



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Brief Industrial Profile of VAISHALI 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.

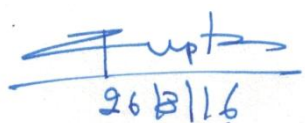
This report contains details of geographical information, topography, mineral and forest resources, industrial scenario, social infrastructure, supporting institutions, related statistical data and other information relating to MSME sector in the Vaishali district. The relevant data have been collected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



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

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Brief Industrial Profile of VAISHALI District

1. General Characteristics of the District

History of the District

Vaishali district, which till the 1971 Census was a part of Muzaffarpur district, acquired the status of an independent district on the 2nd October, 1972. Earlier it was a subdivision of Muzaffarpur district, known as Hajipur subdivision. Hajipur is the chief town and the headquarters of the district. The district has derived its name after Vaishali or modern Basarh, a village in the north-west corner of the district, situated 32 Kms north west of Hajipur. It has been identified as the birth-place of Mahavir, the 24th Jain Tirthankar. It was also the capital of the powerful confederacy of the Lichchavis. The district is bounded on the north by Muzaffarpur district, on the south by Patna district (the Ganges forming a natural boundary), on the east by Samastipur district and on the west by the district of Saran.

Early History

Little is known about the original inhabitants of this ancient land of North Bihar. The 1961 District Census Handbook mentions that the history of the district dates back to the rise of the Vrijjian Republic which replaced the Videhan monarchy. The centre of power also shifted from Mithila to Vaishali, the capital of the republic, which is identified with modern Basarh, the headquarters of Vaishali C.D. Block. The Vrijjian Republic was a confederation of eight clans, of which the Lichchavis were the most important. They gradually gained strength and came in conflict with the powerful kingdom of Magadh, Bimbisar (Circa 519 B.C.), the founder of the Magadh Empire, had secured his position by concluding matrimonial alliance with the neighbouring states of the Kosalas and the Lichchavis. Bimbisar was assassinated by his son Ajatsatru, who afterwards invaded Vaishali and extended his way over Tirhut. Vaishali was a centre of religious renaissance Lord Mahavir, the founder of modern Jainism, was born in about 599 B.C near Valishali. Like Lord Buddha, he also came of an aristocratic family. His father was the Chief of the Nata or Naya clan of Kshatriyas. Mahavir became an ascetic at the age of 30 and revived the religion founded by Parsvantha. Lord Buddha was a contemporary of Mahavir. It is said that when Vaishali was in the grip of a devastating plague, its people exhorted Buddha to pay a visit. On his arrival at the city, the fury of the pestilence was greatly reduced and this miracle won him a good many disciples. Although, Vaishali was the birth-place of Mahavir, it was influenced more by Buddhism. Even at a much later date, many stupas and several Buddhist monasteries were found here by travellers including Hiuen Tsang. Even after the defeat of the Vrijjians by the Magadh emperor, Ajatshatru Vaishali continued to be an important place. The second great synod of the Buddhists was held here.

Vaishali appears to have gradually lost its glory after the Buddhist synod. Not much is known about it for the next several centuries. The Lichchavis, who had acknowledged the suzerainty of Magadh, ruled over the area. Vaishali was visited by Ashoka who got a stupa and a lion pillar erected here. The Kushan King, Kanishka, invaded Vaishali in about 120 A.D. Fa-hien, the Chinese pilgrim visited the place during his tour of India, but he did not leave any detailed account of the place. A description of Vaishali appears in the travel accounts of Hiuen Tsang, who visited it about 635 A.D. according to this, the people were honest and religious and respected the learned. Hiuen Tsang say many deserted monasteries, some of which were in ruins. There were many Jains indicating that Buddhism was on the decline in that period.

Medieval Period

There is a great dearth of material on the history of North Bihar including Vaishali from the visit of Hiuen Tsang till the rise of the Pala dynasty. In the 8th century A.D. Gopala, the first of the Pala kings, became the ruler of Bengal. He extended his authority over Bihar in about 750A.D. The Palas continued to have their hold over Tirhut until 1019 A.D. When the Chedi kings of Central India established their sway. They were replaced towards the close of the 11th century by the rulers of the Sena dynasty. Lakshman Sena was powerful king of his dynasty.

Muslim Period

Ghias-ud-din Iwaz, the Governor of Bengal between 1211 and 1226, was the first Muslim invader of Tirhut. He subdued the Raja of Tirhut and extorted tributes from him. Iwaz, however, could not succeed in conquering the country. It was only in 1323 that Ghiyas-ud-din Tughla succeeded in establishing his sway over the district. Hajipur, which had great strategic importance due to its situation at the confluence of the rivers Gandak and Ganga, was the seat of the Governors. Being under their direct control, the district has a number of relics of the Muslim period. The town of Hajipur itself was founded by Haji Ilyas, king of Bengal from 1345 to 1358. He invaded Tirhut and, to consolidate his conquest, built a fortress at Hajipur. Feroz Tughlaq of Delhi marched to Tirhut in 1353 to punish Haji Ilyas for his attempt at taking over the Emperor's domain. The Haji was ultimately defeated and the Emperor returned to Delhi.

The whole North Bihar appears to have passed into the hands of the kings of Jaunpur towards the close of the 14th Century. It remained under them for about a hundred years until Emperor Sikander Lodi of Delhi defeated the king of Jaunpur and retrieved the territory. After his victory over the king of Jaunpur, the Emperor advanced against Hussain Shah in 1458, who by that time had extended his power over large tracts in Bihar. Hussain Shah found it difficult to resist the imperial forces and therefore he came to agreement with the Emperor and concluded a treaty with him at Barh. According to the terms, Hussain Shah withdrew from Bihar, Tirhut and Sarkar Saran while the Emperor agreed to desist from interfering with his possession in Bengal. But the kings of

Bengal could not for long resist the temptation of extending their power over Tirhut. Nasrat Shah, son of Hussain Shah, raided Tirhut in the early 16th century notwithstanding the earlier treaty concluded by his father. The Raja of Tirhut was killed and the king's son-in-law, Alauddin was appointed Governor of Tirhut. Nasrat Shah also took over Hajipur and put another son-in-law, Makhdoom Alam there. The power of the kings of Bengal was, however, waning and, with the fall of Mahmood Shah, North Bihar including Vaishali, became a part of the Mughal Empire. Though the entire North Bihar had been annexed, the control was very loose and petty chieftains continued to be powerful. When Daud Khan, the king of Bengal, raised the banner of revolt in 1574, he founded a band of ready supporters in the Afghans. Daud Khan had his stronghold at Patna and Hajipur. It was only after a fierce fight that the Mughals defeated Daud Khan. After the fall of the Afghan king, a separate Subah of Bihar was constituted and placed under a Mughal Governor. Tirhut which included Vaishali formed part of this Subah. The chieftains who had helped the Emperor were rewarded with grants of Jagir in Sarkar Hajipur. They settled down with their retinue. With the transfer of the headquarters of the Governor from Hajipur to Patna, the former lost its importance.

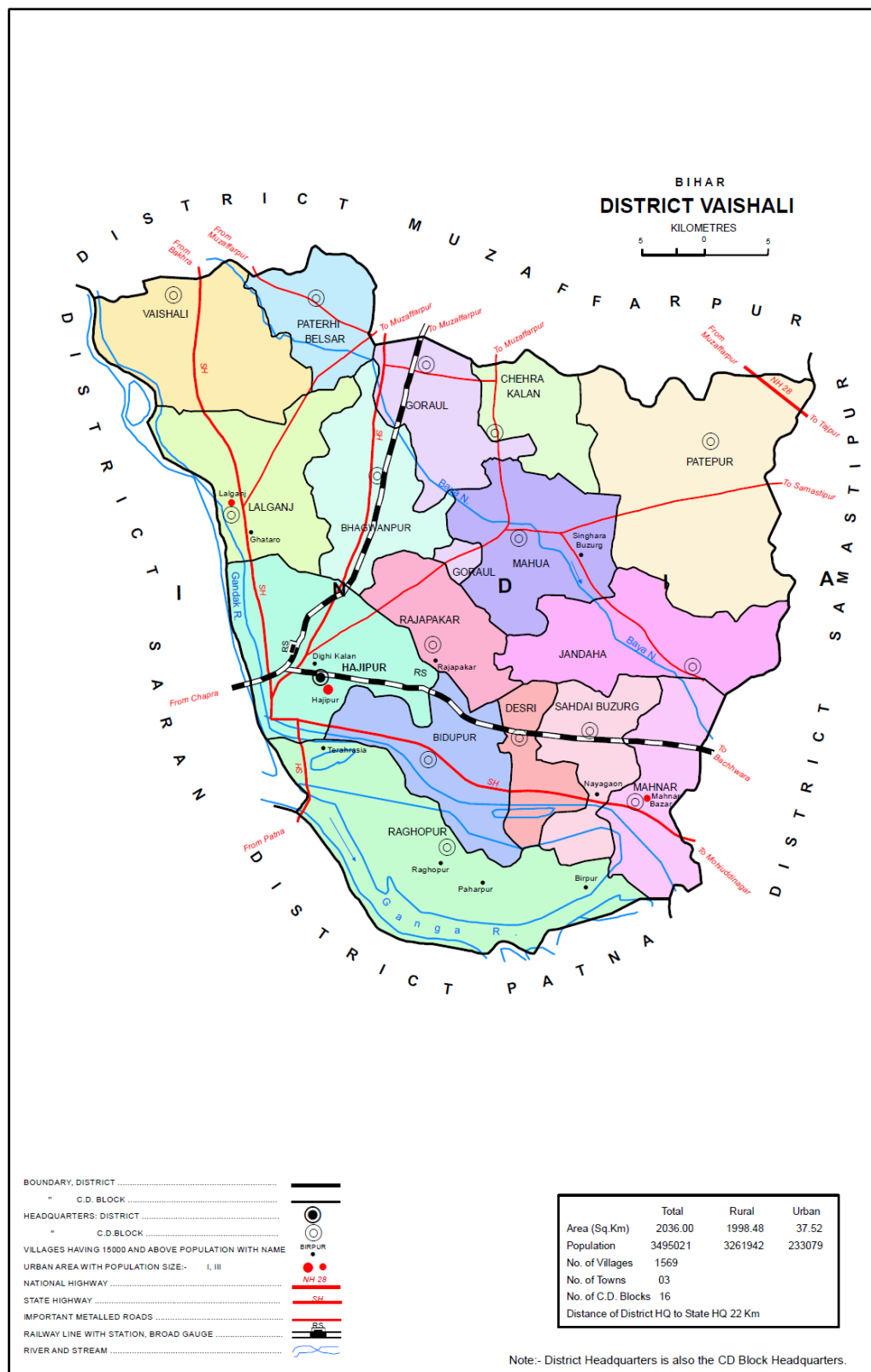
British Period

With the British victory at Buxar in 1764 Vaishali passed, with the rest of Bihar, under the British rule. After establishing their authority the English took steps to strengthen their hold. In the initial stages their chief interest was trade. In course of time, however, they emerged as rulers and succeeded in subduing the entire district. There was no event of great consequence in the district until the movement of 1857. The success of the insurgents at Delhi caused great concern to the English inhabitants in the district. In June, 1857 some of the soldiers (from amongst those who had revolted) came back home and became quite active. This caused considerable alarm to the European Community. The movement was ultimately crushed and the district remained undisturbed for quite some time. The political awakening in the country in the period after the First World War stimulated nationalist movement in Vaishali district also. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, and later on during the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-31, the district responded widely to the call of Mahatma Gandhi. During the 'Quit-India Movement' in 1942 the district was in full fury. The district played a prominent role in the country's struggle for freedom.

1.1 Location & Geographical Area

Vaishali district is located on global map between 25°41' and 25°68' North latitude and 85°13' and 85°22' East longitude. The district occupies an area of 2,036 square kilometers. The rank of the district in comparison to other districts of Bihar in terms of area is 25th. The district is surrounded by Muzaffarpur district in the north, Ganga River and Patna District in the south, Samastipur district in the east, Gandak River and Saran district in the west.

1.2 Topography



Natural divisions

The district of Vaishali comprises an extensive plain formed by the alluvium brought by the Ganga, the Gandak and other rivers which flow through it. It lies on the south of the Burhi Gandak and is bounded by the Ganges on the South and the Gandak on the south-west. It is a plain with very few waterlogged or low-lying tracts, highly fertile and well-suited for both food and cash crops. The morphology of the area has been shaped mainly by Gandak River which originates in the Himalayas in Nepal. Morphologically it can be classified into three broad categories.

- i. Hazipur Surface: It is the oldest morpho-unit of the area comprising yellow-brown to brownish-grey compact clay.
- ii. Vaishali Surface: It overlies the Hazipur surface. This surface comprises ash-grey-silt/silt-clay/clayey silt and has been found development on the eroded and very gently sloping Hazipur surface.
- iii. Diara Surface: It is the lowest and youngest geomorphic unit which emerges from river bed. The diara surface has come into existence after the main channel has migrated. They are the old river beds.

Rivers

The main river of the district is the Ganga, the Gandak and the Burhi Gandak. Besides the large rivers such as the Ganges, the Gandak, the district has a few streams also. The most important river is the Ganga which touches the district at Teraharasia in Raghapur block, where it is joined by the Gandak. The river is about 1.6 kms. wide though in the rainy season it becomes much wider. Large stretches of sand may be seen in the river-bed except in the rainy season. The Ganga is navigable throughout the year. Country boats ply regularly between Hajipur and Patna. The Gandak, which is also locally known as the Narayani or Saligrami, joins the main stream of the Ganga opposite Patna. The river has vast irrigation and power potentialities and the Gandak Project has been implemented for harnessing its resources.

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 5°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 42°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

The district is a large alluvial plain watered by the various rivers. It is rich in vegetation and its green fields are dotted with groves of mango, bamboo and other trees. The land being fertile, no area has been left for wild growth and the entire district is devoid of any forest. With the extension of cultivation, the growth of population, and extension of means of communication, wild animals have almost disappeared from the district. The only animals now seen in the district are foxes and jackals. Among the birds seen in the district are the crows and tree pie, the latter being yellowish in colour with patches of white and similar to myna. The common babbler, the bulbul, the Jhujenga or black drongo, the minivet, the common myna, the sparrow, papiha, the cuckoo, the barbet, the nilkanth, the green bee-eater, the blue-tailed bee-eater, the grass owl, the brown dove and the peewit are the other birds found in the district.

The district also abounds in fish, common among these being suiya, hilsa, rewa, rohu, singhi, bachwa, tengra, kawai, etc. Poisonous snakes found are the gehuman (cobra) Karait, lohiar, amaitar, patar, etc. Among the snakes of non-poisonous variety are the awaria, dhorah and dhamin. Crocodiles are occasionally seen in the Gandak and the Ganga.

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 Vaishali district. Conditions have, however, improved to some extent to meet the situation caused by the failure of monsoon. The soil of the district is highly calcareous. The different varieties of soil found in the district are sandy, loamy, light clayey and usar. Paddy is grown mostly on clayey soil which is known locally as mathivari. Sandy loam which is known as balsundari, is particularly suited for rabi cultivation. Rice, maize and wheat are the main crops of the district. Sugar-cane tobacco, potato are the cash crops grown in the district. The district headquarters Hajipur is famous for the very good varieties of banana produced here. It is exported to other places also. In Hajipur area the cultivation of vegetables and fruits is now being done on scientific lines and their production has gone up considerably. Introduction of good grafts had helped the growers in producing better varieties of fruits and this has augmented the earning of the cultivator considerably.

Irrigational facilities

The soil of the district is capable of retaining moisture. It is considered to be one of the fertile districts in Bihar. Formerly, the cultivators did not find it necessary to obtain water for the fields from large irrigation work. But on account of falling production of food crops, deficit in food grains and the increasing pressure of population the need for assured irrigation has been keenly felt. After independence, considerable attention has been paid to implementation of various irrigational projects. A number of Medium Irrigation schemes, Minor Irrigation schemes, Open borings, irrigation wells and tube wells have been introduced in the district during the different

plan periods. Cattle shows are sometimes organized and prizes in cash or kind are awarded with a view to encouraging the local breeders.

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 suiya, hilsa, rewa, rohu, singhi, bachwa, tengra, kewai, etc. are caught in the big rivers. In spite of having large rivers, the district has poor fish market and very little export of fish.

Livestock

Livestock is very important in a district like Vaishali with a predominantly agricultural economy. The general condition of livestock is fair. The development of the breed of cattle and buffaloes is essential for agricultural activities and availability of adequate quantity of milk. There has been a concerted effort on behalf of the state Government to tackle this problem. The All India Key Village scheme sponsored by Government of India is in operation in the district. A scheme aims at improving the general efficiency of the cattle by adopting scientific methods of breeding, feeding, disease control and marketing selected bull-calves are reared in the key village for distribution after maturity for the purpose of upgrading. In order to improve the breed of cattle quickly and also at low cost, artificial insemination centres with sub-centres have been opened in the district. There are a number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries spread over the entire district. Treatment, prevention and suppression of diseases of the livestock are the main functions of the veterinary institutions. Cattle shows are sometimes organised and prizes in cash or kind are awarded with a view to encouraging the local breeders.

Communications

Roads - The district of Vaishali 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. Three 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 , NH- 77 passes through the district and connects the district to Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi, Bihar and NH-103 also crosses the district and connects the district to Mushrigharati, Bihar. SH-48 and SH-49 also pass through the district.

Railways - The district of Vaishali has a well-knit railway communication system. It is served by the East Central Railway. The lines running in this part are :

- i. Hajipur- Muzafarpur - Samastipur Trunk line. This enters the district after crossing the Gandak near Hajipur.

- ii. The Chord Line between Hajipur and Bachwara. The Gandak remains navigable throughout the year.

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

Boats – The Vaishali district has a network of navigable rivers. Country boats also ply in the larger views. 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. Vaishali is mainly agricultural district with the bulk of its population engaged in agriculture. Trade and industry depend to a great extent on communication facilities. The district is fairly well connected by rail, road and river. The main exports from the district are tobacco, banana, lichi and mango. Bananas from Hajipur are exported to Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and a few other parts of the country. The main imports are machine parts of manufacture of cloth and item of common use. Mahnar has considerably improved its trade and commerce due to its location on the bank of the Ganges. Besides the markets in the township, a good deal of trade is cleared through the melas and fairs of the district.

Electricity and Power

The district receives its entire power supply from the Bihar State Electricity Board. All the 3 towns of the district have electricity. In rural areas, however, the pace of electrification is comparatively slow. However, the Government is trying to extend electric line to the maximum number of villages by implementing various schemes for rural electrification. Total numbers of villages electrified in the district are 1155.

1.3 Availability of Minerals

The entire district is formed of alluvial soil but the soil is dark in colour, with greater content of sand and mineral salts. No minerals of any economic importance is found in the district.

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

1.4 Forest

The forests have almost completely disappeared by now. Mango, Litchi, Bamboo etc. trees are found.

1.5 Administrative Set up

Vaishali District is one of the thirty-eight districts of Bihar and Hajipur city is the administrative headquarters of this district. Vaishali district is a part of Tirhut Division. The Vaishali district has 3 sub-divisions, 16 blocks and 23 police stations. There are 290 Gram Panchayats, 3 Nagar Panchayats and 1 Nagar Parishad in the district. As per 2011 census, Vaishali district has 1569 villages and 3 towns. The district has a total of 8 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°41' to 25°68'	District Census Handbook 2011
	ii) Longitude		Degree (°), Minutes(')	East 85°13' to 85°22'	District Census Handbook 2011
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq Km	2036	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.	23	Bihar Through Figures 2013, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bihar, Table 27, Page 30
	vi) Panchayat Samitis/ Blocks	2016	Nos.	16	Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	vii) Nagar Nigam	2016	Nos.	0	Urban Development and Housing Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	viii) Nagar Parishad	2016	Nos.	1	Urban Development and Housing Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	ix) Nagar Panchayat	2016	Nos.	3	Urban Development and Housing Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	x) Gram Panchayats	2016	Nos.	290	Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website
	xi) Villages	2011	Nos.	1569	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
	xii) Towns	2011	Nos.	3	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3

	xiii) Assembly Constituencies	2016	Nos.	8	O/o the CEO, Bihar Website
2.	Population	2011	Nos.	3495021	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Sex-wise				
	i) Male	2011	Nos.	1844535	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	ii) Female	2011	Nos.	1650486	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Rural Population	2011	Nos.	3261942	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 7
3.	Land utilization				
	i) Total Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	201.4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	ii) Forest cover	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	0	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	iii) Barren and Unculturable Land	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	24.1	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	38.1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	v) Culturable Waste	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	0.1	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	9.8	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	viii) Fallow Land (excl. Current Fallow)	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	0.3	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	ix) Current Fallow	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	2.8	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	x) Total Unculturable Land	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	75.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118

	xi) Net Sown Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	125.9	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
4.	Livestock & Poultry				
A.	Cattle				
	i) Cows	2012	Nos. (in '000)	213	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Buffaloes	2012	Nos. (in '000)	169	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
B.	Other Livestock				
	i) Goats	2012	Nos. (in '000)	299	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Pigs	2012	Nos. (in '000)	2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	iii) Sheep	2012	Nos. (in '000)	2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	iv) Poultry	2012	Nos. (in '000)	756	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	127.61	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188
	(ii) State Highway	2015	Km	113.2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188
	(iii) Main District Highway	2015	Km	179.41	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.	0	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.	2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(ix) Community Health Centers		Nos.		
	(x) Primary Health Centers	2015	Nos.	16	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xi) Additional Primary Health Centre	2015	Nos.	29	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xii) Dispensaries				
	(xiii) Sub Health Centers/ Health Sub Centre	2015	Nos.	336	Bihar Economic Survey 2015- 16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xiv) Private Hospitals				
9.	Banking				

	(i) Commercial Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	132	SLBC Bihar Website
	(ii) Regional Rural Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	67	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iii) Co-Operative Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	4	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iv) PLDB Branches/ Land Development Bank Branches		Nos.	4	Land Development Bank, Bihar & Jharkhand Website
10.	Education				
	(i) Primary Schools (Class I to V)	2014-15	Nos.	1168	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(ii) Middle Schools along with Primay Classes (Class I to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	1022	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(iii) Middle Schools (Class VI to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	2	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.	102	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(v) Colleges (Arts Fine Arts, Social Work, Science & Commerce)	2014-15	Nos.	12	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(vi) Engineering Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(vii) Medical Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(viii) Other Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(ix) Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	66.6	Bihar Through Figures 2013, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bihar, Table 30, Page 34

2.1 Industrial Estates/ Areas in the District

Table 3		
Industrial Area, Hajipur (Vaishali)		
1.	Land Allocation with Running Units (Sq Ft)	3750183
2.	No. of Running Units	104
3.	Land Allocation with Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage (Sq Ft)	318854
4.	No. of Units Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage	14
5.	Land Allocation with Closed Units (Sq Ft)	977696
6.	No. of Closed Units	25
7.	Total Land Allocated to Industrial Units (Sq Ft) (1+3+5)	5046733
8.	Vacant Land (Acre)	3.4
9.	Rate of Vacant Land (₹ Lakh/ Acre)	304.62
Source: Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority website (www.biadabihar.in) (2015)		

E.P.I.P., Hajipur (Vaishali)		
1.	Land Allocation with Running Units (Sq Ft)	1507920
2.	No. of Running Units	10
3.	Land Allocation with Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage (Sq Ft)	0
4.	No. of Units Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage	0
5.	Land Allocation with Closed Units (Sq Ft)	0
6.	No. of Closed Units	0
7.	Total Land Allocated to Industrial Units (Sq Ft) (1+3+5)	1507920
8.	Vacant Land (Acre)	0.89
9.	Rate of Vacant Land (₹ Lakh/ Acre)	200.33
Source: Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority website (www.biadabihar.in) (2015)		

3. Industrial Scenario of Vaishali

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	195	4	0	199
2008-09	130	0	0	130
2009-10	135	1	0	136
2010-11	136	2	0	138
2011-12	65	0	1	66
2012-13	86	3	0	89
2013-14	89	4	0	93
2014-15	111	10	0	121
Total	947	24	1	972
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	4660	11784	10202
Small	59	2996	788
Medium	5	3889	245
Total	4724	18669	11235
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	717	18	4	739
2.	11	Manufacture of Beverages	5	0	0	5
3.	12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	11	0	0	11
4.	13	Manufacture of Textiles	39	2	0	41
5.	14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	34	0	0	34
6.	15	Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	14	0	0	14
7.	16	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products except Furniture	48	0	0	48
8.	17	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products	9	1	0	10
9.	18	Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	8	2	0	10
10.	19	Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	5	0	0	5
11.	20	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	12	1	0	13
12.	21	Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products	4	1	0	5
13.	22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastics Products	17	3	0	20
14.	23	Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	13	3	0	16
15.	24	Manufacture of Basic Metals	32	0	0	32
16.	25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment	44	1	0	45
17.	26	Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products	20	0	0	20
18.	27	Manufacture of Electrical Equipment	20	2	2	24
19.	28	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	9	1	0	10
20.	29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	23	0	0	23
21.	30	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment	6	0	0	6
22.	31	Manufacture of Furniture	117	0	0	117
23.	32	Other Manufacturing	320	4	0	324
24.	33	Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	12	0	0	12

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	110	0	0	110
2.	46	Wholesale except Vehicles	457	1	0	458
3.	47	Retail except Motor Vehicles	3303	30	1	3334
4.	49	Land Transport	62	6	0	68
5.	50	Water Transport	8	0	0	8
6.	51	Air Transport	4	0	0	4
7.	52	Warehousing	11	2	0	13
8.	53	Postal & Courier Activities	2	0	0	2
9.	55	Accommodation	17	0	0	17
10.	56	Food Services	1004	3	0	1007
11.	58	Publishing Activities	77	1	0	78
12.	59	Video & TV Programme Production	44	1	0	45
13.	60	Broadcasting	1	0	0	1
14.	61	Telecommunication	92	1	0	93
15.	62	Computer Programming & Consultancy	74	4	0	78
16.	63	Information Service Activities	32	1	0	33
17.	64	Financial Service Activities	7	0	0	7
18.	65	Insurance	3	0	0	3
19.	66	Others Financial Activities	211	3	0	214
20.	68	Real Estate Activities	19	4	0	23
21.	69	Legal & Accounting Activities	0	0	0	0
22.	70	Management Consultancy Activities	3	0	0	3
23.	71	Architecture & Engineering	3	3	0	6
24.	72	Research & Development	1	0	0	1
25.	73	Advertising & Marketing	4	0	0	4
26.	74	Other Professional & Technical Activities	214	0	0	214
27.	75	Veterinary Activities	611	0	0	611
28.	77	Rental & Leasing Activities	33	0	0	33
29.	78	Employment Activities	4	0	0	4
30.	79	Travel Agency Services	21	2	0	23
31.	80	Security & Investigation	1	0	0	1
32.	81	Building & Landscape	25	0	0	25
33.	82	Office Administrative Services	11	0	0	11
34.	84	Public Administration & Defense	66	0	0	66

35.	85	Education	60	1	0	61
36.	86	Health Services	25	1	0	26
37.	87	Residential Care Activities	23	0	0	23
38.	88	Social Work Activities	378	0	0	378
39.	90	Arts & Entertainment Activities	16	1	0	17
40.	91	Other Cultural Activities	1	0	0	1
41.	92	Gambling & Betting Activities	0	0	0	0
42.	93	Sports & Recreation Activities	5	0	0	5
43.	94	Organisation Membership Activities	3	0	0	3
44.	95	Computer & Other Personal Goods Repair	256	3	0	259
45.	96	Other Personal Service Activities	9319	13	0	9332
46.	98	Undifferentiated Services for Pvt. Own Use	38	0	0	38
47.	99	Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations & Bodies	14	0	0	14

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

3.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings

1. M/s Lumbini Beverages Pvt. Ltd., EPIP, Hajipur
2. M/s Britansea Industries Ltd., EPIP, Hajipur

3.5 Major Exportable Item

Cold Drinks , packaged drinking water, Biscuits and Bakery

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 Vaishali and Nearby Area

1. M/s Bansal Biscuits pvt. Ltd
2. M/s SSSF Industrie, Hajipur
3. M/s Hi-Dairy,pvt ltd. , Hajipur

3.8.2 Major Exportable Item

Biscuits , Coir sheet and Mattress

3.9 Service Enterprises

1. M/s Matreya College of Educational & Management, Hajipur
2. NIPER,Hajipur
3. CIPET,Hazipur

3.9.1 Potentials Areas for Service Industry

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs

1. Food processing units especially Pickles, Juice units
2. Banana fibre and its products
3. Packaged Drinking water plants units
4. Banana and its various products
5. Bio fertilizer units
6. Poultry feed units

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:- PALM STICKS CLUSTER

1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	Palm Sticks
2	Name of the SPV	Ravindra Sharma S/o Shri Bindeshwar Sharma, Vill- Akbar malahi, Sarai, Bhagwan pur , Vaishali
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	29
4	Turnover of the Clusters	39.35.LAKH
5	Value of Exports from theClusters	0
6	Employment in Cluster	890
7	Average investment in plant &Machinery	25,000
8	Major Issues / requirement	Lack of latest technology, Lack of working capital
9	Presence of capable institutions	NO AS SUCH
10	Thrust Areas	Adoption of the modern technology
11	Problems & constraints	Lack of latest technology and the problem of working capital is the main constraint

Present status of the cluster:-

The cluster is one of the potential , manufacturing the product traditionally since last 40 years and has been registered online under the MSE-CDP Programme

4.2.2 Name of the cluster :- Copper Branzo Alloy Utensil cluster

1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	Copper Branzo Alloy Utensil
2	Name of the SPV	Mishri lal Sah, S/O Late Ajab lal Sah, Vill: Ramrai Sinhara, Vaishali.
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	30
4	Turnover of the Clusters	120 LAKH/ annum
5	Value of Exports from the Clusters	0
6	Employment in Cluster	900
7	Average investment in plant & Machinery	1 Lakh
8	Testing needs	--
9	Thrust Area	Units need press machines and infrastructural development
10	Access to Export Market	Positive potential to export market

Present status of the cluster:-.

Online registration of the potential cluster mentioned above has been done under MSE-CDP Programme.

5. General Issues Raised by Industry Association During the Meeting

1. FINANCE :

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

2. INFRASTRUCTURE:

Infrastructure such as electricity, road etc are not well developed.

Marketing support, raw material provision etc needs to be developed.

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: dcidi-mzfpur@dcmsme.gov.in ; Website: http://msmedimzfpur.bih.nic.in (2) District Industries Centre (DIC), Vaishali
3.	Land and Industrial Shed: Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA) <u>Head Office & Patna Regional 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> 5th floor, Indira Bhawan, Ramchalitra Path, Bailey Road, Patna Phone: 0612- 2225138 <u>Head Office:</u> Fraser Road, Patna- 800001 Phone: 0612- 2332785, 2332236, 2332364. E-mail: bsfcpatna@gmail.com ; Website: http://bsfc.bih.nic.in (4) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) <u>District Development Office:</u> NABARD Bihar RO, Block- B, 4th and 5th Floor, Maurya Lok Complex, Dak

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

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

Maidan, Patna- 800004

Phone: 0612- 2675945, 2675991, 2675998

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2547695

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

(9) Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation

Phone: 0612- 2532165

E-mail: bsidc_bsidc@rediffmail.com

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

Phone: 0612- 2221211

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

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

Phone: 0612 – 2673725

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

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2262482

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2224983, 2222052

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

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

Phone: 0484- 2351807, 2351788, 2351954

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2270744

E-mail: trtapatna14@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>