



Regionalism presented some obstacles in the past, BUT the boundaries will now have to dissapear

4. regional study



ECONOMIC GROWTH GENERATORS

The proposed Delhi Mumbai industrial corridor and the proximity of the district with Mumbai and Surat has made it a key destination for industrial investment.

Industries such as cement, plastic products, chicory products, isabgol, edible oil are the supporting pillars of the economy. Agriculture is their prime source of economy.

Tourism is another major economic activity observed in the Siddhpur district. Siddhpur is an important tourist destination for the hindu pilgrims they come here for 'matrushradh' due to presence of saraswati river and also the siddheshwar mahadev temple.

LOCATION	DISTANCE	TIME BY ROAD
PATAN TO SIDHPUR	30 KM	34 MINS
MEHSANA TO SIDHPUR	40 KM	44 MINS
AHMEDABAD TO SIDHPUR	122 KM	2 HRS
UNJHA TO SIDHPUR	13 KM	20 MINS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The workforce participation rate as per the Census 2001 (main and marginal workers) is 28.9%.

The non workers constitute about 71.1 % of the population include old people about retirement age, unemployment people and students (below 19 years age).

Workforce participation rate is 8.2 % in the town. There fore it can concluded that there is poor workforce participation in the town.

Occupation structure -2010				
Sr.no.	Activity	Total	Male	Female
(A) Main Workers				
1	Cultivators	1.7%	1.6%	2.4%
2	Agricultural Laborers	2.8%	2.4%	5.6%
3	Manufacturing & processing in household industries	2.4%	1.2%	9.8%
4	Other Services	93.2%	94.9%	82.3%
	Total	100 %	100%	100%
(B) Marginal Workers				
		2.2	2.2	2.2

fig 4.1a occupation structure as 2010

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR AND EMPLOYMENT

The developing GIDC sector near Siddhpur. A well developed APMC market. Export oriented industrial activities- engineering, textile, agro products, plastic products.

Gokul refoils and savants is a large industry in siddhpur district. The labours working in these industries are brought from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh as they are cheaper.

The farmers have side business like auto rickshaw driving, packaging in GIDC. Cattle farming is another small source of income for the area.

Integrated township –residential, commercial, industrial, health, transportation land use. Small trading activities like tailoring, grocery shops.

Medical colleges and schools for higher education and many colleges under construction.

Road link – connectivity to National highway. The broad gauge railway line connecting Mumbai to Delhi passes through Siddhpur

APMC MARKET

The APMC market had started on the year of 1959. The market has a yearly profit of around 2-3 cores per year.

There is a chance that there will be sudden decline in the profit within few years as there will be no next generation doing farming.

54 villages form a part of the APMC
It is a primary market system
Total area of APMC is 24-20 hecters.
28 crops and 46 vegetables.
Main crop are castor, mustard, jeera, cotton
Around 1000-1200 farmers visit daily APMC.
3000-4000 farmers are seasonal.
Annual profit is around 3-4 crores.

It is equipped with all kinds of facilities like:
a)280-shop/godown
b)209-Shops and offices
c)Dining hall
d)Community hall
e)Conference hall
f)Veterinary
g)Drinking water(ro)
h)Bore well
j)Post office
h)Toilet block
i)Vehicular parking.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Over the past few years, in the public sector the government has invested in

- **Ayurvedic hospital**
- **nursing college**
- **dental college**
- **homeopathy college**
- **library building**
- **institute of hotel management**
- **and cancer hospital.**

In the private sector there has been investments made for private houses, townships.

SIDHPUR DISTRICT OVERVIEW

Siddhpur is the taluka headquarters of Siddhpur taluka. Siddhpur is a constituency of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly within the Patan (Lok Sabha constituency).

Deesha and Unjha district nearby siddhpur are the important hub for agriculture.

Agro based industries are one of the main economic producer of the district.

About 273 medium and large industries are being developed in the GIDC region .

Tourism: Some of the major tourist destination in the town are Bindu sarowar, sankhya sastra Arvadeswar temple, Rudra mahalaya temple, jami masjid, the bohrwad, the muktidham.

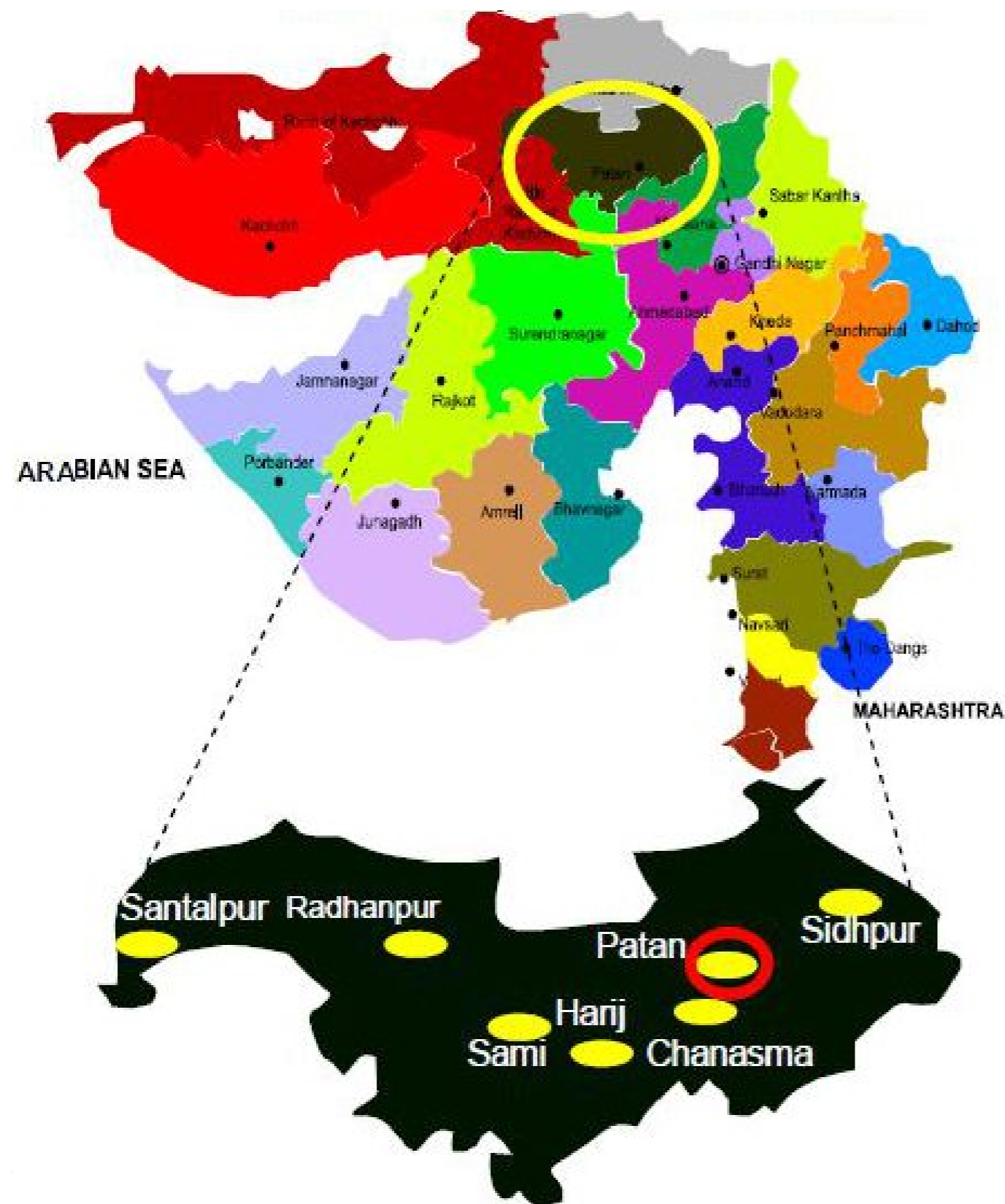
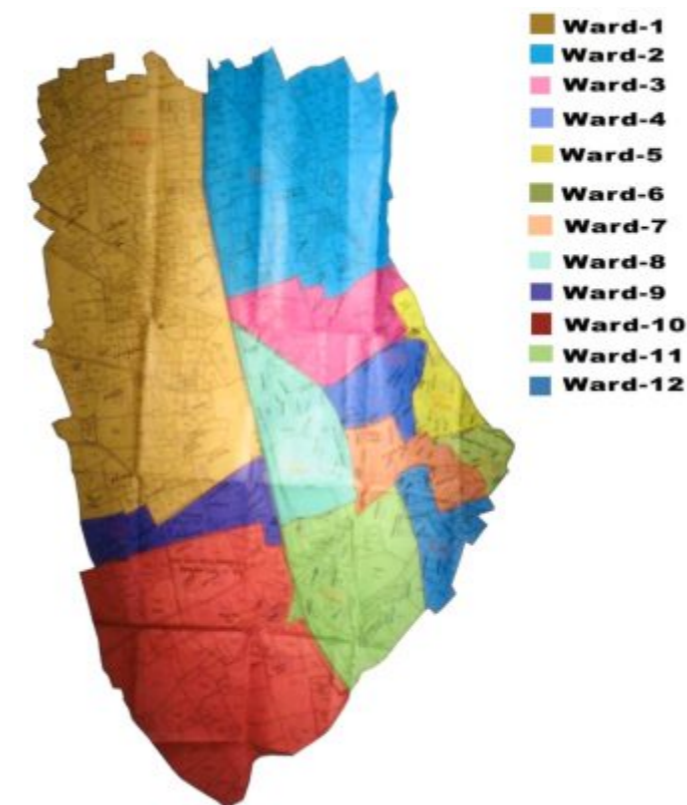


fig 4.1b district map of Patan with talukas

Agro climatic zone: North Gujarat Agro Climatic Zone 4 includes Patan, **Siddhpur**, Chanasma, Harij, Sami, Radhanpur and Santalpur.

WARD WISE DIVISION OF SIDDHPUR.

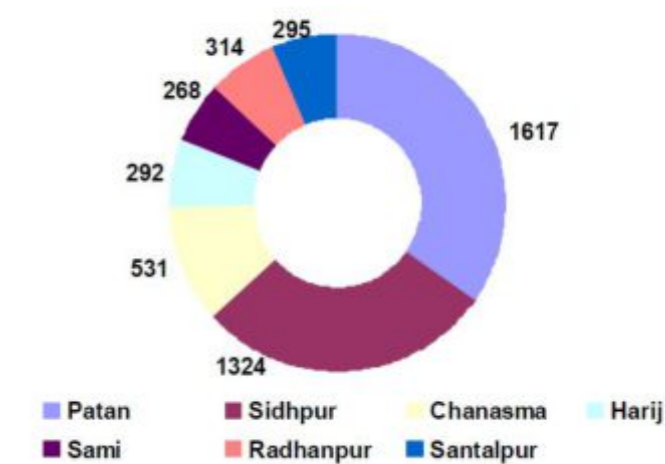
The city is administratively divided into 12 municipal wards spread over an area 800 ha. various wards such as 4,5,6,7,9 and 12 are located in gamtal area. these areas are densely populated. where as wards 1,2,3,8,10 and 11 are of comparatively low density.



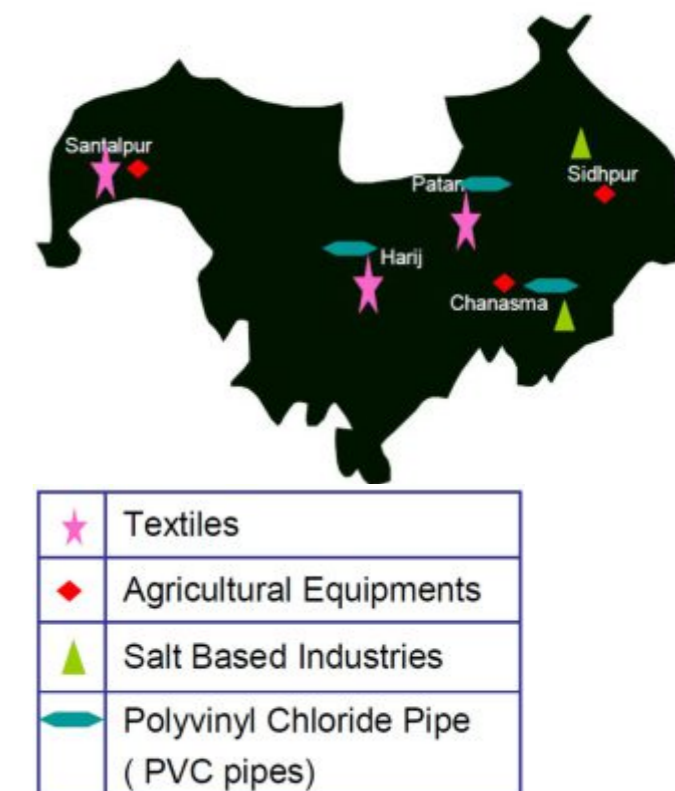
Sr. No.	Ward no.	Total Population	SC population	ST population	OBC population
1	1	4339	413	48	1447
2	2	4825	130	7	788
3	3	4591	8	53	1059
4	4	4803	19	12	541
5	5	4187	72	21	404
6	6	4283	109	13	399
7	7	4373	79	13	462
8	8	4308	111	39	385
9	9	4480	714	-	372
10	10	4615	182	21	1198
11	11	4754	1420	957	1231
12	12	4416	3010	5	250
Total :		53836	6248	888	8487

fig 4.1 ward wise sc/sc/obd population

TALUKAWISE SSI UNITS



SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS



Sr NO.	Taluka	Total no of village	Total urban centres	population as per 1991 census		
				Rural	Urban	Total
1	Patan	138	1	261921	97025	358946
2	Harij	39	1	56659	16636	73295
3	Sami	98	0	132211	0	132211
4	Chanasma	58	1	114868	16216	131084
5	Siddhpur	54	1	124175	51794	175969
6	Radhanpur	55	1	94679	24101	118780
7	Santalpur	73	0	86396	0	86396
8	Total	515	5	870909	203781	1076681

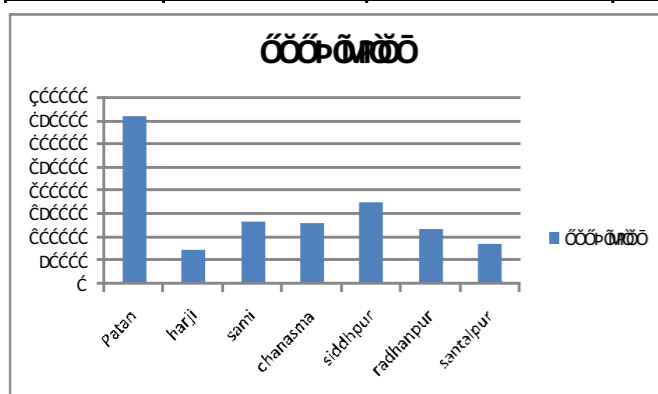


fig 4.2a the comparative study of population .

Sex ratio

Sex ration in town, according to 2001 census is 932 female and 1000 Male. It is high compared to the state figure of 921, which is indicates, no in-migration of people in town for employment. At present out of the total population 52% are male and 48% female.

Literacy rate

Literacy rate of 80.21 % in the year 2001, the town has comparatively higher literacy rate than 69.96% of state literacy rate as well as 54.16% of National literacy rate.

MIGRATION PATTERN

Looking to the decade statistics of population, it is found that the population is increasing below national growth around 21% in this town.

About 2000 peoples were out migration during year 1981 to 1991, because of big textile mills and other industries closed in this period due to the availability of the raw materials and difficulty in transportation. At present the reason for the out migration from Siddhpur is for getting higher education and for better employment. The main population now consists of young children, women and old people.

Year	Male	Female	Population	Growth rate
1961	19780	16732	33612	-
1971	20300	20212	40512	+20.52
1981	26150	26100	52250	+28.97
1991	25855	24915	50770	-2.832
2001	30198	28056	58194	+14.62

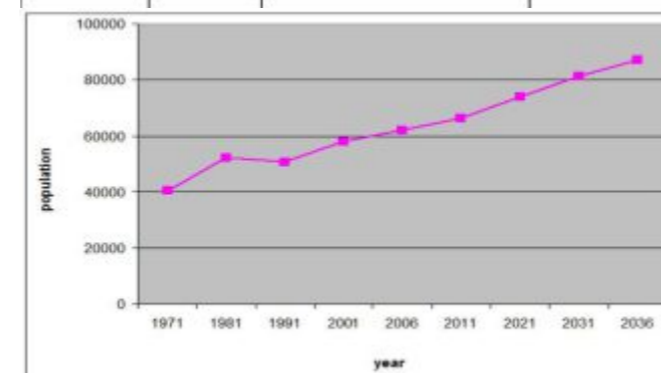
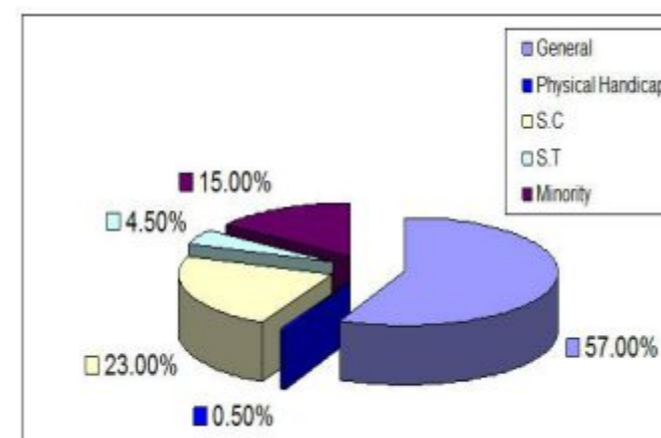


fig 4.2b the graph of future population growth rate.

BPL POPULATION

Sr.no.	Cast & Category	No. of family	%
1	General	1735	57 %
2	S.C	721	23 %
3	S.T	138	4.5 %
4	Physical Handicap	16	0.5 %
5	Others	448	15 %
	Total	3060	100 %



INFLUENCE ON SIDDHPUR FROM ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Government of India has developed a Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) linking Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

The proposed DFC passes through six states in India, of which, Gujarat accounts for 38% (564 km) of total DFC length (1483 km).

The influenced area of 150 km on either sides of DFC is being developed as "Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor" (DMIC).

Almost 62% of the total area of Gujarat State (18 out of 26 districts) would be benefited by DMIC development.

The State Government identified 82 links in the DMIC influenced area to upgrade them into two/four lane carriageway offering connectivity between ports, industrial estates, hinterlands, markets, and points of agricultural produce.

This corridor passes through the Siddhpur district. Thus Patan and Mehsana are also a part of the links that are identified in the influenced area .

There is an increasing growth of industrial developments in and around Siddhpur and its near by proximity.



STRENGTH

THE PROPOSED DELHI MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR.

THE PREVAILING AGRO BASED INDUSTRY.

THE RISING APMC MARKET IN THE AREA.

THE GIDC AREA GROWING WILL ATTRACT PEOPLE FROM NEARBY VILLAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT.

WEAKNESS

LOW POPULATION.

LOW INTEREST OF PEOPLE TO SEND GIRLS TO SCHOOLS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

LOW AVAILABILITY OF LABOURERS FROM NEAR BY VILLAGES ,THUS THE ECONOMY IS GOING TO OTHER STATE THE LABOURERS ARE BROUGHT IN FROM RAJASTHAN AND MADHYA PRADESH.

OPORTUNITY

THE APMC MARKET.

THE GIDC AREA.

THE NEWLY GROWING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES MAY INCREASE THE LITERACY RATE OF THE PLACE.

THREAT

HIGH RATE OF MIGRATION.

THE OVER ALL LITERACY RATE IS VERY LOW. MANY INDUSTRIES FROM PAST HAS SHUT BEEN SHUT DOWN,WHICH LOWERED THE RATE OF EMPLOYMENT.

OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IS VERY LESS.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SIDDHPUR DEVELOPMENT AND BYLAWS

AGRICULTURE

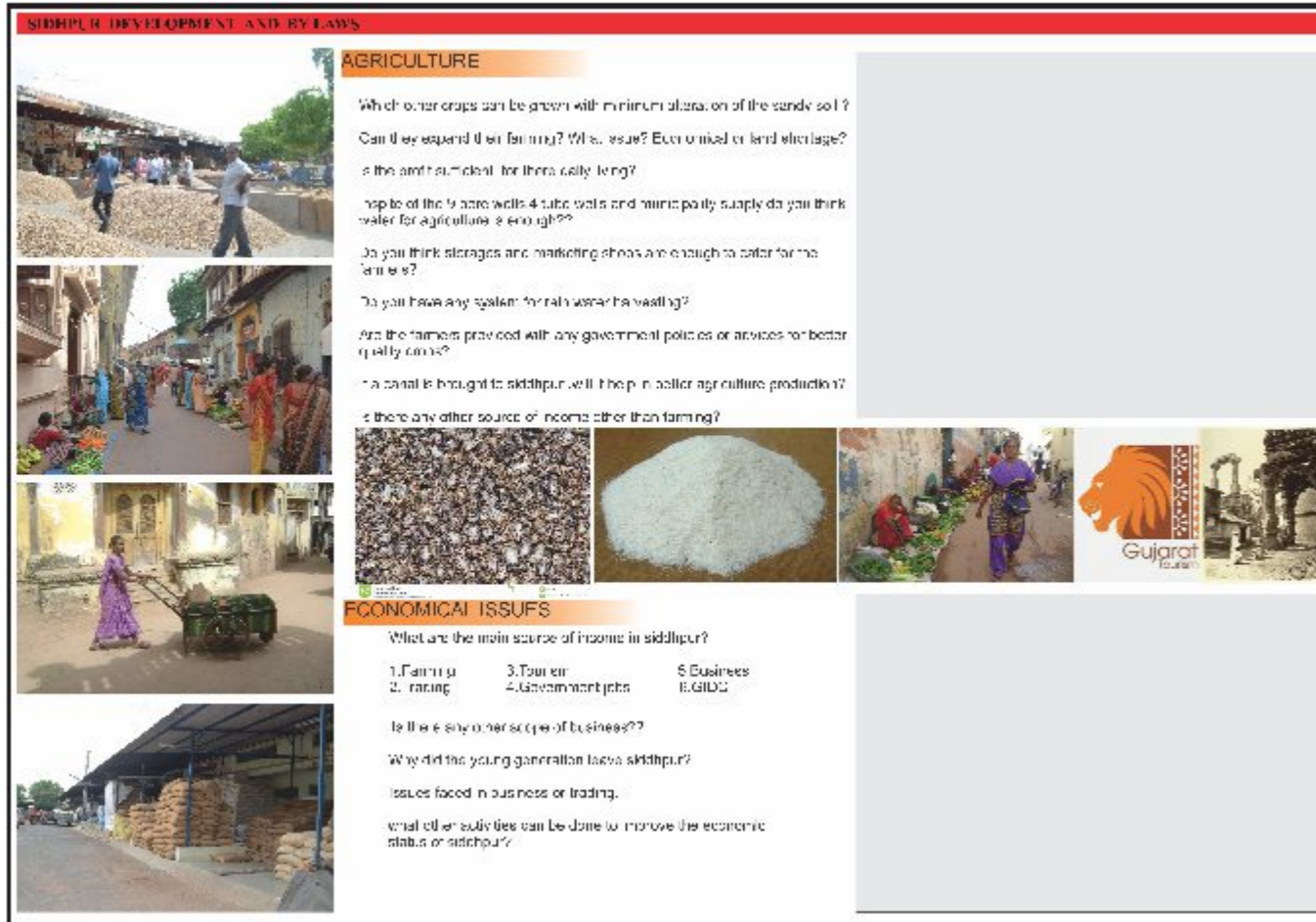
Which other crops can be grown with minimum alteration of the sandy soil?
 Can they expand their farming? What issues? Even omission of land alienage?
 Is the amount ideal for their daily living?
 Up to of the 9 bore wells 4 tube wells and municipal supply do you think water for agriculture is enough??
 Do you think storages and marketing shops are enough to cater for the farmers?
 Do you have any system for rain water harvesting?
 Are the farmers provided with any government policies or services for better quality crops?
 If a canal is brought to Siddhipur will it help in better agriculture production?
 Is there any other source of income other than farming?

ECONOMICAL ISSUES

What are the main source of income in Siddhipur?

1. Farming	3. Tourism	5. Business
2. Trading	4. Government jobs	6. GDUs

Is there any other scope of business??
 Why did the young generation leave Siddhipur?
 Issues faced in business or trading.
 What other activities can be done to improve the economic status of Siddhipur?




RESPONSE OF THE WHOLE
SELLERS, FARMERS AND THE DEALERS.

- the farmers owned approximately 5-150 bigha of land.
- the agricultural production is not according to their expectation.
- irrigation facility is less.
- the government's advice for better farming does not help them much.
- the farmers do not want their future generation to do farming.
- the profit from farming is very less so they are into side businesses like packaging, rickshaw drivers.



THE QUESTIONER PREPARED FOR THE FARMERS OF THE APMC MARKET.

- CATTLE FARMING IS DONE BY THE FARMERS BECAUSE THEY HAVE ENOUGH FODDER FOR THE CATTLE.
- THE FARMERS ARE NOT MUCH EDUCATED.
- THE FARMERS ARE NOT SATISFIED.
- THE LABOURERS IN THE APMC MARKET ARE BROUGHT FROM RAJASTHAN AND M.P.
- IF THE CANAL IS BROUGHT TO SIDDHPUR THEN THERE WILL BE MORE WATER AVAILABLE FOR IRRIGATION.
- THE SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE TOWN IS VERY LESS.
- TOURISM CAN BE INCREASED BY REVITALISING THE RIVER.
- NO PROPER SCHOOLS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

