



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Brief Industrial Profile of GOPALGANJ District

2016



MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम

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Foreword

In response to Letter no. 1/7/DIP/2015/MSME-DI dated 20/05/2016 of O/o DC (MSME), M/o MSME, Govt. of India, the District Industrial Profiles of all 21 districts of North Bihar under the jurisdiction of the MSME- Development Institute, Muzaffarpur have been updated as per data available for latest years.


This report contains details of geographical information, topography, mineral and forest resources, industrial scenario, social infrastructure, supporting institutions, related statistical data and other information relating to MSME sector in the Gopalganj district. The relevant data have been collected from various government agencies and other institutional sources.

I take this opportunity to appreciate the efforts put in by our officer, Shri Kumar Ashish, Assistant Director (E.I.), for updating the report.

I sincerely hope that this report will serve as a valuable guide to the entrepreneurs and will also be useful to other stakeholders.

Dated: August 26, 2016

Place: Muzaffarpur


26/8/16

(P. K. Gupta)
Deputy Director In-charge

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Brief Industrial Profile of GOPALGANJ District

1. General Characteristics of the District

History of the District

Gopalganj which till 1875 was only a tiny hamlet, was made a subdivision of old Saran district in the same year. It attained the status of an independent district on the 2nd of October, 1973. The history of Gopalganj is a part of the history of old Saran district which included the present districts of Saran, Siwan and Gopalganj. The composite Saran district lying on one of the main lines of the Aryan advance, was probably occupied at an early period of Aryan races. According to a tradition preserved in vedic literature, the Vedas marched eastwards from the Saraswati until they reached the banks of the Gandak, and were informed by Agni, the god of fire, that their home lay to the east of its broad stream. In obedience to his directions, the Videhas crossed the river and founded a powerful kingdom on its eastern bank, but it seems likely that some of them settled in Saran which lay on the line of march, while the majority of them crossed the Gandak. Local legend and tradition at least, are indicative of the fact that Saran was originally inhabited by original races, who were subdued or driven out by Aryan immigrants. The Cheros are said to have held the country for many centuries, and traces of their rule are still pointed out in the great mounds and fortifications found in different places. These aboriginal inhabitants are believed to have been subdued by immigrant Rajputs after a conflict which lasted for hundreds of years and the family records of the Harihobans Rajputs of Haldi in the adjoining district of Ballia say that their forefathers settled at Manji on the banks of the Gogra in this district, and after a protracted struggle conquered the Cheros, who had been lords of the country.

In the beginning of the 13th century the tide of Muhammadan conquest swept over Bihar, and between 1211 and 1226 the Governor of Bengal, Ghias-ud-din Iwaz, carried his arms into the territory of Raja of Tirhut, who had never before been subdued by the Muhammadan arms and compelled him to pay tribute. There is, however, no record available on the history of this district till the close of that century, when Nasiruddin Bughra Khan, the son of the Emperor Ghias-ud-din Balban, was the king of Bengal, a weak ruler, into whose territories the Emperor of Delhi used to send ship-loads of dacoits, he caught and letting them loose there. On the death of the Emperor Balban, Nasiruddin's son, Muiz-ud-din Kiakobad, was raised to the throne and in 1288 Nasir-ud-din marched against him to enforce his own claims and advanced as far as the banks of the Gogra in Sarkar Saran. The upshot, however, was that father and son were reconciled, the former waiving his claims to the empire of Delhi and being permitted to retain Bengal as an independent kingdom.

In the middle of the 14th century Saran must have acknowledged the suzerainty of Ilyas Shah, the first independent Sultan of Bengal (1345-58), who invaded and ravaged Tirhut, harried the frontier

of the Delhi Empire, and built a fortress at Hajipur to consolidate his conquests. The Gogra now formed the boundary between the territory of the kings of Bengal and the Emperors of Delhi, but this outlying portion of the dominions of the former appears to have been wrested from them in 1397 by the kings of Jaunpur, who ruled over it for another century. It was, however, ceded by him in 1499 to the Emperor Sikandar Lodi, who advanced upon Bihar after subduing Jaunpur, and concluded a treaty at Barh, the terms of which were that emperor should hold Bihar, Tirhut and Sarkar Saran, and all the other countries he had subdued, provided he did not invade Bengal.

The treaty between Husain Shah and Sikandar Lodi was not honoured for a long time, for Nasrat Shah, the eldest and most capable of the son of Husain Shah, invaded Tirhut, extended his authority over this district, and even across the Gogra into the Ballia district where an inscription shows that a mosque near Sikandrapur was built during his reign. He soon came into conflict with the Emperor Babar who himself marched into Bihar as the head of a large army to reduce the rebellious Afghan chief (1529). The Afghans were completely defeated and dislodged from their position and the attack made by the Bengal fleet and army was repulsed.

About half a century after this, Saran was finally amalgamated with the Mughal Empire, after Akbar had defeated the Afghans under the Bengal King, Daud Khan, and captured Patna in 1574. In this district an Afghan chief, Kabul Muhammad of Barharia, is said to have been one of Daud Khan's partisans but he was slain and his citadel taken by Jubraj Sahi, one of the early rulers of the Hathwa Raj, who wrested pargana Sipah from him and then retained it as a grant from Akbar. Saran now became a part of Bihar and under the direct control of a Governor. In the Ain-I-Akibari it was treated as one of the six Sarkars forming the Subah of province of Bihar, and in 1582 it was assessed to revenue by Akbar's Finance Minister, Todar Mal.

Saran did not again come into prominence until the closing days of Muhammdan rule, when the European merchant adventurers made settlements in the district. The English were also attracted to Chapra about this time by the trade in salt petre, which was in great demand for the manufacture of gunpowder.

The early days of British administration were troubled ones, owing to the rebellion of Maharaja Fateh Sahi of Husepur. Fateh Sahi was descended from a line of semi-independent chiefs who had long exercised great power in Saran and his immediate predecessor, sardar Sahi, had demolished the fort of Majhauri and compelled its Raja to agree not to go about with flags and drums, the ensigns of Rajaship, until he had retaken them by force from the Rajas of Husepur. A kinsman of the powerful Balwant Singh, he chafed against the British rule, refused to pay revenue, resisted the troops sent against him, and was with much difficulty expelled from Husepur. Husepur, which appears to have been coterminous with the present subdivisions of Siwan and Gopalganj, was then farmed out to one Gobind Ram but Fateh Sahi, who had retired into a large tract of forest, called Bagh Jogini, lying between Gorakhpur and Saran and adjoining the territory under the Vizier of

Oudh, took every opportunity to make raids into the district, to plunder the villages, and to stop the collection of revenue. The unsettled state of the country, his easy access to the territories of an independent prince, where British troops were unable to pursue him, and the impenetrable forest which surrounded his retreat, the collusion of the agents of the Vizier of Oudh, and above all, the attachment of the people to their expelled Raja and their dislike of a Government farmer, all contributed to favour his designs and he kept the country in a state of terror and the British authorities constantly on the alert. In 1772, Gobind Ram, the Government farmer, was put to death in one of these raids, and the revenue collections having come to a standstill, the Collector of Sarkar Saran recommended that Fateh Sahi should be induced to come in on the promise of an allowance being made to him by the Government. This proposal was accepted Gobind Ram's murder was forgiven on Fateh Sahi's solemnly denying any knowledge of the transaction and Fateh Sahi came to Patna, and promised to remain quietly with his family at Husepur. His turbulent disposition did not allow him to remain quiet for too long and within two months he broke his promise and once more became a border free-booter.

At this time Husepur was under the charge of one Mir Jamal, who was styled Superintendent of Government Revenue and after being under the direct management of Government for a year, it was let out in farm to Basant Sahi, a cousin of Fateh Sahi, on the security of Raja Chait Singh of Benares. In 1775 both Basant Sahi and Mir Jamal were killed in a night attack by Fateh Sahi at Jadopur, a short distance from Husepur and Fateh Sahi eluded the pursuit of two companies of sepoys under Lieutenant Erskine, which were in the neighbourhood, and escaped with his booty to his forest fastness. Basant Sahi's head, it is said, was cut off and sent to his widow, who ascended a funeral pyre with it in her lap and became a sati. In dying she pronounced a terrible curse on any of her descendants who should partake of any food with Fateh Sahi or any of his race To this day, it is said, the Maharajas of Hathwa have religiously refrained from touching food or drinking even a drop of water, while traveling through that part of the Gorakhpur district which is the property of the Rajas of Tamkuhi, the descendants of Fateh Sahi. Fateh Sahi was known as Kunwar Singh of Saran, and in fact he was probably the first to raise the standard of revolt when whole of India had yet to realise the humiliating experiences of a foreign rule. Even in nineteenth century English Society of India, admirers were not lacking.

1.1 Location & Geographical Area

Gopalganj district, "The land Of Sugarcane", is located on global map between 26°12' and 26°39' North latitude and 83°54' and 84°55' East longitude. The district occupies an area of 2,033 square kilometers. It covers 2.2 % of the total areas of the state of Bihar. The rank of the district in comparison to other districts of Bihar in terms of area is 26th. The district is located on the West North corner of the Bihar State. The district is bounded on the east by Purbra Champaran and Muzaffarpur, on the south by state of Uttar Pradesh, Siwan and Saran on the west by State of Uttar Pradesh and on the north by State of Uttar Pradesh and Pashchim Champaran.

Natural divisions

There are no hills in Gopalganj. Though the district presents the appearance of a level plain, the uniformity is broken here and there by the depressions and marshes dotted over the countryside. The district contains no forest as well. The Gandak supported by tributaries like Jharahi, Khanwa, Daha, Dhanahi etc. give a big status of river. Land of the district is fertile and alluvial because of this river the district is good in cultivation and irrigation. River Gandak by depositing the top quality of soil bringing from the Nepal is playing an important role in the economy of the district.

Rivers

The main river of the district is the Gandak, the Ganga and the Gogra. It rises in the Himalayas. Jharahi, Khanwa, Daha, Dhanahi etc. are tributaries of River Gandak. There are three great boundary rivers – the Ganga, Gandak and Gogra which are navigable by large boats all the year round. These three rivers have a mythical and historical association. There is also a net-work of minor streams flowing into the Gogra or Ganga, many of which are fed by the overflow of the Gandak and dry up in the hot weather. Alluvium and diluvium are constantly taking place along the banks of the Ganga, Gogra and Gandak. The beds of the rivers are generally sandy, and the banks are cultivated as near to the water's edge as possible. Along the channels of the large rivers, there are often large expanses of low land which are flooded in the rains but are sown later in the year with spring crops which always turn out well, owing to the rich layer of silt annually deposited. In some places during the dry season there is often a belt of tamarisk jungle between the river and the cultivated fields, and this is the first step in the conversion of the sandy river into arable soil. Lakes, properly so called, do not exist in Gopalganj district, but a vast number of broads or marshes called chauras may be found after the cessation of the rains. They used to contain water during the winter and in some one even in to the hot weather and were the home of innumerable water-fowl. Most of the chauras are drying up and are under cultivation. There is hardly any of the previous species of birds that used to visit these chauras in thousands in winter. There are very few large tanks in the district and even the existing ones are now not in proper order. With the changes in the financial condition, people no longer excavate tanks.

Climatic conditions

The district has generally a humid climate except during summer which is rather dry. The winter season starts from November to February and Summer Season from March to May. The rainy season extends from June to September, October being the transitional month. January is the coldest month when the mercury sometimes drops to 4-5°C. The hot weather begins about the middle of March, when hot westerly winds often accompanied by dust storms, begin to blow during the day. At night the wind comes generally from the east and the temperature is comparatively cool, being lowered by occasional thunder-storms, but the nights are extremely hot from the end of May till the first break of the monsoon which generally starts in the month of June. May is the hottest month when the maximum temperature reaches up to 40°C. The monsoon season

begins in the second half of June and lasts until September and maximum annual rainfall falls during the monsoon season. With the cessation of rains the temperature falls and the climate becomes rather pleasant. The district gets some winter rains also.

Flora and Fauna

Gopalganj falls under greenbelt areas. Roughly all types of trees and plants are found in the district namely Babbul, Neem, Shisham, Mango, Sagwan, Katahal, Sal, Shakhuwa, Peepal, Bargad etc. Animals widely found in the district are Cows, Buffaloes, Horses, Sheep, Goats and Pigs. These animals play an important role in the life of farmers. Some small wild animals like Nilgai, Rabbits, Sahil, Jackals, Fox and Peacock are found in the area within the district. Some times Deers, Elephants and Leopards are also seen within the district.

Land use Pattern

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the district. The soil of the district is highly calcareous. Among the different kinds of the soil, one can find here sandy, loamy, hard clayey and usar soil. Paddy is the most important of the crops in the district. One - fifth of it is Bhadai rice, harvested in the autumn and the remaining four fifths is Aghani or winter rice. Other important crops grown in the district are wheat, sugar-cane and maize besides potato, pulses and oil-seeds. Sugar-cane and tobacco are the cash crops grown in the district.

Irrigational facilities

Irrigation is resorted to wherever the means are present, either from wells, tanks, streams or aharas, i.e., reservoirs formed by constructing embankments across the line of drainage. Irrigation from well is very common in all areas except in the tract bordering the Gandak river where there is prejudice against it on the ground that the soil is unsuitable. In the greater part of district, however, well irrigation is feasible owing to the fact that sub-soil water is found very near the surface.

Planned irrigational facilities within the district are not sufficient. There are mainly two sources of irrigation systems. One is Gandak Canal and others is government tube well. Gandak Canal has two Divisions one is the Saran Canal Division Gopalganj and second is the Saran Canal Division Bhorey. The total net irrigated areas is 98,352.64 hqr. These two irrigational systems cover less than 45% of the total cultivable land area of district. Farmers depend either upon Monsoon or private irrigational system i.e. Hand pump, Boring, Lift irrigation, Local water storage or on Ponds for irrigation of their fields.

The soil in the district is alluvial and varies from the hard clay found in the low swamps, which is locally known as bangar to the light sandy loam of the uplands called bhath. The former grows winter rice only while from the latter an autumn rice crop is generally obtained followed by a spring crop of cereals, pulses and oil-seeds. In the district as a whole these two soils are found in fairly regular proportions. All types of food grains and crops are found in this region as Wheat,

Paddy, Grams, Arahar, Maize, Sarso, Tishi, Potato, Sugar Cane etc. But Wheat, Paddy and Maize are the main crop of the district. The district is also known for production of Green Vegetables, Fish, Sugar Cane, Milk and Milk products.

Fishery

Fishery development scheme has been undertaken by the Fisheries Department. The demand for fish is increasing and a number of nursery tanks are in use.

Livestock

Livestock is very important in a district like Gopalganj with a predominantly agricultural economy. The district is well stocked with cattle and contains a large number of milch cattle, draught cattle and agricultural stock of all kinds. In order to safeguard the livestock from various diseases and epidemics and also to improve the breed, the Animal Husbandry Department of the State Government has adopted some very useful and concrete measures. The Animal Husbandry Department has been trying to improve the breed by providing selected bulls and opening of artificial insemination centers. There is one veterinary hospital at the district headquarters. In each of the block headquarters there is one veterinary dispensary and two field veterinary centers.

Communications

Roads - The district of Gopalganj is well served by a network of roads. The roads are classified as the National Highways, State Highways, Major district roads and other district roads. They are maintained by the Public works Department, the Rural Engineering Organisation, the Zila parishad, Municipalities. It is also connected with the interior of the district by metalled road. Two National Highway and three State Highway Cross the district. NH- 28 which connects the district to Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh and other parts of Bihar and NH- 85 passes through the district and connects the district to Saran and Siwan,Bihar. SH-45, SH-47 and SH-53 also pass through the district.

Railways - The district of Gopalganj has a well-knit communication system through railways also. It is served by the North-Eastern Railway. The North-Eastern Railway has two branches in the district. One runs through Siwan-Thawe-Gorakhpur and other through Siwan-Thawe-Gopalganj-Chapra route. Five block headquarters of the district have the privilege of being very near to the railway stations.

Airway - The district has a landing ground. There is, however, one landing ground at Hathwa, where small airplane lands. However, there is no regular air service in the district.

Boats – Gopalganj being a riverine district, water transport plays an important role in the means of transport. In the past, when the railways and other steam services were not developed, boats were the chief means for transport of goods and passengers.

Trade and Commerce

The development of the means of communication has had a great impact on the trade and commerce of the district. The district may now be said to be fairly well- connected by rail, road and waterways. In the district the trade consists mainly of export of sugar, tobacco, rice and of import of cotton textiles, coal, iron and steel products, petroleum products and other consumer goods. The main business places in the district are Gopalganj and Mirganj.

Electricity and Power

The Electricity Division in the district has two wings, one dealing with transmission and other with distribution. After independence, the Government has been paying full attention to rural electrification and a large number of villages has been electrified. Domestic and commercial use, account for the major quantity of the power consumption in urban areas while in the rural areas the main consumption of electrical power is for agricultural purposes. Total numbers of villages electrified in the district are 1045.

1.3 Availability of Minerals

There is no mining and heavy industry in the district. There are no minerals except nodular limestone (kankar) of good quality which is found throughout the district. It is used for metalling roads and for ballast on the railway but the supply is diminishing.

Table 1		
Production of Mineral		
Sr. No.	Name of Mineral	Production (in Ton)
-N.A.-		

1.4 Forest

The forests have almost completely disappeared by now. Babbul, Neem, Shisham, Mango, Sagwan, Katahal, Sal, Shakhuwa, Peepal and Bargad etc. trees are found.

1.5 Administrative Set up

Gopalganj District is one of the thirty-eight districts of Bihar and Gopalganj city is the administrative headquarters of this district. Gopalganj district is a part of Saran Division. The Gopalganj district has 2 sub-divisions, 14 blocks and 20 police stations. There are 234 Gram Panchayats, 3 Nagar Panchayats and 1 Nagar Parishad in the district. As per 2011 census, Gopalganj district has 1534 villages and 4 towns. The district has a total of 6 assembly constituencies.

2. District at a Glance

Table 2

Sr. No.	Particular	Year	Data Unit	Data	Data Source
1.	Geographical features				
A.	Geographical Data				
	i) Latitude		Degree (°), Minutes(')	North 26°12' to 26°39'	District Census Handbook 2011
	ii) Longitude		Degree (°), Minutes(')	East 83°54' to 84°55'	District Census Handbook 2011
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq Km	2033	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
B.	Administrative Units				
	i) Sub divisions	2016	Nos.	2	District Website
	ii) Tehsils				
	iii) Sub-Tehsil				
	iv) Patwar Circle				
	v) Police Stations		Nos.	20	Bihar Through Figures 2013, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bihar, Table 27, Page 30
	vi) Panchayat Samitis/ Blocks	2016	Nos.	14	Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	vii) Nagar Nigam	2016	Nos.	0	Urban Development and Housing Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	viii) Nagar Parishad	2016	Nos.	1	Urban Development and Housing Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	ix) Nagar Panchayat	2016	Nos.	3	Urban Development and Housing Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	x) Gram Panchayats	2016	Nos.	234	Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website

	xi) Villages	2011	Nos.	1534	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
	xii) Towns	2011	Nos.	4	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
	xiii) Assembly Constituencies	2016	Nos.	6	O/o the CEO, Bihar Website
2.	Population	2011	Nos.	2562012	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Sex-wise				
	i) Male	2011	Nos.	1267666	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	ii) Female	2011	Nos.	1294346	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Rural Population	2011	Nos.	2399207	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 7
3.	Land utilization				
	i) Total Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	203.8	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	ii) Forest cover	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	0	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	iii) Barren and Unculturable Land	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	5.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	iv) Land put to Non agricultural Use (Land Area & Water Area)	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	33.7	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	v) Culturable Waste	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	1.4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	vi) Permanent Pastures	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	0.2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	vii) Land under Tree Crops	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	7.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	viii) Fallow Land (excl. Current Fallow)	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	2.4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118

	ix) Current Fallow	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	5.2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	x) Total Unculturable Land	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	55.9	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	xi) Net Sown Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	147.9	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
4.	Livestock & Poultry				
A.	Cattle				
	i) Cows	2012	Nos. (in '000)	188	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Buffaloes	2012	Nos. (in '000)	115	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
B.	Other Livestock				
	i) Goats	2012	Nos. (in '000)	211	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Pigs	2012	Nos. (in '000)	6	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	iii) Sheep	2012	Nos. (in '000)	0	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	iv) Poultry	2012	Nos. (in '000)	146	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	v) Dogs & Bitches				
5.	Railways				
	i) Length of Rail Line		Km		
6.	Roads				
	(i) National Highway	2015	Km	96.43	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188

	(ii) State Highway	2015	Km	55.6	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188
	(iii) Main District Highway	2015	Km	352.64	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188
	(iv) Other district & Rural Roads		Km		
	(v) Rural road/ Agriculture Marketing Board Roads		Km		
	(vi) Kachacha Road		Km		
7.	Communication				
	(i) Telephone Connection				
	(ii) Post offices		Nos.		
	(iii) Telephone Center/ Exchange		Nos.		
	(iv) Density of Telephone		Nos./1000 person		
	(v) Density of Telephone		No. per Km		
	(vi) PCO Rural		Nos.		
	(vii) PCO STD		Nos.		
	(viii) Mobile		Nos.		
8.	Public Health				
	(i) Allopathic Hospital				
	(ii) Beds in Allopathic Hospitals				
	(iii) Ayurvedic Hospital				
	(iv) Beds in Ayurvedic hospitals				
	(v) Unani Hospitals				
	(vi) District Hospitals	2015	Nos.	1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327

	(vii) Referral Hospitals	2015	Nos.	3	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(viii) Sub-divisional Hospitals	2015	Nos.	1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(ix) Community Health Centers		Nos.		
	(x) Primary Health Centers	2015	Nos.	14	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xi) Additional Primary Health Centre	2015	Nos.	22	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xii) Dispensaries				
	(xiii) Sub Health Centers/ Health Sub Centre	2015	Nos.	186	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xiv) Private Hospitals				
9.	Banking				
	(i) Commercial Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	79	SLBC Bihar Website
	(ii) Regional Rural Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	64	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iii) Co-Operative Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	13	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iv) PLDB Branches/ Land Development Bank Branches		Nos.	2	Land Development Bank, Bihar & Jharkhand Website
10.	Education				
	(i) Primary Schools (Class I to V)	2014-15	Nos.	1122	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(ii) Middle Schools along with Primay Classes (Class I to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	795	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(iii) Middle Schools (Class VI to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	5	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website

	(iv) Secondary & Senior Secondary Schools (Class I to X/XII, VI to X/XII)	2014-15	Nos.	80	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(v) Colleges (Arts Fine Arts, Social Work, Science & Commerce)	2014-15	Nos.	3	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(vi) Engineering Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	0	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(vii) Medical Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(viii) Other Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(ix) Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	65.46	Bihar Through Figures 2013, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bihar, Table 30, Page 34

2.1 Industrial Estates/ Areas in the District

There is no notified industrial estate/ area in the district.

Table 3		
1.	Land Allocation with Running Units (Sq Ft)	-N.A.-
2.	No. of Running Units	
3.	Land Allocation with Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage (Sq Ft)	
4.	No. of Units Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage	
5.	Land Allocation with Closed Units (Sq Ft)	
6.	No. of Closed Units	
7.	Total Land Allocated to Industrial Units (Sq Ft) (1+3+5)	
8.	Vacant Land (Acre)	
9.	Rate of Vacant Land (₹ Lakh/ Acre)	

3. Industrial Scenario of Gopalganj

3.1 Year Wise Trend of Units Registered in the District

Table 4				
No. of Entrepreneurship Memorandum (EM) - II Filed with the DIC				
Year	Enterprise Type			Total
	Micro	Small	Medium	
2007-08	106	1	0	107
2008-09	71	0	0	71
2009-10	51	0	0	51
2010-11	81	0	0	81
2011-12	97	0	0	97
2012-13	89	0	0	89
2013-14	44	2	0	46
2014-15	43	1	0	44
Total	582	4	0	586
Source: Directorate of Industries, Patna, Bihar EM Part-II Data on MSME Sector, DC(MSME), Min. of MSME, Govt. Of India				

Table 5			
Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) Filed During 18.09.2015 to 31.03.2016			
Enterprise Type	No. of Enterprises	Investment (in ₹ Lakh)	Employment
Micro	946	2175	2125
Small	18	505	165
Medium	1	576	45
Total	965	3256	2335
Source: Udyog Aadhaar Portal, Min. of MSME, Govt. Of India			

3.2 Details of Manufacturing MSMEs in the District as per UAM Data (As on August 2016)

Sr. No.	NIC-2 Digit (2008) Code	Industry	Enterprise Type			Total
			Micro	Small	Medium	
1.	10	Manufacture of Food Products	196	1	1	198
2.	11	Manufacture of Beverages	23	1	0	24
3.	12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	1	0	0	1
4.	13	Manufacture of Textiles	14	0	0	14
5.	14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	2	0	0	2
6.	15	Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	0	0	0	0
7.	16	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products except Furniture	6	0	0	6
8.	17	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products	26	0	0	26
9.	18	Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	1	0	0	1
10.	19	Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	1	0	0	1
11.	20	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	13	0	0	13
12.	21	Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products	1	0	0	1
13.	22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastics Products	2	0	0	2
14.	23	Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	10	0	0	10
15.	24	Manufacture of Basic Metals	8	0	0	8
16.	25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment	17	0	0	17
17.	26	Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products	1	0	0	1
18.	27	Manufacture of Electrical Equipment	5	0	0	5
19.	28	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	0	0	0	0
20.	29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	1	0	0	1
21.	30	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment	0	0	0	0
22.	31	Manufacture of Furniture	19	0	0	19
23.	32	Other Manufacturing	17	0	0	17
24.	33	Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	0	0	0	0

Source: Udyog Aadhaar Portal, Min. of MSME, Govt. Of India

3.3 Details of Service MSMEs in the District as per UAM Data (As on August 2016)

Table 7						
Sr. No.	NIC-2 Digit (2008) Code	Industry	Enterprise Type			Total
			Micro	Small	Medium	
1.	45	Wholesale & Retail Trade	24	3	0	27
2.	46	Wholesale except Vehicles	22	0	0	22
3.	47	Retail except Motor Vehicles	446	4	0	450
4.	49	Land Transport	2	0	0	2
5.	50	Water Transport	4	0	0	4
6.	51	Air Transport	1	0	0	1
7.	52	Warehousing	1	0	0	1
8.	53	Postal & Courier Activities	3	0	0	3
9.	55	Accommodation	6	0	0	6
10.	56	Food Services	229	2	0	231
11.	58	Publishing Activities	39	0	0	39
12.	59	Video & TV Programme Production	20	0	0	20
13.	60	Broadcasting	0	0	0	0
14.	61	Telecommunication	26	0	0	26
15.	62	Computer Programming & Consultancy	31	0	0	31
16.	63	Information Service Activities	2	0	0	2
17.	64	Financial Service Activities	6	0	0	6
18.	65	Insurance	1	0	0	1
19.	66	Others Financial Activities	94	0	0	94
20.	68	Real Estate Activities	4	0	0	4
21.	69	Legal & Accounting Activities	1	0	0	1
22.	70	Management Consultancy Activities	1	1	0	2
23.	71	Architecture & Engineering	3	0	0	3
24.	72	Research & Development	1	0	0	1
25.	73	Advertising & Marketing	2	0	0	2
26.	74	Other Professional & Technical Activities	34	2	0	36
27.	75	Veterinary Activities	2	0	0	2
28.	77	Rental & Leasing Activities	6	1	0	7
29.	78	Employment Activities	7	0	0	7
30.	79	Travel Agency Services	20	0	0	20
31.	80	Security & Investigation	0	0	0	0
32.	81	Building & Landscape	3	1	0	4
33.	82	Office Administrative Services	5	0	0	5
34.	84	Public Administration & Defense	0	0	0	0

35.	85	Education	20	2	0	22
36.	86	Health Services	9	0	0	9
37.	87	Residential Care Activities	264	1	0	265
38.	88	Social Work Activities	98	0	0	98
39.	90	Arts & Entertainment Activities	1	0	0	1
40.	91	Other Cultural Activities	0	0	0	0
41.	92	Gambling & Betting Activities	0	0	0	0
42.	93	Sports & Recreation Activities	0	0	0	0
43.	94	Organisation Membership Activities	1	0	0	1
44.	95	Computer & Other Personal Goods Repair	12	0	0	12
45.	96	Other Personal Service Activities	88	1	0	89
46.	98	Undifferentiated Services for Pvt. Own Use	2	0	0	2
47.	99	Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations & Bodies	2	0	0	2

Source: Udyog Aadhaar Portal, Min. of MSME, Govt. Of India

3.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings

NIL

3.5 Major Exportable Item

NIL

3.6 Growth Trend

- Positive

3.7 Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry

NIL

3.8. Medium Scale Enterprises

3.8.1 List of the Units in Gopalganj and Nearby Area

- Gopalganj Sugar Mill, Gopalganj
- Sasamusa Sugar Mill, Gopalganj

3.8.2 Major Exportable Item

NIL

3.9 Service Enterprises

3.9.1 Potentials Areas for Service Industry

- Transporation
- Hotels/ Restaurant
- Beauty parlours/ Saloon
- Computer Training Institutes

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs

- Agro Based Products
- Water Treatment plants
- Readymade Garments
- Restaurants
- Beauty Parlour/Saloon
- Rice Mill

4. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise

4.1 Details of Major Clusters

4.1.1 Manufacturing Sector

NIL

4.1.2 Service Sector

NIL

4.2 Details of Identified Clusters

NIL

5. General Issues Raised by Industry Association During the Meeting

There is no industry association in Gopalganj. Entrepreneurs face problems related with finance, especially for first generation entrepreneurs, marketing of their products and infrastructural issues.

1. FINANCE :

Financial support is not easily available as per the entrepreneurs' requirement in spite of various measures placed by the Govt. and the RBI guidelines.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Infrastructure such as electricity, road etc are not well developed. This leads to less industrial development.

6. Supporting Agencies to Set Up MSMEs

Following table enlists agencies rendering assistance to entrepreneurs from the MSME sector.

Table 8	
1.	Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum Registration: Udyog Aadhaar Portal, Min. Of MSME, Govt. of India (http://udyogaadhaar.gov.in)
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, Techno-economic and Managerial Consultancy Services, Market Survey and Economic Survey Reports: (1) MSME-Development Institute, Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, Gaushala Road, P.O.: Ramna, Muzaffarpur- 842002 (Bihar) Phone: 0621- 2282486, 2284425; E-mail: dcdi-mzfpur@dcmsme.gov.in ; Website: http://msmedimzfpur.bih.nic.in (2) District Industries Centre (DIC), Gopalganj
3.	Land and Industrial Shed: Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA) <u>Head Office:</u> 1st Floor, Udyog Bhawan, East Gandhi Maidan, Patna- 800004 Website : www.biadabihar.in ; E-mail : biada@rediffmail.com
4.	Financial Assistance: (1) Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) (2) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Hotel Minar Building, Part II, 2 nd Floor, Exhibition Road, Patna - 800001, Bihar Phone: 0612-2500915 E-mail: patna@sidbi.in ; Website: http://sidbi.in (3) Bihar State Financial Corporation <u>Branch Office:</u> House No. B/2, Dwarika Mandir, Professor Colony, Kalambagh Road, Near Agoria Chowk, Muzaffarpur <u>Head Office:</u> Fraser Road, Patna- 800001 Phone: 0612- 2332785, 2332236, 2332364. E-mail: bsfcpatna@gmail.com ; Website: http://bsfc.bih.nic.in (4) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) <u>District Development Office:</u> Meera Kunj, Sareya, Near Block Colony, Ward No.-06, Gopalganj

	<p>Phone: 0615- 6224134</p> <p><u>Regional Office:</u> Maurya Lok Complex, Block B, 4 & 5 Floors, Dak Bunglow Road, Post Box No. 178, Patna – 800001.</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2223985, 2213584</p> <p>E-mail : patna@nabard.org; Website: https://www.nabard.org</p>
5.	<p>For Raw Materials under Govt. Supply:</p> <p>(1) National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), NSIC Limited, 104 1st Floor, Manna Surti Complex, Doctors Colony, Kankarbagh, Patna- 800 020 (Bihar)</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 3212403, 2354222,</p> <p>E- mail: bopatna@nsic.co.in; Website: http://www.nsic.co.in</p> <p>(2) Concerned Department(s) of Govt. of Bihar</p>
6.	<p>Power/ Electricity: Bihar State Power Holding Company Limited (BSPHCL) , 1st Floor, Vidyut Bhawan, Bailey Road, Patna - 800 001</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2504036</p> <p>E-Mail: chairmanbseb@yahoo.co.in, cmd.bsphcl@gmail.com; Website: http://bsphcl.bih.nic.in</p>
7.	<p>Quality & Standard:</p> <p>(1) Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS), Patliputra Industrial Estate, Patna - 800 013</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2262808</p> <p>E-mail: pbo@bis.gov.in; Website: http://www.bis.org.in</p> <p>(2) National Productivity Council, 2nd Floor, Sudama Bhawan, Boring Road Crossing, Patna, Bihar- 800001</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2572311</p> <p>E-mail: patna@npcindia.gov.in, npcpatna@gmail.com; Website: http://www.npcindia.gov.in</p> <p>(3) MSME-DI, Muzaffarpur</p>
8.	<p>Marketing /Export Assistance:</p> <p>(1) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, The Joint Director of Foreign Trade, Biscoman Bhawan, Ground Floor, Patna-800001 (Bihar)</p> <p>Phone: 0612-2212052</p> <p>E-mail: patna-dgft@nic.in; Website: http://dgft.gov.in</p> <p>(2) ECGC Ltd., Express Towers, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai- 400021</p> <p>Phone: 022- 66590500, 66590510</p> <p>E-mail: webmaster@ecgc.in; Website: https://www.ecgc.in</p>

	<p>(3) Export- Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank), Centre One Building, 21st Floor, World Trade Centre Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai- 400005 Phone: 022- 22172600 E-mail: ccg@eximbankindia.in; Website: http://www.eximbankindia.in</p> <p>(4) India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), Pragati Bhawan, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi-110001 Phone: 011- 23371540 E-mail: info@itpo.gov.in; Website : http://www.indiatradefair.com</p> <p>(5) Bihar State Export Corporation, 1st Floor, LDB Building, Buddha Marg, Patna</p> <p>(6) NSIC, Patna</p> <p>(7) MSME- DI, Muzaffarpur</p>
9.	<p>Other Promotional Agencies:</p> <p>(1) Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Bihar, 2nd Floor, Vikas Bhawan, Bailey Road, Patna- 800015 Phone: 0612- 2235812 E-Mail: dir.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(2) Directorate of Technical Development, Govt. of Bihar, Patna Phone: 0612- 2215462 E-Mail: dir-td.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(3) Directorate of Handloom & Sericulture, Govt. of Bihar, Patna Phone: 0612- 2215637 E-Mail: dirhs_bih@rediffmail.com</p> <p>(4) Directorate of Food Processing, Govt. of Bihar, Patna Phone: 0612- 2215398 E-Mail: dir-fp.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(5) Department of Tourism, Govt. of Bihar, Old Secretariat, Patna- 800015, Phone: 0612- 2234194, 2215531 E-mail: secy-tourism-bih@nic.in; Website: http://www.bihartourism.gov.in</p> <p>(6) Bihar State Credit & Investment Corporation (BICICO), Indira Bhawan, 4th Floor Ramcharita Singh Path, Bailey Road, Patna-800001 Phone: 0612- 2538552 E-mail: mdbicico@gmail.com; Website: http://bicico.bih.nic.in</p> <p>(7) Infrastructure Development Authority (IDA), 1st Floor, Udyog Bhawan, East Gandhi</p>

Maidan, Patna- 800004

Phone: 0612- 2675945, 2675991, 2675998

E-mail: md@idabihar.com; Website: <http://www.idabihar.com>

(8) Udyog Mitra, Ground Floor, Indira Bhawan, RCS Path, Patna - 800 001, Bihar

Phone: 0612- 2547695

E-mail: info@udyogmitrabihar.com; Website: <http://www.udyogmitrabihar.in>

(9) Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation

Phone: 0612- 2532165

E-mail: bsidc_bsidc@rediffmail.com

(10) Bihar State Investment Promotion Board, Dept. of Industry, Govt. of Bihar, New Secretariat, Bailey Road, Patna

Phone: 0612- 2221211

(11) Bihar State Handloom, Powerloom & Handicraft Corporation, Handloom Bhawan, Rajendra Nagar, Patna

(9) Bihar State Khadi & Village Industries Board, Mahesh Bhawan, East Gandhi Maidan, Patna- 800004

Phone: 0612 – 2673725

E-mail: kvibpatna@gmail.com; <http://kvibbihar.com>

(10) Bihar State Textile Corporation, Udyog Bhawan, East Gandhi Maidan, Patna

(11) Upendra Maharathi Shilp Anusandhan Sansthan, Patliputra Industrial Area, Patna- 800013

Phone: 0612- 2262482

E-mail: info@umsas.org.in, uminstitute@gmail.com; Website: <http://www.umsas.org.in>

(12) Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Post - B.V. College, Sheikhpura, Patna- 800014

Phone: 0612- 2224983, 2222052

E-mail: sokvicpatna@yahoo.co.in; Website: <http://www.kvic.org.in>

(13) Coir Board, Min. of MSME, Govt. of India, “Coir House”, M.G. Road, Kochi- 682016

Phone: 0484- 2351807, 2351788, 2351954

E-mail: coirboard@nic.in, info@coirboard.org; Website: <http://coirboard.gov.in>

(14) Tool Room & Training Center, Min. of MSME, Govt. of India, Patliputra Industrial Estate Patna- 800013

Phone: 0612- 2270744

E-mail: trtccpatna14@gmail.com; Website: <http://patna.idtr.gov.in>

(15) Bihar State Pollution Control Board, Beltron Bhawan, Shastri Nagar, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Patna- 800023

Phone: 0612- 2281250; 2281776

E-mail: bspcb@yahoo.com; Website: <http://bspcb.bih.nic.in>

(16) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Secretary, Health Department cum Executive Director, State Health Society, Vikas Bhawan, New Secretariat Building, Bailly Road, Patna- 800001

Phone: 011- 65705552, 64672224

E-mail: licensing@fssai.gov.in; Website: <http://www.fssai.gov.in>