



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Brief Industrial Profile of SARAN 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.

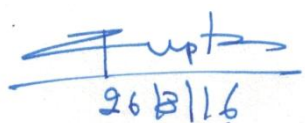
This report contains details of geographical information, topography, mineral and forest resources, industrial scenario, social infrastructure, supporting institutions, related statistical data and other information relating to MSME sector in the Saran district. The relevant data have been collected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

1. General Characteristics of the District

History of the District

The historical background of the district as available in the Ain-I-Akbari' records Saran as one of the Six Sarkars (Revenue division) constituting the province of Bihar. At the time of grant of diwani to the East India Company in 1765, there were eight Sarkars including Saran and Champaran. These two were later combined to form a single unit named Saran. Saran (along with Champaran) was included in the Patna Division when the commissioners division were set up in 1829. It was separated from Champaran in 1866 when it (Champaran) was constituted into a separate district. Saran was made a part of Tirhut Division, when later was created in 1908. By this time there were three Sub Divisions in this district namely Saran, Siwan and Gopalganj. In 1972 each sub-division of the old Saran district became an independent district.

The headquarters of Saran district after separation of Siwan and Gopalganj remained at Chapra. Various hypothesis have been put forward about the origin of the name Saran. General Cunningham suggested that Saran was earlier known as Sarana or asylum which was a name given to a stumpled (pillar) built by Emperor Ashoka to commemorate the conversion to Buddhism of some legendary demons who ate human flesh. He considered that the site of stupa must be somewhere near Arrah. Another view holds that the name Saran has been derived from saranga-aranya or the deer forest. The district being famous for its wide expanses of forest and deer in prehistoric time. According to another account worthy of recapitulation, Saran is a derivative of Sakra Aranya, the forest of Sakra which is another name for Indra. This forest is said to have covered the country around Visala at which place king Sumati received Lord Ramchandra when he was proceeding with Vaishwamitra on way from Ayodhya to Mithila. Yet another legend explains the three names Arrah, Saran and Champaran as corrupt forms of old Sanskrit names Aranya, Saranya and Champaranya derived from the thick forests covering these areas.

Early History

The Cheros are believed to have been the chief among the pre-Aryan inhabitants of the district. According to the vedic literature, the Aryan videhas came from the west and settled largely in the area east of the Gandak river as ordained by Agni, the God of fire. However many of them remained to the west of the river and settled in the area now comprising the Saran district formed the part of the kingdom of Kosala (Uttar Kosala) which figured prominently in the history of eastern India during the time of Gautama Buddha. In the travel memoirs of Hiuen-Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim who travelled in the country between 620 and 645 A.D. there is mention of three

places he visited towards the north of the Ganges. The places were (1) Narayan deo Temple which has balconies as well as sculptured and ornamented towers, (2) a stupa (pillar) built by Ashoka towards the east of the Narayandeo Temple and (3) another stupa built by a Brahmin over the kumbha (pitcher) with which he had measured the ashes of Buddha and divided them into the eight equal parts for distribution to the eight kings of the areas. The Dighwara. Hiuen Tsang mentioned the above description in his diary relating to Chenchu district, which correspond with modern Gajipur in Uttar Pradesh. This indicates that Saran was probably a part of the kingdom of Gajipur in that period. The earliest authentic historical fact or record concerning this district may perhaps be related to 898 A.D. which suggest that the village of Dighwa-Dubauli in Saran had supplied a copper plate issued in the reign of king Mahendra Paldeva. It records the grant of land in Sravasti Bhukti there by suggesting that the Guryara Pratihara empire extended upto Gandak, if not further east, on the northern banks of the Ganges. It follows, therefore, that Saran in the ninth century of the Christian era was a part of Sravasti Bhyukti, just as it is now part of Saran Division.

Mention may also be made here of the probable ravaging of the district by the Chinese General Wang-Hiuen-Tse in 647 A.D. A part from these disjointed inklings, the history of the district in mediaeval period is largely shrouded in darkness.

Muslim period

Ghyasuddin, the Muslim Governor of Bengal, waged a war against the Raja of Tirhut between 1211 and 1226 A.D. Tirhut was for the first time sub-jugated by the Muslims during this period and obliged to pay tribute to them. Towards the close of the 13th century Nasiruddin Bughra Khan fought against his son, Muizuddin Kaikobad when the latter was installed at Delhi after the death of his grandfather. The two armies of the son and the father met on the bank of river, Gogra in Saran, but truce were arrived at without any actual fighting. According to its term Nasiruddin gave up his claim to Delhi, but retained the right to hold Bengal as an independent kingdom.

The next event of important was the invasion of Tirhut by Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah, the first independent Sultan of Bengal (1339 to 1538). He ravaged Saran extended his hold over the entire district and built a fortress at Hazipur. Saran continued to be a part of Bengal being separated from the Delhi empire by the river Gogra. In 1397 Saran alongwith Champaran was taken over by the king of Jaunpur and continued to be a part of this kingdom over a century until Alauddin Hussain Shah, king of Bengal (1493-1518) managed to bring it back in the kingdom of Bengal. When Sikander Lodi marched into Bihar subjugating Jaunpur, he did not dare to clash with the powerful Bengal army and preferred to conclude a treaty with Alauddin Hussain Shah in 1499. According to this treaty Sarkar Saran was added to Sikander Lodi who in his turn agreed not to extend his influence to Bengal proper. It may be noted here that though Saran was at his time included in the Muslim empire, the Muslims did not actually exercise any effective control. Thus Ferista mentions that when Sinkander Lodi subdued the district it was in the hands of Hindu Zamindars. This state

of affairs did not remain unnoticed and emperor Sikander Lodi made Hussain Khan Formuli, the jagirdar of Saran and Champaran which were called Jalkhet or fields of water because of their lowlying lands. Formuli was a religious fanatic and with an unparalleled frenzy, managed to confiscate twenty thousand villages of Hindu Zamindars and extended his own Jagir.

Mughal period

Nasrat Shah son of Hussain Shah, disregarded the treaty concluded by his father with Sikander Lodi & invaded Tirhut. He established his authority over Saran & extended it across the Gogra to the district of Balia as well. This was much to the dislike of Babar the mughal emperor at Delhi. Babar moved to Bihar with large force in 1529. While camping at arrah he learnt that the army of Nasrat Shah was camping near the Junction of Ganges & the Gogra. This was considered to be a hostile act by Babar and he demanded that Nasrot Shah should withdraw his army which the latter refused to do. In the battle that followed Nasrat Sah was thoroughly vanquished. Babar made a grant of Saran to Saran Muhammad maruf who has secured the emperors confidence. About 50 years later Aker defeated Daud Khan the Afgan King of Bangal at Patna in 1574. Saran then became one of the six Sarkars constituting the Subah of Bihar. Todermal, the finance minister of Akbar, assessed the revenue of Saran in 1582.

Thereafter the district had an uneventful history till the advent of Europeans. By 1666 the Dutch had established there trade in saltpeter and built a depot and the factory at Chapra. Saltpeter had a wide market all over Europe as it was used in the manufacture of gun powder & the Dutch naturally did very good business. Not to be outdone, the English also started trade in saltpeter though their main establishment was located at Patna.

An important event took place in the year 1726 when Fakhra-ud-daula the Governor of Bihar, sent a force into the district against Sheikh Abdullah. The Sheikh had been held in esteem by the earlier governors, but because of persecutions by Fakru-ud-daulla he had shifted his headquarters from Azimabad (Patna) to a place near Siwan where he build a mud fort for his protection. Further pursuit by Fakhru-ud-daula's forces made him flee from Siwan and seek asylum in Oudh.

The British forces made their first appearance in Bihar in 1757. A small section under Eyre Coote reached Chapra on the Forth August, in pursuit of Maonsieur Law, the French adventurer who had espoused the cause Sirj-ud-daula and thereby offended the British. However, Law had fled to Banaras before the British forces could arrive at Chapra and consequently there was no engagement.

When the attempt of the English to seize Patna was foiled by Mire Qasim Ali and they were obliged to remain within their fort for a long time, they had no option but to leave stealthily. On the 29th June 1763 they left by boat for Chapra. They were sort of supply and ammunitions and

the weather was very heavy. The Nawab's force pursued them after apprehending them near Manjhi and brought them back to Patna as prisoners. A small British army followed the Nawab and while crossing the Saran ravaged the countryside on their way. The forces had to camp at Manjhi. Since rains had set in by that time, it was not possible to proceed further. In September that year, Indians in the British force stationed at Manjhi rebelled and managed to take all their British officers as prisoners who were however, released after being stripped of their equipment.

The battle of Buxer in 1785 was a turning point in the history of British rule in India. Saran also became a part of the lower provinces of Bengal. Lord Clive paid a visit to Chapra in 1766 when the Nawab of Oudh, a Minister of Emperor Shah Alam, and the Raja of Banarash met him in a conference designed to work out a common approach against the invading Maratha armies.

Although technically masters of Bengal including Saran, the English could succeed in establishing themselves with great difficulty in the face of the strong opposition by independent minded Zamindars, chiefs and princes in the district. Maharaja Fateh Sahi of Husepur, a relative of the Raja of Banarash refused to pay the revenue to the British. The undaunted rebel was however, defeated by a British army and expelled from his territory which coincided roughly with Siwan and Gopalganj districts. Govind Ram was appointed a revenue farmer. Fateh Sahi fled to a forest named Baghjogni and continued his struggle from there in spite of heavy odds. Since Fateh Sahi was held in high esteem by his people, his exhortation to them not to pay revenue to foreign rulers was largely followed and the collection of revenue, by the British almost ceased completely. Gobind Ram was killed in 1772. This forced the British to come to terms with Fateh Sahi who was allowed to return to Husepur. However his Zamindari was not restored to him and it continued to, be farmed out to other though he was paid a maintenance allowance. Basant Sahi a cousin of Fateh Sahi and the progenitor of the line of Hathua Rajas was appointed a revenue farmer by the British and Mir Jamal as the Superintendent of the Government revenue. Fateh Sahi managed to kill both Basant Sahi and Mir Jamal in 1775. It is believed that Basant Sahi's head was cut off and sent to his widow who performed Sati with the head of her dead husband in her lap. Fateh Sahi had a band of trained men at his command and his popularity was ever increasing. Even though the British managed to secure the assistance of the Nawab of Oudh in their attempt to capture Fateh Sahi, and a huge reward was offered for his capture, he remained free. In 1808 he became a Sanyasi and thus ended an eventful period in the history of this district.

Movement of 1857

The freedom loving people of Saran played their due role in the national liberation movement. Among the various factors fanning their indignation against the foreign rulers were, (a) ill-treatment of sepoys in the police and the army, (b) high handedness and extortions of the European indigo planters, (c) conversion of people to Christianity by the missionaries, and (d) introduction of common messing in the Jails. The seething discontent among the people seems to have been

fired by the events in Meerut and Banaras. The yoke of foreign rule was once again sought to be overthrown for good. The British administration on their part after realizing that trouble was in the offing took steps to fight the impending menace. The strength of the police force in the district was augmented. Very strict watch was kept on the ghats and the frontiers. The Treasury was moved from Chapra to Patna. The British found an ally in the Zamindars of Hathwa who promised loyalty to support and assist them in quelling the expected disturbances.

The banner of revolt was first raised in the district on the 25th July at Sugauli. The Indian soldiers of the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinised and killed the despotic Commandant, Major Holmes and other European officers. The rebels then proceeded to join other forces. They attacked the Magistrate and the Opium agent at Siwan. The European resident of Chapra panicked and fled to Dinapore on the 28th July but returned later after violence was no longer apprehended. Some revolutionaries in the district attacked the indigo factories at Ganga and Darauli in October. The British sent a Gorkha regiment and a Nepali Brigade to Saran. In December 1857, the outpost at Guthni was stormed and occupied by the rebels. Such events continued till the insurgents were finally defeated by the British forces aided by the Nepalese army under Rana Jangbahadur at Sohanpur on the 26th December, 1857 which, for the time being, put an end to the struggle for emancipation from foreign rule. As stated earlier, Saran and Champaran continued to comprise a single district till 1866.

Present era

The district of Saran played a glorious role in the movement in the present century. Prominent persons who took part in the freedom movement were Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sri Jaiprakash Narayan and others.

Pride of Bihar Babu Braj Kishor Prasad who rendered his valuable support to Mahatma Gandhi in epic struggle in Champaran in 1917 was born at Shrinagar which falls now in Siwan district.

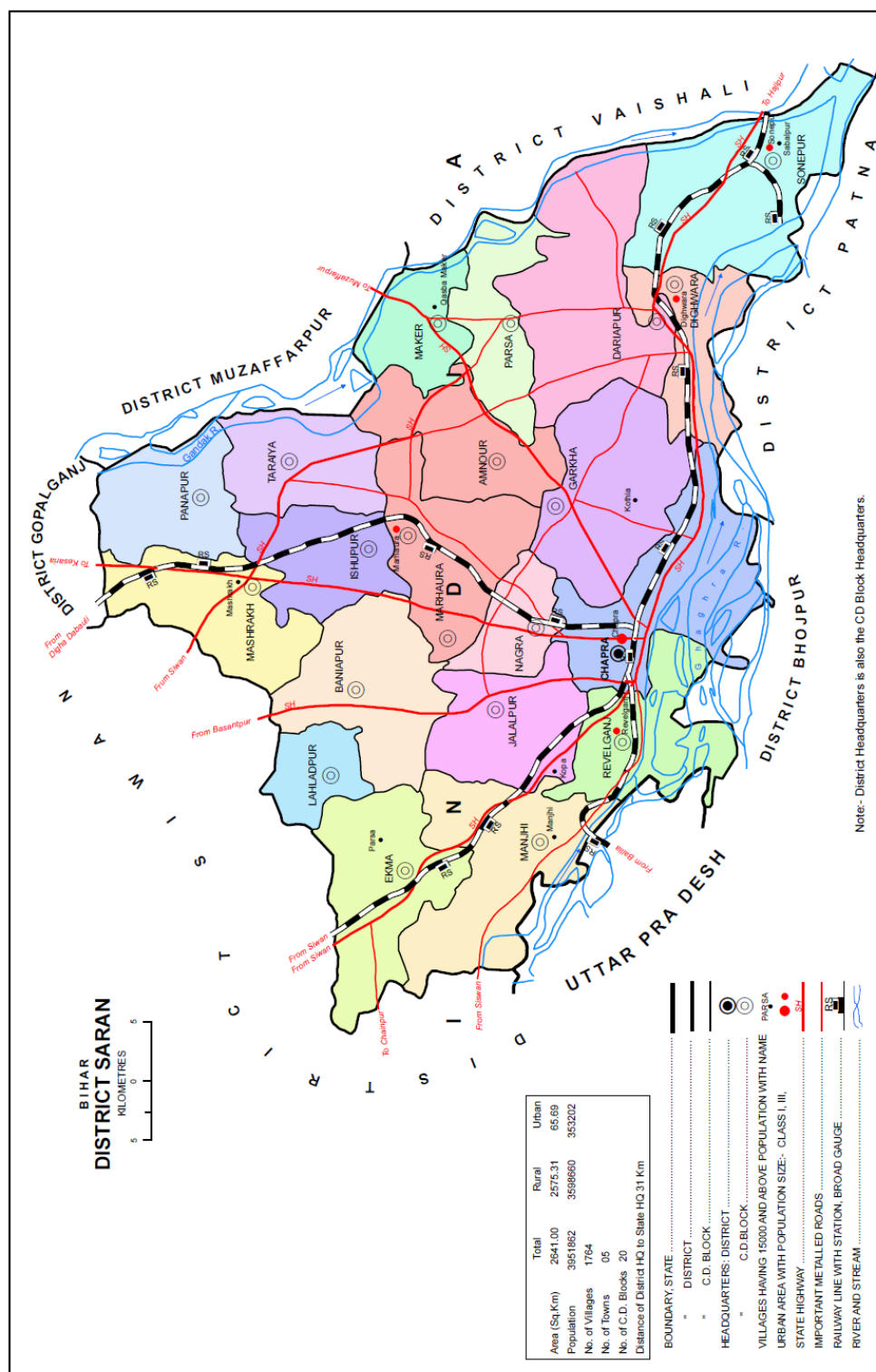
Dr. Rajendra Prasad the first President of Indian Republic was born at Ziradei (now in Siwan district) which before recognition of district was a part of old Saran district. His association with the Congress started as far back as 1906 when he was a volunteer in the annual session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta (now Kolkata). He was actively associated with Mahatma Gandhi's epic struggle in Champaran. Thereafter, his political stature grew day by day and he played a decisive role in the affairs of this country before and after independence. He was undoubtedly the greatest son of Bihar in the present era. Another important and illustrious leader produced by this district was Sri Jaiprakash Narayan.

The history of the district during the following year is of too recent origin and perhaps needs no recapitulation here. Suffice to say that Saran is among the enlightened and progressive district of

the state with a healthy and sturdy people full of initiative and enterprise. Its biggest problem, the heavy pressure of population on land, is reflected in the large number of emigrants mostly males and working as general labours, mill hands, plantation workers, constable, etc, who are often met with in the streets of Calcutta (Kolkata) or in the tea garden of Assam and other distant places.

1.1 Location & Geographical Area

Saran district is located on global map between 25°36' and 26°13' North latitude and 84°24' and 85°15' East longitude. The district occupies an area of 2,641 square kilometers. The rank of the district in comparison to other districts of Bihar in terms of area is 16th. The district is shaped like a triangle with its apex at the confluence of the boundary of Gopalganj district and the Gandak river. The Gandak river along with Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts forms the eastern side, the Ganges and the Ghaghra along with Bhojpur and Patna districts forms the southern side, whereas the boundaries of Balia district of U.P. and Siwan and Gopalganj districts of Bihar and north western form the western side of the triangular Saran district. The land slopes towards the south east which is also the direction followed by the rivers. Saran contains three Sub Divisions viz., Chapra Sadar, Marhaura and Sonapur with headquarters at Chapra. Chapra happens to be the principal town of the district. There 20 Community Development Blocks.



Natural divisions

The district occupies an area of 2,641 square kilometers. The rank of the district in comparison to other districts of Bihar in terms of area is 16th. The district is shaped like a triangle with its apex at the confluence of the boundary of Gopalganj district and the Gandak river. The Gandak river along with Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts forms the eastern side, the Ganges and the Ghaghra along with Bhojpur and Patna districts forms the southern side, whereas the boundaries of Balia district of U.P. and Siwan and Gopalganj districts of Bihar and north western form the western side of the triangular Saran district. The land slopes towards the south east which is also the direction followed by the rivers.

The district is entirely constituted of plains but there are quite a few depressions and marshes, which cause the formation of three broad natural regions.

1. The alluvial plains along the big rivers which are subjected to periodic inundation and prone to floods.
2. The region of uplands away from the rivers and not subject to floods.
3. The diara areas in the beds of the great rivers.

Rivers

The main river of the district is the Ganga, the Gandak and the Ghaghra. The Ganges touches the district at Kotwapatti Rampur as its junction with the Ghaghra. The river flows from West to East forming the southern boundary of the district till it reaches Sonapur, where it is joined by the Gandak. The Ganges is also navigable and boat traffic is of some consequence. In cold weather the river is about a mile in width but during the rains it assumes a huge form 13 to 16 K.M. in width at some places. A large number of country boats carry merchandise along the river.

Originating from the lower Himalayan ranges near Tribenighat to the north-west of Motihari/Bettiah, the Gandak, which is also called Narayani in its earlier reaches touches the district near Chintamanpur in the north eastern corner of the district. It runs 85 K.M.S. along with the north eastern boundary of the district upto Sonapur where it joins the Ganges. The Saran embayment running along almost the entire length of the river, protect the district from Gandak floods. The river actually flows at a higher level than the adjoining plains and before erection of the embankment. The district receives flood water from this river which along with the water brought by it greatly enhanced the fertility of the soil. It is navigable by country boats. An ambitious scheme has been launched by the State Government to exploit the water resources of this river. The river Ghaghra (also known as Saryu) rises in the lower Himalayas and winding its course through the eastern district Uttar Pradesh, forms the western boundary of Saran for about 56 K.M. from near Matihari Manjhi to its confluences with the river Ganga near Chapra. It is navigable throughout the year and usually boats carry goods to the eastern district of Uttar Pradesh. Revelganj being on its bank used to as a great center of river borne trade before coming of the railways.

Climatic conditions

In summer the climate of the district is hot and dry but winter months are quite cool and pleasant. Winter comes towards the middle of October after the rains are over. The temperature begins falling and January is the coldest month of the year with mercury falling to about 7°C. The blowing of westerly wind accompanied by dust storms about the middle of March marks the beginning of hot weather. The mercury starts shooting upward and May is the hottest month of the year when the maximum temperature goes up to 45°C. The summer continues till the end of June when the onset of rains brings the much awaited relief and the temperature falls, though the humidity is still high the rise in humidity often makes the heat only more oppressive during the rainy season which lasts till the end of September. From November to February the district has a pleasant climate.

Flora and Fauna

Jackals and Nilgais are the only wild animals found in the district. There are very few wild pigs. Formerly both leopards and tigers were common, but they have now completely disappeared. The district has a large number of snakes also. Among the poisonous varieties, karait and gehuman or Indian cobra are often met with. Dhamin and dhonra (water snake) are the common varieties of non-poisonous snakes.

Land use Pattern

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the district and also the main source of livelihood of the people. Rainfall still controls the agricultural economy of Saran district. Conditions have, however, improved to some extent to meet the situation caused by the failure of monsoon.

Rice is the main crop of the district. It accounts for about more than 47.0 percent of the net area sown. Wheat covers nearly 11.00 percent of the net area sown, while sugarcane is grown in only 1.00 percent of the area.

Irrigational facilities

Irrigation in Saran involves watering of field on one hand and draining of waterlogged fields on the other. In the Pre-independence days, requirement of irrigation received some attention at the hands of the erstwhile zamindars. The British Government as such paid little or no attention to the irrigation needs of the district. It was only in the post independence period that Government have turned there whole-hearted attention to the irrigation requirements of the district. Among the several schemes executed by Government are the following:

Name of Project Nature of Project

1. Saran Canal Irrigation
2. Daha Canal Ditto

3. Naini Bundh Flood Control
4. Saran Embankment Ditto
5. Ghoghra Embankment Ditto
6. Mahi River Embankment Ditto
7. Gandak Embankment Ditto
8. Sondh Embankment Ditto
9. Kurimal Bundh Ditto
10. Kowal Embankment Ditto

To drain of water from the waterlogged areas, there are 118 sluice gates in the above mentioned embankments. These embankments are being looked after by the Irrigation Division Chapra.

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. Several varieties of fish such as Rehu (Laburohita) Katla (catla buehanai) and Hilsa (clupea ilisha) are caught in the big rivers such as the Ganges, Ghaghra and Gandak. Among other common varieties found in the district are Piyas Bachwa, Boari and Arwari. In spite of having large rivers, the district has poor fish market and very little export of fish. In the district, 14 Fisheries Co- Operative Society are operated.

Livestock

Livestock is very important in a district like Saran with a predominantly agricultural economy. The terms livestock includes Cattle (Cows, Bulls and Bullocks), Buffaloes, Sheep, Goat and Pigs while poultry refers to fowls and ducks. The Cows are highest in number. Then come the number of goats. Buffaloes occupy the third place. Every C.D. Block has veterinary hospitals.

Communications

Roads - The district of Saran 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 (NH) and Two State Highway(SH) Cross the district. NH- 19 which connects the district to Ballia, Uttar Pradesh and Other parts of Bihar and NH- 85 passes through the district and connects the district to Gopalganj and Siwan, Bihar. SH-45 and SH-46 also pass through the district. The main roads in existence are as follows:

- National Highway Road – 192 km
- PWD Road – 298 km
- Kachhi Road – 1052 km
- Pakki Road- 119 km

- Brick Soling Road- 225 km

Railways - The district of Saran has a well-knit communication system. It is served by the North-Eastern Railway. The North-Eastern Railway has three branches in the district. One runs through Chhapra to Varanasi – It runs for only 16 KM. and other through Chhapra to Masrakh(44 KM) and Chhapra to Gorakhpur–viz-Siwan – it runs for 35.2 KM. In the district upto Chainwa. New Railway Route from Mashrakh to Maharjganj is under construction. The branch line from Sonapur to Pahleza Ghat has been closed due to the closure of ferry service between Pahleza Ghat and Mahendru Ghat. The total length of rail road is 91.04 K.M in the district.

Airway - There is only one landing ground in the district which is at Chhapra. This is however suitable for small aircrafts. Expansion and construction of an all weather runway is being taken up shortly.

Boats – The Saran district has a network of navigable rivers. Both Chhapra and Revelganj are important trading centers on account of their situation on river banks. With the development of roads and railway in the district, the importance of river borne traffic has diminished largely.

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 linseed, mustard seeds, gram, pulses, spirit, etc. and importing of rice, paddy, other food grains, cotton piece goods, salt, kerosene oil and coal. The main business places in the district are Chhapra. Chhapra is a very important trade centre. Wholesale trading in grains is carried on at Bazaar samiti, Chhapra. Chhapra is the chief centre of the wholesale business in the district. This trading centre has also developed a grain mandi. The retail shops of almost all the commodities consumed locally are found at Chhapra.

Electricity and Power

The district receives most of its power supply from the State Electricity Board, which has only one power house located at Chhapra, which was established in 1932, when it was run by private company. The State Electricity Board took over the control of this power house in 1955. There are 947 electrified villages in rural area of the district.

1.3 Availability of Minerals

The Geological formation of the district is Indo Gangetic alluvium. The silt brought down by the river Ganges and its tributaries since time immemorial has created the plains of the district. In the older alluvium, nodular segregations of the carbonate of lime, known as knakar, are found. In many

places the soil is Saliferous from which saltpeter is extracted. 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 district of Saran which in the remote past was densely wooded and presumably derived its name from its forest is completely devoid of any forest now. The Land is fertile and there is a large population to be supported and, therefore, no space has been left for wild growth. The cultivated land is dotted over with bamboo groves, palm trees and mango orchards.

1.5 Administrative Set up

Saran District is one of the thirty-eight districts of Bihar and Chhapra city is the administrative headquarters of this district. Saran district is a part of Saran Division. The Saran district has 3 sub-divisions, 20 blocks and 33 police stations. There are 323 Gram Panchayats, 6 Nagar Panchayats and 1 Nagar Parishad in the district. As per 2011 census, Saran district has 1764 villages and 5 towns. The district has a total of 10 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°36' to 26°13'	District Census Handbook 2011
	ii) Longitude		Degree (°), Minutes(')	East 84°24' to 85°15'	District Census Handbook 2011
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq Km	2641	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
B.	Administrative Units				
	i) Sub divisions	2016	Nos.	3	District Website
	ii) Tehsils				
	iii) Sub-Tehsil				
	iv) Patwar Circle				
	v) Police Stations		Nos.	33	Bihar Through Figures 2013, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bihar, Table 27, Page 30
	vi) Panchayat Samitis/ Blocks	2016	Nos.	20	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.	6	Urban Development and Housing Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	x) Gram Panchayats	2016	Nos.	323	Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website

	xi) Villages	2011	Nos.	1764	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
	xii) Towns	2011	Nos.	5	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
	xiii) Assembly Constituencies	2016	Nos.	10	O/o the CEO, Bihar Website
2.	Population	2011	Nos.	3951862	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Sex-wise				
	i) Male	2011	Nos.	2022821	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	ii) Female	2011	Nos.	1929041	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Rural Population	2011	Nos.	3598660	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 7
3.	Land utilization				
	i) Total Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	264.9	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	17.9	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	34.8	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	v) Culturable Waste	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	0.2	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	8.6	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	viii) Fallow Land (excl. Current Fallow)	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	3.7	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118

	ix) Current Fallow	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	33.4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	x) Total Unculturable Land	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	98.7	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	xi) Net Sown Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	166.2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
4.	Livestock & Poultry				
A.	Cattle				
	i) Cows	2012	Nos. (in '000)	321	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Buffaloes	2012	Nos. (in '000)	187	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
B.	Other Livestock				
	i) Goats	2012	Nos. (in '000)	188	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Pigs	2012	Nos. (in '000)	8	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	iii) Sheep	2012	Nos. (in '000)	5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	iv) Poultry	2012	Nos. (in '000)	325	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	180.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188

	(ii) State Highway	2015	Km	196.45	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188
	(iii) Main District Highway	2015	Km	200.34	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.	2	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.	2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(ix) Community Health Centers		Nos.		
	(x) Primary Health Centers	2015	Nos.	20	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xi) Additional Primary Health Centre	2015	Nos.	43	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xii) Dispensaries				
	(xiii) Sub Health Centers/ Health Sub Centre	2015	Nos.	413	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xiv) Private Hospitals				
9.	Banking				
	(i) Commercial Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	123	SLBC Bihar Website
	(ii) Regional Rural Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	80	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iii) Co-Operative Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	1	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iv) PLDB Branches/ Land Development Bank Branches		Nos.	6	Land Development Bank, Bihar & Jharkhand Website
10.	Education				
	(i) Primary Schools (Class I to V)	2014-15	Nos.	1511	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(ii) Middle Schools along with Primay Classes (Class I to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	1154	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(iii) Middle Schools (Class VI to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	22	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.	85	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(v) Colleges (Arts Fine Arts, Social Work, Science & Commerce)	2014-15	Nos.	13	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.	1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(viii) Other Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	3	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(ix) Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	65.96	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 Saran

3.1 Industry at a Glance

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	79	2	0	81
2008-09	30	0	0	30
2009-10	210	0	0	210
2010-11	261	0	0	261
2011-12	47	0	0	47
2012-13	121	1	0	122
2013-14	58	0	0	58
2014-15	36	1	1	38
Total	842	4	1	847
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	6494	13707	11147
Small	82	5419	567
Medium	0	0	0
Total	6576	19126	11714
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	806	13	0	819
2.	11	Manufacture of Beverages	57	1	0	58
3.	12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	31	0	0	31
4.	13	Manufacture of Textiles	177	0	0	177
5.	14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	74	0	0	74
6.	15	Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	18	0	0	18
7.	16	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products except Furniture	173	0	0	173
8.	17	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products	17	0	0	17
9.	18	Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	9	0	0	9
10.	19	Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	10	0	0	10
11.	20	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	19	0	0	19
12.	21	Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products	9	0	0	9
13.	22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastics Products	5	0	0	5
14.	23	Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	11	3	0	14
15.	24	Manufacture of Basic Metals	9	1	0	10
16.	25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment	48	1	0	49
17.	26	Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products	14	0	0	14
18.	27	Manufacture of Electrical Equipment	31	0	1	32
19.	28	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	17	0	0	17
20.	29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	30	0	0	30
21.	30	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment	2	0	0	2
22.	31	Manufacture of Furniture	65	0	0	65
23.	32	Other Manufacturing	1599	0	0	1599
24.	33	Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	27	0	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	130	0	0	130
2.	46	Wholesale except Vehicles	924	7	0	931
3.	47	Retail except Motor Vehicles	3561	22	0	3583
4.	49	Land Transport	118	3	0	121
5.	50	Water Transport	22	1	0	23
6.	51	Air Transport	8	0	0	8
7.	52	Warehousing	35	3	2	40
8.	53	Postal & Courier Activities	6	1	0	7
9.	55	Accommodation	28	0	0	28
10.	56	Food Services	1347	16	0	1363
11.	58	Publishing Activities	53	2	0	55
12.	59	Video & TV Programme Production	33	0	0	33
13.	60	Broadcasting	1	0	0	1
14.	61	Telecommunication	104	0	0	104
15.	62	Computer Programming & Consultancy	68	3	0	71
16.	63	Information Service Activities	27	0	0	27
17.	64	Financial Service Activities	30	0	0	30
18.	65	Insurance	12	1	0	13
19.	66	Others Financial Activities	865	7	0	872
20.	68	Real Estate Activities	53	3	0	56
21.	69	Legal & Accounting Activities	2	0	0	2
22.	70	Management Consultancy Activities	2	0	0	2
23.	71	Architecture & Engineering	16	4	0	20
24.	72	Research & Development	3	0	0	3
25.	73	Advertising & Marketing	3	0	0	3
26.	74	Other Professional & Technical Activities	173	0	0	173
27.	75	Veterinary Activities	710	0	0	710
28.	77	Rental & Leasing Activities	25	1	0	26
29.	78	Employment Activities	15	2	0	17
30.	79	Travel Agency Services	29	2	0	31
31.	80	Security & Investigation	3	0	0	3
32.	81	Building & Landscape	30	1	0	31
33.	82	Office Administrative Services	29	9	0	38

34.	84	Public Administration & Defense	3	0	0	3
35.	85	Education	86	2	0	88
36.	86	Health Services	32	0	0	32
37.	87	Residential Care Activities	71	0	0	71
38.	88	Social Work Activities	58	0	0	58
39.	90	Arts & Entertainment Activities	22	0	0	22
40.	91	Other Cultural Activities	2	0	0	2
41.	92	Gambling & Betting Activities	2	0	0	2
42.	93	Sports & Recreation Activities	11	0	0	11
43.	94	Organisation Membership Activities	4	0	0	4
44.	95	Computer & Other Personal Goods Repair	60	5	0	65
45.	96	Other Personal Service Activities	339	9	0	348
46.	98	Undifferentiated Services for Pvt. Own Use	57	0	0	57
47.	99	Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations & Bodies	1	0	0	1
Source: Udyog Aadhaar Portal, Min. of MSME, Govt. Of India						

3.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings

1. Rail Wheel Factory at Bela, Chhapra
2. Locomotive Manufacturing Unit at Marhaura

3.5 Major Exportable Item

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 Saran and Nearby Area

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
- Health Zym etc.

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs

- Agro Based Products
- Water Treatment plants
- Readymade Garments
- Restaurants
- Beauty Parlour/Saloon
- Ladies Botique etc.

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

4.2.1 Name of the cluster:- Leather Cluster, Chhapra

1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	Ladies and Gents Chappals and Nagra Shoes
2	Name of the SPV	MSME-DI, Muzaffarpur
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	68
4	Turnover of the Clusters	₹ 405 Lakh Per Annum
5	Value of Exports from the Clusters	0
6	Employment in Cluster	3300
7	Average investment in plant & Machinery	₹ 50,000
8	Major Issues / requirement	Raw Material Purchase, Absence of advanced skill, modern machines, technology, marketing of finished products
9	Presence of capable institutions	SFTRI, Agra
10	Thrust Areas	Advancement of skill, raw materials, marketing, finance
11	Problems & constraints	Finance, marketing, raw material purchase

Present status of the cluster:

DSR has been approved with some limitation by the office of the DC(MSME) , New Delhi with a direction to upload the proposal of Soft intervention online.

5. General Issues Raised by Industry Association During the Meeting

1. Infrastructure development related issue
2. Lack of availability of finance and attitude of financial institutions
3. Ignorance about Govt. Schemes/ support facilities among entrepreneurs

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: dcddi-mzfpur@dcmsme.gov.in ; Website: http://msmedimzfpur.bih.nic.in (2) District Industries Centre (DIC), Saran
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)

	<p>District Development Office: House no.154, near Guddu Kirana Store, Prabhunath Nagar, PO - Dahiyawa Tari, Chapra, Saran -841301</p> <p>Phone: 0615- 2232231</p> <p>Regional Office: 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</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>