



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Brief Industrial Profile of
WEST CHAMPARAN 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.

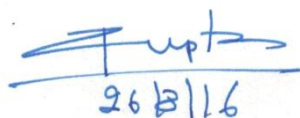
This report contains details of geographical information, topography, mineral and forest resources, industrial scenario, social infrastructure, supporting institutions, related statistical data and other information relating to MSME sector in the West Champaran district. The relevant data have been collected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

1. General Characteristics of the District

History of the District

The district of West Champaran was carved out of the old Champaran district in the year 1972 as a result of reorganisation of the districts in the State. It was formerly a subdivision of Saran District and then Champaran District with its Head quarters as Bettiah. It is said that Bettiah got its name from Baint (Cane) plants commonly found in this district. It consists of 18 development Blocks. The district is bounded on the north by the hilly region of Nepal, on the south by Gopalganj district and part of Purba Champaran district on the west by state of Uttar Pradesh and on the east by part of Purba Champaran district and Nepal. Paschim Champaran contains three subdivisions viz. Bagaha, Bettiah and Narkatiaganj.

The name Champaran is a degenerate form of Champaka aranya, a name which dates back to the time when the district was a tract of the forest of Champa (Magnolia) trees & was the abode of solitary asectics. The whole district is dotted with places held in religious esteem as the traditional abodes of Hindu rishis, such as valmiki, in whose hermitage Sita, the banished spouse of Rama, is said to have taken shelter. This great sage is reputed to have resided near Sangrampur, and the village is believed to be indebted for its name (which means the city of the battle) to the famous fight between Rama and his two sons, Lava and Kusha. There is also a popular belief that within this district lay the kingdom of Virat mentioned in the Mahabharat as the tract within which the Pandavas spent the last year of their weary 12 years' exile; and that its capital, where the five brothers resided a year, was situated at or near a village called Vairati, or Bairati 9 or 10 km west of Ramnagar.

The District Gazetteer further mentions that apart from these traditions, it seems probable that Champaran was occupied at an early period by races of Aryan descent and formed part of the country in which the Videhas has settled after their migration from the Punjab. According to the legend preserved in Vedic literature, Agni the God of fire, accompanied the Videhas in their march eastwards from the banks of the Saraswati, and when they came to the broad stream of the Gandak, they cleared the forest, cultivated the virgin soil and founded a great and powerful kingdom. This kingdom was in course of time ruled over by king Janaka, who is said by local legend to have lived at Chankigarh, known locally as Jankigarh, 17 kilometres north of Lauriya Nandargarh. Under his rule, according to the Hindu mythology, the kingdom of Mithila was the most civilised kingdom in India. King Janak, himself was a scholar and author of Upanishads, and his chief priest, Yajnavalkya was the renowned codifier of the Hindu law. After the decline of the Videha empire, the district formed part of the Vrijjian oligarchical republic with its capital at

Vaishali. The Lichchhavis were the most prominent of the clans which constituted the Vrijjian confederation. Ajatshatru the emperor of Magadh succeeded in subduing the Licchhhavis and occupying their capital at Vaishali. He extended his sovereignty over the present district of Paschim Champaran which continued under the Mauryan rule for the next hundred years. Ashoka's pillars have been found at Lauriya (Nandangarh). After the Mauryas, the Sungas and Kanvas ruled over Magadh and its territories. Archaeological evidences pointing to the influence of the Sunga and Kanva culture which have been found in the district.

The district thereafter formed part of the Kushan Empire and later came under the Gutpa Empire, though not much is known about the material culture of the district in that age. Along with Tirhut, the district was possibly annexed by Harsha during whose reign Hiuen Tsang, the famous Chinese pilgrim visited India.

The history of the district during the medieval period and the British period is linked with the history of Bettiah Raj. The District Gazetteer mentions the Bettiah Raj as a great estate. It traces its descent from one Ujjain Singh and his son, Gaj Singh who received the title of Raja from the Emperor Shah Jehan (1628-58). The family came into prominence in the 18th century during the time of the downfall of the Mughal Empire when one finds frequent references made by Muhammadan historians to the Rajas of Bettiah as independent chiefs. Thus, in the Riyazus-Salatin, the Raja is described as a refractory and turbulent chief, whose territory had never acknowledged the dominion of any of the Subahdars. In order to subdue this chief Ali Vardi Khan led an expedition against him in 1729, and brought him and his territory under subjugation. Subsequently, in 1748, the Raja seems to have entered into an alliance with the Afghan rebel chief of Darbhanga and given shelter to the members of his family during their revolt against the Bengal Viceroy; when the Afghans were defeated by Ali vardi Khan, he offered to atone for his contumacy with a contribution of 3 lakhs of rupees. In 1759 Caillaud advanced against the fort of Bettiah, and compelled the Raja to submit; in 1762 another expedition was sent against him by Mir Kasim Ali Khan and his fort was again captured; and in 1766 a third expedition under Sir Robert Barker became necessary to establish British authority.

At the time when Sarkar Champaran passed under British rule, it was in the possession of Raja Jugal Keshwar Singh, who succeeded Raja Dhurup Singh in 1763. This Raja soon came in conflict with the East India Company. He fell into arrears of revenue and after an unsuccessful attempt to resist the British forces fled to Bundelkhand for safety. The attempt by the Company to manage the estate proved, however, a complete failure; and the Company finding that its revenue grew less and less, persuaded Jugal Keshwar Singh to return. They then settled with him parganas Majhawa and Simraon, the remainder of the district being given to his cousins, Sri Kishan Singh and Abdhat Singh and forming the Sheohar Raj. The same two paraganas of Majhawa and Simraon were settled with Bir Keshwar Singh, the son of Jugal Keshwar Singh, at the Decennial Settlement in 1791, which constituted the greater part of the Bettiah Raj Estate.

Bir Keshwar Singh played a prominent part in the disputes which led to the Nepalese war, and was succeeded in 1816 by Anand Keshwar Singh on whom Lord William Bentinck conferred the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a reward for services rendered. On the death of his successor, Newal Keshwar Singh in 1855, the estate passed to Rajendra Keshwar who, in the words of the Lieutenant-Governor, gave at the time of the Mutiny “praiseworthy aid and support to Government during the whole progress of the rebellion”. The title of Maharaja Bahadur was also given to this Raja and to his son, Harendra Keshwar Singh, the last Maharaja of Bettiah, who was subsequently made K.C.I.E. and died in 1893. He left no children and was succeeded by his senior widow, who died in 1896. The estate, which had been under the management of the Court of Wards since 1897, was also held by the Maharaja’s junior widow, Maharani Janaki Kuoar who was styled Maharani by courtesy. Her title to the estate was contested on three occasions. Babu Ramnandan Singh and Babu Girijanandan Singh of Sheohar each laid claim to the estate, but their claims were disallowed by the Privy Council in 1902.

The Bettiah Raj palace occupies a large area in the centre of the town. Much of the old palace was removed and large modern additions were made by the Court of Wards. In 1910 at the request of the Maharani the new palace was built after the plan of Graham’s palace in Calcutta.

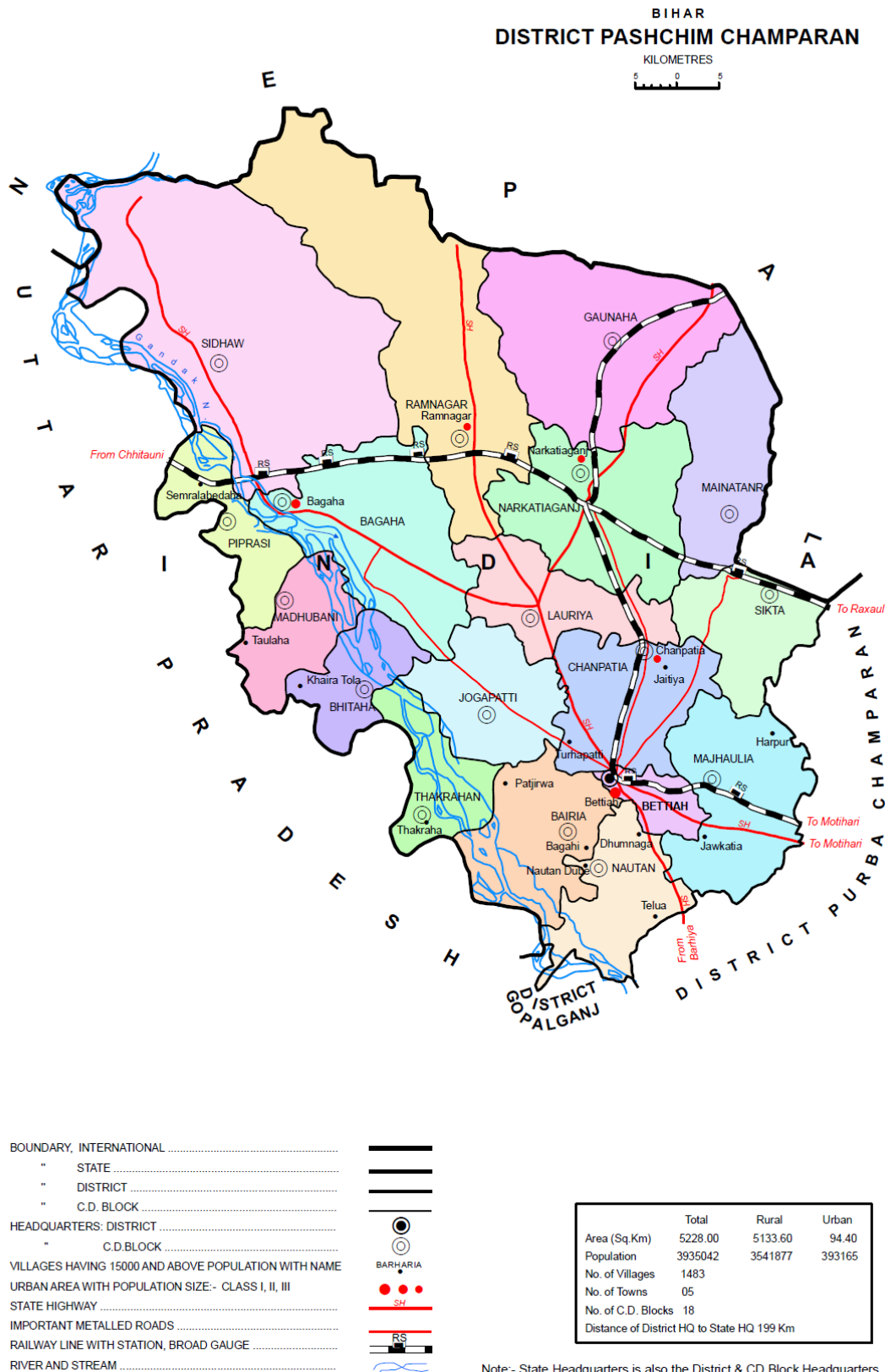
The later history of the district is intimately connected with indigo plantation. Britain used to get supplies of indigo from her American colonies but this ceased after the War of Independence in 1776 as a result of which the colonies became free. This forced the British to fall back upon India for supplies of indigo. Many factories were set up by the Europeans in the indigo-producing areas of Bengal and Bihar. The Bettiah and Ramnagar estates gave leases of land to them for indigo cultivation on rather easy terms.

In the freedom struggle the district played an important role and was among the outstanding districts in the state in regard to national movement. The rise of nationalism in Bettiah in early 20th century is intimately connected with indigo plantation. Raj Kumar Shukla, an ordinary raiyat and indigo cultivator of Champaran met Gandhiji and explained the plight of the cultivators and the atrocities of the planters on the raiyats. Gandhiji came to Champaran in 1917 and listened to the problems of the cultivators and then started the movement known as Champaran Satyagraha Movement to end the oppression of the British indigo planters. By 1918 the long standing misery of the indigo cultivators came to an end and Champaran became the hub of Indian National Freedom Movement and the launch pad of Gandhi’s Satyagraha.

1.1 Location & Geographical Area

West Champaran district is located on global map between 26°16' and 27°31' North latitude and 83°50' and 85 ° 18' East longitudes. The district occupies an area of 5,228 square kilometers. The rank of the district in comparison to other districts of Bihar in terms of area is 1st. The district is bounded on the north by the hilly region of Nepal, on the south by Gopalganj district and part of Purba Champaran district on the west by state of Uttar Pradesh and on the east by part of Purba Champaran district and Nepal. As the district has its border with Nepal, it has an international importance. The international border is open with five blocks of the district, namely, Bagaha-II, Ramnagar, Gaunaha, Mainatand & Sikta, extending from north-west corner to south-east covering a distance of 35 Km.

1.2 Topography



Natural divisions

The district consists of a few distinct tracts. The southern portion of the district is a flat alluvial plain but towards the north-west the surface is more undulating and rises gradually near the Nepal frontier. From the north-western corner a range of low hills extends in a southeasterly direction for a distance of some 35 kms. Between this range and the Sumeshwar range which extends along the whole of the northern frontier lies the Dun valley. The northern portion is composed of old alluvium, and contains much lowland admirably suited for rice but unfit for the cultivation of rabi crops. It is a great rice-producing area traversed by a number of streams flowing south-wards and falls under Middle Gangetic Plain Region (IV) of Planning Commission. Altitude of the district is 65m.

Rivers

The main Rivers of the district are Gandak, Sikrahna & Burhi Gandak. The Gandak is the most important river of the district. It rises in the central mountain basin of Nepal known as Sapt-Gandaki from the seven streams which unite to form this river. After flowing for about 50 kms. beyond the Indian border, the river descends to the plains at Tribeni, at its confluence with the Sonaha and the Panchnad. Being snow-fed, the Gandak is a torrential stream until it leaves the hills, after which it becomes wider and less turbulent. It is navigable up to Tribeni, timber being the chief product transported by river. The Sikrahna is the second largest river in the district. It originates in the Chautarwa Chaur, and flows in south-easterly direction through the central portion of the district till it turns south at Lakhaura, north of Motihari. The southern portion of the river is known as Burhi Gandak.

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 8°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 43°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. The district also gets some winter rain.

Flora and Fauna

The district which had derived its name from the thick forests of Champa trees, has, during the recent past, suffered large scale denudation of forests. Forests are confined to the northern tract and particularly the Sumeshwar and the Dun ranges are covered with forests. Among the trees found in

this region are Sal, Sisu, Tun, the red cotton tree and Khair. In the moist lands of terai clumps of bamboo, sabai grass and narkat reed are found in abundance. The cultivated area in the remaining portion of the district is dotted with clumps of bamboos, palm trees and mango orchards. River banks, which are subject to floods, are covered with growth of reeds and bushes.

The land is now becoming too productive to be spared for wild growth. The 1961 Census report mentions that tiger, panther, bear, deer, sambhar, wild boar, leopard and bison are the wild animals found in the forests of the district. The rhino sometimes appears from the neighbouring forests of Nepal. Monkeys, wolves and wild goats of various types are found in large numbers.

Three types of quails of the amazonian species are seen in the district. They are the bustard quails, button quails and the little button quails. The little button quail is locally known as lawa while the button quail is called the barra lawa. The bustard quail is called gulu. Green pigeons are also met with.

Amongst the common birds found in the district are the brownfly-catcher, the grey shrike which is of a French grey colour with black stripe above the eye and is usually of the size of a myna, the green willow warbler, and olive green bird, various types of mynas; the tree pipit, and different types of vultures. Ducks are found in the marshes and on the river banks.

The rohu, naini, katla, tengra, buari, sauri and bausari are the big fish varieties found in the bigger rivers and lakes of the district. Among the common small fish varieties are the rewa, bachwa, pothia, garai, bulla, while in certain parts the jhinga, kewai, mangur and senghi are also found. Snakes are quite common in the district. Crocodiles and alligators are sometimes found in the larger rivers. There are 1000 ponds in the district which are owned by the Farmers whereas 813 tanks belong to the villages.

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 West Champaran district. Mainly three types of crops are produced in this district – Bhadai (Autumn crop), Aghani (Kharif) and Rabbi (Spring crop). Bhadai crops comprise mainly Maize and Sugarcane. The main crops of Aghani season are paddy, potato etc. Wheat, Barley, Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*) are main Rabbi crops. Main crop of the low lying land in northern region of the district is paddy.

Irrigational facilities

In the past the main source of water had been rain fall. However, on account of failure of monsoon at times or premature cessation of rainfall the need for irrigation was felt. Consequently dams were constructed on the rivers and canals and channels were made by the Zamindars previously wells were also dug for irrigation facility. The district mostly depends upon traditional system of irrigation. There is hardly any big works of irrigation.

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. The government has tried to create irrigation facilities through state tube wells and lift irrigation schemes.

The northern portion of the district contains a large proportion of bangar soil which, as already stated, grows winter rice, and is peculiarly suited to irrigation. It is in this area that the canals operate particularly in the summer months and are designed mainly to protect the summer rice crops. Of the canals operating in the district Tribeni Canal is the most prominent. It traverses the entire northern part of the district from Tribeni Ghat to Mainmatand. This canal obtains its water-supply from the river Gandak at the point where it enters the district, and has its head sluice at Bhaisalotan (Balmiki Nagar) near the village of Tribeni, from which it derives its name. The Tribeni Canal extension scheme has been of great benefit to the area concerned. There are two other canals, Tirhut and Done which are operating in the district. They get their water supply from the Gandak river at Balmikinager, the northern most part of the district bordering Nepal.

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

Fish are abundant in West Champaran. The principal species include the well known. The rehu, naini, katla, tengra, buail, sauri and barari etc. These fishes are found in the bigger rivers, ponds and lakes of the district. Among the common small fish varieties are the rewa, bachwa, pothia, garai, bulla, while in certain parts the jhinga, kawai, mangur and senghi are also found.

Livestock

Livestock is very important in a district like West Champaran with a predominantly agricultural economy. Cows and Buffaloes are used for milching purpose. Buffaloes are the main source of milk in the district. Goats are numerous everywhere in the district. They are generally of small type but in fairly good condition. 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. There are veterinary Hospitals at Bettiah and Bagaha. The veterinary Department has popularized vaccination for

epidemic diseases which has done a great deal of good. Considerable attention has been paid to poultry development in different community development blocks in the district.

Communications

Roads - The district of West Champaran is well served by a network of roads. Road communication is the main mode of transportation in this district. 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 and Municipalities. It is also connected with the interior of the district by metalled road. One National Highway (NH) and two State Highway (SH) cross the district. NH- 28 B passes through the district. SH-54 and SH-64 also pass through the district.

Railways - The district of West Champaran has a railway communication system. It is served by East Central Railway. The railways were introduced in 1888 when Bettiah was linked with Muzaffarpur. The line was extended subsequently to Bhikna Thori on the Indo-Nepal Border. A line also runs from Narkatiaganj to Bairgania via Raxaul. The construction of Chhitauni Rail Bridge has resulted in a direct link of the district with Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Delhi, and Mumbai by train.

Airway - Bettiah and Valmikinagar have small airports with facility for landing of small planes. The airport at Valmiki Nagar is metalled.

Boats – Waterways facilities are not available in the district.

Trade and Commerce

The development of the means of communication has had a great impact on the trade and commerce of the district. The district may now be said to be fairly well- connected by Road and Rail. The rich forests of the district have opened the doors of a flourishing trade in timber. The district borders Nepal on the north over a long stretch of land. There are some road routes also connecting the district with Nepal. Naturally, therefore, a good bulk of the Indo-Nepal trade is carried on through the district. Nepalese rice, timber and spices are imported into India through the district while textiles, petroleum products, etc. are exported to Nepal. The chief trade centres are Bagaha, Bettiah, Chanpatia and Narkatiaganj.

Electricity and Power

The district receives its entire power supply from Bihar State Electricity Board. All the towns of West Champaran district have electricity. In the rural areas, the Government is trying to extend electric line to the maximum number of villages by implementing various schemes for rural electrification. 352 Villages of the district are electrified.

1.3 Availability of Minerals

The Dun and Sumeshwar hills in the extreme north are formed of ill-compacted sandstone, scored by the bare stony beds of the water courses down which the streams rush with considerable force in the rains. There are beds of Kankar in parts of the district and saltpetre is found almost everywhere.

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

1.4 Forest

The district has suffered large scale denudation of forests. Forests are confined to the northern tract and particularly the Sumeshwar and the Dun ranges. Many trees found in this region are Sal, Sisu, Tun, the red cotton tree and Khair. In the moist lands of terai clumps of bamboo, sabai grass and narkat reedn etc. trees are found in the district. The types of animals available in the forests of the district are tiger, leopard, panther wild pig, nilgai, monkeys (both red and black faced), bear, dear, sambhar, bison, wolves & wild goats.

1.5 Administrative Set up

West Champaran District is one of the thirty-eight districts of Bihar and Bettiah city is the administrative headquarters of this district. West Champaran district is a part of Tirhut Division. The West Champaran district has 2 sub-divisions, 18 blocks and 25 police stations. There are 315 Gram Panchayats, 2 Nagar Panchayats and 3 Nagar Parishads in the district. As per 2011 census, West Champaran district has 1483 villages and 5 towns. The district has a total of 9 assembly constituencies.

2. District at a Glance

Table 2

Sr. No.	Particular	Year	Data Unit	Data	Data Source
1.	Geographical features				
A.	Geographical Data				
	i) Latitude		Degree (°), Minutes(')	North 26°16' to 27°31'	District Census Handbook 2011
	ii) Longitude		Degree (°), Minutes(')	East 83°50' to 85°18'	District Census Handbook 2011
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq Km	5228	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
B.	Administrative Units				
	i) Sub divisions	2016	Nos.	2	District Website
	ii) Tehsils				
	iii) Sub-Tehsil				
	iv) Patwar Circle				
	v) Police Stations		Nos.	25	Bihar Through Figures 2013, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bihar, Table 27, Page 30
	vi) Panchayat Samitis/ Blocks	2016	Nos.	18	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.	3	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.	315	Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Bihar Website

	xi) Villages	2011	Nos.	1483	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
	xii) Towns	2011	Nos.	5	District Census Handbook 2011, Page 3
	xiii) Assembly Constituencies	2016	Nos.	9	O/o the CEO, Bihar Website
2.	Population	2011	Nos.	3935042	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Sex-wise				
	i) Male	2011	Nos.	2061110	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	ii) Female	2011	Nos.	1873932	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 30
	Rural Population	2011	Nos.	3541877	District Census Handbook 2011, Table 7
3.	Land utilization				
	i) Total Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	484.4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	ii) Forest cover	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	91.7	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	iii) Barren and Unculturable Land	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	2.9	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	94.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	v) Culturable Waste	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	1.3	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	vi) Permanent Pastures	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	1.1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	vii) Land under Tree Crops	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	6.5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	viii) Fallow Land (excl. Current Fallow)	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	2.6	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118

	ix) Current Fallow	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	3.6	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	x) Total Unculturable Land	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	204.4	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
	xi) Net Sown Area	2012-13	Thousand Hectare	280	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.2, Page: 117-118
4.	Livestock & Poultry				
A.	Cattle				
	i) Cows	2012	Nos. (in '000)	367	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Buffaloes	2012	Nos. (in '000)	260	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
B.	Other Livestock				
	i) Goats	2012	Nos. (in '000)	593	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 3.12, Page: 131
	ii) Pigs	2012	Nos. (in '000)	17	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)	466	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	112	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188

	(ii) State Highway	2015	Km	115	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 5.1, Page: 188
	(iii) Main District Highway	2015	Km	293.88	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.	2	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(ix) Community Health Centers		Nos.		
	(x) Primary Health Centers	2015	Nos.	18	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xi) Additional Primary Health Centre	2015	Nos.	31	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xii) Dispensaries				
	(xiii) Sub Health Centers/ Health Sub Centre	2015	Nos.	368	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.1, Page: 327
	(xiv) Private Hospitals				
9.	Banking				
	(i) Commercial Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	99	SLBC Bihar Website
	(ii) Regional Rural Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	74	SLBC Bihar Website
	(iii) Co-Operative Bank Branches	2015	Nos.	8	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.	1685	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(ii) Middle Schools along with Primay Classes (Class I to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	1024	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(iii) Middle Schools (Class VI to VIII)	2014-15	Nos.	9	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.	148	U-Dise Data, Bihar Education Project Council Website
	(v) Colleges (Arts Fine Arts, Social Work, Science & Commerce)	2014-15	Nos.	5	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(vi) Engineering Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	0	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(vii) Medical Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	1	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(viii) Other Colleges	2014-15	Nos.	6	Bihar Economic Survey 2015-16, Table A 10.22, Page: 349
	(ix) Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	55.69	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, Kumarbagh (West Champaran)		
1.	Land Allocation with Running Units (Sq Ft)	2476140
2.	No. of Running Units	23
3.	Land Allocation with Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage (Sq Ft)	989355
4.	No. of Units Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage	47
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)	3465495
8.	Vacant Land (Acre)	29.84
9.	Rate of Vacant Land (₹ Lakh/ Acre)	19
Source: Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority website (www.biadabihar.in) (2015)		

Industrial Area, Ramnagar (West Champaran)		
1.	Land Allocation with Running Units (Sq Ft)	289714
2.	No. of Running Units	10
3.	Land Allocation with Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage (Sq Ft)	94682
4.	No. of Units Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage	10
5.	Land Allocation with Closed Units (Sq Ft)	2500
6.	No. of Closed Units	1
7.	Total Land Allocated to Industrial Units (Sq Ft) (1+3+5)	386896
8.	Vacant Land (Acre)	5.09
9.	Rate of Vacant Land (₹ Lakh/ Acre)	178.33
Source: Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority website (www.biadabihar.in) (2015)		

Industrial Area, Bettiaha (West Champaran)		
1.	Land Allocation with Running Units (Sq Ft)	1709642
2.	No. of Running Units	66
3.	Land Allocation with Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage (Sq Ft)	328729
4.	No. of Units Units that are Not Yet in Production Stage	21
5.	Land Allocation with Closed Units (Sq Ft)	747585
6.	No. of Closed Units	16
7.	Total Land Allocated to Industrial Units (Sq Ft) (1+3+5)	2785956
8.	Vacant Land (Acre)	0
9.	Rate of Vacant Land (₹ Lakh/ Acre)	149.04
Source: Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority website (www.biadabihar.in) (2015)		

3. Industrial Scenario of West Champaran

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	151	1	0	152
2008-09	122	1	0	123
2009-10	103	0	0	103
2010-11	123	0	0	123
2011-12	78	0	0	78
2012-13	134	0	0	134
2013-14	101	0	0	101
2014-15	24	5	0	29
Total	836	7	0	843
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	15575	35441	30875
Small	104	5382	1289
Medium	6	4298	98
Total	15685	45121	32262
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	3106	23	3	3132
2.	11	Manufacture of Beverages	104	0	0	104
3.	12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	157	0	0	157
4.	13	Manufacture of Textiles	336	1	0	337
5.	14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	140	0	0	140
6.	15	Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	77	0	0	77
7.	16	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products except Furniture	168	1	0	169
8.	17	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products	55	0	0	55
9.	18	Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	49	0	0	49
10.	19	Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	41	0	0	41
11.	20	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	48	0	0	48
12.	21	Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products	15	0	0	15
13.	22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastics Products	5	5	0	10
14.	23	Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	35	0	0	35
15.	24	Manufacture of Basic Metals	35	0	0	35
16.	25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment	23	0	0	23
17.	26	Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products	32	0	0	32
18.	27	Manufacture of Electrical Equipment	30	1	0	31
19.	28	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	24	0	0	24
20.	29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	65	0	0	65
21.	30	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment	39	0	0	39
22.	31	Manufacture of Furniture	117	1	1	119
23.	32	Other Manufacturing	1499	14	1	1514
24.	33	Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	25	0	0	25

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	331	7	0	338
2.	46	Wholesale except Vehicles	371	3	0	374
3.	47	Retail except Motor Vehicles	11565	45	0	11610
4.	49	Land Transport	161	0	0	161
5.	50	Water Transport	94	1	0	95
6.	51	Air Transport	65	0	0	65
7.	52	Warehousing	148	2	1	151
8.	53	Postal & Courier Activities	112	0	0	112
9.	55	Accommodation	182	4	0	186
10.	56	Food Services	5593	28	0	5621
11.	58	Publishing Activities	1503	0	1	1504
12.	59	Video & TV Programme Production	89	2	0	91
13.	60	Broadcasting	47	0	0	47
14.	61	Telecommunication	315	4	1	320
15.	62	Computer Programming & Consultancy	220	5	0	225
16.	63	Information Service Activities	81	0	0	81
17.	64	Financial Service Activities	60	0	0	60
18.	65	Insurance	57	0	0	57
19.	66	Others Financial Activities	2548	17	0	2565
20.	68	Real Estate Activities	29	3	0	32
21.	69	Legal & Accounting Activities	12	0	1	13
22.	70	Management Consultancy Activities	9	0	0	9
23.	71	Architecture & Engineering	20	1	0	21
24.	72	Research & Development	10	0	0	10
25.	73	Advertising & Marketing	27	2	0	29
26.	74	Other Professional & Technical Activities	328	5	0	333
27.	75	Veterinary Activities	35	0	0	35
28.	77	Rental & Leasing Activities	31	0	0	31
29.	78	Employment Activities	26	0	0	26
30.	79	Travel Agency Services	54	1	0	55
31.	80	Security & Investigation	5	0	0	5
32.	81	Building & Landscape	66	5	0	71
33.	82	Office Administrative Services	33	0	0	33

34.	84	Public Administration & Defense	12	0	0	12
35.	85	Education	107	3	0	110
36.	86	Health Services	207	0	0	207
37.	87	Residential Care Activities	971	4	0	975
38.	88	Social Work Activities	187	0	0	187
39.	90	Arts & Entertainment Activities	17	0	0	17
40.	91	Other Cultural Activities	42	0	0	42
41.	92	Gambling & Betting Activities	2	0	0	2
42.	93	Sports & Recreation Activities	17	0	0	17
43.	94	Organisation Membership Activities	5	0	0	5
44.	95	Computer & Other Personal Goods Repair	270	1	0	271
45.	96	Other Personal Service Activities	2409	6	0	2415
46.	98	Undifferentiated Services for Pvt. Own Use	119	0	0	119
47.	99	Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations & Bodies	24	0	0	24

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

3.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings

- Steel Authority of India Ltd., C/o M/s Bokaro steel processing unit, Industrial Area Kumarbagh
- Bihar Seed Corporation, Industrial Area Bettiah
- Bihar Rajya Jal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Industrial Area, Bettiah
- Bihar state Finished Leather Development Corporation ltd., Industrial Area, Bettiah

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 West Champaran 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
- Computer Training Institutes

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs

- Agro Based Products
- Water Treatment plants
- Readymade Garments
- Restaurants

4. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise

4.1 Details of Major Clusters

4.1.1 Manufacturing Sector

4.1.2 Service Sector

4.2 Details of Identified Clusters

4.2.1 Name of the cluster:- BRASS & GERMAN SILVER UTENSILS, WEST CHAMPARAN		
1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	BRASS & GERMAN SILVER UTENSILS
2	Name of the SPV	Self help group UJALA, Vikas Deepak, Ksera toil, P.O.Chanayanban,, Majhauilya, Bettiah (W.Champaran
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	28
4	Turnover of the Clusters	35.LAKH
5	Value of Exports from the Clusters	10 LAKH
6	Employment in Cluster	1025
7	Average investment in plant & Machinery	50,000
8	Major Issues / requirement	Lack of marketing support & technological upgradation
9	Presence of capable institutions	FFDC, Kannauj
10	Thrust Areas	Marketing , capacity building, technological upgradation and finance availability
11	Problems & constraints	Lack of finance is the major problem

Present status of the cluster :-

The cluster is under DSR preparation stage by the state agency.

5. General Issues Raised by Industry Association During the Meeting

1. FINANCE :

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

2. INFRASTRUCTURE:

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

6. Supporting Agencies to Set Up MSMEs

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

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

	<p><u>District Development Office</u>: Near Sharda Market, Sanjay Cinema Road, Brahmpura, Muzaffarpur- 842003 Phone: 0621- 6414452 E-mail: ddmm2648@gmail.com</p> <p><u>Regional Office</u>: Maurya Lok Complex, Block B, 4 & 5 Floors, Dak Bunglow Road, Post Box No. 178, Patna – 800001. Phone: 0612- 2223985, 2213584 E-mail : patna@nabard.org; Website: https://www.nabard.org</p>
5.	<p>For Raw Materials under Govt. Supply:</p> <p>(1) National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), NSIC Limited, 104 1st Floor, Manna Surti Complex, Doctors Colony, Kankarbagh, Patna- 800 020 (Bihar) Phone: 0612- 3212403, 2354222, E- mail: bopatna@nsic.co.in; Website: http://www.nsic.co.in</p> <p>(2) Concerned Department(s) of Govt. of Bihar</p>
6.	<p>Power/ Electricity: Bihar State Power Holding Company Limited (BSPHCL) , 1st Floor, Vidyut Bhawan, Bailey Road, Patna - 800 001 Phone: 0612- 2504036 E-Mail: chairmanbseb@yahoo.co.in, cmd.bsphcl@gmail.com; Website: http://bsphcl.bih.nic.in</p>
7.	<p>Quality & Standard:</p> <p>(1) Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS), Patliputra Industrial Estate, Patna - 800 013 Phone: 0612- 2262808 E-mail: pbo@bis.gov.in; Website: http://www.bis.org.in</p> <p>(2) National Productivity Council, 2nd Floor, Sudama Bhawan, Boring Road Crossing, Patna, Bihar- 800001 Phone: 0612- 2572311 E-mail: patna@npcindia.gov.in, npcpatna@gmail.com; Website: http://www.npcindia.gov.in</p> <p>(3) MSME-DI, Muzaffarpur</p>
8.	<p>Marketing /Export Assistance:</p> <p>(1) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, The Joint Director of Foreign Trade, Biscoman Bhawan, Ground Floor, Patna-800001 (Bihar) Phone: 0612-2212052 E-mail: patna-dgft@nic.in; Website: http://dgft.gov.in</p> <p>(2) ECGC Ltd., Express Towers, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai- 400021</p>

	<p>Phone: 022- 66590500, 66590510</p> <p>E-mail: webmaster@ecgc.in; Website: https://www.ecgc.in</p> <p>(3) Export- Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank), Centre One Building, 21st Floor, World Trade Centre Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai- 400005</p> <p>Phone: 022- 22172600</p> <p>E-mail: ccg@eximbankindia.in; Website: http://www.eximbankindia.in</p> <p>(4) India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), Pragati Bhawan, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi-110001</p> <p>Phone: 011- 23371540</p> <p>E-mail: info@itpo.gov.in; Website : http://www.indiatradefair.com</p> <p>(5) Bihar State Export Corporation, 1st Floor, LDB Building, Buddha Marg, Patna</p> <p>(6) NSIC, Patna</p> <p>(7) MSME- DI, Muzaffarpur</p>
9.	<p>Other Promotional Agencies:</p> <p>(1) Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Bihar, 2nd Floor, Vikas Bhawan, Bailey Road, Patna- 800015</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2235812</p> <p>E-Mail: dir.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(2) Directorate of Technical Development, Govt. of Bihar, Patna</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2215462</p> <p>E-Mail: dir-td.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(3) Directorate of Handloom & Sericulture, Govt. of Bihar, Patna</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2215637</p> <p>E-Mail: dirhs_bih@rediffmail.com</p> <p>(4) Directorate of Food Processing, Govt. of Bihar, Patna</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2215398</p> <p>E-Mail: dir-fp.ind-bih@nic.in</p> <p>(5) Department of Tourism, Govt. of Bihar, Old Secretariat, Patna- 800015,</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2234194, 2215531</p> <p>E-mail: secy-tourism-bih@nic.in; Website: http://www.bihartourism.gov.in</p> <p>(6) Bihar State Credit & Investment Corporation (BICICO), Indira Bhawan, 4th Floor Ramcharita Singh Path, Bailey Road, Patna-800001</p> <p>Phone: 0612- 2538552</p>

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

(7) Infrastructure Development Authority (IDA), 1st Floor, Udyog Bhawan, East Gandhi Maidan, Patna- 800004

Phone: 0612- 2675945, 2675991, 2675998

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2547695

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

(9) Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation

Phone: 0612- 2532165

E-mail: bsidc_bsidc@rediffmail.com

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

Phone: 0612- 2221211

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

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

Phone: 0612 – 2673725

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

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2262482

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2224983, 2222052

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

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

Phone: 0484- 2351807, 2351788, 2351954

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

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

Phone: 0612- 2270744

E-mail: trtcpatna14@gmail.com; Website: <http://patna.idtr.gov.in>

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

Phone: 0612- 2281250; 2281776

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

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

Phone: 011- 65705552, 64672224

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