



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Brief Industrial Profile of SUPAUL 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.

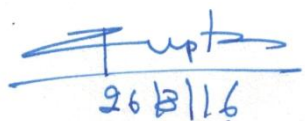
This report contains details of geographical information, topography, mineral and forest resources, industrial scenario, social infrastructure, supporting institutions, related statistical data and other information relating to MSME sector in the Supaul district. The relevant data have been collected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

Content

S. No.	Topic	Page No.
	Foreward	2
1	General Characteristics of the District	4
1.1	Location & Geographical Area	8
1.2	Topography	9
1.3	Availability of Minerals	13
1.4	Forest	13
1.5	Administrative Set up	13
2	District at a Glance	14
2.1	Industrial Estates/ Areas in the District	19
3	Industrial Scenario of Supaul	20
3.1	Year Wise Trend of Units Registered in the District	20
3.2	Details of Manufacturing MSMEs in the District as per UAM Data (As on August 2016)	21
3.3	Details of Service MSMEs in the District as per UAM Data (As on August 2016)	22
3.4	Large Scale Industries / Public Sector Undertakings	23
3.5	Major Exportable Item	23
3.6	Growth Trend	23
3.7	Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry	23
3.8	Medium Scale Enterprises	24
3.8.1	List of the Units in Supaul & Nearby Area	24
3.8.2	Major Exportable Item	24
3.9	Service Enterprises	24
3.9.1	Potentials Areas for Service Industry	24
3.10	Potential for New MSMEs	24
4	Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprises	25
4.1	Details of Major Clusters	25
4.1.1	Manufacturing Sector	25
4.1.2	Service Sector	25
4.2	Details of Identified Clusters	25
5	General Issues Raised by Industry Association During the Meeting	26
6	Supporting Agencies to Set Up MSMEs	27

Brief Industrial Profile of SUPAUL District

1. General Characteristics of the District

History of the District

Supaul district is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the south by the districts of Saharsa and Madhepura, on the east by the district of Araria and on the west by the district of Madhubani. Supaul is the chief town being the district headquarters.

Supaul district was created as a separate district carving out supaul and Birpur subdivisions of the erstwhile Saharsa District. The district has got four subdivisions viz., Nirmali, Birpur, Tribeniganj and Supaul. There are altogether eleven Community Development Blocks in the district. The number of Statutory Towns and Villages in the district are 3 and 551 respectively.

The district has been largely influenced by geographical factors. The whole district was dotted with mounds and innumerable materials of antiquarian interests were available through out the district to earlier explorers. However, hardly any ancient historical site exists today in the district. The vagaries of the capricious and disastrous Kosi in the last half century or so, have left no trace of them. With the efforts of some early Europeans, however, some important historical objects or land marks have been preserved here and there and it is on the basis of these that some kind of a connected account of the early history of the district can be woven out. In ancient times Vaishali was the strongest republic in North Bihar and beyond that lay the famous territory of Anguttarap. There was a small Janpad, named Apana, in Anguttarap and it included a portion of the district of Saharsa from which the district of Supaul was carved out in the year 1991. Although it is not confirmed whether this was a republic it is certain that the people of this area were out side the influence of the Lichchhavis. Various sites in the district, now completely eroded and destroyed by the Kosi viz., Bitarpur, Budhiagarhi, Budhnaghat, Bhudhadi, Pithahi and Mathahi, are associated with Buddhism. Before the advent of Kosi in the district these sites supplied important materials and during the period of erosion big buildings and huge constructions which lay covered under the earth were noticed falling into the river. Local legends confirm that Lord Buddha and Lord Mahavira passed through the district in course of their missionary travels and delivered important sermons.

Both the Anga and North Bihar (including Supaul) continued to be independent till the early part of the sixth-century B.C. For some time Magadha remained an integral part of Anga. But soon the prosperity of Anga declined. Bimbisara, the king of Magadha annexed Anga to his empire. Though Anga seems to have passed into the hands of the Magadhan sovereign, Anguttarap seems to have continued as an independent Janapada and the western portion of Supaul as a part of Mithila

continued to enjoy independence. This was characteristic of the whole of North Bihar until it was finally conquered by Ajatsatru. It was Ajatsatru who finally defeated the Lichchhavis and other independent republics of North Bihar and annexed the whole territory to the Kingdom of Magadha. The Magadhan Empire was growing rapidly and the whole of Bihar was brought under the sway of Magadhan rule by the Nandas and Mauryas.

In the first decade of this century a hoard of 58 punchmarked coins of the Mauryan period was discovered from Gorhoghat. Later, the same type of coins were found at Patuaha by prof. R.K. Choudhary in 1958. He also came across some pieces of black polished ware near Mahishi and its surroundings. The Mauryan rule in this area stands firmly confirmed by a Mauryan pillar at Sikligarh on the Banmankhi-Forbesganj Road and another in the Kishanganj police station. Since Supaul was a border district even in those days, the Mauryan rulers apparently took special care to guard its frontiers. The Mauryans were supplanted by the Sungas and the Kanvas and there does not seem to have been any major political change in the district. Whether the Kushans conquered this portion or not can not be determined.

Between 320 and 1097 A.D.

Under the Guptas (from 320 A.D.) the entire North Bihar was consolidated as Tirabhukti (province) with its capital at Vaishali. Henceforward provinces came to be known as Bhuktis and district as Vishayas. In North Bihar there were two Bhuktis, viz., Tirabhukti (practically whole of North Bihar) and Pundravardhanbhukti (including portion of Saharsa of which Supaul district was a part, Purnia and a portion of North Bengal). The extent of Supaul during the period under review was up to the confines of Pundravardhanbhukti which included some of its present areas.

After the decline of the Guptas the political gap came to be utilized by all contemporary chiefs. Taking advantage of the situation, the Varmans of Kamrup (Assam) extended their authority upto the confines of the Kosi. The rule of Purnavarman over North Bihar included the present district of Saharsa, the erstwhile district from which Supaul district has been carved out. The rise of Harsha in 7th century A.D. was an event of great importance. He brought under his sway the whole of Northern India. But the death of Harsha in 647 A.D. once again let loose the forces of disintegration.

The palas of Bihar and Bengal (8th Century A.D.) gave a stable administration to the district. As south Bihar was pressed by the Kalchuris, the palas apparently shifted to North Bihar and Saharsa might have been their head quarters during the time of Vigrahapala III. Quite a few villages in Supaul district are associated with the names of pala rulers and it was through this district that the palas could establish contact with Nepal.

Between 1097 and 1765 A.D

The decline of the pala authority in Bihar and Bengal was followed by the establishment of Karnata in Mithila and the Sena dynasties in Bengal. Both the Karnatas and Senas claimed authority over portions of Supaul and often entered into armed conflict. Nanyadeva the first of the karnatas, extended his influence from Champaran to Purnia. Probably, the two chiefs (Nanyadeva of the Karnatas dynasty and Vijay Sena of the sena dynasty) were allies who fell into disagreement over division of territory. The Deopana inscription of Vijay Sena indicates that Nanyadeva was defeated and imprisoned somewhere in the present Supaul district. It was Gangadeva, his son who liberated him. The Sanokar inscription of Vallalasena proves that his rule extended up to the district of Bhagalpur.

The two sons of Nanyadeva, Maladeva and Gangadeva apparently drove the senas further east as indicated by the setting up of Gangapur Rajni (named after Gangadeva) in pargana Nishankpur, Kurha and Maldiha (named after Malladeva) on the Saharsa – Purnia border. Village Malhad near Supaul district is also associated with Malladeva. Ganga Deva was succeeded by Narasimhadeva during whose reign Mithila and Nepal were separated. The last king of the line was Harsimhadeva who lost to Ghiyas-uddin Tughlaq in a protracted struggle.

Gradually, the Tughlaq authority in Mithila weakened. Haji Illyas of Bengal taking advantage of this situation invaded Tirhut and defeated its ruler. He divided the Tirhut Kingdom into two parts. As a result of this division the district of Saharsa came under the control of Oinwara rulers. The most famous king of this line was Shivasimha, who issued gold coins. Vidyapati, the famous poet, lived under his patronage.

After the fall of the Oinwaras, there was virtual chaos. The Gandhavarya Rajputs are said to have acquired power and ruled during this period of confusion. The Gandhavariyas trace their descent from the ruling chiefs of Tirhut. The whole district of Supaul was dotted with small chieftainships created both by the Hindus and the Muslims. Even in the early part of the Mughal rule they could venture to oppose the central authorities as Bihar, Afgans were opposed to the establishment of Mughal authority. The Karranis and the Afgans, in collusion with the local Rajput rulers and petty chief had made this district the center of revolt.

Raja Todarmal made the revenue settlement in Subah Bihar in 1582. The very fact that most of the existing parganas of the district of Saharsa were assessed during the time of Akbar shows that the district had acquired sufficient importance.

During the course of the Mughal rule, the old district of Saharsa seems to have formed parts of Sarkar Tirhut, Sarkar Munger, and Sarkar Purnia. The Muslim rule naturally had its influence on the life and culture of people. Some of the Rajput Zamindars also became converts. The Muslims

of Nawhatta circle in the district of old Saharsa are said to have been originally Rajputs and their conversion is traced to the Mughal times. It is said that in 1654 Shahjehan bestowed the title of Raja on Kesri Sinha (ancestor of Sonbarsa Raj). Raja Fateh Singh of the same line is said to have decided with the East India Company against Mir Kasim in the battle of Udhuanala in 1763.

In 1764 old Saharsa district passed with the rest of Bengal under the control of the East India company. During the Independence Movement of 1857, the people in revolt remained unchecked by the administration of Purnia and Bhagalpur and they moved unchecked through the terai area. They were very active in different parts of the district of old Saharsa which was in the midst of a great turmoil. Since then it continued to be an important centre for various kinds of political agitations directed against the British administration.

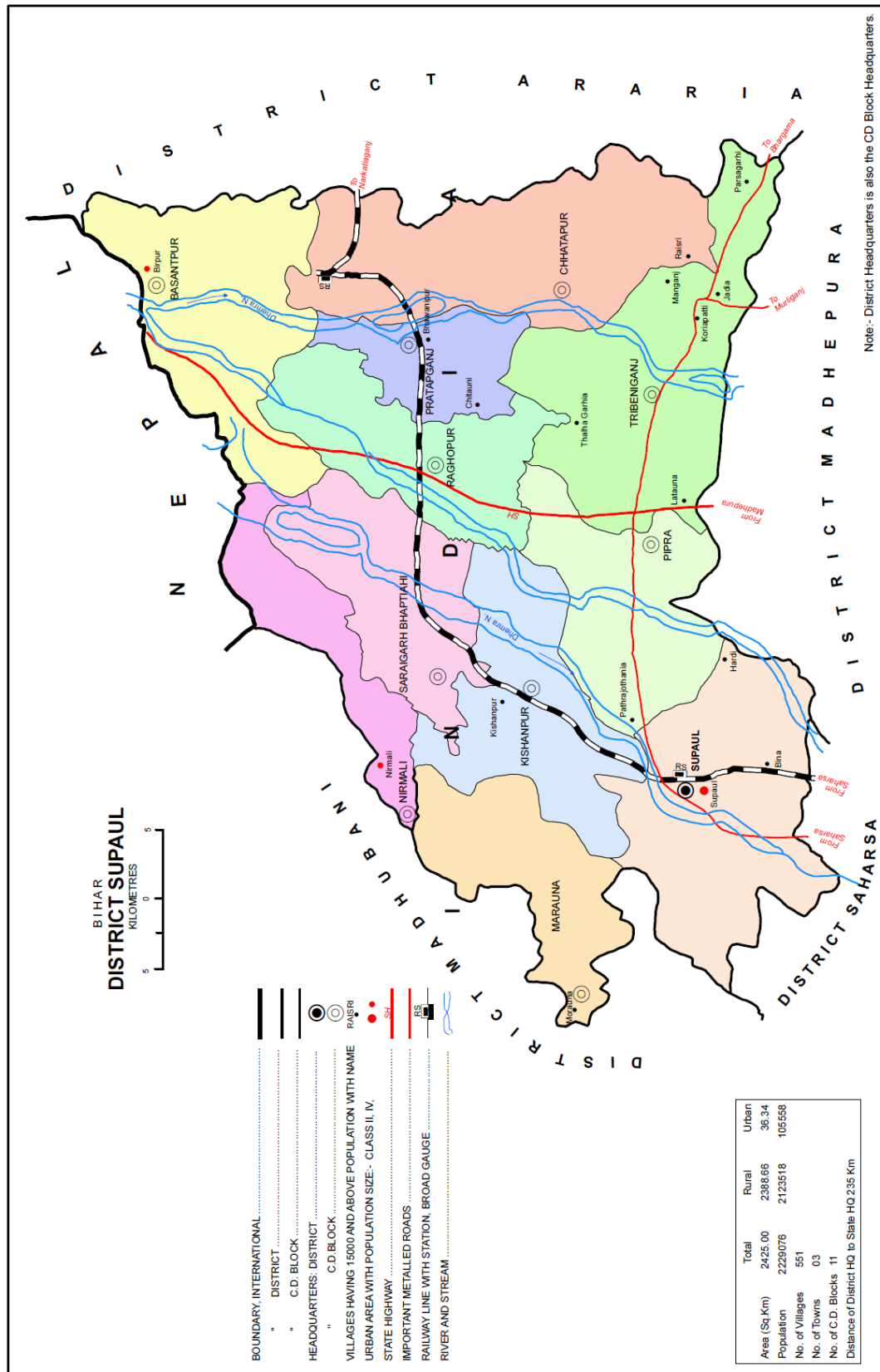
The part played by the district of Saharsa (of which Supaul was a part) in the freedom movement was of immense importance. The Home Rule Movement of Anie Besant in 1917 and the Satyagrah Movement of Mahatma Gandhi in 1921 received widespread support in the district. In Saharsa, the freedom movement was led, among others, by Sarvashri Mahtab Lal Yadava, Shivanandan Mandal, Nand Kishore Choudhury, Rajendra Mishra, Ram Bahadur Sinha, Yadunandan Jha and Rajendra Lal Das. Supaul and Madhepura jails were full of political prisoners. Thana Bihpur (in Bhagalpur district) was the scene of great activity where Dr. Rajendra Prasad was literally beaten by the police and the people of Saharsa were much agitated over this. Picketing went on all over the district with full vigour. The period between 1930 and 1942 in the district of Saharsa was marked by various kisan agitations all over the district for Bakast lands.

The August revolution of 1942 formed a landmark in the history of freedom movement in Saharsa district (of which Supaul district was a part) also. On the 13th of August, a huge mass of people under the leadership of Sarvashri Bhupendra Narain Mandal, Deota Pd. Singh and others arrived in the Madhepura court compound and a young lad of 14 years named Hare Krishna Chaudhary climbed upstairs and hoisted the national flag on the treasury building of the court. All the police stations in the subdivision were taken possession of. On the 29th August, there was police firing at Saharsa and a number of persons were killed. After his escape from the Hazaribag Jail in 1942 Sri Jai Prakash Narayan visited Saharsa district on his way to Nepal. Shri Siyaram Singh of Bhagalpur formed the Siyaram Dal which had its different branches in different parts of the district of Saharsa. In December 1942, Shri Siyaram Singh met Shri Jai Prakash Narayan in Nepal where a conference of the workers of Bihar was held under the presidentship of Shri Shivanandan Mandal. The district played a prominent role in the subsequent events which continued up till the country's independence.

1.1 Location & Geographical Area

Location of the district on global map is between 25°37' and 26°25' North latitude and 86°22' and 87°10' East longitude. Supaul district in Bihar covers an area of 2,420 sq km. The district is bounded by Nepal in the north , Madhepura and Saharsa districts in the south, Araria district in the east and Madhubani district in the west. Supaul district is a part of Kosi division.

1.2 Topography



Natural divisions

The entire district lies north of the Ganges and is comprised of plains. The eastern portion of the district is more fertile and more densely populated. The deposits left by the turbulent Kosi have affected the fertility of the soil but progressive implementation of the Kosi project has turned the district into veritable granary.

The topography of the district had been affected by the ravages of floods. After the construction of Kosi Barrage and several embankments, the sandy tracts are being reclaimed the areas of waste land, full of kans and pater (Jungles), lying mostly in Supaul district have been largely reclaimed and are yielding crops. A number of canals have been constructed under the Kosi project which provide irrigational facilities to the districts of Supaul, Saharsa, Darbhanga, Purnia and Madhepura besides some parts of Nepal.

Rivers

Kosi is the most important river of the district. It rises from the Himalayas. It is also known as Sapt Kosi for its seven upper tributaries. Its three tributaries Sun Deosi, Arun and Tamur meet at Tribeni and form the Sapt Kosi. It enters the plains at Chatra. A number of rivers such as the Tilguga, the Bhuthhi Balan, the Sugarwe, the Sonior, the Jangar Balan, the Kamla and the Bagmati join the Kosi on its right bank on the plain. The Kosi is notorious for its vagaries and was known as Bihar's river of sorrow. During the rainy season it swells and inundates large tracts of the district. It has changed its course a number of times and at present it has shifted its course to the west and flows near Nirmali and Madhepur, the latter being a part of Madhubani district. The other important rivers of the district emerge from the Himalayas and fall into the Khagari river which itself joins the Kosi. These rivers are the Tiljuga, the Bati, the Dhimra, the Tilabe, the Parwan, the Dhusan, the Chalausi, the Loran, the Katna, the Daus and the Ghagri.

Climatic conditions

The district generally has 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 while June is the hottest month and the maximum temperature goes up to 42°C-43°C. The average temperature of the district is 31°C. The atmospheric pressure comes down up to 980-990.

Flora and Fauna

Paddy and wheat are grown in the alluvial and reclaimed soils the Kosi affected areas still contain Kans and Pater forest, though reclamation is in progress. Small trees such as babul, jhaua, Harjora etc., and water berries such as Makhana, Ramdana and Motha grass are also found, Sabai Grass,

Munj and varieties of cane etc., also grow in the district. Though the Kosi has destroyed a large number of fruit bearing trees, the district still produces a large quantity of mangoes. Other common trees are Mahua, Jackfruit, Plantain, tamarind, bair, Jamun and Kath jamun, Khajur, Sal, Sesum, and Semal, Lichi, Guava, lemon watermelon, coconut and betelnut are also grown. The denudation of forests, the reclamation of Kans and Pater infested waste-lands, and indiscriminate hunting in the past have led to the decline of tiger, panther, hog-deer, chital, wildboar, etc., Nilgai, hares, and Khikhir are still found. Jackals, monkeys, wolves are also common. Several deadly species of reptiles such as cobra and karait and various kinds of lizards are also found. Jungle crow, house crow, tree pie, crow peasant, grey hornbill, little brown dove, grey partridge, white breasted water hen, bronze-winged jacana, curlew- stint black ibis, glossy ibis, white necked stork, cattle egret pond heron, pink headed duck, silli or cotton teal, white fronted goose, large whistling teal, brahminy duck, eastern grey duck, marbled teal and eastern goosander are the different varieties of birds found in the district of Supaul. The reclamation of water pools and indiscriminate shooting have led to the extinction of the pink-headed duck, marbled teal, copperbreasted teal and floricans. Various species of ducks, mallard, nakta comb duck and geese are no longer found.

Land use Pattern

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the district. The Principal crops grown in the district are bhadaï and aghani paddy, maize, jute, wheat, barley, marua, oil seeds and sugar cane. Sugar-cane cultivation has increased considerably. Cultivation of indigo has completely disappeared. The cultivators are encouraged to grow the improved varieties of these crops, One seed multiplication farm has been opened in each community development block.

Irrigational facilities

After the independence, considerable attention has been paid to the provision of irrigation facilities in the district by means of flood control measures as well as irrigation channels etc. The gigantic Kosi project which has been completed has resulted in complete transformation of the irrigational avenues in the district. In addition to this, irrigational facilities have been extended in the district through a number of minor irrigation schemes, surface percolation well, open borings, tube wells, rahat pumps, pumping sets and hand pumps. In addition to the canals, irrigation in the north of the district is obtained by bundling the rivers, the water being generally distributed by means of pynes. Irrigation is also done from tanks and wells.

Fishery

Fishery is one of the most important occupations of the district. There are many Jalkars and Pokhars in the district in which large scale fishing is done. Thousands of Fishermen (Machhuas) of the district get employment in these Jalkars.

Livestock

Livestock is very important in a district like Supaul with a predominantly agricultural economy. Cows and Buffaloes are used for milching purpose. The usual fodder for the cattle consists of scanty grass which grows along the road side and weeds spring up after harvesting of crops. High breed livestock of animals are still needed here. The government has taken up various measures to improve the breed of the cattle. For improvement of the quality of breed artificial insemination centers have been set up. A number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries including the artificial insemination centres are functioning at various places in the district for general welfare of the animals. Considerable attention has been paid to poultry development in different community development blocks in the district.

Communications

Roads - Owing to the vagaries of the Kosi river, the communications, viz., roadways, railways and waterways of the district have been affected greatly. After the independence, however, a number of metalled and unmetalled roads have been constructed. The district is connected by the NH-106 & 107 from Patna and Kolkata. SH- 66 & 76 also passes through the district. The East – West corridor (National Highway – 57) is passing through Simrahi Bazar, Supaul and Raghapur. Besides, a number of bridges have been constructed in the different parts of the district.

Railways - A branch line of N.E. railway running from Mansi to Forbesganj enters this district at Garhbaruari station.

Airway - There is only one airport in the district located at Birpur, maintained by the public works department.

Trade and Commerce

In Supaul district, trade consists mainly of export of Jute and Mango and import of iron and iron products, coal, cotton textile, food grains and consumer goods. The above mentioned goods are mostly transported by the railways. Bullock carts carry the products to the railway stations or mandies. Trucks are also being utilized for the purpose. The centre of whole sale business in the district is Supaul, Raghapur, Birpur and Nirmali. Jute, bamboo, cloth, rice, ghee and grains other than rice are the principal commodities for whole sale business.

1.3 Availability of Minerals

There are no mines in the district and only brick soil and sand are available as minerals.

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

1.4 Forest

There is no forest available in the district but there is a plan for planting various types of trees, viz., Sisam, Eucalyptes, Gulmohar, Sakhua, etc., along the Kosi canal under the Forest Extension Division, Purnia.

1.5 Administrative Set up

Supaul District is one of the thirty-eight districts of Bihar and Supaul town is the administrative headquarters of this district. Supaul district is a part of Kosi Division. The Supaul district has 4 sub-divisions, 11 blocks and 20 police stations. There are 181 Gram Panchayats, 2 Nagar Panchayats and 1 Nagar Parishad in the district. As per 2011 census, Supaul district has 551 villages and 3 towns. The district has a total of 5 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°37' to 26°25'	District Census Handbook 2011
	ii) Longitude		Degree (°), Minutes(')	East 86°22' to 87°10'	District Census Handbook 2011
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq Km	2425	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
B.	Administrative Units				
	i) Sub divisions	2016	Nos.	4	District Website
	ii) Tehsils				
	iii) Sub-Tehsil				
	iv) Patwar Circle				
	v) Police Stations		Nos.	20	Bihar Through Figures 2013, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bihar, Table 27, Page 30
	vi) Panchayat Samitis/ Blocks	2016	Nos.	11	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.	2	Urban Development and Housing Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	x) Gram Panchayats	2016	Nos.	181	Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	xi) Villages	2011	Nos.	551	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
	xii) Towns	2011	Nos.	3	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3

	xiii) Assembly Constituencies	2016	Nos.	5	O/o the CEO, Bihar Website
2.	Population	2011	Nos.	2229076	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Sex-wise				
	i) Male	2011	Nos.	1155283	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	ii) Female	2011	Nos.	1073793	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Rural Population	2011	Nos.	2123518	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 7
3.	Land utilization				
	i) Total Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	238.6	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	20.2	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	51.9	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	v) Culturable Waste	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	1.4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	vi) Permanent Pastures	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	0.3	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	vii) Land under Tree Crops	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	3.1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	viii) Fallow Land (excl. Current Fallow)	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	9.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	ix) Current Fallow	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	5.1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	x) Total Unculturable Land	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	91.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118

	xi) Net Sown Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	147.1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
4.	Livestock & Poultry				
A.	Cattle				
	i) Cows	2012	Nos. (in '000)	475	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Buffaloes	2012	Nos. (in '000)	313	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
B.	Other Livestock				
	i) Goats	2012	Nos. (in '000)	448	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Pigs	2012	Nos. (in '000)	11	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	iii) Sheep	2012	Nos. (in '000)	16	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	iv) Poultry	2012	Nos. (in '000)	176	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	215.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188
	(ii) State Highway	2015	Km	133.28	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188
	(iii) Main District Highway	2015	Km	498.15	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.	1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(ix) Community Health Centers		Nos.		
	(x) Primary Health Centers	2015	Nos.	11	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xi) Additional Primary Health Centre	2015	Nos.	20	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xii) Dispensaries				
	(xiii) Sub Health Centers/ Health Sub Centre	2015	Nos.	178	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xiv) Private Hospitals				
9.	Banking				

	(i) Commercial Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	74	SLBC Bihar Website
	(ii) Regional Rural Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	31	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iii) Co-Operative Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	0	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iv) PLDB Branches/ Land Development Bank Branches		Nos.	3	Land Development Bank, Bihar & Jharkhand Website
10.	Education				
	(i) Primary Schools (Class I to V)	2014-15	Nos.	1101	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(ii) Middle Schools along with Primay Classes (Class I to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	721	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(iii) Middle Schools (Class VI to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	11	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.	53	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(v) Colleges (Arts Fine Arts, Social Work, Science & Commerce)	2014-15	Nos.	7	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(vi) Engineering Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	0	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(vii) Medical Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	0	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(viii) Other Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	0	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(ix) Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	57.67	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 Supaul

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	30	0	0	30
2008-09	19	0	0	19
2009-10	42	0	0	42
2010-11	55	0	0	55
2011-12	5	0	0	5
2012-13	56	0	0	56
2013-14	15	0	0	15
2014-15	16	0	0	16
Total	238	0	0	238
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	931	2070	2106
Small	13	759	124
Medium	0	0	0
Total	944	2829	2230
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	135	4	0	139
2.	11	Manufacture of Beverages	2	0	0	2
3.	12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	13	0	0	13
4.	13	Manufacture of Textiles	11	0	0	11
5.	14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	0	0	0	0
6.	15	Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	0	0	0	0
7.	16	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products except Furniture	14	4	0	18
8.	17	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products	8	0	0	8
9.	18	Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	3	0	0	3
10.	19	Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	3	0	0	3
11.	20	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	1	0	0	1
12.	21	Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products	1	0	0	1
13.	22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastics Products	1	0	0	1
14.	23	Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	7	0	0	7
15.	24	Manufacture of Basic Metals	6	0	0	6
16.	25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment	2	0	0	2
17.	26	Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products	5	0	0	5
18.	27	Manufacture of Electrical Equipment	5	0	0	5
19.	28	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	3	0	0	3
20.	29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	3	0	0	3
21.	30	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment	0	0	0	0
22.	31	Manufacture of Furniture	30	0	0	30
23.	32	Other Manufacturing	38	1	0	39
24.	33	Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	6	0	0	6

Source: Udvog 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	61	1	0	62
2.	46	Wholesale except Vehicles	272	7	0	279
3.	47	Retail except Motor Vehicles	1793	12	0	1805
4.	49	Land Transport	4	0	0	4
5.	50	Water Transport	4	0	0	4
6.	51	Air Transport	0	0	0	0
7.	52	Warehousing	0	0	0	0
8.	53	Postal & Courier Activities	4	0	0	4
9.	55	Accommodation	1	0	0	1
10.	56	Food Services	657	1	0	658
11.	58	Publishing Activities	15	0	0	15
12.	59	Video & TV Programme Production	19	0	0	19
13.	60	Broadcasting	0	0	0	0
14.	61	Telecommunication	26	0	0	26
15.	62	Computer Programming & Consultancy	23	4	0	27
16.	63	Information Service Activities	28	0	0	28
17.	64	Financial Service Activities	2	0	0	2
18.	65	Insurance	0	0	0	0
19.	66	Others Financial Activities	48	0	0	48
20.	68	Real Estate Activities	0	0	0	0
21.	69	Legal & Accounting Activities	0	1	0	1
22.	70	Management Consultancy Activities	0	0	0	0
23.	71	Architecture & Engineering	1	0	0	1
24.	72	Research & Development	0	0	0	0
25.	73	Advertising & Marketing	0	0	0	0
26.	74	Other Professional & Technical Activities	92	0	0	92
27.	75	Veterinary Activities	0	2	0	2
28.	77	Rental & Leasing Activities	22	1	0	23
29.	78	Employment Activities	1	0	0	1
30.	79	Travel Agency Services	3	0	0	3
31.	80	Security & Investigation	0	0	0	0
32.	81	Building & Landscape	1	0	0	1

33.	82	Office Administrative Services	2	0	0	2
34.	84	Public Administration & Defense	2	0	0	2
35.	85	Education	16	5	0	21
36.	86	Health Services	17	0	0	17
37.	87	Residential Care Activities	1	0	0	1
38.	88	Social Work Activities	7	0	0	7
39.	90	Arts & Entertainment Activities	4	0	0	4
40.	91	Other Cultural Activities	2	0	0	2
41.	92	Gambling & Betting Activities	0	0	0	0
42.	93	Sports & Recreation Activities	0	0	0	0
43.	94	Organisation Membership Activities	4	0	0	4
44.	95	Computer & Other Personal Goods Repair	41	1	0	42
45.	96	Other Personal Service Activities	66	2	0	68
46.	98	Undifferentiated Services for Pvt. Own Use	217	0	0	217
47.	99	Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations & Bodies	0	0	0	0

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

3.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings

NIL

3.5 Major Exportable Item

NIL

3.6 Growth Trend

- Positive

3.7 Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry

NIL

3.8. Medium Scale Enterprises

3.8.1 List of the Units in Supaul and Nearby Area

3.8.2 Major Exportable Item

NIL

3.9 Service Enterprises

NIL

3.9.1 Potentials Areas for Service Industry

- Computer Training Institutes
- Computer Hardware Repairing Centres
- Cyber Cafe

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs

- Agro Based Products
- Water Treatment plants
- Jute Products
- Fish processing units
- Rice Processing Units
- Printing Enterprises

4. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise

4.1 Details of Major Clusters

4.1.1 Manufacturing Sector

NIL

4.1.2 Service Sector

NIL

4.2 Details of Identified Clusters

NIL

5. General Issues Raised by Industry Association During the Meeting

There is no industry association in the district. Entrepreneurs face problems related with finance, especially for first generation entrepreneurs, marketing of their products and infrastructural issues. Entrepreneurs are not aware of support facilities available for the MSME sector.

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), Supaul
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> BSFC, New Industrial Estate, Bela, Darbhanga <u>Head Office:</u> Fraser Road, Patna- 800001 Phone: 0612- 2332785, 2332236, 2332364. E-mail: bsfcpatna@gmail.com ; Website: http://bsfc.bih.nic.in (4) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) <u>Regional Office:</u> Maurya Lok Complex, Block B, 4 & 5 Floors, Dak Bunglow Road, Post Box No. 178, Patna – 800001.

	<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 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 Phone: 0612- 2235812 E-Mail: dir.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(2) Directorate of Technical Development, Govt. of Bihar, Patna Phone: 0612- 2215462 E-Mail: dir-td.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(3) Directorate of Handloom & Sericulture, Govt. of Bihar, Patna Phone: 0612- 2215637 E-Mail: dirhs_bih@rediffmail.com</p> <p>(4) Directorate of Food Processing, Govt. of Bihar, Patna Phone: 0612- 2215398 E-Mail: dir-fp.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(5) Department of Tourism, Govt. of Bihar, Old Secretariat, Patna- 800015, Phone: 0612- 2234194, 2215531 E-mail: secy-tourism-bih@nic.in; Website: http://www.bihartourism.gov.in</p> <p>(6) Bihar State Credit & Investment Corporation (BICICO), Indira Bhawan, 4th Floor Ramcharita Singh Path, Bailey Road, Patna-800001 Phone: 0612- 2538552 E-mail: mdbicico@gmail.com; Website: http://bicico.bih.nic.in</p> <p>(7) Infrastructure Development Authority (IDA), 1st Floor, Udyog Bhawan, East Gandhi Maidan, Patna- 800004 Phone: 0612- 2675945, 2675991, 2675998 E-mail: md@idabihar.com; Website: http://www.idabihar.com</p>

(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: bside_bside@rediffmail.com

(10) Bihar State Investment Promotion Board, Dept. of Industry, Govt. of Bihar, New

Secretariat, Bailey Road, Patna

Phone: 0612- 2221211

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

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

Phone: 0612 – 2673725

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

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2262482

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2224983, 2222052

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

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

Phone: 0484- 2351807, 2351788, 2351954

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

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

Patna- 800013

Phone: 0612- 2270744

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2281250; 2281776

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

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

Phone: 011- 65705552, 64672224

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