



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Brief Industrial Profile of MUZAFFARPUR District

2016



MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम

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Prepared by:

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises – Development Institute
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India
Gaushala Road, P.O.: Ramna, Muzaffarpur, Bihar- 842002

Phone: 0621- 2282486, 2284425, Fax: 0621- 2282486

E-mail: dcdi-mzfpur@dcmsme.gov.in, Website: <http://msmedimzfpur.bih.nic.in/>

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.

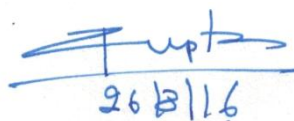
This report contains details of geographical information, topography, mineral and forest resources, industrial scenario, social infrastructure, supporting institutions, related statistical data and other information relating to MSME sector in the Muzaffarpur district. The relevant data have been collected 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 MUZAFFARPUR District

1. General Characteristics of the District

History of the District

The district of Muzaffarpur forms part of the North Bihar plains and is located centrally in Tirhut Division. The old Muzaffarpur district was created in 1875 for the sake of administrative convenience by splitting up the earlier district of Tirhut. It was named after its principal city, Muzaffarpur, founded in the 18th century by Muzaffar Khan, an amil (revenue farmer). After formation of Sitamarhi and Vaishali districts (which earlier were subdivision of Muzaffarpur district) in the year 1972 as a result of reorganisation of districts in the State, Muzaffarpur district now has 2 subdivisions, viz., Muzaffarpur East and Muzaffarpur West consisting of 9 and 7 development blocks respectively.

The district is bounded on the north by East Champaran, Sheohar and Sitamarhi districts, on the south by the district of Vaishali, and part of Saran district, on the east by the district of Darbhanga and Samastipur (part) and on the west by Saran and Gopalganj districts. The headquarters of both the subdivision are located in Muzaffarpur town which is the principal city and also the headquarters of the district.

The name of the district, as stated earlier, has been derived after its principal city, Muzaffarpur. The earlier part of the history of the district as described in the 1961 District Census Handbook mentions that little is known about the original inhabitants of this ancient land of North Bihar. Glimpses of its early history can, however, be had from the accounts and legend preserved in the Vedic literature. According to an account, the Videhas of Aryan stock accompanied by Agni, the God of fire, marched eastwards from the banks of the river Saraswati. On reaching the banks of Gandak they were told by Agni to settle to the east of that river, which they did. They cleared the marshes and took up cultivation. They also founded a powerful kingdom which later came to be ruled by the great king Janak, whose daughter Sita was married to Lord Rama. The kingdom of Janak, known as Mithila, was the most progressive of the contemporary kingdoms. The court of the king of Mithila was a great centre of learning to which scholars from different parts of the country were drawn. Yajnavalkya, the famous sage who undertook the revision of Yajurveda, was the chief priest of king Janak.

The recorded history of the district dates back to the rise of the Vrijjian Republic which replaced the Videhan monarchy. The centre of power also shifted from Mithila to Vaishali, the capital of the Republic, which is identified with the modern Basarh in Hajipur subdivision. The Vrijjian Republic was a confederation of eight clans, of which the Lichchhavis were the most

important. They gradually gained strength and came in conflict with the powerful kingdom of Magadh. Bimbisara (Circa 519 B.C.), the founder of Magadh imperialism, had secured his position by concluding matrimonial alliances with the neighbouring Estates of the Kosalas and the Lichchhavis. But after he was assassinated by his son Ajatshatru, Vaishali was invaded and Ajatshatru extended his sway over Tirhut. It was at this time that the foundation of Patliputra (the modern Patna) was laid at the village Patali on the banks of the river Ganga. Ajatshatru built a fortress here to keep watch over the Lichchhavis on the other side of the river.

Medieval period

The District Census Handbook of 1961 further adds that there is a great dearth of material on the history of North Bihar from the visit of Hiuen Tsang till the rise of the Pala dynasty. During Hiuen Tsang's visit, Muzaffarpur was under the control of Harsha, a powerful sovereign of North India (606-647 A.D.) After his death, the district passed on to the local chiefs. In the 8th century A.D., Gopala the first of the Pala Kings, became the ruler of Bengal. He extended his authority over Bihar in about 750 A.D. The Palas continued to have their hold over Tirhut until 1019 A.D. when the Chedi kings (of Central India) established their sway. They were replaced towards the close of the 11th century by the rulers of the Sena dynasty. Mithila became the north-western province of their kingdom. Lakshman Sena was a powerful king of this dynasty. His reign is still commemorated in some parts of North Bihar by the use of the Lakshman Sena era, the first year of which corresponds to 1119-20 A.D. (probable year of the coronation of Lakshman Sena).

Muslim Period

Ghias-ud-din Iwaz, the Governor of Bengal between 1211 and 1226, was the first Muslim invader in Tirhut. He subdued the Raja of Tirhut and extorted tributes from him. Iwaz, however, could not succeed in conquering the kingdom. It was only in 1323 that Ghias-ud-din Tughlak succeeded in establishing his sway over the district.

The history of Muzaffarpur will not be completed without a reference to the Simraon dynasty which was founded by one Nana or a Nanya Deva about the time Ghias-ud-din Iwaz invaded Tirhut. Nana established himself at Simraon in the north-east part of Champaran and eventually succeeded in extending his power over the whole of Mithila and Nepal. It is said that one of his sons ruled over Nepal, while another, Ganga Deva, reigned over Mithila. He is considered to be the first to have constituted fiscal divisions for revenue administration in Bihar. His kingdom was split up into Parganas which in turn comprised of several Panchayats. While a Choudhary or headman was appointed to collect revenue from each Pargana, the Panchayats were elected to settle disputes. Narsimha Deva succeeded his father, Ganga Deva as the ruler of Mithila. He quarrelled with his kinsman, the ruler of Nepal, with the result that Mithila and Nepal were separated for ever. Ramasimha of this dynasty was an able administrator and a great patron of

Vedic literature. During his period numerous commentaries on Vedas were compiled and a code of conduct was drawn for the guidance of the Hindus in this religious and social life. He is also credited with the introduction of the system of Patwaris or village accountants who were paid ten rupees per month from the village funds.

Harasimha Deva, grandson of Ramasimha Deva was the last king of the dynasty. It was during his regime that Tughlak Shah invaded Tirhut in 1323. He seized the fort of the king who fled away to Nepal. With the flight of Harasimha Deva the Muslim emperors of Delhi gained control over the territory. Tughlak Shah made Kameshwari Thakur incharge of Tirhut and thus was founded the Thakur dynasty which ruled over Tirhut till the early years of the 16th century. Though sovereignty had passed on to the Muslims, the Hindu chiefs enjoyed complete autonomy and their possessions remained undisturbed.

The whole of North Bihar appears to have passed to the kings of Jaunpur towards the close of the 14th century. It remained under them for about a hundred years until Emperor Sikandar Lodi of Delhi defeated the king of Jaunpur and retrieved the territory. Meanwhile, the king of Bengal, Hussain Shah, had become quite powerful. He extended his power over large tracts in Bihar. Hence, after his victory over the king of Jaunpur, the Emperor advanced against Hussain Shah in 1499. Hussain Shah found it difficult to resist the imperial forces and offered to withdraw from Bihar, Tirhut and the Sarkar Saran, provided the Emperor agreed to desist from interfering with his possessions in Bengal. The terms were agreed to and a treaty was accordingly concluded at Barh. Having thus got control over Tirhut, Sikandar Lodi marched with his forces to establish his authority. He defeated the Raja of Tirhut who was let off after a handsome ransom was realised from him.

The treaty, however, could not last long. The kings of Bengal after trading Tirhut in the early 16th century made Alauddin, the Governor of Tirhut. The power of kings of Bengal waning and, with the fall of Mahmood Shah, North Bihar became a part of the Mughal Empire. But though Muzaffarpur, and with it the entire North Bihar, had been annexed, the control was tenuous and petty chieftains continued to be powerful. The whole of North Bihar contained a large number of Afghan settlers whose numbers had increased owing to the immigration of those who had refused to serve the Mughals defeated Daud Khan, who had his strong hold at Patna and Hajipur. After the fall of the Afghan king, a separate Subha of Bihar was constituted and placed under a Mughal Governor. Tirhut formed part of this Subah.

English Period

The victory of the English in 1764 in the battle of Buxar gave them control over the whole of Bihar. After establishing their authority the English took steps to strengthen their hold. In course of time they emerged as rulers and succeeded in subduing the entire district. But when they wanted

to extend their authority over Nepal, the Gurkhas proved a hard nut to crack. They retaliated by seizing about 200 villages between 1787 and 1813. The English complained of raids from Nepal in 1815 also. All this led to the Nepal war which eventually ended with the establishment of peace with Nepal. There was no event of great consequence in the district after the conclusion of treaty with Nepal until the Movement of 1857. The success of the insurgents at Delhi caused great concern to the English inhabitants in the district. The entire district and the Indian forces stationed in it were already indignant, and at an opportune moment the 12th Irregular Cavalry revolted, seized the mail and attacked the treasury, jail and administrative offices. But the arrival of Gurkha troops from Nepal enabled the English to crush India's first attempt to gain independence. Revolutionary fervour was, however, beginning to permeate the country. Muzaffarpur also played its role and was the site of the famous Bomb case of 1908. A bomb was thrown at the carriage of Pringle Kennedy, a leading member of the Muzaffarpur Bar. He was actually mistaken for Kingford, the District Judge of Muzaffarpur. Kingford had inflicted very deterrent punishment on young Bengali revolutionaries while he was the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, and the bomb was actually meant for him. Khudi Ram Bose, a boy of barely 18 years, was hanged for throwing the bomb. After independence, a memorial to this young patriot was constructed at Muzaffarpur.

The political awakening in the country in the period after the First World War stimulated nationalist movement in the Muzaffarpur District also. The Congress gave a call for non-cooperation with the Government in all matters. The visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Muzaffarpur in December, 1920 and again in January, 1927 had immense effect in arousing the latent feelings of the people. There was encouraging response and numerous persons came forward to serve the cause of the nation under the inspiring leadership of the Mahatma. The district continued to play a prominent role in the country's struggle for freedom. On the 15th of August, 1947, when the country became independent, the occasion was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Muzaffarpur.

1.1 Location & Geographical Area

Muzaffarpur district, "The Land Of Litchi", is located on global map between 25°54' and 26°23' North latitude and 84°53' and 85°45' East longitude. The district occupies an area of 3,172 square kilometers. It covers 3.4 % 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 10th. The district has an average elevation of 170 meter from mean sea level. The district is surrounded by Sitamarhi, Sheohar and East Champaran district in the north, Vaishali and Saran district in the south, Darbhanga and Samastipur district in the east and Saran and Gopalganj district in the west.

1.2 Topography

Natural divisions

The district of Muzaffarpur comprises an extensive plain formed by the alluvium brought by the Gandak, the Bagmati and other rivers which flow through it. The ground is not marked by any high contour and at many places there are chains of shallow marshes which serve the purpose of drainage for excessive water due to rainfall and overflow of the stream. The alluvial plain is a tract of great fertility. The soil of the district is largely alluvial. A special feature of the district is that due to continuous deposit of silt, many of its river-beds are higher than the adjoining areas. This leads to frequent floods during the rainy season particularly in north-east and southeast parts of the district.

Rivers

The main rivers of the district are the Gandak, the Bagmati, the Burhi Bagmati and the Baya. It rises in the Himalayas. The Gandak, which has its origin in the mountains of Nepal, enters the district near Karnaul in Sahebganj block and flows in the south-easterly direction. It is known as the Narayani and the Saligram in the plains, while at its source it is known as the Sapt-Gandaki. The river has vast irrigation and power potentialities and the Gandak project has been implemented for harnessing its resources. Like the Gandak, the Bagmati also has its origin in Nepal. It enters the district in Minapur C.D. Block. It flows along a serpentine course almost Parallel to the Burhi Gandak and firmly joins it in the district of Darbhanga. The Burhi Gandak, which is known as the sikrahna enters the district near the village Ghosaut in Minapur block and Muzaffarpur lies on its southern bank. During the dry season the river is fordable at many places. During the rains, however its current is swift. The river is navigable during the greater part of the year. It had great importance before the introduction of the railway and was used as the main trade routine. Even now, heavily loaded boats ply on it. River Baya emanates from the Gandak a little west of the Muzaffarpur district. It enters the district near Karaul in Sahebganj block and flows in the south easterly direction almost parallel to the parent and ultimately joins the Ganga.

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. Dust storms and westerly wind usher in the hot weather in early April. May is the hottest month when the maximum temperature reaches up to 44°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

The district is a vast alluvial plain watered by the rivers mentioned earlier. It is rich in vegetation and its green fields are dotted with groves of mango, bamboo and other trees. The land being fertile, no area has been left for wild growth and the entire district is devoid of any forest. In the marshy land between the Burhi Gandak and the Bagmati, *babul* trees are found. In the vast stretch of land beyond the Bagmati various feed crops and vegetable are grown. With continuous extension of the area under cultivation, wild buffaloes, gazelle, deer and tiger have disappeared. The only wild animals sometimes seen in the district are the fox and the jackal besides the *nilgai* and the wild pig in the grassy *diaras*. The district also abounds in fish, common among which are *suiya*, *hilsa*, *reva*, *rehu*, *singhi*, *bachwa*, *tengra*, *kewai*. Poisonous snakes like *gehuman*, *karait*, *lohiar*, etc., are found in the district. Crocodiles are occasionally seen in the Gandak river.

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 found here are sandy, loamy, light clayey and *usar*. Paddy is grown mostly on clayey soil which is known locally as *maltivari*. Sandy loam, which is known as *balsundari*, is particularly suited for *rabi* cultivation. Rice is the main crop of the district. It accounts for the major portion of the gross area sown. Maize is the next important crop of the district. Wheat is also grown in some parts of the district. Sugar-cane, potato and barley are some of the non-cereal crops grown.

The district is famous for mango and *lichi* which are exported to other parts of the State also. Of the total area of the district, about 82 per cent area is cultivable and the rest is of non-agricultural use. In the wake of the green revolution campaign, improved methods of cultivation has been introduced by adopting better agricultural implements, certified seeds and chemicals. Government has taken a number of measures to train the farmers and supply them the required seeds and fertilizers at village level itself. Financial assistance as well as loans to the needy farmers has also been made available through the State Government agencies and Nationalized Banks including the Gramin Banks.

Irrigational facilities

Irrigation in Muzaffarpur involves watering of the fields on one hand and dewatering of the water-logged areas on the other. After the independence considerable attention has been paid to both these problems in the district. A number of schemes have been executed or taken up in the district during the recent period for meeting the above problems. Besides, expansion of irrigational facilities in the district has been done through adoption of various Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes, open borings, irrigation wells and tube-wells during different plan periods.

Fishery

The district is encircled by rivers such as the Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Gandak, Lakhandei, Baya, etc. The total area covered by ponds and tanks under Government sector is approximately 220 hectares whereas under private sector its area is nearly 100 hectares. The Government sector *Jalkars* are settled with the Fishermen's Co-operative Societies functioning in every block of the district. Presently the Fisheries Department of the State Government is able to cater only 25 percent to 40 per cent of the total demand of the fish of the district.

Livestock

Livestock is very important in a district like Muzaffarpur with a predominantly agricultural economy. 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. It has established veterinary hospitals, sub-centres, artificial insemination centres, poultry farms and village schemes all over the district covering majority of villages. Poultry development has received considerable attention in the community development blocks and the rapid increase in the number of fowls is largely attributable to these measures.

Communications

Roads - The district of Muzaffarpur 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. A number of bridges have been constructed in the different parts of district. It is also connected with the interior of the district by metalled road. Many National Highway Cross the district. NH- 57 which connects the district to Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh and Other parts of Bihar, NH- 77 starting from Hazipur, Bihar passes through the district and connects the district to Sitamarhi, Bihar. NH-102 connects the district to Chhapra, Bihar. NH-28 connects the district to Barauni, Bihar and Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. A Ring Road is under construction all around the district. SH-46 and SH-48 also pass through the district. East- West Corridor expressway, which connects the Porbander, Gujarat to Silchar, Assam passes through the district.

Railways - The district of Muzaffarpur has a well-knit communication system. It is served by the East Central Railway. The District is well connected to most of the major cities in India by the railway network and serves the city with numerous number of trains.

Airway - The district has a landing ground. Muzaffarpur Airport had regular flights to some cities but does not operate any commercial flights now. The Airport is spread over 102 acres, located 5 K.M west of the city on SH-46. However, there is no regular air service in the district.

Boats – Country Boats also ply in the larger rivers of the district.

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, oil-seeds, and jute and of import of cotton textiles, coal, iron and steel products, petroleum products and other consumer goods. The main trade is wholesale trade of cloth and food grains. The wholesale trade of cloth is centrally located in Sutapatti in Muzaffarpur town which is one of the biggest markets in North India where cloth in bulk is received directly from the mills. The whole of North Bihar is sufficiently fed from the Muzaffarpur wholesale market. The food grain market in the district is the largest secondary market in North Bihar. The main business places in the district are Muzaffarpur town, Motipur, Sahebganj, Sakra, Dholi, Bochaha and Saraiya. To safeguard the interest of producers, the State Government, has established Bazar Samitis at Muzaffarpur, Motipur and Sahebganj and has a big marketing yard at Muzaffarpur functioning since 1978. It has 99 business stalls where the producers bring the commodities for sale.

Electricity and Power

The district receives its entire power supply from the Kanti Thermal Power Plant of the Bihar State Electricity Board. Kanti Thermal Power Plant is located in the district. After independence, the Government has been paying full attention to rural electrification and a large number of villages have 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. There are 1632 electrified villages in the rural area of the district.

1.3 Availability of Minerals

The entire district is formed of alluvial soil. *Kankaris* found in some parts of the district. It is actually limestone of inferior quality which finds use as road-metal. No mineral of any economic importance is found in the district.

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. Mango, Bamboo, Babul, Khajur, jack-fruit, Pipal , tamarind and Palm trees are still found.

1.5 Administrative Set up

Muzaffarpur District is one of the thirty-eight districts of Bihar and Muzaffarpur city is the administrative headquarters of this district. Muzaffarpur district is a part of Tirhut Division. The Muzaffarpur district has 2 sub-divisions, 16 blocks and 32 police stations. There are 385 Gram Panchayats, 3 Nagar Panchayats and 1 Municipal Corporation in the district. As per 2011 census, Muzaffarpur district has 1786 villages and 4 towns. The district has a total of 11 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 25°54' to 26°23'	District Census Handbook 2011
	ii) Longitude		Degree (°), Minutes(')	East 84°53' to 85°45'	District Census Handbook 2011
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq Km	3172	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.	32	Bihar Through Figures 2013, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bihar, Table 27, Page 30
	vi) Panchayat Samitis/ Blocks	2016	Nos.	16	Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	vii) Nagar Nigam	2016	Nos.	1	Urban Development and Housing Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	viii) Nagar Parishad	2016	Nos.	0	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.	385	Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	xi) Villages	2011	Nos.	1786	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
	xii) Towns	2011	Nos.	4	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
	xiii) Assembly Constituencies	2016	Nos.	11	O/o the CEO, Bihar Website

2.	Population	2011	Nos.	4801062	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Sex-wise				
	i) Male	2011	Nos.	2527497	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	ii) Female	2011	Nos.	2273565	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Rural Population	2011	Nos.	4327625	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 7
3.	Land utilization				
	i) Total Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	315.4	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	5.3	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	63.6	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	v) Culturable Waste	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	0.3	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	vi) Permanent Pastures	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	0	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	vii) Land under Tree Crops	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	17.4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	viii) Fallow Land (excl. Current Fallow)	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	1.4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	ix) Current Fallow	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	8.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	x) Total Unculturable Land	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	96.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118

	xi) Net Sown Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	218.9	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
4.	Livestock & Poultry				
A.	Cattle				
	i) Cows	2012	Nos. (in '000)	344	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Buffaloes	2012	Nos. (in '000)	278	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
B.	Other Livestock				
	i) Goats	2012	Nos. (in '000)	564	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Pigs	2012	Nos. (in '000)	5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	iii) Sheep	2012	Nos. (in '000)	2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	iv) Poultry	2012	Nos. (in '000)	853	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	259.4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188
	(ii) State Highway	2015	Km	76.2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188
	(iii) Main District Highway	2015	Km	455.5	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.	2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(viii) Sub-divisional Hospitals	2015	Nos.	0	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(ix) Community Health Centers		Nos.		
	(x) Primary Health Centers	2015	Nos.	16	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xi) Additional Primary Health Centre	2015	Nos.	83	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xii) Dispensaries				
	(xiii) Sub Health Centers/ Health Sub Centre	2015	Nos.	480	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xiv) Private Hospitals				
9.	Banking				

	(i) Commercial Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	235	SLBC Bihar Website
	(ii) Regional Rural Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	90	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iii) Co-Operative Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	9	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iv) PLDB Branches/ Land Development Bank Branches		Nos.	11	Land Development Bank, Bihar & Jharkhand Website
10.	Education				
	(i) Primary Schools (Class I to V)	2014-15	Nos.	1720	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(ii) Middle Schools along with Primay Classes (Class I to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	1444	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(iii) Middle Schools (Class VI to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	7	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.	168	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(v) Colleges (Arts Fine Arts, Social Work, Science & Commerce)	2014-15	Nos.	21	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(vi) Engineering Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(vii) Medical Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(viii) Other Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	6	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(ix) Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	63.43	Bihar Through Figures 2013, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bihar, Table 30, Page 34

2.1 Industrial Estates/ Areas in the District

Table 3		
Industrial Estate, Muzaffarpur		
1.	Land Allocation with Running Units (Sq Ft)	3914270
2.	No. of Running Units	150
3.	Land Allocation with Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage (Sq Ft)	2722690
4.	No. of Units Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage	90
5.	Land Allocation with Closed Units (Sq Ft)	5430728
6.	No. of Closed Units	35
7.	Total Land Allocated to Industrial Units (Sq Ft) (1+3+5)	12067688
8.	Vacant Land (Acre)	1.03
9.	Rate of Vacant Land (₹ Lakh/ Acre)	162.5
Industrial Area, Muzaffarpur		
1.	Vacant Land (Acre)	27.36
2.	Rate of Vacant Land (₹ Lakh/ Acre)	162.5
Source: Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority website (www.biadabihar.in) (2015)		

3. Industrial Scenario of Muzaffarpur

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	67	4	0	71
2008-09	144	1	0	145
2009-10	91	2	0	93
2010-11	157	6	0	163
2011-12	95	1	0	96
2012-13	30	0	0	30
2013-14	125	0	1	126
2014-15	172	11	1	184
Total	881	25	2	908
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	9619	18590	19722
Small	165	6236	1500
Medium	6	5053	300
Total	9790	29879	21522
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	928	21	7	956
2.	11	Manufacture of Beverages	38	6	0	44
3.	12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	39	0	0	39
4.	13	Manufacture of Textiles	183	1	0	184
5.	14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	121	0	0	121
6.	15	Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	17	0	0	17
7.	16	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products except Furniture	135	1	0	136
8.	17	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products	36	1	0	37
9.	18	Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	36	1	0	37
10.	19	Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	13	0	0	13
11.	20	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	78	4	0	82
12.	21	Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products	2	2	0	4
13.	22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastics Products	35	8	0	43
14.	23	Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	31	4	0	35
15.	24	Manufacture of Basic Metals	29	0	1	30
16.	25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment	79	6	0	85
17.	26	Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products	27	0	0	27
18.	27	Manufacture of Electrical Equipment	28	1	0	29
19.	28	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	14	1	0	15
20.	29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	30	0	0	30
21.	30	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment	7	0	0	7
22.	31	Manufacture of Furniture	149	1	0	150
23.	32	Other Manufacturing	562	5	1	568
24.	33	Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	24	3	0	27

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	436	3	0	439
2.	46	Wholesale except Vehicles	895	13	0	908
3.	47	Retail except Motor Vehicles	10743	78	0	10821
4.	49	Land Transport	95	4	0	99
5.	50	Water Transport	15	0	0	15
6.	51	Air Transport	4	0	0	4
7.	52	Warehousing	22	1	0	23
8.	53	Postal & Courier Activities	26	1	0	27
9.	55	Accommodation	68	4	0	72
10.	56	Food Services	1148	11	0	1159
11.	58	Publishing Activities	51	2	0	53
12.	59	Video & TV Programme Production	79	2	0	81
13.	60	Broadcasting	18	0	0	18
14.	61	Telecommunication	310	2	0	312
15.	62	Computer Programming & Consultancy	104	9	0	113
16.	63	Information Service Activities	58	0	0	58
17.	64	Financial Service Activities	17	1	0	18
18.	65	Insurance	13	0	0	13
19.	66	Others Financial Activities	876	4	0	880
20.	68	Real Estate Activities	11	3	0	14
21.	69	Legal & Accounting Activities	4	0	0	4
22.	70	Management Consultancy Activities	9	0	0	9
23.	71	Architecture & Engineering	19	0	0	19
24.	72	Research & Development	10	0	0	10
25.	73	Advertising & Marketing	8	1	0	9
26.	74	Other Professional & Technical Activities	156	11	0	167
27.	75	Veterinary Activities	735	1	0	736
28.	77	Rental & Leasing Activities	83	2	0	85
29.	78	Employment Activities	25	0	0	25
30.	79	Travel Agency Services	72	3	0	75
31.	80	Security & Investigation	7	0	0	7
32.	81	Building & Landscape	18	1	0	19
33.	82	Office Administrative Services	26	2	0	28
34.	84	Public Administration & Defense	6	2	0	8

35.	85	Education	97	1	0	98
36.	86	Health Services	65	0	0	65
37.	87	Residential Care Activities	13	0	0	13
38.	88	Social Work Activities	161	3	0	164
39.	90	Arts & Entertainment Activities	41	2	0	43
40.	91	Other Cultural Activities	2	0	0	2
41.	92	Gambling & Betting Activities	0	0	0	0
42.	93	Sports & Recreation Activities	3	0	0	3
43.	94	Organisation Membership Activities	4	0	0	4
44.	95	Computer & Other Personal Goods Repair	398	4	0	402
45.	96	Other Personal Service Activities	5005	10	0	5015
46.	98	Undifferentiated Services for Pvt. Own Use	108	6	0	114
47.	99	Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations & Bodies	55	0	0	55

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

3.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings

1. IDPL, Muzaffarpur
2. Bharat Wagon, Muzaffarpur (PSU)

3.5 Major Exportable Item

- Leechi and Leechi products
- Lac Bangles
- Shoes

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 Muzaffarpur and Nearby Area

- M/s. RAJ AGRO FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED,(FLOUR MILL).
- M/s.MANGALAM BISCUITS, KANTI,MUZAFFARPUR

3.8.2 Major Exportable Item

NIL

3.9 Service Enterprises

3.9.1.Coaching Industry

There are twenty number of coaching institute in the district h/q

3.9.2 Potentials Areas for Service Industry

- Transporation
- Hotels/ Restaurant
- Beauty parlours/ Saloon
- Health Zym etc.

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs

- Agro Based Products
- Water Treatment plants
- Readymade Garments
- Restaurants
- Lac Bangle units
- Leechi Processing Plants
- Honey processing units
- Beauty Parlour/Saloon
- Ladies Botique etc.

4. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise

4.1 Details of Major Clusters

4.1.1 Manufacturing Sector

- LEECHI CLUSTER (LOOKING FOR CFC)

4.1.2 Service Sector

- NIL

4.2 Details of Identified Clusters

4.2.1 Name of the cluster:- LAHATHI(LAC BANGLE) CLUSTER,RAMPUR BAKHARI AND CHAINPUR BANGRA		
1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	LAHATHI(LAC BANGLE)
2	Name of the SPV	MSME-DI, MUZ
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	150
4	Turnover of the Clusters	75.LAKH
5	Value of Exports from the Clusters	5LAKH
6	Employment in Cluster	1100
7	Average investment in plant & Machinery	50,000
8	Major Issues / requirement	RAW MATERIAL PURCHASE, MARKETING OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT
9	Presence of capable institutions	NO AS SUCH
10	Thrust Areas	RAW MATERIAL , MARKETING AND FINANCES
11	Problems & constraints	FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE ARTISANS AND MARKETING

Present status of the cluster :-

PROPOSAL FOR DSR HAS BEEN SENT ONLINE TO THE DC(MSME) FOR KIND CONSIDERATION ON THE BASIS OF ELIGIBILITY

4.2.2 Name of the cluster :-Leather Cluster, Muzaffarpur

1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	SHOES, CHAPPAL, SANDAL(LADIES)
2	Name of the SPV	MSME-DI,MUZAFFARPUR
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	80
4	Turnover of the Clusters	288LAKH
5	Value of Exports from the Clusters	5 LAKH
6	Employment in Cluster	700
7	Average investment in plant & Machinery	25000
8	Testing needs	--
9	Thrust Area	TECHNOLOGY, QUALITY,RAW MATERIAL, MARKETING
10	Access to Export Market	

Present status of the cluster:-.

PROPOSAL FOR PREPARATION OF DSR HAS BEEN SENT ONLINE TO DC(MSME) FOR KIND CONSIDERATION DEPENDING UPON THE ELIGIBILITY

5. General Issues Raised by Industry Association During the Meeting

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), Muzaffarpur
3.	Land and Industrial Shed: Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA) <u>Regional Office:</u> Bela, R.K. Ashram, Muzaffarpur <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)

	<p><u>District Development Office</u>: Near Sharda Market, Sanjay Cinema Road, Brahmpura, Muzaffarpur- 842003 Phone: 0621- 6414452 E-mail: ddmm2648@gmail.com</p> <p><u>Regional Office</u>: Maurya Lok Complex, Block B, 4 & 5 Floors, Dak Bunglow Road, Post Box No. 178, Patna – 800001. Phone: 0612- 2223985, 2213584 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) Phone: 0612- 3212403, 2354222, 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 Phone: 0612- 2504036 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 Phone: 0612- 2262808 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 Phone: 0612- 2572311 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) Phone: 0612-2212052 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</p> <p>Phone: 022- 22172600</p> <p>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</p> <p>Phone: 011- 23371540</p> <p>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</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2235812</p> <p>E-Mail: dir.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(2) Directorate of Technical Development, Govt. of Bihar, Patna</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2215462</p> <p>E-Mail: dir-td.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(3) Directorate of Handloom & Sericulture, Govt. of Bihar, Patna</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2215637</p> <p>E-Mail: dirhs_bih@rediffmail.com</p> <p>(4) Directorate of Food Processing, Govt. of Bihar, Patna</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2215398</p> <p>E-Mail: dir-fp.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(5) Department of Tourism, Govt. of Bihar, Old Secretariat, Patna- 800015,</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2234194, 2215531</p> <p>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</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2538552</p>

E-mail: mdbicico@gmail.com; Website: <http://bicico.bih.nic.in>

(7) Infrastructure Development Authority (IDA), 1st Floor, Udyog Bhawan, East Gandhi 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: trtcpatna14@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>