat, rice and dal
10615	Vegetable milling
10616	Manufacture of cereal breakfast foods obtained by roasting or swelling cereal grains
10617	Manufacture of flour mixes and prepared blended flour and dough for bread, cakes, biscuits
10618	Manufacture of other readymade mixed powders like idli, gulabjamun etc.
10619	Other grain milling and processing n.e.c.
10621	Manufacture of starches from rice, potatoes, maize etc.
10622	Manufacture of sago and sago products
10623	Manufacture of glucose, glucose syrup, maltose etc.
10624	Manufacture of gluten
10625	Manufacture of tapioca and tapioca substitutes prepared from starch
10626	Manufacture of corn oil
10629	Manufacture of other starch products n.e.c.
10711	Manufacture of bread
10712	Manufacture of biscuits, cakes, pastries, rusks etc.
10719	Manufacture of other bakery products n.e.c.
10721	Manufacture or refining of sugar (sucrose) from sugarcane
10722	Manufacture of `gur' from sugarcane
10723	Manufacture of `gur' from other than sugarcane
10724	Manufacture of `khandsari' sugar from sugarcane
10725	Manufacture of `khandsari' sugar from other than sugarcane
10726	Manufacture of `boora' and candy from sugarcane
10727	Manufacture of `boora' and candy from other than sugarcane
10728	Manufacture of molasses
10729	Manufacture of sugar from other sources (juice of palm, suger beet etc.)
10731	Manufacture of cocoa products
10732	Manufacture of chocolate and chocolate confectionery
10733	Manufacture of sugar confectionery (except sweetmeats)
10734	Manufacture sweetmeats including dairy based sweetmeats
10735	Manufacture of chewing gum
10736	Preserving in sugar of fruit, nuts, fruit peels and other parts of plants
10739	Manufacture of other cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery products n.e.c.
10740	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products
10750	Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes
10791	Processing and blending of tea including manufacture of instant tea

- 10792 Coffee curing, roasting, grinding blending etc. and manufacturing of coffee products
- 10793 Processing of edible nuts
- 10794 Manufacture of malted foods including foods for infants and handicapped
- 10795 Grinding and processing of spices
- 10796 Manufacture of papads, appalam and similar food products
- 10797 Manufacture of vitaminised high protein flour, frying of dal and other cereals
- 10798 Processing of salt into food-grade salt, e.g. iodized salt
- 10799 Other semi-processed, processed or instant foods n.e.c.
- 10801 Manufacture of cattle feed
- 10802 Manufacture of poultry feed
- 10803 Manufacture of prepared feeds for pets, including dogs, cats, birds, fish etc.
- 10809 Manufacture of other animal feeds n.e.c.
- 11011 Manufacture of distilled, potable, alcoholic beverages such as whisky, brandy, gin, "mixed drinks" etc.
- 11012 Manufacture of country liquor
- 11019 Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits
- 11020 Manufacture of wines
- 11031 Manufacture of beer
- 11032 Manufacture of malt liquors other than beer
- 11033 Manufacture of malt
- 11039 Manufacture of malt liquors and malt n.e.c.
- 11041 Manufacture of aerated drinks
- 11042 Manufacture of synthetic flavoured concentrates and syrups
- 11043 Manufacture of mineral water
- 11044 Manufacture of ice
- 11045 Manufacture of soft drinks
- 11049 Manufacture of other non-alcoholic beverages n.e.c.
- 12001 Stemming and redrying of tobacco
- 12002 Manufacture of bidi
- 12003 Manufacture of cigarettes, cigarette tobacco
- 12004 Manufacture of cigars and cheroots
- 12005 Manufacture of snuff
- 12006 Manufacture of zarda
- 12007 Manufacture of catechu(katha) and chewing lime
- 12008 Manufacture of pan masala and related products.
- 12009 Manufacture of other tobacco products including chewing tobacco n.e.c.
- 13111 Preparation and spinning of cotton fibre including blended* cotton
- 13112 Preparation and spinning of silk fibre including blended* silk
- 13113 Preparation and spinning of wool, including other animal hair and blended* wool including other animal hair
- 13114 Preparation and spinning of man-made fiber including blended* man-made fiber
- 13119 Preparation and spinning of jute, mesta and other natural fibers including blended natural fibres n.e.c.
- 13121 Weaving, manufacture of cotton and cotton mixture fabrics.
- 13122 Weaving, manufacture of silk and silk mixture fabrics.
- 13123 Weaving, manufacture of wool and wool mixture fabrics
- 13124 Weaving, manufacturing of man-made fibre and man-made mixture fabrics.

- 13129 Weaving of jute, mesta and other natural fibres including blended natural fibers n.e.c.
- 13131 Finishing of cotton and blended cotton textiles.
- 13132 Finishing of silk and blended silk textiles.
- 13133 Finishing of wool and blended wool textiles.
- 13134 Finishing of man-made and blended man-made textiles.
- 13135 Finishing of jute, mesta and other vegetable textiles fabrics
- 13136 Activity related to screen printing
- 13139 Other activities relating to finishing of textile n.e.c.
- 13911 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted cotton fabrics
- 13912 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted woolen fabrics
- 13913 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted synthetic fabrics
- 13919 Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted fabrics
- 13921 Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishings
- 13922 Manufacture of crocheted made up textile goods except apparel
- 13923 Manufacture of mosquito nets
- 13924 Manufacture of bedding, quilts pillows, sleeping bags etc.
- 13925 Manufacture of tarpaulin
- 13926 Manufacture of blankets
- 13929 Manufacture of other made-up textile articles, except apparel n.e.c.
- 13931 Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings made of cotton
- 13932 Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings made of wool
- 13933 Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings made of silk
- 13934 Manufacture of carpets made of synthetic materials
- 13935 Manufacture of carpets, and other floor coverings made of jute, mesta and coir
- 13939 Manufacture of other floor coverings n.e.c.
- 13941 Manufacture of thread, including thread ball making
- 13942 Manufacture of cordage or rope made of jute
- 13943 Manufacture of cordage or rope made of coir
- 13944 Manufacture of rope and cordage made of synthetic material
- 13945 Manufacture of knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope (other than mosquito net)
- 13946 Manufacture of tapes, newer and wicks
- 13949 Manufacture of other cordage or rope n.e.c.
- 13991 Embroidery work and making of laces and fringes
- 13992 Zari work and other ornamental trimmings
- 13993 Manufacture of linoleum and similar products
- 13994 Manufacture of gas mantles
- 13995 Manufacture of made-up canvas goods such tents, sails etc.
- 13996 Manufacture of wadding of textile materials and articles of wadding such as sanitary napkins and tampons
- 13997 Manufacture of metallised yarn or gimped yarn, rubber thread or cord covered with textile material, textile yarn or strip impregnated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastic
- 13998 Manufacture of waterproof textile excluding tarpaulin
- 13999 Manufacture of other textiles/textile products n.e.c.
- 14101 Manufacture of all types of textile garments and clothing accessories

- 14102 Manufacture of rain coats of waterproof textile fabrics or plastic sheeting's
- 14103 Manufacture of hats, caps and other clothing accessories such as gloves, belts, ties, cravats, hairnets etc.
- 14104 Manufacture of wearing apparel made of leather and substitutes of leather
- 14105 Custom tailoring
- 14109 Manufacture of wearing apparel n.e.c.
- 14201 Manufacture of wearing apparel and clothing accessories made of fur
- 14202 Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other similar articles
- 14209 Manufacture of other fur products n.e.c.
- 14301 Manufacture of knitted or crocheted wearing apparel and other made-up articles directly into shape (pullovers, cardigans, jerseys, waistcoats and similar articles)
- 14309 Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted apparel including hosiery
- 15111 Flaying and curing of raw hides and skins
- 15112 Tanning and finishing of sole leather
- 15113 Tanning and finishing of industrial leather
- 15114 Scraping, currying, tanning, bleaching, shearing and plucking and dyeing of fur skins and hides with the hair on
- 15115 Finishing of upper leather, lining leather and garment leather etc.
- 15116 Embroidering and embossing of leather articles
- 15119 Other tanning, curing, finishing, embossing etc. of leather
- 15121 Manufacture of travel goods like suitcase, bags, holdalls etc.
- 15122 Manufacture of purse, ladies' handbags, artistic leather presented articles and novelties
- 15123 Manufacture of saddlery and harness
- 15129 Manufacture of other consumer goods of leather and substitutes of leather n.e.c.
- 15201 Manufacture of leather footwear such as shoes, sandals, chappals, leather cum-rubber/plastic cloth sandals and chappals
- 15202 Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber and plastic.
- 15209 Manufacture of other footwear n.e.c.
- 16101 Sawing and planning of wood
- 16102 Manufacture of unassembled wooden flooring including parquet flooring
- 16103 Manufacture of wooden railway sleepers
- 16109 Activities related to saw milling and planning of wood n.e.c.
- 16211 Manufacture of ply wood and veneer sheets
- 16212 Manufacture of particle board and fibreboard including densified wood
- 16213 Manufacture of flush doors and other boards or panels
- 16219 Manufacture of other plywood products n.e.c.
- 16221 Manufacture of structural wooden goods
- 16222 Manufacture of prefabricated buildings, or elements thereof, predominantly of wood
- 16229 Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery n.e.c.
- 16231 Manufacture of wooden boxes, barrels, vats, tubs, packing cases etc.
- 16232 Manufacture of plywood chests
- 16233 Manufacture of market basketry, grain storage bins and similar products made of bamboo or reed

- 16239 Manufacture of other wooden containers and products entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, bamboo, willow, fibre, leaves and grass n.e.c.
- 16291 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods
- 16292 Manufacture of cork and cork products
- 16293 Manufacture of wooden agricultural implements
- 16294 Manufacture of various articles made of bamboo, cane and grass
- 16295 Manufacture of broomsticks
- 16296 Manufacture of articles made of palm leaf, dhak leaf, screw-pine leaf and khajoor leaf; articles of vegetables fibre etc.,.
- 16297 Manufacture of products of pith and shalapith
- 16299 Manufacture of other wood products n.e.c.
- 17011 Manufacture of pulp
- 17012 Manufacture of news print
- 17013 Manufacture of paper and paper rolls not further processed
- 17014 Manufacture of packing paper
- 17015 Manufacture of other special purpose paper (excluding computer stationary)
- 17016 Manufacture of paper board, straw board
- 17017 Manufacture of hard board including false board and chip board
- 17019 Manufacture of other primary paper materials including composite paper and paper board n.e.c.
- 17022 Manufacture of corrugated paper board containers
- 17023 Manufacture of card board boxes
- 17024 Manufacture of sacks and bags of paper
- 17029 Manufacture of other containers of paper and paperboard n.e.c.
- 17091 Manufacture of computer paper
- 17092 Manufacture of paper cups, saucers, plates, hoops, cones and other similar products
- 17093 Manufacture of printing, writing and photocopying paper ready for use
- 17094 Manufacture of paper pulp articles other than containers (such as egg trays)
- 17095 Manufacture of file cover/file boards, and similar articles.
- 17096 Manufacture of wall paper
- 17097 Manufacture of carbon paper & stationary items
- 17099 Manufacture of other paper products n.e.c.
- 18111 Printing of newspapers
- 18112 Printing of magazines and other periodicals, books and brochures, maps, atlases, posters etc.
- 18113 Printing of postage stamps, taxation stamps, cheques and other security papers
- 18114 Printing of bank notes, currency notes
- 18115 Printing directly onto textiles, flexographic plastic, glass, metal, wood and ceramics
- 18119 Other printing activities like screen printing other than textile n.e.c.
- 18121 Book and other similar sheet binding on account of others
- 18122 Engraving, etching and block making etc.
- 18129 Other service activities related to printing n.e.c.
- 18200 Reproduction of recorded media
- 19101 Production of coke and semi-coke products
- 19109 Manufacture of other coke oven products such as gas, crude coal and lignite tars etc.

- 19201 Production of liquid and gaseous fuels, illuminating oils, lubricating oils or greases or other products from crude petroleum or bituminous minerals
- 19202 Manufacture of paraffin wax
- 19203 Bottling of LPG/CNG
- 19204 Manufacture of hard-coal and lignite fuel briquettes
- 19209 Manufacture of other petroleum n.e.c. (includes manufacture of petroleum jelly, micro-crystalline petroleum wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, petroleum coke, petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals)
- 20111 Manufacture of liquefied or compressed inorganic industrial or medical gases
- 20112 Manufacture of inorganic acids except nitric acid
- 20113 Manufacture of tanning or dyeing extracts; tannings and their derivatives and colouring matter (including manufacture of indigo)
- 20114 Manufacture of dyes and pigments from any source in basic form or as concentrate
- 20115 Manufacture of turpentine and resins of vegetable origin
- 20116 Manufacture of basic chemical elements
- 20117 Manufacture of distilled water
- 20118 Manufacture of synthetic aromatic products
- 20119 Manufacture of organic and inorganic chemical compounds n.e.c.
- 20121 Manufacture of urea and other organic fertilizers
- 20122 Manufacture of straight mixed, compound or complex inorganic fertilizers
- 20123 Manufacture of associated nitrogen products (nitric and sulphonitric acids, ammonia, ammonium chloride, ammonium carbonate, nitrites and nitrates of potassium)
- 20129 Manufacture of other fertilizers n.e.c.
- 20131 Manufacture of plastic in primary forms (includes amino-resins, polyurethanes etc.)
- 20132 Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms
- 20133 Manufacture of mixture of synthetic and natural or rubber like gums
- 20211 Manufacture of insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides
- 20212 Manufacture of disinfectants (for agricultural and other use)
- 20213 Manufacture of anti-sprouting products, plant growth regulators
- 20219 Manufacture of other agrochemical products n.e.c.
- 20221 Manufacture of paints and varnishes, enamels or lacquers
- 20222 Manufacture of prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours, vitrifiable enamels and glazes engobes and similar preparations of a kind used in the ceramic, enamelling or glass industry
- 20223 Manufacture of printing ink
- 20224 Manufacture of prepared pigments and other colouring matter of a kind used in the manufacture of paints or by artists or other painters
- 20229 Manufacture of caulking compounds and similar non-refractory filling or surfacing preparations, mastics, prepared paint or varnish removers, organic composite solvents and thinners and other related products n.e.c.
- 20231 Manufacture of soap all forms
- 20232 Manufacture of cleaning and polishing products
- 20233 Manufacture of detergent and similar washing agents excluding soap
- 20234 Manufacture of perfumes and cologne de-eau

- 20235 Manufacture of preparations for oral or dental hygiene (includes manufacture of toothpastes, toothpowder, mouthwash, oral, perfumes, dental fixative pastes and powders etc.)
- 20236 Manufacture of hair oil, shampoo, hair dye etc.
- 20237 Manufacture of cosmetics and toiletries
- 20238 Manufacture of "agarbatti" and other preparations which operate by burning
- 20239 Manufacture of other perfumes and toilet preparations n.e.c.
- 20291 Manufacture of matches
- 20292 Manufacture of explosives, ammunition and fire work
- 20293 Manufacture of essential oils; modification by chemical processes of oils and fats
- 20294 Manufacture of photographic plates, films, sensitized paper and other sensitized unexposed materials, chemical preparations for photographic uses
- 20295 Manufacture of gelatine and its derivatives, resinoids, glues, prepared adhesives, including rubber-based glues and adhesives
- 20296 Manufacture of chemical elements and compounds doped for use in electronics
- 20297 Manufacture of chemical products or preparations of a kind used in the textiles, paper, leather and like industries
- 20301 Manufacture of synthetic or artificial filament tow
- 20302 Manufacture of synthetic or artificial filament staple fibre not textured
- 20203 Manufacture of synthetic or artificial filament yarn, tenacity yarn whether or not textured including high tenacity yarn
- 20304 Manufacture of synthetic or artificial mono-filament or strip
- 21001 Manufacture of medicinal substances used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals: antibiotics, endocrine products, basic vitamins; opium derivatives; sulpha drugs; serums and plasmas; salicylic acid, its salts and esters; glycosides and vegetable alkaloids; chemically pure sugar etc.
- 21002 Manufacture of allopathic pharmaceutical preparations
- 21003 Manufacture of 'ayurvedic' or 'unani' pharmaceutical preparation
- 21004 Manufacture of homoeopathic or biochemic pharmaceutical preparations
- 21005 Manufacture of veterinary preparations
- 21006 Manufacture of medical impregnated wadding, gauze, bandages, dressings, surgical gut string etc.
- 21009 Manufacture of other pharmaceutical and botanical products n.e.c. like hina powder etc.
- 22111 Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles, motorcycles, scooters, three-wheelers, tractors and aircraft
- 22112 Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes for cycles and cycle-rickshaws
- 22113 Retreading of tyres; replacing or rebuilding of tread on used pneumatic tyres
- 22119 Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes n.e.c.
- 22191 Manufacture of rubber plates, sheets, strips, rods, tubes, pipes, hoses and profile shapes etc.
- 22192 Manufacture of rubber conveyor or transmission belts or belting
- 22193 Manufacture of rubber contraceptives
- 22194 Manufacture of rubber balloons
- 22199 Manufacture of other rubber products n.e.c.
- 22201 Manufacture of semi-finished of plastic products (plastic plates, sheets, blocks, film, foil, strip etc.)

- 22202 Manufacture of tableware, kitchenware and other household articles and toilet articles of plastic, including manufacture of vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels
- 22203 Manufacture of plastic articles for the packing of goods (plastic bags, sacks, containers, boxes, cases, carboys, bottles etc.)
- 22204 Manufacture of bathing tubs, wash-basins, lavatory pans and covers, flushing cisterns and similar sanitary-ware of plastics
- 22205 Manufacture of travel goods of plastics (suitcase, vanity bags, holdalls and similar articles)
- 22206 Manufacture of spectacle frames of plastic
- 22207 Manufacture of moulded industrial accessories of plastics
- 22208 Manufacture of polymer/ synthetic / PVC water storage tanks
- 22209 Manufacture of other plastics products n.e.c.
- 23101 Manufacture of glass in primary or semi-manufactured forms (such as sheets & plate glass) including mirror sheets and wired, coloured, tinted, toughened or laminated glass
- 23102 Manufacture of glass fibre (including glass-wool) and yarn of glass fibre; nonwoven glass fabrics, mats, boards and similar non-woven products
- 23103 Manufacture of hollow glassware (bottles, jars etc.) for the conveyance or packing of goods
- 23104 Manufacture of laboratory or pharmaceutical glassware
- 23105 Manufacture of table or kitchen glassware
- 23106 Manufacture of glass bangles
- 23107 Manufacture of glass decoration pieces and glassware used in imitation jewellery
- 23109 Manufacture of other glassware/glass products: articles of glass used in construction such as glass blocks; clock or watch glasses, optical glass and optical glass elements not optically worked; and other glass product n.e.c.
- 23911 Manufacture of refractory mortars, concretes etc.
- 23912 Manufacture of refractory bricks, blocks tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods
- 23913 Manufacture of refractory ceramic products
- 23919 Manufacture of other refractory articles n.e.c.
- 23921 Manufacture of bricks
- 23922 Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic sanitary wares: sinks, baths, water closet pans, flushing cistern etc.
- 23923 Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic pipes, conduits, guttering and pipe fittings
- 23929 Manufacture of other clay building materials
- 23931 Manufacture of articles of porcelain or china, earthenware, imitation porcelain or common pottery, including earthen statues
- 23932 Manufacture of ceramic tableware and other domestic or toilet articles
- 23933 Manufacture of statuettes and other ornamental ceramic articles
- 23934 Manufacture of electrical insulators and insulating fittings of ceramics
- 23935 Manufacture of ceramic laboratory, chemical and industrial products
- 23939 Manufacture of ceramic products n.e.c.
- 23941 Manufacture of clinkers and cement
- 23942 Manufacture of Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cement

- 23943 Manufacture of asbestos cement
- 23944 Manufacture of quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime (excluding chewing lime)
- 23945 Manufacture of plasters of calcined gypsum or calcined sulphate
- 23949 Manufacture of other cement and plaster n.e.c.
- 23951 Manufacture of plaster statues and other plaster products
- 23952 Manufacture of articles articles of concrete, cement or artificial stone (tiles, bricks etc.)
- 23953 Manufacture of asbestos sheets
- 23954 Manufacture of R.C.C. bricks and blocks
- 23955 Manufacture of Hume pipes and other pre-fabricated structural components of cement and/or concrete for building or civil engineering
- 23956 Manufacture of insulation boards of vegetable fibre, straw or wood waste, agglomerated with cement & other mineral binders.
- 23959 Manufacture of other cement and asbestos cement products n.e.c.
- 23960 Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
- 23991 Manufacture of worked mica and mica products
- 23992 Manufacture of gypsum boards
- 23993 Manufacture of millstones, sharpening or polishing stones and natural or artificial abrasive products, including abrasive powder or grain on a base of textile material, paper, paper board or other material
- 23994 Manufacture of graphite products other than electrical articles
- 24101 Manufacture of pig iron and spiegeleisen in pigs, blocks or other primary forms
- 24102 Manufacture of direct reduction of iron (sponge iron) and other spongy ferrous products
- 24103 Manufacture of steel in ingots or other primary forms, and other semi finished products of steel
- 24104 Manufacture of Ferro-alloys
- 24105 Manufacture of hot-rolled and cold-rolled products of steel
- 24106 Manufacture of tube and tube fittings of basic iron and steel
- 24107 Manufacture of railway track materials (unassembled rails) of steel
- 24108 Manufacture of wire of steel by cold drawing or stretching
- 24201 Manufacture of Copper from ore, and other copper products and alloys
- 24202 Manufacture of Aluminium from alumina and by other methods and products of aluminium and alloys
- 24203 Manufacturing of lead, zinc and tin products and alloys
- 24204 Manufacturing of chrome, manganese and nickel products alloys
- 24205 Production and refining of precious metals
- 24311 Manufacture of tubes, pipes and hollow profiles and of tube or pipe fittings of cast-iron/cast-steel
- 24319 Manufacture of other iron and steel casting and products thereof
- 24320 Casting of non-ferrous metals
- 25111 Manufacture of doors, windows and their frames, shutters and rolling shutters, gates and similar articles used on buildings
- 25112 Manufacture of metal frameworks or skeletons for construction and parts thereof (towers, masts, trusses, bridges etc.)
- 25113 Manufacture of industrial frameworks in metal (frameworks for blast furnaces, lifting and handling equipment etc.)

- 25119 Manufacture of other structural metal products
- 25121 Manufacture of metal containers for compressed or liquefied gas
- 25123 Manufacture of central heating boilers and radiators and parts and accessories thereof
- 25131 Manufacture of steam or other vapour generating boilers and hot water boilers other than central heating boilers
- 25133 Manufacture of auxiliary plant for use with steam generators (condensers, economizers, super heaters, steam collectors and accumulators)
- 25910 Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy
- 25920 Machining; treatment and coating of metals
- 25931 Manufacture of cutlery such as knives, forks, spoons, cleavers, choppers, razors, razor blades, scissors, hair clippers etc.
- 25933 Manufacture of hand tools such as pliers, screwdrivers, press tools, blacksmiths' tools, drills, punches, milling cutters etc.
- 25934 Manufacture of padlocks, locks, keys, hinges and the like, hardware for buildings, furniture, vehicles etc.
- 25939 Manufacture of general hardware.
- 25991 Manufacture of metal fasteners
- 25992 Manufacture of containers such as tins and cans for food products and boxes
- 25993 Manufacture of metal cable and other articles made of wire (except for electric transmission)
- 25994 Manufacture of metal household articles (plates, saucers, pots, kettles, saucepans, frying pans and other non-electrical utensils, small hand-operated kitchen appliances and accessories)
- 25995 Manufacture of metal sanitary ware such as baths, sinks, washbasins and similar articles
- 25996 Manufacture of reinforced safes, vaults, strong room doors, gates and metal goods for office use (other than office furniture) and other purposes
- 26101 Manufacture of electronic capacitors, resistors, chokes, coils, transformers (electronic) and similar components
- 26102 Manufacture of electron tubes, diodes, transistors and related discrete devices
- 26103 Manufacture of integrated circuits (analogue, digital or hybrid
- 26104 Manufacture of bare printed circuit boards, loading of components onto printed circuit boards; manufacture of interface cards
- 26105 Manufacture of display components (plasma, polymer, LCD, LED)
- 26106 Manufacture of printer cables, monitor cables, USB cables, connectors etc.
- 26107 Manufacture of microprocessors
- 26109 Manufacture of other electronic components n.e.c
- 26201 Manufacture of desktop computers, laptop computers, hand-held computers (e.g. PDA), mainframe computers and computer servers
- 26202 Manufacture of magnetic and optical storage devices such as magnetic disk drives, flash drives, CD, DVD and other storage devices
- 26203 Manufacture of monitors, keyboards, all types of mice, joysticks, and trackball accessories, dedicated computer terminals etc.
- 26204 Manufacture of printers, scanners, including bar code scanners, smart card readers, virtual reality helmets, computer projectors (video beamers)

- 26303 Manufacture of data communications equipment, such as bridges, routers, and gateways
- 26304 Manufacture of cable television equipment, transmitting and receiving antenna including dish, VSAT
- 26305 Manufacture of pagers, cellular phones and other mobile communication equipment
- 26405 Manufacture of stereo equipment, speaker systems, amplifiers for musical instruments and public address systems, microphones, karaoke machines, headphones (e.g. radio, stereo, computer)
- 26406 Manufacture of CD and DVD players
- 26511 Manufacture of physical properties testing and inspection equipment
- 26512 Manufacture of automotive emissions testing equipment
- 26513 Manufacture of consumption meters for electricity, water or gas, flow meters and counting meters
- 26516 Manufacture of laboratory analytical instruments and miscellaneous laboratory apparatus for measuring and testing such as scales, balances, incubators etc.
- 26517 Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
- 26521 Manufacture of watches and clocks, including instrument panel clocks
- 26522 Manufacture of components for clocks and watches (springs, jewels, dials, hands, plates, bridges and other parts); watch and clock cases, including cases of precious metals
- 26600 Manufacture of irradiation, electro medical and electrotherapeutic equipment
- 26700 Manufacture of optical instruments and equipment
- 27101 Manufacture of power generator, motor generator
- 27102 Manufacture of electric power distribution transformers, arc-welding transformers, fluorescent ballasts, transmission and distribution voltage regulators
- 27103 Manufacture of electric motors
- 27104 Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
- 27201 Manufacture of primary cells and primary batteries and rechargeable batteries, cells containing manganese oxide, mercuric oxide silver oxide or other material
- 27202 Manufacture of electric accumulator including parts thereof
- 27310 Manufacture of fibre optic cables for data transmission or live transmission of images
- 27331 Manufacture of switch, switch box, lamp holders, lugs etc.
- 27400 Manufacture of electric lighting equipment
- 27501 Manufacture of domestic electric appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, mixers, grinders etc.
- 27502 Manufacture of domestic electrothermic appliances such as electric water heaters, space heaters, irons, ovens, toasters, microwave ovens etc
- 27503 Manufacture of electric fans (except exhaust fans)
- 27504 Manufacture of domestic non-electric cooking and heating equipment such as non-electric space heaters, cooking ranges, grates, stoves, water heaters, cooking appliances, plate warmers
- 28140 Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
- 28150 Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners
- 28170 Manufacture of office machinery and equipment
- 28180 Manufacture of power-driven hand tools
- 28191 Manufacture of refrigerating or freezing equipment for industrial use, including assemblies of major components

- 28195 Manufacture of filtering and purifying machinery or apparatus for liquids and gases
- 28212 Manufacture of ploughs, manure spreaders, seeders, harrows and similar agricultural machinery for soil preparation, planting or fertilizing, harvesting or threshing machinery
- 28213 Manufacture of spraying machinery for agricultural use
- 28221 Manufacture of machine tools for turning, drilling, milling, shaping, planning, boring, grinding etc.
- 28222 Manufacture of electroplating machinery
- 28243 Manufacture of earth-moving machinery
- 28246 Manufacture of parts and accessories for machinery/equipment used by construction and mining industries
- 28251 Manufacture of machinery for the dairy industry
- 28252 Manufacture of machinery for the grain milling industry
- 28253 Manufacture of presses, crushers etc. used to make wine, cider, fruit juices etc.
- 28254 Manufacture of machinery for the bakery industry or for making macaroni, noodles, pasta etc.
- 28259 Manufacture of other machinery for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink n.e.c. (including tea or coffee making machines)
- 28261 Manufacture of machinery for preparation of textile fibres, spinning machines, machines for preparing textile yarns, weaving machines (looms), including hand looms, knitting machines
- 28262 Manufacture of textile printing machinery
- 28263 Manufacture of machinery for washing, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing coating or impregnating textile fabrics, machines for reeling, unreeling, folding, cutting or pinking textile fabrics, and similar machinery for fabric processing
- 28264 Manufacture of ironing machines, commercial washing and drying machines, dry-cleaning machines and other laundry machinery
- 28269 Manufacture of other machinery for textiles, apparel and leather production n.e.c.
- 28291 Manufacture of machinery for making paper pulp, paper, paperboard and articles of paper board
- 28292 Manufacture of machinery for working soft rubber or plastics or for the manufacture of products of these materials
- 28293 Manufacture of printing and bookbinding machines and machines for activities supporting printing on a variety of materials (other than textiles)
- 29101 Manufacture of passenger cars
- 29102 Manufacture of commercial vehicles such as vans, lorries, over-the-road tractors for semi-trailers etc.
- 29103 Manufacture of chassis fitted with engines for the motor vehicles included in this class
- 29201 Manufacture of bodies, including cabs for motor vehicles
- 29202 Manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers for transport of goods or passengers
- 29301 Manufacture of diverse parts and accessories for motor vehicles such as brakes, gearboxes, axles, road wheels, suspension shock absorbers, radiators, silencers, exhaust pipes, catalysers, clutches, steering wheels, steering columns and steering boxes etc.

- 29303 Manufacture of car seats
- 29304 Manufacture of motor vehicle electrical equipment, such as generators, alternators, spark plugs, ignition wiring harnesses, power window and door systems, assembly of purchased gauges into instrument panels, voltage regulators, etc.
- 30111 Building of commercial vessels: passenger vessels, ferry-boats, cargo ships, tankers, tugs, hovercraft (except recreation-type hovercraft) etc.
- 30113 Building of fishing boats and fish-processing factory vessels
- 30114 Construction of floating or submersible drilling platforms
- 30120 Building of pleasure and sporting boats
- 30201 Manufacture of electric, diesel, steam and other rail locomotives
- 30911 Manufacture of motorcycles, scooters, mopeds etc. and their engine
- 30912 Manufacture of three-wheelers and their engine
- 30913 Manufacture of parts and accessories of three wheelers and motorcycles.
- 31001 Manufacture of furniture made of wood
- 31003 Manufacture of furniture primarily of metal
- 31004 Manufacture of furniture primarily of plastic
- 31005 Manufacture of mattresses and pillows
- 32111 Manufacture of jewellery of gold, silver and other precious or base metal metal clad with precious metals or precious or semi-precious stones, or of combinations of precious metal and precious or semi-precious stones or of other materials
- 32112 Working of diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones including the working of industrial quality stones and synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones
- 32120 Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles
- 32201 Manufacture of stringed instruments (non-electronic)
- 32203 Manufacture of percussion musical instruments
- 32300 Manufacture of sports goods
- 32401 Manufacture of dolls and toy animals
- 32402 Manufacture of wheeled toys designed to be ridden, including plastic bicycles and tricycles
- 32403 Manufacture of pin-tables, coin-operated games, billiards, special tables for casino games, etc.
- 32404 Manufacture of playing cards
- 32405 Manufacture of electronic games
- 32501 Manufacture of dental fillings and cements
- 32502 Manufacture of laboratory apparatus
- 32503 Manufacture of medical, surgical, dental or veterinary furniture such as operating tables, examination tables, dentists' chairs etc.
- 32507 Manufacture of ophthalmic goods, eyeglasses, sunglasses, lenses ground to prescription, contact lenses, safety goggles etc.
- 32901 Manufacture of stationary articles
- 32902 Manufacture of protective safety equipment
- 3311 Repair and maintenance of metal tanks, reservoirs, containers, steel shipping drums etc.
- 33119 Repair and maintenance of other fabricated metal products

- 33123 Repair and maintenance of metal cutting and metal forming machine tools and accessories, power-driven hand-tools and other machine tools
- 33126 Repair and maintenance of food, beverage, and tobacco processing machinery
- 33127 Repair and maintenance of textile apparel, leather production machinery and Paper making machinery
- 33140 Repair of electrical equipment
- 35105 Electric power generation using solar energy
- 35106 Electric power generation using other non conventional sources
- 35107 Transmission of electric energy
- 35202 Distribution and sale of gaseous fuels through mains
- 35301 Production, collection and distribution of steam and hot water for heating, power and other purposes
- 35302 Production and distribution of cooled air and chilled water for cooling purposes
- 35303 Production of ice, including ice for food and non-food (e.g. cooling) purposes
- 36000 Water collection, treatment and supply
- 37001 The operation and maintenance of sewer systems
- 37003 Treatment of waste water or sewer by means of physical, chemical or biological processes
- 38210 Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste
- 41001 Construction of buildings carried out on own-account basis or on a fee or contract basis
- 41002 Activities relating to alteration, addition, repair, maintenance carried out on own-account basis or on a fee or contract basis
- 41003 Assembly and erection of prefabricated constructions on the site
- 42101 Construction and maintenance of motorways, streets, roads, other vehicular and pedestrian ways, highways, bridges, tunnels and subways
- 42202 Construction/erection and maintenance of power, telecommunication and transmission lines
- 42203 Construction of long distance pipelines or urban pipelines
- 42204 Construction and maintenance of water main and line connection, water reservoirs including irrigation system (canal)
- 42205 Construction and repair of sewer systems including sewage disposal plants and pumping stations
- 42206 Water well drilling
- 42902 Construction of waterways, harbours and river works, dredging of waterways
- 43121 Site preparation for mining including overburden removal and other development and preparation of mineral properties and sites except oil and gas sites
- 43122 Site preparation including drilling, boring and core sampling for construction, Geophysical, geological or similar purposes
- 43212 Installation of telecommunications wiring, computer network and cable television wiring, including fibre optic, satellite dishes
- 43213 Installation of street lighting and electrical signals
- 43214 Installation of fire alarm system and bugler alarm system
- 43291 Installation of elevators, escalators

- 43301 Installation of doors, windows, door and window frames, fitted kitchens, of wood or other materials
- 43302 Interior completion such as ceilings, wooden wall coverings, movable partitions etc. Laying of parquet and other wood floor coverings, carpets and linoleum, wallpaper; tiling with ceramic, concrete or cut stone ceramic etc.
- 43303 Interior and exterior painting, glazing, plastering and decorating of buildings or civil engineering structures
- 45200 Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
- 45403 Maintenance and repair of motor cycles, mopeds, scooters and three wheeler
- 49213 Urban or suburban underground or elevated railways
- 49219 Other urban or suburban passenger transport n.e.c.
- 49223 Rental of private cars with driver
- 49224 Taxi operation
- 49225 Operation of school buses and buses for transport of employees
- 49231 Motorised road freight transport
- 50111 Sea and coastal ferry service
- 50112 Sea and coastal water cruise, water taxis and other sight-seeing boats
- 50113 Sea and coastal long distance water transport
- 50120 Sea and coastal freight water transport
- 50211 River ferry service
- 50212 River cruise, water taxi, boat services
- 50213 Long distance river water transport
- 50220 Inland freight water transport
- 51201 Freight air transport service
- 52101 Warehousing of refrigerated (cold storage)
- 52102 Warehousing non-refrigerated
- 52109 Storage and warehousing n.e.c. [Includes general merchandise warehouses and
- 52211 Car parking including motorcycle and bicycle parking
- 52212 Support service at railway stations, bus stations, bridges etc.
- 52241 Cargo handling incidental to land transport
- 52242 Cargo handling incidental to water transport
- 52243 Cargo handling incidental to air transport
- 52291 Activities of travel agents and tour operators
- 52292 Activities of shipping cargo agents
- 52293 Activities of movers and packers
- 52294 Weighing of goods
- 53100 Postal activities other than national post activities.
- 53200 Courier activities
- 55101 Hotels and Motels, inns, resorts providing short term lodging facilities; includes accommodation in house boats
- 55109 Provision of short stay accommodation n.e.c. (e.g. holiday homes, private guest houses etc.)
- 55200 Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks
- 55901 Accommodation provided by student residences, school dormitories
- 55902 Worker hostels and boarding houses
- 56101 Restaurants without bars
- 56102 Cafeterias, fast-food restaurants and other food preparation in market stalls

- 56103 Ice cream mobile vendors, mobile food carts
- 56104 Restaurant and bar activities connected to transportation, when carried out by separate units
- 56210 Event catering
- 56291 Activities of food service contractors (e.g. for transportation companies)
- 56292 Operation of canteens or (e.g. for factories, offices, hospitals or schools) on a concession basis
- 56302 Tea/coffee shops
- 56303 Fruit juice bars
- 56304 Mobile beverage vendors
- 58111 Publishing of books, brochures, leaflets and similar publications, including publishing encyclopaedias (including on CD-ROM)
- 58112 Publishing of atlases, maps and charts
- 58113 Publishing of audio books
- 58121 Publishing of mailing lists and telephone directories
- 58131 Publishing of newspapers
- 58132 Publishing of journals and periodicals
- 58191 On-line publishing of statistics and other information
- 58199 Other publishing activities (including on-line) n.e.c.
- 58201 Publishing of operating systems and system software
- 58202 Publishing of operating business and other applications
- 58203 Publishing of computer games for all platforms
- 59111 Production of motion picture
- 59112 Video production
- 59113 Production of television programmes or television commercials
- 59121 Post production activities of motion picture
- 59122 Post production activities of television programmes or television commercials
- 59123 Post production activities of video production
- 59131 Motion picture distribution
- 59132 Distribution of video tapes, CD and DVDs
- 59133 Distribution of television programme
- 59142 Activities of cine-clubs
- 59202 Activities of music publishing
- 61101 Activities of basic telecom services: telephone, telex and telegraph
- 61102 Maintenance of telecom network
- 61103 Activities of the cable operators
- 61104 Activities of providing internet access by the operator of the wired infrastructure
- 61209 Activities of other wireless telecommunications activities
- 61301 Activity of Internet access by the operator of the satellite infrastructure
- 61309 Other satellite telecommunications activities
- 62011 Writing , modifying, testing of computer program to meet the needs of a particular client excluding web-page designing
- 62012 Web-page designing
- 62013 Providing software support and maintenance to the clients
- 62091 Software installation
- 62092 Computer disaster recovery
- 62099 Other information technology and computer service activities n.e.c
- 63111 Data processing activities including report writing

- 63112 Web hosting activities
- 63113 Providing general time-share mainframe facilities to clients
- 63114 Providing data entry services
- 63121 Operation of web sites that use a search engine to generate and maintain extensive databases of internet addresses and content in an easily searchable format
- 63122 Operation of other websites that act as portals to the Internet, such as media sites providing periodically updated content
- 63910 News agency activities
- 63991 Telephone based information services
- 69100 Legal activities
- 69201 Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities
- 69202 Tax consultancy
- 70100 Activities of head offices
- 70200 Management consultancy activities
- 71100 Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
- 71200 Technical testing and analysis
- 73100 Advertising
- 73200 Market research and public opinion polling
- 74101 Fashion design related to textiles, wearing apparel, shoes, jewellery, furniture and other fashion goods as well as other personal or household goods
- 74102 Activities of interior decorators
- 74103 Services of graphic designers
- 74201 Commercial and consumer photograph production
- 74202 Photographic film processing
- 74203 Activities of photojournalists
- 74204 Microfilming of documents
- 74904 Security consulting
- 79110 Travel agency activities
- 79120 Tour operator activities
- 79900 Other reservation service and related activities
- 82191 Photocopying, duplicating and blueprinting services
- 82192 Document preparation, typing, word processing and desktop publishing services
- 82199 Other specialised office support services activities
- 82920 Packaging activities
- 90001 Stage production and related activities
- 90002 Operation of concert and theatre halls and other arts facilities
- 90009 Other creative arts and and entertainment activities
- 95111 Repair and maintenance of computer and peripheral equipment
- 95112 Repair and maintenance of automated terminals like automatic teller machines, point-of-sale (POS) terminals, not mechanically operate
- 95120 Repair of communication equipment
- 95210 Repair of consumer electronics
- 96020 Hairdressing and other beauty treatment

CHAPTER X

GUJARAT INDUSTRIAL POLICY – 2015

1.1 Introduction:

Gujarat is considered as a Policy Driven State in the country. The state of Gujarat has been one of the highly industrialised states in India. With its reputation of being a highly investor-friendly state, the state has had a proven track record of attracting high volumes of investment and as a result, becoming the **most favoured investment destination** in India. The changes in the economic order of the world today with an on going meltdown has resulted in global investors exploring newer investment destinations where the investments would be safe and would fetch assured returns.. In the backdrop of these developments, the Government of Gujarat has felt it important and necessary to review and update the State's Industrial Policy-2015. The new Industrial Policy with its holistic approach would identify specific interventions across sectors which would facilitate in fostering significant growth and in the process attract global investments.

1.2 Gujarat: Economic Growth Engine of India

1. Intent and Objective of the industrial Policy 2015

1. Government of Gujarat intends to create a healthy, conducive climate for conduct business and industrial production. This would include, inter alia streamlined approval process, regional and economic linkages in the state, in-house skill development, thrust to labour-intensive industries, focus on sustainability and innovation with positive externalities for affiliate sectors.
2. The new industrial policy 2015 of Gujarat is a framework than a detailed blueprint, aimed at defining the broad contours of the government's mission towards augmenting the industrial development of the state.
3. It is aimed at explained the government's approach and fundamental principal towards enabling industrial and business environment to interested stakeholders, corporate, industrialists, partners institutions besides being a reference point for further changes in specific resolutions.
4. The new Industrial Policy has the following broad idea:
 - a. Create the framework for industrial growth that empowers people and create jobs, thus leading to a snowballing effect in the economy.
 - b. Create a roadmap in the State for improving its ability to facilitate business.
 - c. Provide a reference point for intra governmental and public private coordination of policies, laws and principles of economic development.

- d. Simulate Institutional Learning that comprises state-industry interactions rather than a drawing board for mere allocation of resources and provision of permissions.

2. Industrial Policy 2015

2.1 Background:

During FY 2013-14, aimed slow growth and high inflation, the Indian economy had to contend with serious challenges to external stability arising from an unsustainably high current account deficit (CAD), capital outflows and consequent exchange rate pressures. With a commitment to fiscal consolidation, strengthening of the monetary policy framework and better policy implementation by RBI and government, GDP growth is expected to be around 5.5 per cent in FY2014-15 up from the slow 5 per cent growth in the preceding two years. However, to secure a sustainable growth of at least 7 percent over the medium term microeconomic policies will need to work in tandem with a supportive macroeconomic regime.

India's huge domestic market, increasing GDP growth and the ability to withstand global recessionary trends make it an attractive destination for investments from world over.

Requirement for sustainable growth creates a need for employing efficient industrial processes which also helps alleviate the overall environmental damage. Also the Government has a domestic mitigation goal of reducing emissions intensity of GDP by 20-25% by 2010 based on 2005 level. Also, the energy intensity of India's output has shown a declining trend owing to improvements in technology and energy efficiency.

National Wide Thrust to Domestic Manufacturing " Make In India"

Capitalising on these positive global sentiments, the Prime Minister of India has launched the ambitious programme "Make in India" to boost domestic manufacturing and local business. The programme is based on the simple idea of making India a hub for efficient and competitive manufacturing that attract domestic and foreign investors alike.

Zero Defect, Zero Effect : Manufacture products with little defects making them export-friendly, without negative impacting the environment making them sustainable in the long run

Contribution to Economic, Social Well-Being of the Nation

India is poised to become the youngest country by 2020 with an average age of 29 years, accounting for 28% of the world's workforce. This means that the ratio of dependents to breadwinners would be significantly reduced in India in the future. A thriving manufacturing sector will create both white and blue collar jobs on

a large scale preventing urbanisation-related problems resulting in development of regional expertise.

Strategic Advantage in the Global Sphere:

Leveraging the demographic dividend and abundance of natural resources, will result in cost-effective production. Adoption of "Zero defects" approaches lays stress on quality that makes the products globally competitive. With these strengths thriving manufacturing sector will change the perception of Indian manufacturing quality for the better, giving it a dominant and strategic advantage on the world map. In view of the objectives of Make in India' campaign; New Industrial Policy of Gujarat would be tailored to encourage development of excellent infrastructure by the state with a focussed sector development approach due respect to environment.

2.2 Gujarat: Shaping India's Economic Growth

Situated on the west coast of India, Gujarat is one of the leading industrialised states in the country. Its geographical area of about 2 lakh sq. km. accounts for 6% of the total area of India. With a coastline of 1600 km, it is well connected to all the major port based trade routes, such as USA, Canada, Europe, Australia, China, Japan, Korea, Gulf & African countries and other major trade cities of the world by air route.

Gujarat contributes more than 7.5% to India's GDP and 18% to India's fixed capital. More than 10% of the country's factories are in Gujarat while its manufacturing sector contributes 28% to its SDP. In spite of the global economic meltdown, Gujarat achieved an annual GSDP growth of 10% in 2005-13 which is more than the national average in the same period.

As per quick estimates, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at current prices in 2013-14 has been estimated at Rs. 7,65,638 crore as against Rs. 6,58,540 crore in 2012-13, showing a growth of 16.3 percent during the year. The share of Gujarat state for the year 2013-14 at current prices in Gross Domestic Product at all India level works out to 12.7 percent. The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been reported at 22.1%, 34.1% and 43.8% respectively to the total GSDP (Rs. 765638 crore) in 2013-14 at current prices.

Gujarat is also one of the most industrialised states with dominance in many industry sectors such as textile, engineering, chemical, petrochemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dairy, cement, ceramics, gems and jewellery, auto & auto components, agro & food processing to name a few. In terms of raw material and products available, an impressive 91% of India's requirement of soda ash and 66% of its requirements of salts produced by the state. Remarkably, chemical industries in Gujarat account for more than 35% of total chemical production in the country.

3. The Gujarat Vision

‘Gujarat’ as a globally competitive and innovative industrial destination that stimulates sustainable development & promotes inclusive growth

Given the inherent strengths of the State and the strong positioning, both from national and international perspectives, and being in the forefront to promote excellent, the state of Gujarat has a dual vision:

By making Gujarat as an attractive “ Total Business Destination” expedite the overall country’s economic growth thereby increasing the standard of living and prosperity among the people of Gujarat by giving them the opportunity for skilled employment and natured enterprises.

3.1 Mission

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

3.2 Strategy for achieving growth

The strategy for achieving growth seeks to promote collaboration among regional value chains by encouraging innovative activity and sector-specific interventions:

- Accelerating Development of Infrastructure
- Promoting labour intensive industries
- Focus approach for industrially under-developed area
- Strengthening sector-specific skill development and vocational skills
- Encouraging Universities for start-ups & innovative product development
- Support technology up gradation and research & development
- Promote trade facilitations & e-governance
- Support to Service sector enterprises
- Conducive labour reforms including more opportunity for Women
- Focus approach on “Make in India” programme
- Improving business environment with stress on “Ease of Doing Business’
- Enable manufacturing process
- Zero effluent discharge plants
- To enhance last mile connectivity for strengthening development of infrastructure
- To promote specific sector approach & value addition in production
- To encourage the adoption of green, clean-energy business practices
- To promote innovation, starts-ups & technology transfer

3.1.1 Accelerating Development of infrastructure

A sound infrastructure is the backbone of a healthy economy. The State already possesses excellent infrastructure which include the highest network density of roads, connectivity by rail to all parts of the country, an international airport and major and minor ports. The State will identify and develop required infrastructure in SIRs, GIDC estate or private industrial parks/areas for which last mile connectivity is a prime concern.

3.1.2 To Promote Labour intensive industries

The role of labour intensive industries is to enable Government & Private enterprises in different sectors to fully exploit the economic scenario generating minimum employment. The government intends to provide incentive for the following focus sectors: Garments, Apparels & Made-Ups Industry, Agro and Food processing. Assembling enterprises and others similar sectors which will be defined from time to time. Separate & specific incentive would be earmarked for the development of labour intensive industries. Investment in this sector is likely to create vast opportunities for ancillary and downstream industries in the small, medium & large sector in the State.

3.1.3 Focus approach for industrially under-developed areas

Over the last two decades, the under- developed industrial areas of the state have shown remarkable improvement. This developmental change rode on the back of advantages that came from upliftment of socio economic conditions, 24x7 electricity supply, increased road and rail connectivity and spread of telecom network. The present policy will continue to focus for development of industrially under developed areas.

3.1.4 Strengthen sector-specific skills and promote vocational skills

With the state intending to be a front runner for attracting global investment, the employment opportunities generated would also be on lines of industry demand. The policy has laid emphasis on creation of opportunities that would directly augment employment in the State. The training module should be developed with close involvement of industry and other stakeholders in the planning and implementations stages for development of sector-specific skills. The policy strives to empower these centres by bestowing sufficient autonomy in its academic, administrative, and management areas. The policy recognises the need to develop "Centres of Excellence" for sector-specific development of industries in the state.

3.1.5 Strengthen Specific sector approach:

The Industrial Policy aims to encourage the manufacturing sector to upgrade itself to using cutting-edge technology and innovative means to significantly add value and create products that command a niche position in the global markets.

Building backward and forward linkages in the focus sectors will help in creating a strong multiplier effect in the economy, which would boost consumption and growth. The Government has identified Plastic Industry as one of the specific sectors for focussed approach and would continue to identify more such sectors.

3.1.6 Develop linkages between University and Industries:

Collaboration between industry and universities brings in seamless access to the most advanced technology, academic research and comprehensive knowledge in a cost effective manner as the universities possess a large pool of expertise. University industry interaction covers wide range of relationships which include seminars, workshops, training contract research, consultancy, incubation, patenting spin-offs and the ilk. These relationships generally involve research grants, donations for equipment and facilities, fellowships, scholarships and short-term modes of information exchange such as university sponsored training programmes, symposia and technical publications and setting up of incubation centres. The State Government will actively promote innovation/start ups and once the idea is commercialized, the innovator will be provided incentives through venture capital fund, marketing support and other means of assistance.

3.1.7 Support in technology up-gradation and research & development

To attract investment and upgrade technology, the State Government has accorded priority to research and development activities. The policy envisages technology transfer and its integration with the other dimensions of the business to improve the competitiveness of the Industry.

3.1.8 Promote Trade facilitation & e-governance

Promotion of "Trade and E-governance" means facilitation of foreign trade by way of promoting effective and efficient delivery of services by various regulatory agencies involved in Foreign Trade. Exports/Importers would be enabled to avoid services from these agencies in an online environment. Trade facilitation centres would be established in respective countries to attract more MSMEs or large enterprise. These facilitation centres, acting as Investment facilitation centre, would give complete information on the new initiatives and development in Gujarat State.

3.1.9 "Make in India" Campaign

The make in India Campaign launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister has formed an overarching, pervasive theme present in each area of Gujarat Industrial Policy 2015. Gujarat's Vision has embraced this landmark initiative and strive to implement it in letter and spirit as part of its Industrial growth strategy. Thus a strong emphasis has been made on improving the overall business environment, improvement in manufacturing and establishment of zero discharge plants which are key to the overall industrial development promoted through this policy.

3.1.10 Conducive Labour reforms

The Government strongly feels that a conducive labour environment, both in terms of availability of skilled labour force and in terms of a favourable legislative framework, will be very essential for the achievement of the intended objectives. Thus an effort would be made to review and simplify existing rules. To increase transparency in inspections and enable entrepreneurs to focus on core issues of business, State Government will take steps to overcome the problems faced by enterprises. The state also intends to promote women employment by addressing inclusive growth and sustainable development.

4. Inclusive Growth & Development

After passing through various phases of growth, the state economy is set to enter the next stage which is marked by a high rate of expansion and a focus on 'inclusive growth'. Inclusive growth brings about equitable distribution of wealth and is necessary for sustainable development. The key components of this growth strategy included sharp increase in rural investment, rural infrastructure and rural employment, besides development of backward industrial areas. The Industrial policy intends to promote labour intensive industries which will boost employment for a balanced regional development and for provisioning equal opportunity for all socio-economic groups particularly women, SC/ST population & under developed industrial areas etc.

5. Ease of Doing Business

Gujarat Industrial Policy 2015 focuses on "Doing Business" in Gujarat ease that includes simplification of procedures, minimizing of waiting period and improvement of business environment. As part of this initiative to strengthen Gujarat's image as an investor friendly state, the Government will ensure that the investor is facilitated in the following manner.

A. Strengthening the Single Window System:

- a. The investor shall be facilitated to file all applications related to project at one point.
- b. A special cell will be set up at the Industrial Commissionerate to act as a nodal office and involve the concerned departments wherever necessary with respect to investments as well as concerns and issues that the industry may have been faced.
- c. Details of procedures and formats for various approvals will be placed on website for easy reference of investors.

- d. Over a period of time bound schedule for clearance of investor applications will be decided and all government agencies will work in coordination to ensure expeditious movements of applications.
- e. The cell will become a responsibility of information regarding state infrastructure, information about investment application process and issues being raised across the industry. Additionally, this cell will also feed into a platform for information dissemination and will provide additional information related to orders, rules & regulations.
- f. Coordination with the relevant departments and required updates will be provided to the investors through this System.
- g. A district level committee will be constituted under the Chairman of Collector which will periodically review the status of pending applications with Single Window System and with the concerned departments.

B. Simplification of Procedures:

As part of good governance practices, there is a need to simplify various processes with respect to Industrial approval. A committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and comprising of Secretaries of all concerned departments will be constituted. This committee will identify areas which need rectification and amendments in the rules and submit a report to Government in three months.

C. Chief Ministers Cabinet Committee for Industrial Policy and Monitoring(CCCIPM):

The state will constitute the Chief Minister's Cabinet Committee for Industrial promotion and monitoring under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. This committee would. Inter-alia;

- a. Monitor projects as specified
- b. Resolve various interdepartmental issues
- c. Remove difficulties in the implementation and interpretation of this policy.
- d. Sanction customized packages for industries in specialized area and sectors covered under "Make in India' campaign.

6. Proposed policy objectives & framework:

The New Industrial Policy envisages Gujarat as a globally competitive and innovative industrial destination. The policy aims to build and expand on the

existing growth patterns in the state. It will also encourage value additional focus sectors. The policy measures proposed for the development of an integrated industrial base within the State can be achieved through the exploration of regional synergies in value-addition and enhancement of export competitiveness.

- Global Hub regional manufacturing & present of excellent infrastructure
- Leverage Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor(DMIC), its influence area in Gujarat and focus development of Special Investment Regions(SIRs)
- Promote balanced regional development and Encourage Labour Intensive industries
- Facilitate centres of excellence for specialized sectors leading to skill enhancement
- Reward adoption of new technology and promote Innovation and Technology transfer
- Adopt Green practices and improve environment infrastructure
- Proactive support for development of infrastructure
- Achieve higher economy, growth and higher development by providing additional support to MSME sector.

The interventions which have been proposed under the new industrial policy are discussed below:

6.1 Develop Global hub for manufacturing & excellent infrastructure

The State has initiated several projects which will re-defined India's economic journey and will put the country on the high-growth trajectory. Projects like GIFT City, DMIC/DFC, Dholera SIR, other SIRs and their large infrastructure projective will help cement the strong image of Gujarat as one of the most progressive and developed states in the world. Gujarat has been successful in connecting tribal, coastal, industrial and rural belts with the mainstream pattriggering a wave of faster development as compared to that of other states of the country.

Gujarat has once again taken the lead in pioneering industrial development with the establishment of Special Investment Regions(SIR), along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial corridor of which 38% falls within Gujarat. It has also taken the initiative in exploiting renewable sources of energy besides emerging as the Petro Capital of India. The new projects proposed include up-scaling the solar power project, exploring the potential for offshore wind

mill project around Gujarat coast & developing distribution of renewable energy through smart grids to be dovetailed with Government of India Policies.

6.2 Leverage Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), influence area in Gujarat and Special Investment Regions (SIRs)

The state has evolved from developing Industrial estates by GIDC to creating specific sector/product clusters to establishing SEZs to envisaging Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor(DMIC) and Special Investment Regions(SIRs). The State has already developed Petroleum Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) at Dahej and knowledge corridor at Gandhinagar. It is also in the process of developing Ahmedabad-Dholera Special Investment Region (SIR) Gujarat International Finance Tech city(GIFT) and Integrated Township.

The most important infrastructure development is the Dedicated Freight Corridor(DFC) and the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor(DMIC). About 38% of the proposed multi modal axle load 1483 km western dedicated Freight Corridor(DFC) between Delhi and Mumbai passes through Gujarat which offers Opportunities to pursue high-intensity economic activity.

High impact nodes for development of integrated Investment regions and multiproduct Industrial Area have been identified along the corridor. The new industrial policy aims at leveraging various **industrial** areas in the region:

- Palanpur-Sidhpur-Mahesana Industrial Area
- Ahmedabad=Dholera Investment region
- Vadodara-Ankleshwar Industrial Area
- Bharuch-Dahej Investment region
- Surat-Navsari Industrial area
- Valsad-Umbergaon industrial area

Special Investment Region(SIRs)

SIR Act 2009, intends to provide for establishment, operation, regulation and management of large size Investment Regions and Industrial Area in the State of Gujarat. Out of total proposed SIRs in the State of Gujarat, PCPIR-Dahej and Halol-Savli have already been developed for sector-specific industries. To attract focus sector investment in SIRs, phase-wise implementation would be undertaken by developing 1000 hectares of suitable land as per the original master plan.

6.3 Facilitation of Large. Mega Projects:

The facilitation of large/mega projects in the state would be applicable under the following framework.

- a) It will include core infrastructural projects like Roads, Logistics parks, Utilities, Railway line, Express ways, Fast Passenger Trains/High Speed Trains, and other such projects as may be decided by the Government from time to time. However, it will not include township and residential or commercial

projects. In addition, it may also include other innovative projects as may be decided by the Government from time to time.

b) Large and Mega projects have a multiplier effect integral for employment generation and for inclusive growth. The development of large industries will attract ancillary and auxiliary industries in the SME sector leading to a positive domino effect in the economy. One fact we cannot overlook is intense competition to attract a project in nearly States. Any policy regime will have to take into account. We have already outlined in this policy, contours of facilitation process.

In view of the importance of such projects to the socio economic development of the state. A graded incentive structure has been devised for large/mega projects for categories as detailed below:

Three categories will define the graded structure:

- 1) Cowalgi Taluka's & Talukas having existing investment of less than Rs.10 crores
- 2) Talukas having existing investment between Rs.10 crores and Rs.1000 crores
- 3) Talukas having existing investment more than Rs.1000 crores

Further, projects will be classified into four categories:

- 1) MSME-less than Rs.10 crores
- 2) Large project-Above Rs.10 crores to Rs.1000 crores
- 3) Mega project- Above Rs.1000 crores to Rs.4000 crores and
- 4) Ultra mega projects-Above Rs.4000 crores.

The incentive structure will be decided separately. This incentive will be applicable for new units and substantial expansion of existing units. The projects which are under implementation will not be eligible for incentive. Scheme would be applicable to sectors as decided by the Government.

6.4 Promoting balanced regional development:

The new industrial policy emphasizes a need to ensure balanced regional development in Gujarat by means of adding value, facilitating linkage and leveraging regional advantages. Some regional factors, such as those related to physical features and geographical location cannot be easily altered, but there are others which can be strengthened by improving quality and access to education, by developing infrastructure and bettering power connectivity and by incorporating technology at different levels.

6.4.1 Development of Non-polluting Industries in under-developed & other emerging industrial area.

Over the last two decades, there has been a remarkable development in the under developed industrial area of the state. This development change rode on the back of advantages that came from upliftment of socio economic conditions, 24x7 electricity supply, and road connectivity to remote village, rail connectivity and spread of telecom network. Some time ago, Gujarat envisaged the concept of RURBAN: to provide urban- like amenities in larger villages while still retaining the rural soul of such places. All villages in Gujarat have already been electrified under Jyotigram. They have road and network connectivity. In the coming four years, in a concentrated effort, the government intends to strengthen drinking water supply, drainage facilities, and health and education amenities in these Urban villages. Moreover, the focus would be on skill development, furthering cultural aspects, sports facilities and livelihood opportunities. This could lead to a better quality of life and a transformational regeneration in these villages.

For the under developed industrial area, specific incentives have been envisaged in the policy which will create a platform for new areas of development and mobilize economic development by promoting non-polluting industries. The state Government would create a road map for sector-specific development based on local aspirations and conditions in each of the under developed regions. The policy will explore the potential of local primary resources and skills for creating opportunities through value addition and labour intensive industries.

6.4.2 Leveraging existing strengths & Resources

The state is suited for rapid industrial development as it has strengths of a long coastline, study infrastructure, strong manufacturing base, entrepreneurial economy and pro-development mindset of its people and Government. For sustainable, it is necessary to ensure that the inherent advantages are identified and put to productive use. The new policy will bring a transformation in terms of expansion in industrial base aided by innovation and technology transfer and value addition from available raw materials.

6.4.3 Promotion of Cluster Development in State

Clusters are geographic concentrations of competing and collaborating firms that tend to speed up economic development in an area by improving competitiveness. Developing synergies and introducing innovation especially in the MSME sector. The MSMEs play an important role in Indian Economy by contributing nearly 8% to the country's GDP, 45% of its manufacturing output and 40% of its exports. Socially, the sector is instrumental in giving employment to a large number of people thus creating social stability and local engagement, generating regional expertise in various domains. Considering its

importance, the new industrial policy lays special emphasis on cluster development approach by providing special assistance schemes. The schemes would not only lay importance on softer interventions such as technology up-gradation with assistance from R&D institutions/University, product design, quality improvement, common branding and marketing facilities, capacity building and productivity improvement, but also on harder interventions such as creation of cluster-specific common infrastructure and facilities, development of common facilities such as raw material or product warehouse, testing laboratory, R&D institution, tool room facilities, incubation centre, CFC, ITI extension centre and other need-based facilities. This would enable the MSMEs to build capacities and take advantages of emerging global opportunities. The policy's prime focus is on augmenting the incomes of all people dependent on MSMEs and on making industry stakeholders more responsive, efficient and competitive.

The provisions for financial assistance proposed in the New Industrial Policy are as follows:

- a) Assistance will be subject to preparation of a Comprehensive Development Plan for 5 years by the project cluster group
- b) Pecuniary assistance to nodal institutions/hiring of experts.
- c) Clusters will be eligible for financial assistance as available under the Scheme of Critical Infrastructure.

6.4.4. Agro and Food Processing

The policy also aims to establish direct and stronger linkages between the agri sector and the economic development in the State with an intention to develop Gujarat into a national agro hub. This would bring better returns to the farmers of the State.

Therefore, giving impetus to the agro industries would improve the entire value chain

Govt. of Gujarat seeks to attract investment in Agri-business to provide a remunerative price to farmers, generate employment opportunities in rural area and provide safe food products to the consumers.

There is a vast untapped potential for expanding food processing industry in the state which can be addressed by developing infrastructure to better the value of farm produce and to limit wastage. To facilitate growth in this sector, the state is developing food parks and modern processing facility for fisheries which will enhance value addition.

Following activities will be incentivized.

- Hi-Tech Agriculture
- Organic farming
- Pre-farm gate value addition projects
- Agro processing and Agri-infrastructure projects
- Research for varietal development
- Post-harvest management

- Quality Certifications in entire value chain
- Setting up of Food testing Laboratories
- Export of fresh fruits, vegetable, flowers, live plants by air and sea route
- Participation in International Trade Fairs
- Setting up of Cold Chain
- Setting up of Irradiation, Logistics Park and Ware houses.

The Agriculture Department is in the process of bringing out separate intervention on Agri & Food Processing industry for this sector.

6.4.5 Promotion of Labour Intensive Industries:

Recognizing the state's development, Government of Gujarat intends to provide adequate thrust to labour intensive industries by provisioning specific packages catalytic to its industrial development. The government intends to provide incentives for the following focus sectors: Garment, Apparels & Made-Ups industry, Agro and Food processing & Assembling enterprises etc. and others similar sectors as defined from time to time.

Separate & specific pay roll incentives are earmarked for the development of labour intensive industries. Additional pay roll incentives will be given to women employees. Investment in this sector has created vast opportunities for ancillary and downstream industries in the small, medium & large sectors. Efforts will be made to promote any missing link in the entire value addition. All the necessary steps such as increased R&D in the specific sector development, design development, adoption of new production techniques, strategic tie ups with premier design institutes, would be facilitated.

6.4.6 Promotion of Value Addition

For sustainable development, it is necessary to ensure that one's existing and inherent advantages are identified and put to productive use. The new industrial policy seeks to promote industrial development by exploring the use of local primary resources. Gujarat is fortunate to have a strong domestic base in industry sectors such as textile. Engineering, chemical, petrochemicals, linen, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dairy, cement, minerals, ceramics, gems and jewellery, auto & auto components, agro & food processing etc. In some areas of production, it is the leading state in the country. The new policy will explore measures of growth that rely on value addition and new technology. In the existing Textile Policy, processing units would be added. Also common dyeing & processing units would be incentivized in the Textile/Apparel Parks.

A detailed study will be conducted by the State Government and subsequently sectors eligible for incentives will be identified.

6.4.7 Promotion of Marine Product

To provide larger and improved livelihood opportunities to the populace in the 'Sagarkhedu' Talukas, marine products is one of the main areas of exploration. The bulk of the marine catch comprises oil sardines, followed by penaeid and non-penaeid shrimp, Indian mackerel, Bombay duck, croakers, smaller quantities of cephalopods, other sardines and threadfin breams.

There is a huge scope for investment in packaged products, marine processing plants, operations in preservation, processing and export of coastal fish for the private sector as it holds vast, untapped marine resources with a great export potential. Processing of fish into canned and frozen forms is carried out mostly for exports.

Besides, there is an increased demand for processed and ready to eat marine products in the domestic and foreign market. Fish, has retained its position as the principal export items in quantity terms and the second largest export item in value terms.

Government will take an initiative for establishment of marine-based food parks through public private partnership. Government will also encourage investment in infrastructure for distribution and storage. The policy aims to facilitate the bringing in of large trawlers into India water's so that value addition of the catch can be encouraged in India. Similarly, preparation of Jetties for Deep Sea fishing trawlers in PPP mode will be encouraged.

Policy Measures designed for sustainable fisheries area are as follows;

1. Promotion of India Ownership of Large trawlers
2. Promotion of Deep Sea Fishing
3. Improvement of quality & packaging of marine export products
4. The state will support to develop modern processing facility for marine products across the Coastal areas.

The Fisheries Port Department will bring out a separate policy for this sector.

6.4.8 Promotion of IT/ITe S & Electronics based Industries

Government of Gujarat has introduced a new IT policy that envisages providing a proactive and industry-friendly climate conducive for expansion of IT companies. Incentives and assistance will be provided for allotment of land, mega IT/ITeS projects, development of IT/ITeS Technology Park, registration/stamp duty concession, lease rentals, Electricity Duty Exemption and Industrial Tariff for IT/ITeS. The policy will also work towards establishing the state as a preferred IT destination for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by providing assistance in interest rate subsidy, quality certification, technology acquisition fund skill enhancement, R&D institutions, establishment of premier IT institutions, patent assistance, market development, simplification of labour laws, subsidy on Band width for connectivity (for BPOs/KPs) and exemption from zoning regulations.

Electronics Policy:

Government of Gujarat has introduced new Electronics Policy (2014-19) with the aim of establishing a self-reliant Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Industry which caters to domestic needs besides gaining a foothold in the international market. The policy includes development of human resources, creation of local demand for electronic products, promotion of ESDM companies in the State, creation of eco-system for innovation and promotion of R&D. The policy also includes incentives for clusters & anchor units, registration & stamp duty concession, uninterrupted availability of power tariff subsidy, VAT/CST Incentive, employment generation grant on EFP, single window clearance system. The incentives for ESDM MSMEs are interest subsidy, quality certification, technology acquisition fund, and support to R&D institutions, patent assistance and market development assistance.

6.4.9 Promotion of Port and related activities

Gujarat's long coasting along with its excellent transport infrastructure has paved the way for port sector development in the state. The ports of Gujarat have been the gate way to northern hinterland of India and have benefited enormously from the domestic growth in the country. Projects like DMIC and DFC will further improve this transportation link, 38% of DMIC area falls in Gujarat and about 6 major growth nodes are being developed along the proposed corridors. A larger part of this future traffic of northern states would be using Gujarat Ports due to logistical and locational advantage.

Concomitantly, state of Gujarat itself is developing many pioneering initiatives like SIRs, Port Cities, port based SEZs etc. under the "Port Led Development" approach. Understanding the need of industries, Gujarat ports are gearing up for the large capacity building in the future.

Development of Port Infrastructure

Gujarat Maritime Board has taken the lead in establishing a Port Policy in 1995 and catalyzing private sector participation in Port Development. Gujarat's PPP models of captive jetties, private jetties, Private ports and Joint Sector Ports have been quite successful in creation of huge port capacities. Since establishment of GMB in 1982-83, traffic at Gujarat's non-ports has grown by annual growth rate of more than 15% (till 2013-14). Overall Gujarat's non-major ports together handle 74% of the total non-major port traffic of India. The capacity utilization rate at Gujarat non-major ports has increased from 61% in 2003-04 to 80% in 2013-14, the international standard is 70%.

Gujarat is presently engaged in a number of pioneering initiatives. The state has made Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) operational in the Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Khambhat. GMB is establishing an ambitious integrated Port Management System (IPMS) that shall act as a single solution to GMB's information needs. Further, Gujarat is contemplating a state-of-the-art maritime university for providing shore side courses on topics like maritime transportation, policy & administration, management, safety, security and

environment protection. The university will also have a focus on research activities. Courses shall be introduced in a phased manner.

The future strategy for the port sector includes Coastal Shipping/Ro-Pax Ferry services, Greenfield port development. Mechanization of GMB Ports & Jetties, Bunkering facilities, Port mechanization by providing bulk handling facilities to improve discharge rate, Port connectivity, IPMS Compliance Cluster Development, Maritime Education, Ship Building and Ship Repair Docks, Port City Development, Port-based SEZ/SIR and Revival of GMB ports and jetties. The Port Department will consider review and revise its policy separately for the Sector.

6.4.10 Promotion of Non-Conventional Energy:

For the State to have an inclusive development model, its increasing energy requirement need to be decentralized and met through ecologically friendly renewable energy cutting down on its dependence on non-renewable energy sources.

The state's concept of RURBAN supposes a sustainable development model where energy requirements would be dealt with in a decentralized manner focusing more on non-conventional energy sources like solar, wind, tidal and geo-thermal energy. The State therefore plans to promote increasing use of renewable and environmental friendly sources of energy and is desirous of developing the first solar city in the world: Gandhinagar.

There are several factors that make the state suitable for development of non-renewable source of energy: windy sites along its long coast line, sunshine for almost over 300 days in a year, biomass availability in view of the agricultural activities, etc. The state has a potential to harness 35,000 MW of Wind Power, 900 MW of Biomass Power and approximately 10,000 MW of solar power. With the conducive wind power policy, the State already has an installed wind farm capacity of 3447 MW, which in the next five years, is expected to reach 6000 MW. State will announce its initiative in Solar energy in tune with Government of India Policies.

6.4.11 Promotion of Women Entrepreneurship/Women employment, SC/ST SEBC & Physically Challenged Entrepreneurship.

The State Government identifies new projects and incentives in new industrial policy for providing incentives to women entrepreneurs, SC/ST, SEBC & Physically Challenged Entrepreneurship. Specific training courses shall also be introduced. Measures to encourage women participation would include additional interest subsidy scheme, Assistance for Collateral free loans under CGTMSE scheme and Additional pay roll incentives provided to generation of women employment. State Government is planning to establish exclusive Industrial Park for Women Entrepreneurs.

6.4.12 Promotion of Young Entrepreneurs:

The policy proposes to encourage entrepreneurship in youth (<35 years) by way of skill development and idea encouragement. Importance will be given to the innovative content in the project rather than the investment required. It will be consider granting additional interest subsidy to such projects. Specific courses to train Youth entrepreneurship will also be introduced.

7. Facilitate centres of excellent and specialized sectors for skill

enhancement:

Accelerated economic growth has increased the demand for skilled and trained manpower. Therefore, the New Industrial Policy lays a strong emphasis on expanding the skill base in the state. It will focus on quality training accreditation and certification.

Though the State has attracted large number of investments in the past, yet there has been a deficiency of sector-specific high-quality manpower. To address this issue, the State Government intends to develop trained manpower for focus sectors with greater investment from private sector. Therefore, the new industry policy aims to incentivize those investments which enhance the sector specific skilled manpower base.

A large demand for skilled trained manpower is likely to emerge from manufacturing and services sector. The State Government intends to introduce industry-responsive short term/long term/modular courses in existing ITIs, Polytechnic and Engineering colleges with active user industry participation and involvement in formulating the course material and training needs. The innovation design Centres for Excellent will be set up for specific sectors and other sectors will be defined from time to time.

Anchor institutes would be selected with a view of new emerging sector to formulate industry-responsive curricula, need-based training and relevant skill development for trainers. The policy encourages anchor institutes to impart additional training programmes with a minimum duration of 40 hours and minimum number of 10 trainees.

7.1 Skilled Manpower Development

The Government of Gujarat intends to create a model for enhancing employability through short term bridge courses launched under PPP mode. It includes: Assistance to industry partner for machinery and equipment, Assistance for renovation/refurbishing cost and Assistance to utilization of assets/training infrastructure.

7.2 Extension of Training Centres at GIDC Estates:

Government of Gujarat will assist extension of training centres at GIDC estates. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development(CED)/Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI) will play a major role in conducting the training course and procurement of machinery and equipment for the same.

7.3 Anchor Institutes

Government of Gujarat select and support state level anchor institutes for developing new training courses and benchmarking existing courses against international and national curricula. These anchor institute would also have to assess the skill-demand gap specific to focus sectors. They will then develop appropriate training courses addressing those. The policy formulates the following:

- Encourage anchor institutes to import sector-specific training related to focus sectors
- Each anchor institute will train 500 trainees per trainer and nodal institutes will train 1000 per annum
- Around 20 anchor institutes and 100 nodal institutes will be identified to impart specialized training courses in different sectors.
- Grant will be provided to anchor institutes for providing additional training programmes.
- National level Institutes like IIT and IIM would be involved, on a professional basis, for mentoring and guiding the State Government.

7.4 Sector-specific skill development

Govt. of Gujarat will also encourage sector specific institutes that can impart vocational skills in emerging sectors of biotechnology, marine & ship building, mining, agri-business, food industry, aerospace and defence production, fisheries, imported wooden furniture manufacturing, solar and other non-conventional energy, petroleum and petro chemicals.

Need-based support will be provided for setting up national/international level training centres/courses and related R&D activities. Awareness programme/seminar assistance will be provided once per year for all training courses. The policy also provides incentive to collaborate with Indian Diamond Institute(IDIs) to set up training centres at Ahmedabad (Bapunagar), Rajkot, Surat and Bhavnagar. Support for undertaking training to MSEs for skill enhancement will be extended.

7.5 Institutional Arrangement for Market-driven curriculum

An institutional arrangement in the form of Government- industry-academia fora at the apex level would be set up. This would aim to make the general curriculum dynamic and industry-responsive by categoring to the needs of the market.

8. Increasing the efficiency of the Institutions catalyzing Industrial

Development.

Information provisioning or sharing with an investor through development of a strong and transparent institutional setup is an integral part of State Industrial development initiative. At the local level, District Industries Centres (DIC) have been modernized and information kiosks have been set up in each DIC. The State Government would focus on its role as a facilitator for bringing

competitiveness among districts in Gujarat. The Government will also conduct census and study reports as required for development of the State.

8.1 Facilitating Investor Interest

'Ease of Doing Business' will create strong information dissemination system in terms of quick responses to queries, application clearances, zero red-tapism, availability of adequate land for facilitating industrial and infrastructure development etc. To ensure an efficient institutional framework for facilitating industrial development, the new Industrial Policy suggests the following interventions.

8.2 Developing Trade Facilitation Centres.

Government of Gujarat will set up trade facilitation centre desk in five countries – USA, Singapore, Japan, Canada and China etc. These centres will provide detailed information to industrialists of their country about the new developments and policies taking place in the State of Gujarat.

8.3 Investor Support System (ISS)

Government of Gujarat will strengthen the information dissemination mechanism by developing an investor Support System(ISS). The ISS software will be designed to aid entrepreneurs in identifying suitable investment locations based on critical parameters such as land availability, gas and power availability, proximity to ports and airports etc. The software will also give updated information on the availability of infrastructure in terms of rail, road connectivity, location of industrial estate, industrial parks, Special Economic Zones, power, grid and substation etc.

8.4 Developing Sector-Specific Industrial Zones/Areas

Government of Gujarat intends to declare industrial areas/zones across the state as focus sectors for development. This will help the investors and in effect, industrial development by providing information regarding citing of projects and by creating an enabling infrastructure.

8.5 Identification and Agglomeration of Public Land Banks

The Government will identify vacant government land that can be used for the purpose of Land Banks for industry in industrial areas/zones. The policy intends to undertake an advance valuation of such parcels of government land which would subsequently be allotted to investors on the recommendation of the Industries Department. Processes relating to land like non-agriculture conversion and change in tenure will be further simplified for ease in project implementation.

8.6 Developing a Web-based portal for Entrepreneurs

The state intends to operationalise the policy by developing a web-based application portal with enhanced tracking, monitoring and feedback generating capabilities to further assist entrepreneurs in processing their applications in a time-bound and streamlined manner.

8.7 Strengthen Industrial Extension Bureau

The Government of Gujarat will also strengthen the Industrial Extension Bureau, the District Industries Centres and related officers in order to enhance their facilitator and information dissemination capabilities.

8.8 Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC)

GIDC will acquire additional land near existing industrial estate and promote new estates to make land available to new industries. GIDC will simplify its rules in the allotment of plots as well as other approvals required by existing industrial units in the Estate.

8.9 Establish Special Investment Region (SIR)

Land will be made available in the Investment Regions along the DMIC Corridor. A special investment region Act will be introduced to enable planned development.

8.10 Regularly conduct sessions to address concerns

To play a more pro-active role and to ensure that the needs of the industries are adequately addressed, a grievance addressing session for the Industries could be set up with the Industries Commissioner at the help. These sessions may be conducted on a frequent basis wherein industries can request for a timely intervention by the Government.

8.11 Improving the extent of Environmental Compliance

Govt. of Gujarat would extend support to the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) for improving, optimizing, automating and upgrading the scope and quality of its activities for an improved environmental compliance. To regulate Industrial Development as per environment laws, Govt. of Gujarat would support the GPCB with the following interventions.

2. Industrial Zoning

- a. Zoning on the basis of environmental aspects existing and proposed infrastructure including Environment and land availability would be carried out. This would help the investor in selecting appropriate location from an environment point of view and enable GPCB to process the NOC application faster.

3. Strengthen Third Party Audit

- a. Support to GPCB for third party audit and its follow up would be provided. This would enable better compliance with environment laws.

8.12 Provide Access to Sector Expertise

This support would lead to generation of Scientific Reports and taking up of Pilot Projects on Cleaner Production and Technology, Safety, Human Health and Environment through Institutions recognized by Govt. of Gujarat/Govt. of India.

9. Reward adoption of new technology and promotion of innovation and Technology transfer

9.1 Start Ups- Innovation

Research and innovation contribute directly to our level of prosperity and the well-being of individuals and society. A young population means a young workforce, which, in turn, implies a more innovative and entrepreneurial mind-set. For the first time, the Government of Gujarat is introducing the concept of promoting Start-ups at the idea stage. The state needs to strengthen scientific and technology eco systems that would further motivate start ups. The main objective of this policy is to promote individual innovators take up projects which will help them increase their income besides leading to a phenomenon of scaling-up innovation bottom-up. As a result, many of these start-ups would be transform new knowledge or new ideas for products and processes into tangible, marketable applications. Start-ups are likely to bring in new solutions and challenge established paradigms. Crowd funding is an attractive and productive way to finance start-ups besides establishing an understanding of its commercial viability. Hence, crowd funding will also be encouraged for setting up a business. The State Government will be actively promoting innovation/start-ups especially by facilitating Sustenance allowance etc. For promotion of start-ups pre-incubation co-working space will be established, aligned with industries and further accelerators will be developed.

The state Government will promote incubation centres associated with various institutions to encourage research and innovation.

9.2 Research & Development;

In today's scenario, R&D plays a vital role in growth of industries especially the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The State Government intends to promote R&D institutions as well as encourage contract research from private sector industries, industrial associations and esteemed institutions. Efforts will be made to set up Centres of Excellence among research institutions especially in emerging areas of Nanotechnology, Ports & shipping, Non-conventional energy sources etc. Financial support will be provided to institutions for installing mechanism will be set up to track the latest innovative technologies for adoption in the state. The envisaged policy interventions include;

- a) Assistance to R&D institutions established by Govt. of Gujarat or with participation for equipment & machinery and/or modernization of existing labs, or setting up of new labs
- b) Assistance to R&D institutions established by Industry Association with help of Govt. of Gujarat or with Govt. of India participation for equipment & machinery and/or modernization of existing labs, or setting up of new labs.
- c) Assistance for contract/approved research work from SME industrial enterprises to recognized R&D institute/technical colleges approved by AICTE.

9.3 Enhance Competitiveness in MSMEs

a) **Improving sophistication in MSMEs:**

Gujarat has witnessed strong growth in MSME and wishes to strengthen the sector by making it more technology-driven. This support will come by way of interest subsidy for manufacturing and service sector, venture capital assistance, quality certification, technology acquisition fund, patent assistance for national and international, energy and water conservation audit, market development assistance and support, MSMEs for credit rating, raising capital through SME exchange, reimbursement of CGTSME scheme for collateral free loan, State awards under MSMEs and skill development etc. Support would also be extended for development of ancillary and auxiliary enterprises for labour intensive industries.

b) **Awards & Recognition:**

Govt. of Gujarat constitute separate awards for Micro, Small and medium Enterprises. The awards will be for achieving excellence through growth in production and profit, Quality improvement measures, Environment improvement measures and innovation and new product/process/technology development.

Govt. of Gujarat will constitute separate awards for Micro and Small Enterprises.

- a. Best SC Entrepreneur
- b. Best ST Entrepreneur
- c. Best SEBC Entrepreneurs
- d. Best Women Entrepreneur
- e. Best Young Entrepreneur (below 35 years)

Govt. of Gujarat will constitute separate awards for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

- a. Export Awards
- b. MSMEs Entrepreneur at Regional Level (North Gujarat, Central Gujarat, South Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch)

A cash award, trophy and letter of appreciation will be given for each MSME identified for excellent at the district level. Award recipients will get priority for participation in international trade fairs and other incentive schemes.

C) Technology Support:

The industrial sector, these days, suffers from lack of sophistication in technology. Up gradation of the existing technology is a requirement of modern industrialisation process to ensure supreme quality. The policy intends to build a technology acquisition fund to be able to extend financial assistance to industrial enterprises intending to upgrade their technological setup. The policy encourages adoption of new and innovative technologies for introducing greater efficiency in operations.

- a. Financial support will be provided to each cluster for every innovative technology they adopt and introduce in the manufacturing process
- b. Govt. of Gujarat will facilitate the setting up of R&D institutions by defraying part of the project cost.
- c. Govt. of Gujarat will facilitate the setting up new/existing laboratories by providing assistance on machinery and equipment.
- d. For organization intending to undertake contract research, Govt. of Gujarat will provide financial support to the project cost.
- e. Financial support would be extended for the technology used under contract research.
- f. Financial support through partial reimbursement of cost for filing of domestic patents and international patents.

D) Market Development initiatives

Gujarat government is taking adequate steps with the intention of giving enhanced visibility to local produce from large industries and specifically from MSMEs. Cognizant of the efforts required to make global distribution of local products a reality, in accordance with the national "Make in India" policy, Government of Gujarat stresses on "Zero Defect" to produce globally-competitive, locally manufactured goods. It is necessary that these products be marketed aggressively and their promotion facilitated by the Government.

One of the expansive marketing practices around the globe is participation in international and cosmetic trade fairs to show case one's products or wares. This gives the product its much-needed visibility and brings buyers and sellers on a common platform. Spot purchases as well as long-term partnerships are formed in such places besides helping create a world view of prevailing market trends.

Since most MSMEs invest more in production and less in marketing, Govt. of Gujarat would make marketing credit available to them. The new Industrial Policy has therefore taken upon itself the onus of facilitating use of better marketing practices by the MSMEs and shall provide financial assistance for:

- Participation in international Exhibition(Abroad)
- Promotion of machinery purchase during the Exhibition in Gujarat
- Promote organizers for organising exhibitions in Gujarat
- Promotion of local exhibitions in Gujarat
- Promotion of MSME participation in the Exhibitions in India including Gujarat

By various means like reimbursing their stall charges.

Govt. of Gujarat would also take necessary steps to cover the entire spectrum of associated marketing activities such as production of product/company brochures etc. The state will promote Gujarat as the "Exhibition Hub" in India and provide a platform for confluence of buyers and sellers.

a) Quality Certification:

Quality improvement is strongly envisaged in the new industrial policy. The assistance will be granted by national (Approved by Quality Council of India) and International certifications. The policy also intends to encourage use of enterprises resource planning system(ERP) for MSMEs.

- Financial assistance for installation of Enterprise Resource Planning System
- Financial assistance for 3 quality certifications which would comprise part disbursement of the certification fees, cost of testing equipment's, calibration charges, consulting fees and training charges.

b) Raising Capital through SME Exchange:

This assistance would be raising funds through SME exchange on one time basis.

c) Financial Support for the diagnostic study:

Diagnostic studies, aided financially by the Govt of Gujarat, would be carried out to assess the viability of the sick enterprises. The study would aim at reviewing all aspects of the functioning of sick units and assess the possibility of its renewed operation.

d) Energy & Water Conservation Audit:

Quality improvement is strongly envisaged in the new industrial policy. The assistance will be granted by national (approved by Quality Council of India) and International quality certifications for energy and water conservation initiatives.

- a) Financial support for Energy/Water audit conducted in an enterprise by a recognized institutions/consultant.

- b) Group of enterprise/cluster will be given priority.
- c) Financial assistance for machinery/equipment would be given.

e) Venture Capital Assistance:

Innovation is a continuous process and the Government is committed to supporting such initiatives in a sustainable manner. To promote innovation and new projects in SME the following interventions are envisaged.

- a) Venture Capital funding for project adopting innovative tech will be considered
- b) Funds will be provided to GVFL/FI/Nodal Bank to provide equity support to SMEs.

f) Development of Plots/Shed for Micro and Small Enterprise:

- a) Assistance to GIDC for development of New Estate or area earmarked in existing estates for micro and small enterprises for plot size up to 1000 sq. mtrs.
- b) Assistance to be provided for multi-storeyed sheds in saturated estate.
- c) Assistance for ready-made row house type sheds for an area upto 500 sq.mts. developed by any private developer.
- d) Assistance in rent in Municipal Corporation, urban development authority and in other areas.

10. Rehabilitation of Sick Enterprises:

Sick enterprises lead to problems like unemployment, revenue loss to State & Central Government and increase in non-productive assets. Sickness is due to various reasons like obsolete product or technology, poor management, financial and marketing problems etc. This needs support from financial institutions, Government and from owners for converting non-productive assets to productive assets. The State may financially support an enterprise by a new promote to acquire or purchase a sick entity for making it viable. With this view, comprehensive package will be formulated for revival of viable sick enterprises.

11. Boosting the Service Sector:

The services sector with a contribution of 57% to the gross domestic product (GDP) has made rapid stride in the last few years and has emerged as the largest and fastest-growing sector of the economy. Services form an integral part of the entire manufacturing value chain. Some services like R&D are required early in the chain while some, like retailing and repair, are needed

towards the end. Some like telecommunications and finance, are needed at every stage.

Manufacturing enterprises now have more employees conducting research and development (R&D), business information management, and accounting, given the huge increase in computational capacity brought about by advances in information technology (IT). The State Government for the first time has introduced and will facilitate service activities related to manufacturing sector. The New Industrial Policy has earmarked incentives for service activities.

12. Green practices and improving environmental infrastructure:

Infrastructure is one of the largest components of public investment programme in developing countries, but remains a highly sensitive area w.r.t. environment protection. Globally, a very high degree of importance is attached to the importance of minimising negative externalities associated with industrialization and developmental processes. As such, knowledge of this is more crucial for a state like Gujarat whose economy accounts for nearly 13% of the net value of the country's manufacturing and is largely driven by the industrial sector.

The state, fully in agreement with the principle of sustainable growth is conscious about its responsibility of ensuring a clean and green environment. Various initiatives are taken by the Govt. of Gujarat to both minimize the detrimental impact of the infrastructure and enhance the positive contribution to the environment. In light of this, Industrial Policy 2015 intends to provide several incentives to encourage greater compliance with the environmental standards as well as encourage existing industries to shift the unit outside the urban agglomeration and facilitate the reduction of air and water pollution for inhabitants of those areas.

Under the scope of the new policy, following may be provided:

- a) Financial assistance for common infrastructure and waste management projects
- b) Need-based financial assistance for strengthening the Environment Compliances
- c) Need based financial assistance for development of Green Industrial estate.
- d) Need base financial assistance for shifting of Chemical based units from residential zone to industrial zone.

13. Pro-active support for development of infrastructure:

The new Industrial policy seeks to develop and upgrade the status of infrastructure whose robustness contributes towards the industry efficiency. As per the policy, Govt. of Gujarat, GIDC, GIDB and other organisations will develop the required infrastructure for industry development.

13.1 Upgrading Industrial Infrastructure:

The existing Industrial estate including GIDC estates, approved large projects/industry, industrial parks, require upgrading of infrastructure, so that new industries are attracted to invest. The policy aims to provide facilitation in the following areas.

- a. Provision of assistance for upgrading both GIDC and non-GIDC industrial estates/parks along with its infrastructure: GIDC had played an important role in creating developed land and up gradation infrastructure in existing estates besides leveraging critical infrastructure development scheme.
- b. Extending of financial assistance to private industrial estates. Approved large projects would be assisted for providing last mile connectivity.
- c. Assistance would be disbursed based on O&M provisions and would be based on outcomes judged through third party quality checks.

13.2 Review of FSI in GIDC Estates:

Existing industrial units located in GIDC estates are facing a number of hardship while carrying out expansion/diversification due to existing limitations of built up area. To shift such additional activities at different location is not only difficult to administer but requires additional funds to create new assets and infrastructure. Sometimes it discourages the entrepreneur due to limitations.

In view of this there is a need to allow the existing units for additional construction by revising the FSI norms. This will facilitate the industries for carrying out expansion/diversification and provide a thrust to industrial development.

13.3. Provide efficient logistics park/services for industrial growth:

For logistics to be effective ,it is necessary that the issues of security and reliability, product movement, information movement service time and service cost are adequately and properly addressed. In the case of Gujarat, areas of material handling/loading/unloading. Transportation, Warehouse/storage management, container freight station cold storage, container handling equipment's cold storage and compilation/documentations the areas required logistic intervention. Mechanization improves the efficiency of logistics processes and often has positive consequences on efficiency, costs and quality. Packaging would need to be strengthened for efficient material handling. Transportation is another area that requires assistance, Govt. of Gujarat is pursuing initiatives which would ensure that road transport meets industrial requirements of speed and time. It also contemplating development of Transport Nagar etc.

13.4 Improvement in Hinterland Connectivity:

Gujarat which has benefited from the Golden Quadrilateral and NSEW axis, boasts of a superior quality of roads as well as the presence of expressways, six lane projects under advanced phases of NHDP, prudent use of external funding and a relatively better O&M regime. The State has the highest percentage of paved roads to total roads in the country. The Govt. of Gujarat has made targeted efforts to connect all the regions of Gujarat to facilitate movement of both goods and labour. The State's connectivity with its N/W hinterland is comparable or better than the national standards.

Broadly, the roads in the State can be divided into core and non-core network. The core network comprises the National and State Highways. An ambitious 6000 km State Highway Development Programme (SHDP) has been launched to address the core network's need for up gradation and maintenance. The dedicated freight Corridor (DFC) and DMIC have the potential to reduce logistics cost thereby making Gujarat ports competitive. The policy intends to

- a) Ensure four lane good quality roads for entry and exit to ports
- b) Setup multi modal connectivity to SIR, SEZ, Ports, Airport etc.
- c) Set up logistics parks including warehousing, container freight station, cold storage, container handling equipment.
- d) Develop logistic parks at appropriate nodes around Delhi-Mumbai Freight Corridor.

13.5 Establishment of Industrial Areas and Estates by Private Investors:

The establishment of Industrial areas by private investor will include cost of infrastructure such as internal roads, power line, communication facilities, water distribution and water augmentation facilities, sewage and drainage lines, effluent treatment and disposal facilities and other facilities as may be required in the park. Development of industrial parks, in at least of 20 ha, suitable for a minimum of 10 units, will be incentivised by 25% of the total infra cost to be borne by Govt. of Gujarat/GIDC. Parks with an area more than 100 hectares will be facilitated through provision of infrastructure services such as link roads, pipelines for water substation for electricity etc. The state Government will provide stamp duty reimbursement on the cost of the land to encourage such development.

14. Augmenting the power requirements of the State:

At present 81% of the state's installed power capacity is conventional and 18% renewable with significant capacity addition in 11th & 12th Five year plans. The state is blessed with several natural resources of energy that augments its non-renewable energy growth.

Gujarat state through its proactive planning on capacity addition front has successfully managed to eliminate the demand supply deficit. To meet the growing demand in the state, Government would encourage private participation in all energy generation. Public Private Partnerships have emerged as the preferred mode of generation/transmission capacity augmentation.

Attention is being paid on reducing AT & C losses by administrative measures, curbing theft & pilferage of electricity, setting up police stations and special courts to deal with power theft cases. In the last 10 years, the Transmission & Distribution losses for State distribution utilities have come down from 31% to 19% with a collection efficiency of 100%.

The important policy initiatives in State power sector are as listed below:

1. Installed capacity has been increased with the help of power tied up through competitive bidding in Central and State owned projects.
2. Through wind Power Policy, state has operationalized Wind Capacity of 3347 MW and around 2000-2500 MW wind capacity will be added in the next five years.
3. State through conducive solar power policy has 889 MW of Solar capacity. It is also in the process of finalizing the policy for Solar Roofing and Solar Agricultural pump sets.
4. For promoting biomass based power projects. State Commission has decided a preferential tariff of Rs.5.04-5.27/kWh.
5. Share of Renewable source to total installed capacity is now more than 18%

15. Promoting Holistic Development:

Govt. of Gujarat in addition to facilitating economic and industrial growth would also ensure that all round social development takes place in association with corporate activity in the social sector. This would be done to ensure better reach, impact, visibility, sustainability and outcomes. The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility would be actively encouraged and promoted in the State with due emphasis to a select list of sectors.

16. Responsiveness to Domestic and Global Environment:

The State Government will ensure that the implementation of the Industrial Policy 2015 meets the stipulated objectives of the Industrial Policy. Recognizing the increasingly dynamic nature of the world economy with constant need for frequent and appropriate response, a course correction mechanism would be put in place. The policy envisages building in a response system wherein continuous feedback and quick response to the required policy changes are made possible.

Chapter–XI

State Economy

Gujarat is one of India's most progressive states with a positive development quotient that has always capitalized on its strength to leverage strategic opportunities.

Gujarat located on the western most part of India, has one third of coastline of the country. Since inception of the state, The structure of its economy has changed significantly. Now only the state's GSDP and Per Capita GSDP have increased but it has shown all signs of a developed and urbanised economy. The state has maintained its high rank in key economic indicators among the Indian States. Gujarat has a strong Economy with the State Domestic product SDP rising at an average growth rate of 10.10% since 2005 to 2013 more than the National average. Gujarat achieved an annual growth rate of 9.51% during the 11th plan (2007-2012). The state is ranked 1st in India for "Economic freedom among State" in 2014. Gujarat has emerged as a leading industrialised state in the country providing to be the ultimate destination for many investors, both within and outside India.

As per quick estimates, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at current prices in 2013-14 has been estimated at Rs. 7,65,638 crore as against Rs. 6,58,540 crore in 2012-13, showing a growth of 16.3 percent during the year. The share of Gujarat state for the year 2013-14 at current prices in Gross Domestic Product at all India level works out to 12.7 percent. The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been reported at 22.1%, 34.1% and 43.8% respectively to the total GSDP (Rs. 765638 crore) in 2013-14 at current prices.

The per Capita Income is also considered as an important tool to measure the regional disparities. The per capita income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 1,06,831 in 2013-14 (which is higher than the national average of Rs. 67839), as against Rs. 93,046 in 2012-13, registering an increase 14.8 percent over the previous year.

Gujarat is highly industrialised State and Gujarat economy has been able to achieve higher growth rate than the national average.

Gujarat has continued to witness impressive industrial development. Since 1991, The state has received acknowledgements of 11327 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) filed by entrepreneurs till March-2014 with an estimated investment of Rs. 12.47 lakh crore. As per the state wise break up of IEMs implemented (from August, 1991 to March-2014) Gujarat ranked First in no. of projects commissioned and also in investment incurred. The Cumulative number of registered Small Scale Industries units crossed the figure of 3.12 lakh at the end of September -2006. SSI act is as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act (MSMED Act, 2006) from 2nd October, 2006. In the state during the October 2006 to March-2014 the total 261760 Micro, Small & Medium units have been registered having an investment of Rs.7225110.17 crore and employment generation of 2164611.

As a New Vision entrenches itself, Gujarat is well poised to accelerate India's Growth in 21st Century. "Vibrant Gujarat -2015" the Global Business Hub, the 7th Global summit was organised on 11-13 January-2015 at Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar to attract the investors to establish projects in the state. As per the provisional information received from Jt. Commissioner of Industries (IM), Gandhinagar, Total Investment Intentions approved 21304 out of which 4223 in Large Sectors & 17081 in MSME Sector & also in 36 different major sectors with total proposed investment of Rs. 25 lakh crore in the state. With its fundamentals and all- inclusive, sustainable growth model, Gujarat has become a global Hum.

The percentage share of Gujarat in All India aggregates for ASI 2011-12 such as number of factories, number of employees, value of output and net value added accounted for 10.21 percent, 10.31 percent, 17.29 percent and 10.48 percent respectively. The fixed capital generated by the factories increased from 272 thousand crore in 2010-11 to 313

thousand crore in 2011-12 (share of 16.04 %)

As the spirit of Enterprise persists, Gujarat today is leveraging its equity through knowledge, skill and global competence to drive future development.

In The state ,during the year 2013-14, 7.68 lakh persons have been registered in the employment exchanges and 2.72 lakh have been placed in employment. The total employment in public sector and private sector has increased from 22.43 lakh at the end of March,2013.

Infrastructure is the backbone of progress and the state has a fairly well developed infrastructural facilities. The generation of electricity in the state, including the generation private sector and central share was 86221 MUs in 2013-14. The per capita consumption of electricity reported by GUVNL during the year 2013-14 was 1708 units(as per CEA's revised formula).

In the State, aircraft departure has increased from 55067 in 2012-13 to 57914 in 2013-14 Similarly, the passengers embarking and disembarking has also increased from 28.07 lakhs and 27.65 lakhs in 2012-13 to 30.47lakh and 29.75 lakh in 2013-14.

As per the provisional accounts of the state, the receipt during the year 2013-14 was Rs. 99,459.47 crore which was higher by 4686.85 crore than the previous year. As per the provisional accounts of the state, the expenditure during the year 2013-14 was Rs. 104743.05 crore which was higher by 6439.26 crore than the previous year. Revenue receipt was higher by Rs. 4747.21 crore and capital receipt was lower by 60.36 crore than previous years.

The revenue expenditure in 2013-14 was higher by Rs. 5600.05 crore while capital expenditure was higher by Rs.839.21 crore compared to the previous year 2012-13.

As per the provisional accounts, the total tax revenue was Rs. 66074.30 in the year 2013-14 crore, which was 62765.74 crore in previous year (higher by 5.27%). The state share in central taxes was Rs. 9701.95 crore, higher by 9.18 percent than the final account for the previous year 2012-13 of Rs.8886.16 crore.

As per the provisional accounts, the proceeds from sales tax/VAT was placed at Rs. 40976.07 crore in the year 2013-14, which was higher by about 3.83 percent than the final account for the previous year 2012-13 of Rs. 39464.67 crore.

Apano Taluko Vikas/vibrant Yojna : In order to strengthen the Decentralized planning process and grass root planning , the concept of "Taluka Sarkar" is introduced. The scheme would provide basic amenities at the village level viz. internal village roads, sewage disposal system, drinking water and solid waste disposal system. Apano Taluko Vibrant taluko is introduced for 4 years. For this purpose Government has made provision of Rs. 402 crore for the year 2013-14 & Rs. 442.21 crore for the year 2014-15.

Gujarat's commendable growth has made it one of the most trustworthy places for Global investors

(Source : Socio Economic Review – 2014-15, Gandhinagar)

SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS :

The Sixth Economic Census was concluded during February, 2013 to June, 2013 in the State. All economic activities (agriculture and non- agriculture) except those involved in crop production and plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security were covered.

Total number of establishments counted is about 40.42 lakh in Gujarat, which accounted for about 6.9% of the total establishments engaging 93.32 lakh persons in the State. Out of the total establishment, 59.3 percent establishment are located in rural area.

The percentage of hired workers in the state is about 44.4%. The percentage of female workers is about 25.4 in the state.

Growth rate in total employment over Fifth EC (2005) is 34.4% for the country and 53.0% for the Gujarat State.

Population :

The population of Gujarat as on 1st March 2011 is 6.04 crore comprising 3.15 crore males and 2.89 crore females. Of this, the rural population stands at 3.47 crore and the urban population 2.57 crore. The three districts viz. Ahmedabad, Surat & Vadodara are contributing 29% of the population of Gujarat. Nearly 50% of the State's population resides in the 7 districts viz. Ahmadabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Junagadh.

* **Growth Rate** : As per Census 2011, Gujarat has population of 6.04 crore persons showing a decadal growth rate of 19.28% as compared to all India growth rate of 17.68%. The growth rate of population in rural and urban areas was 9.3% and 36.0% respectively. The growth rate of 2001-2011 for Gujarat state is decreased by 3.4% than the corresponding rate of growth during 1991-2001 which was at 22.7%.

* **Density of Population (persons per sq.km.):** Population density (persons per sq.km.) in census 2011 works out to be 308 showing an increase of 49 points from census 2001 and at 14th rank (excluding UTs) amongst the States in the country. However, the population density of Gujarat is below the National average of 368 persons per sq.km.

* **Sex Ratio** : The Sex Ratio in the country which was 933 in 2001 has risen by 10 points to 943 in 2011. While the Sex Ratio in the state slightly decreased to 919 in 2011 from 920 in 2001.

* **Literacy Rate:** The literacy rate in state as per the census 2011 works out to 78.03% (Rural-71.71%, Urban-86.31). The literacy rate of the state is higher than the national literacy rate of 72.99% (Rural-67.77%, Urban 84.11%, Male-80.89%, Female-64.64%).

* **Workers** : In Gujarat, As per Population Census 2011, the total number of workers (who have worked for at least one day during the reference year) is 247.68 lakhs. Of this, 180.01 lakh workers are males and 67.67 lakhs are females. Out of the increase of 35.12 lakh workers during the decade 2001-2011, male workers have accounted for 35.02 lakhs while female workers have decreased of 0.11 lakhs. The workers have registered a growth of 16.5 per cent during the decade. 155.7 lakh workers are in the rural areas and 92.0 lakh workers are in the urban areas. The female workers in rural and urban areas are 54.0 lakhs and 13.7 lakhs respectively.

* **Main and Marginal Workers:** In Gujarat, out of 247.7 lakh total workers, 203.7 lakh are main workers and the remaining 44.0 lakhs are marginal workers. The percentage of main workers among the total workers in Census 2011, is 82.2 per cent against 80.1 per cent in Census 2001. The percentage of main workers among the male workers is 92.0 per cent and female workers 56.1 per cent. The percentage of male main workers has marginally reduced from 93.1 per cent to 92.0 per cent in Census 2011. On the other hand, the percentage of female main workers has increased from 52.3 per cent to 56.1 in Census 2011.

* **Categories of Economic Activities of the Workers**

In Gujarat, out of 247.7 lakh total workers 54.5 lakh are cultivators and another 68.4 lakh are agricultural labourers. Thus, nearly 50 per cent of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities compared to 52 per cent in Census 2001. Of the remaining workers, 3.4 lakh are in household industries and 121.4 lakh are other

workers. During the decade 2001-2011, the Census results show a fall of about 3.55 lakhs in cultivators and an increase of 16.78 lakhs in agricultural labourers. The household industries have shown a decrease of 0.86 lakhs and other workers have increased by 22.75 lakhs

* **Child Population (0-6 years)** : As per Census 2011, out of the child population of 77.77 lakh in the age group of 0-6 years in the state, the rural child population is 48.25 lakh and urban child population is 29.52 lakh. The child population has increased to 77.77 lakh in 2011 from 75.32 lakh in 2001, registering a growth of 3.25%.

* **Child Sex Ratio** : However, in Gujarat, the child sex ratio has increased from 883 in 2001 to 890 in 2011. In rural areas it was 906 in 2001 and increased to 914 in 2011, while in urban areas it has increased considerably by 15 points to 852 in 2011 from 837 in 2001. For the first time in the last five decades, Gujarat has recorded an improvement in child sex rate in the decade from 2001 to 2011.

* **SC and ST Population** : As per Census 2011, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State was reported at 40.74 lakh (6.7 percent) and 89.17 lakh (14.8 percent) respectively compared to their proportion of 16.6 percent and 8.6 percent respectively in India. The proportionate share of SCs and STs was 2.0 percent and 8.6 percent respectively to the total population of SCs and STs of India. About 56.0 percent of the Scheduled Castes population was enumerated in rural areas and the remaining 44.0 percent was enumerated in the urban areas. The corresponding proportions for Scheduled Tribes were 90.0 percent and 10.0 percent respectively.

(Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Gandhinagar)
