



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report Bargarh 2017-18



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List of Acronyms

AHVS	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services
APEDA	Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority
APICOL	Agricultural Promotion & Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited
CD	Credit Deposit
CFC	Common Facility Centre
CHC	Community Health Centre
DEPM	Directorate of Export Promotion & Marketing
DES	Directorate of Economics & Statistics
DIC	District Industries Centre
DTET	Directorate of Technical Education & Training
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
ESDP	Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme
FIEO	Federation of Indian Export Organizations
Ha	Hectare
IDCO	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation
IMC	Industrial Motivation Campaign
IPICOL	Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IT	Information Technology
KVIB	Khadi & Village Industries Board
KVIC	Khadi & Village Industries Commission
MHU	Mobile Health Unit
MPEDA	Marine Products Export Development Authority
MT	Metric Tonne
NABARD	National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMCP	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme
NSIC	National Small Industries Corporation
OSFC	Odisha State Financial Corporation
OSIC	Odisha Small Industries Corporation Limited
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Society
PHC	Primary Health Centre
RIC	Regional Industries Centre
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SLBC	State Level Bankers' Committee
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
VDP	Vendor Development Programme
VAT	Value Added Tax
ZED	Zero Defect Zero Effect

FOREWORD

Every year Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Institute, Cuttack under the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India undertakes the Industrial Potentiality Survey for selected districts in the state of Odisha and brings out the Survey Report as per the guidelines issued by the office of Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME, Government of India, New Delhi. Under its Annual Action Plan 2017-18, the district of **Bargarh** has been taken up for the survey along with a few other districts of the state. The Industrial Potentiality Survey Report covers various parameters like the present industrial structure of the district, availability of surplus resources, problems and prospects in the district for industrial development with special emphasis on scope of setting up of MSMEs.

The Industrial Potentiality Survey Report focuses on the physical and geographical features, natural and human resources and the present status of infrastructure like roads, railways, water, education, health, banking including other financial and technical institutions, industrial estates, growth centers etc. as these are the sine-qua-non of the pace of industrial development. Considering the above factors and the available sector wise surplus resources in the district and also demand from the people, the potential industries have been identified which could be promoted in the coming years for an overall development of the district.

Considering the position of MSMEs in the district, the report will be of immense use not only to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs both inside and outside the state and country but also to various Central and State Government organizations, Corporate bodies, Banks and other Financial Institutions, Promotional agencies looking after the development aspects of different sectors. The prospects of ancillarisation have also been explored.

I hope this Industrial Potentiality Survey Report would be an effective tool to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs, financial institutions and promotional agencies while planning for development of MSME sector in the district.

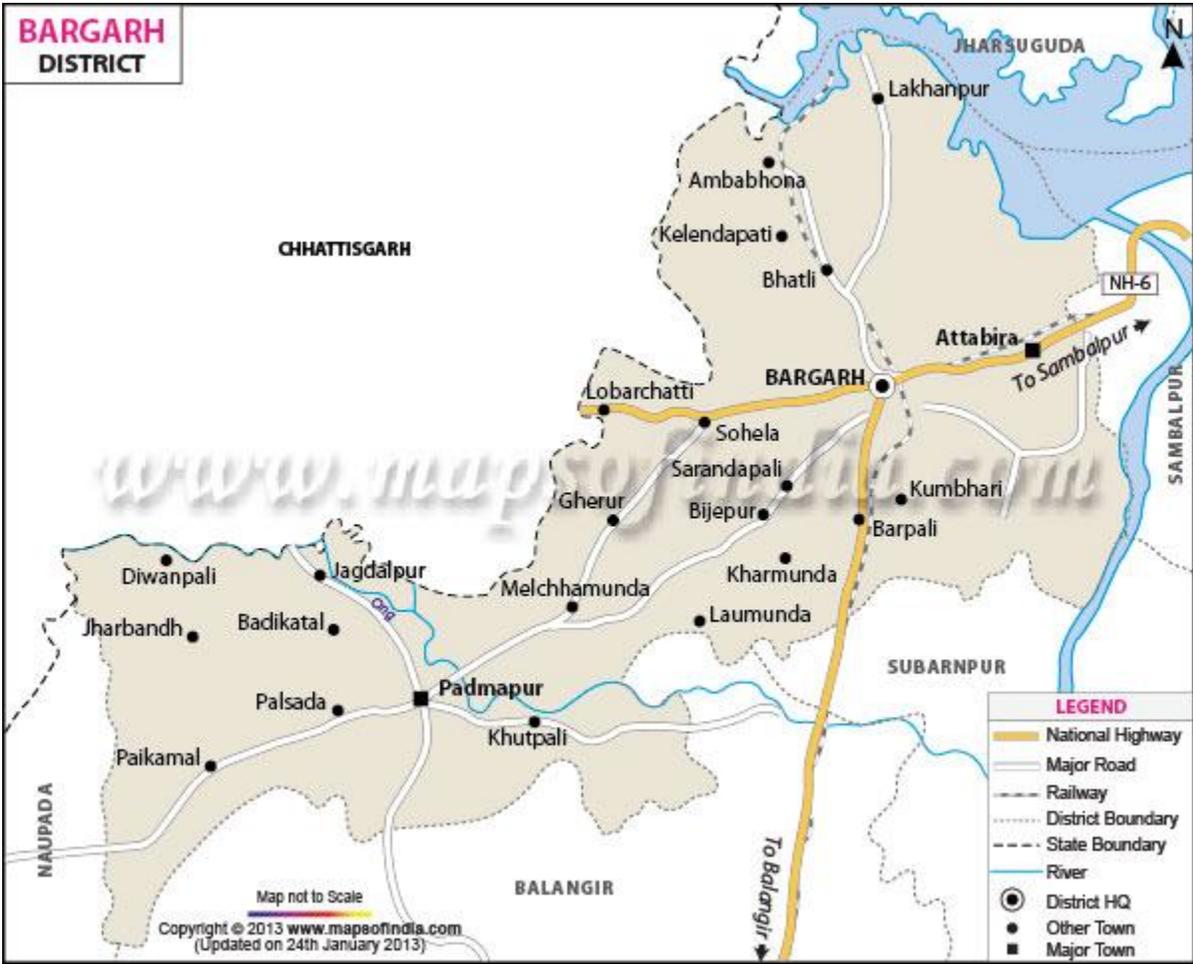
I would like to place on record my appreciation for Shri Jagadish Sahu, Asst. Director (EI), who has prepared the report for the benefit of entrepreneurs and professionals in the state.

Place: Cuttack

(Dr. S.K. Sahoo)

Dated: 31st August, 2018

Deputy Director Incharge



Chapter- I

Introduction

Introduction of Bargarh District:

Baragarh District was formed on the 1st April' 1993 after being carved out from Sambalpur District. It is one of the illustrious Districts of Odisha. Bargarh District lies in the western most corner of Odisha between 20 degree 43' to 21 degree 41' north latitude and 82 degree 39' to 83 degree 58' east longitude. The District is surrounded by the State of Chhatisgarh on the north, Sambalpur District on the east, Bolangir and Subarnapur Districts on the south and Nuapada District on the west.

The original name of the place was "Baghar Kota" as known from an inscription of the 11th Century A.D. The place was called "Bargarh" probably from the time of Balaram Dev, the first Chauhan Raja of Sambalpur, who made it his headquarters and constructed a big fort for its protection.

The District covers an area of 5837 sq.km consisting of a total population of 1,481,255 as per 2011 census. The total male population of the District is 749,161 and female population is 732,094. The rural population of the district is 1,331,145 and that of urban population is 150,110. The total SC population of the District is 298,780 and that of ST population is 281,135.

Bargarh District experiences extreme type of climate with hot and dry summer followed by humid monsoon and chilling winter. The temperature varies between 10 Degree Celsius and 46 Degree Celsius. The winter season lasts between November and February. The hot season follows thereafter and continues till the second week of June. The south-west monsoon season is from mid June to the end of September. The average annual rainfall in the District is 1527 mm.

Objectives and Scope of the Study:

The role of MSMEs has assumed a considerable significance in recent years with the change of the structure and composition of the economy. The scope of the study is confined to Bargarh district in respect of MSME sector and related activities. The year 2017-18 has been taken as the status year of development to analyze further improvement in industrial activities in different sectors in the district. The objective behind the development of the MSME sector is that it acts as a nursery for the development of entrepreneurial talent. This sector also manufactures a wide range of products meant for all segments of the society. This sector also earns a significant amount of the foreign exchange of the country through exports.

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- i)** To explore the natural and human resources including the skill.
- ii)** To explore the industrial resources available in the district to accelerate the industrial activity.
- iii)** To evaluate the existing industrial activities of the district in utilizing the resources and catering to the local demand.
- iv)** To focus on useful information, guidance and assistance to well informed class of entrepreneurs, young, educated and qualified persons who have evinced keen interest in setting up of MSMEs.
- v)** To cater to the requirements of the entrepreneurs, the area survey reports need proper analysis of the available surplus resources and demand conditions and proper identification of prospective and viable projects in the district for its development in the coming years with necessary techno-economic details.

Methodology:

District Industrial Potentiality Survey is a detailed study of important marketable surplus of resources available in the district for industrial use. It gives a clear picture of available infrastructure in different parts of the district. It also focuses on the existing industrial scenario and the prospects of different MSMEs and ancillary industries so that it can act as a guide to the entrepreneurs.

The district industrial potentiality survey has been conducted by this Institute as per the instructions and guidelines of the Development Commissioner, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of MSME, Government of India, New Delhi as part of its Annual Action Plan 2017-2018 to promote MSMEs. Selection of the district has been done keeping in mind the year when the previous survey was conducted for the district as well as to meet the industrial progress of the district.

The report has been prepared by collecting information from various offices both from state and central government. Also information has been collected from various reports published by the government authorities.

Keeping the above factors in view, the report was drafted and discussed among the officers of Economic Investigation Division and other Technical Officers of the Institute to arrive at the conclusion in identifying the scope of the new industries in the district.

Chapter- II

Executive Summary

The present district of Bargarh has 3.75 % of state area and 3.53 % of state population. The headquarters of the district is located at Bhabanipatna. The district has 2 Sub-divisions, 12 Tahasils, 12 CD Blocks, 246 Gram Panchayats & 1206 Villages. The decennial growth rate of population is 10.02 %. The literacy rate in the district is 74.62 %. The district has about 20.83 % of its geographical area as forest area.

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in Bargarh district. More than 80% of the population is depending upon agriculture & it is the main source of their livelihood. Bargarh is called “**the Rice Bowl of Odisha**” for its record paddy production & significant contribution to the paddy requirement of the State at present. The Agro- climatic condition of the district is fairly favourable for cultivation of crops in all the blocks. Paddy is grown as major crop followed by pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and vegetables. The district covers a geographical area of 5837 sq.km and a total gross cropped area of 469162 ha. The net shown area of the district is 268000 ha. The total irrigation potential created is 145964 ha. which is 31% of gross cropped area. Presently, the cultivation is being done for sustenance and livelihood maintenance. There is tremendous scope for commercialisation of agriculture by introducing modern cultivation techniques which include scientific crop management, pest management, farm mechanisation, post harvest management, etc. There is a need to develop Agro-based MSMEs to generate adequate employment opportunities which will absorb the skilled manpower available in the district & will arrest migration of work force to other states. Investment in agriculture sector needs to be enhanced & Promotion of allied activities such as Dairy-Animal husbandry, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horticulture, and Fisheries is required **to make agriculture sustainable & double the farmer’s income by 2022** as envisioned by Govt. of India.

Rapid development is possible only when there is necessary infrastructure support. Hence, development and expansion of infrastructure facilities are an essential precondition for accelerating the pace of development in agriculture, industry and service sectors of the district. The infrastructure facilities consist of economic and social overhead viz; energy, transport, communication, irrigation, banking, finance, insurance, health and education. The district has a reasonably good banking network with 157 branches of Commercial Banks, Utkal Grameen

Bank and Sambalpur District Cooperative Central Bank. Besides, there are 57 PACSs which are primarily engaged in crop loan financing.

There is no doubt that a lot of initiatives have been taken by the developmental agencies to make the district a developed one. But the infrastructure gaps are noticeable in all sectors which need improvement.

The major areas where infrastructure is more required are **Irrigation, Ware house & Cold Chain facilities, Health Care, Rural Sanitation and Education.**

The district has one Rice Mill cluster & there is scope for few more clusters. A total of 2300 MSME units went into production having investment of Rs.15497.08 lakhs creating employment of 7316 persons.

The District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of Bargarh has been divided into the following sections viz- **Chapter-I** which gives an overview of the district. **Chapter-II** deals with the "Executive Summary" of the report. "District at a Glance" reflects the different development parameters till date to have a glimpse on the development in **Chapter-III**. **Chapter-IV** deals with "District Profile" which covers all aspects of development in brief. **Chapter- V** deals with an important aspect of the study i.e. "Resource Analysis". In this chapter, the available resources both human and physical have been discussed with statistical information. The "Infrastructure Available for Industrial Development" has been discussed in **Chapter-VI**. This chapter also contains the incentives given by the State Government for development of MSMEs. **Chapter-VII** reflects the "Present Industrial Structure" with number of medium and large scale industries and MSMEs with investment and employment. Besides this, the chapter also reflects the growth of MSMEs over the years and category wise concentration of MSME units in the district. This Chapter also deals with the existing and prospective MSME cluster in the district. **Chapter VIII** reflects the "Prospects of Industrial Development" based on surplus resources available and demand factor. This chapter has also considered the scope of ancillary industries based on the requirement of mother plants in the district. **Chapter-IX** reflects the "Plan of Action for Promoting Industrial Development in the District" and **Chapter-X** deals with "Steps to set up MSMEs". In this chapter, the main functions of different promotional agencies to be contacted for setting up of MSMEs have been mentioned with detail address. **Chapter- XI** deals with "Conclusion".

Chapter – III

District at a Glance

A	Administrative Set-Up	Unit	Figures
1.	Total Geographical Area	Sq. Km.	5837
2.	Total Forest Area	„	1216
3.	% of Forest Area to total geographical area in the district	%	20.83
4.	% of Forest Area to total state area	%	0.78
5.	Sub-Division	No.	2
6.	Tahasils	No.	12
7.	CD Blocks	No.	12
8.	Towns	No.	4
9.	Municipality	No.	1
10.	NACs	No.	3
11.	Police Station	No.	17
12.	Gram Panchayats	No.	246
13.	Villages	No.	1206
	a) Inhabited	No.	1179
	b) Uninhabited	No.	27
B	Population – 2011 Census	Nos.	
1.	Total Population	„	1481255
2.	Male Population	„	749161
3.	Female Population	„	732094
4.	Sex Ratio	No.	977
5.	Child Sex Ratio(0-6 Years)	„	957
6.	% of District Population to State Population	%	3.53
7.	SC Population to District Population	%	20.17
8.	ST Population to District Population	%	18.98
9.	Urban Population	No.	150110
10.	Rural Population	No.	1331145
11.	Density of Population	per sq. km.	254
12.	Decennial Growth Rate of Population (2001 – 2011)	%	10.02
13.	% of Literacy	%	74.62
14.	Male Literacy	%	83.70
15.	Female Literacy	%	65.40
C	Occupational Pattern – 2011 Census	Nos.	
1.	Total Workers	„	762092
2.	Marginal Workers	„	287702
3.	Main Workers	„	474390
4.	Cultivators	„	216413
5.	Agricultural Labourers	„	360650
6.	Workers in Household Industries	„	48145
7.	Other Workers	„	136884
8.	% of Main Workers to total Workers	%	62.25
9.	% of Marginal Workers to total workers	%	37.75
10.	% cultivators to total workers	%	28.34

11.	% of agricultural labourers to total workers	%	47.30
12.	% of workers in Household Industries	%	6.30
13.	% of other workers to total workers	%	17.96
14.	Work Participation Rate(Total)	%	51.40
	(a) Male	%	53.10
	(b) Female	%	36.80
D	Agricultural Production (2016-17)	000 MT	
1.	Cereals	„	685.60
2.	Pulses	„	40.47
3.	Food Grains	„	726.07
4.	Oilseeds	„	32.94
5.	Fibres	„	4.99
6.	Vegetables	„	160.34
7.	Condiments & Spices		11.52
8.	Sugarcane		32.01
E	Fish Production (2016-17)	000 MT	
1.	Fresh Water	„	25.30
2.	Brackish Water	„	0.00
3.	Total Fish Production	„	25.30
F	Livestock & Poultry (2012 Census)	Nos.	
1.	Cattles	„	330653
2.	Buffaloes	„	18988
3.	Sheep	„	58634
4.	Goat	„	162631
5.	Pig	„	3670
6.	Others	„	12
7.	Total Livestock	„	574588
8.	Poultry	„	441685
G	Status of Veterinary Institutions (2016-17)	Nos.	
1.	No. of Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries	„	19
2.	No. of Livestock Aid Centers (LACs)	„	152
H	Production (2016-17)		
1.	Milk	'000 MT	79.49
2.	Egg	Mill no.	58.18
I	Industry (2016-17)	Nos	
1.	No. of MSMEs Gone into Production	Nos	2300
2.	Total Capital Investment	(Rs. In lakh)	15947.08
3.	Total Employment Generated	Nos	7316
J	Education (2016-17)	Nos	
1.	Primary Schools	Nos	1003
2.	Middle Schools	Nos	791
3.	Secondary Schools	Nos	346
4.	Colleges	„	29
5.	Technical University	„	0
K	Medical & Public Health (2016-17)	Nos	
1.	District Headquarters Hospital	„	1
2.	Sub-Divisional & Other Hospitals	„	1
3.	Community Health Centres	„	14
4.	Primary Health Centres	„	47

5.	Mobile Health Units	„	5
6.	Medical Institutions in Pvt. Sector	„	52
L	Infrastructure (2017-18)		
1.	No. of Post Offices	Nos	319
2.	No. of Banks as on 31.03.2018	Nos	157
3.	Credit-Deposit Ratio as on 31.03.2018	%	54.16
4.	Villages Electrified	Nos	1173
5.	Railway Route Length	Kms	54
6.	No. of Railway Stations	Nos	3
M	Road Length (2016-17)	Kms	
1.	National Highway	„	97
2.	State Highway	„	176
3.	Major District Roads	„	77
4.	Other District Roads	„	257
5.	Rural Roads	„	1623

Chapter – IV

District Profile

1. Location :

Bargarh District lies on the western most corner of Odisha between 20 degree 43' to 21 degree 41' north latitude and 82 degree 39' to 83 degree 58' east longitude. The District is surrounded by Chhatisgarh state on the north, Sambalpur District on the east, Balangir and Subarnapur on the south and Nuapada District on the west.

2. Area and Topography:

Bargarh is 48 k.m from Asia's large Hydroelectric Project, HIRAKUD. Bumper Paddy harvesting plays an important role in the Economic scenario of Bargarh District. The Irrigated Blocks of Bargarh district i.e. Bargarh, Barpali, Attabira & Bheden are producing huge food (Paddy crop twice in a year) on behalf of Nation. Bargarh district is widely known as the rice Bowl of India for its bumper rice production. There are some vegetables grown in the district i.e. Parwal, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Brinjal, Tomato, Mung, Biri etc., are widely supplied to other districts of Odisha. The food crops grown in the district mainly serves the domestic requirement of the Odisha people. The National market of rice highly supports the economy of Bargarh District.

3. Soil Condition

Agriculture acts as the backbone of the economy of the Bargarh District. Most of the indigenous inhabitants in Bargarh District mainly practice crop cultivation. Because of the presence of natural drainage facilities, the District plain supports the growth of large agricultural products and is free from insects and pests.

4. Administrative set up

As per the administrative set up, Bargarh is the headquarters of the District. There are two Sub Divisions in the District namely; Bargarh and Padampur. The total number of Tahasils is 12 viz. Attabira, Bargarh, Barpali, Bhatli, Bheden, Padampur, Paikmal, Sohella, Bijepur and Gaisilet. There are 12 CD Blocks in the Bargarh District viz. Ambabhona, Attabira, Bargarh, Barpali, Bhatli, Bheden, Bijepur, Gaisilet, Jharbandh, Padampur, Paikmal and Sohella. There are 4 towns in the district. Bargarh Municipality is the only Municipality in the District.

There are 3 N.A.Cs in the district namely; are Barpali, Padampur and Attabira. There are 17 Police Stations, 246 Gram Panchayats and 1206 Revenue villages in the District.

5. Climate and Rainfall

Bargarh district is coming under the Agro–Climatic Zone - Western Central Table Lands. This Agro–Climatic Zone consists of four Agro Ecological Situations (AES) with different soil type. The District experiences extreme type of climate with hot & dry summer and considerably cold winter. The average temperature is as high as 47°- 48°C during the peak of summer and falls to 10°- 12°C in winter. The district receives rainfall from South–West monsoon. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1527mm. But the rainfall is not well distributed. The erratic distribution of rainfall very often hampers the Kharif crop production particularly in Padmapur Sub–division & Bhatli, Ambabhona Blocks of Bargarh Sub–division.

Agriculture sector in the district has made a spectacular progress over the last few decades and significant increase in production and productivity has seen achieved. The same has been limited to crops like paddy, sugarcane, groundnut & vegetable. Now, the extension system in the district is aiming on market oriented extension with low cost technology. Major importance is given to increase the production and productivity of non–paddy crops like pulses, oil seeds, maize & cotton.

6. Education

As we go through the educational scenario of the District, Bargarh District has got one Private Degree Engineering College namely; Padmashree Kurtartha Acharya College of Engineering, Chakarkend, Bargarh & many ITIs. Apart from these technical institutions, there are many Primary Schools, Upper Primary Schools, Secondary Schools & Colleges.

7. Mineral Resources

A large variety of economic minerals and Ores are available in the district, which includes Bauxite, Limestone, Mica and Quartz Bauxite deposits have been traced in Gandhamardhan plateau and china clay at Katapali area. Extensive deposits of lime stone, suitable for lime burning used in the Iron and steel and other metallurgical industries and cement making unit are there in the district.

8. Water Resources

The main rivers passing through the district are Jeera & Ong. Apart from these two rivers, there are some tributaries of Mahanadi like Danta. Besides this, there are many sub-rivers, springs etc. Apart from these, there is irrigation coverage due to the existence of Hirakud Dam. There are different medium & minor irrigation projects in the district.

9. Forest Resources

Bargarh District has got 1216 Sq.Km. of forest area which is 20.83% of the total geographical area of the district. This coverage of forest area in the district is only 2.09% of the total forest area of the state. Over the years, forest suffered serious depletion due to relentless pressure arising forever increasing demand for fuel wood, fodder and timber. The major forest products in the district are Kendu leaf, timber, fire-wood and fodder. The production of these products is negligible for industrial use except Kendu Leaf. There are other minor forest product items available but not of commercial magnitude like Mahua, Tamarind, Bahada, Harida etc. But resources exist for processing of Ayurvedic Medicine manufacturing including Essential Oil and Cosmetics.

10. Tourist Spots

There is a famous tourist place in the district, which is known as “NRUSHIHANNATH” in Paikmal Block of Bargarh district having distance of 110 k.m. from Bargarh. It is surrounded with Forest of Gandhamardan Hill, rich with Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants & Herbal Plants. Tourist places of this district add an extra Economical development for the district.

Bargarh district celebrates many festivals round the year. Common festivals like Nuakhai, Dhanuyatra, Maha Shivratri of Kedarnath, Nrusingha Chaturdarshi, Sitalasasthi, Viswakarma Puja, Bali yatra of Khuntapali, Baisakh Mela of Nrusinghanath, Falguna Mela of Bhatli etc.

11. Infrastructural Facilities

An extensive & reliable infrastructure network is the primary requirement for sustainable economic growth of the district. It not only facilitates functioning of the economy & social sectors, but also accelerates economic development.

The District has National Highway of 97 k.m & State Highway of 176 k.m in addition to other district & rural roads. The length of Railway line in the district is 54 k.m.

Bargarh District has immense scope for improving the extent & quality of its infrastructure facilities in the field of agriculture, food & safe drinking water, education ,health care,. Such interventions are crucial to enhance the standard of living of the people in the district.

12. Industries

Bargarh is one of the oldest industrial (Handloom & Textile) back bones of Odisha. Handloom and Textile sector has a substantial role in shaping the Economy of the District. Quality and Unique designed Cotton Sambalpuri handloom textile products have wide demand in India and abroad. Textile cottage industries have important role towards the economic development of the District. There is one cement manufacturing unit in the district namely; M/s ACC Cement Ltd. This unit supplies cement to different parts of the country. Bargarh district is also famous for its Bell Metal Utensil industries.

Bargarh District is very much famous for its art and crafts. Metal craft, Painting, Wood craft, Terracotta, Bamboo craft, Stone craft, Sand art, Rock art, Rangoli are the famous crafts of the District.

Chapter – V

Resource Analysis

Planning is the cutting edge of economic development. The economic development of a region is directly related with the availability of resources like agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, forestry, animal husbandry etc., it is necessary to see that the available resources are allocated to different developmental sectors in a prudent and judicious manner. For ensuring growth in different sectors, it is essential to improve the connectivity in the form of infrastructural service facilities like health, social welfare, rural connectivity etc. Considering the socio-economic conditions of the people and the felt needs of the people, priorities need to be attached to certain developmental sectors. Thus, resource is a potential wealth and it is to be planned suitably for its effective utilization. The main objectives of resource planning are to unite the various organizations involved in the process of development in directing their efforts in a planned manner in accordance with potentialities available for exploitation and to enable optimum utilization of these scarce resources by channeling them into sectors with growth potential.

In this chapter, a brief resume has been attempted to analyze available resources for further development of the district. The analysis of resources has been categorized into human and physical resources.

A. Human Resources

The availability of quality and trained human resources is considered as a very important factor as it organizes all other factors of production efficiently for an optimal output.

1. Population

As per 2011 Census, the total population of the district is 14, 81,255 out of which 7, 49,161 are males and 7, 32,094 are females. The rural population of the district is 1331145 & that of urban population is 150110. The sex ratio is 977 females per 1000 males against the state average of 979 females per 1000 males. The density of population is 254 per sq. km. The share of ST population in the district is 18.98% against the state average of 22.85%. Similarly, the share of SC population in the district is 20.17% against the state average of 17.13%. The growth of population is 10.02 % in the district against the state average of 14.05%. The comparative statistics on population is given in the table below.

Table – 1
Comparative Statistics on Population as per 2011 Census of Bargarh District

Sl. No.	Item(s)	Bargarh	Orissa	India
1.	Total Population	14,81,255	4,19,74,218	1,210,854,977
2.	Decennial Growth Rate of Population	10.02	14.05	17.72
3.	% of Literacy	74.60	72.90	73.00
	a) Male	83.70	81.60	80.90
	b) Female	65.40	64.00	64.60
4.	Density of Population (Per sq. km.)	254	270	382

Source: Census 2011

2. Literacy

In Bargarh district, as per 2011 Census, 74.60 % of population is literate. The male literacy is 83.70% and that of female is 65.40% which is higher than the state average i.e. 81.60% and 64% respectively. At present, there are 1003 Primary Schools, 791 middle Schools and 346 secondary Schools in Bargarh district. There are 11 ITI/ITCs in the district. In terms of technical education, this district is very poor. Hence, for human resources development, some more technical colleges are required to be set up so that the local youths would get trained which would make them self-employed for establishment of MSMEs.

3. Occupational Pattern

Manpower planning is the need of the hour. Without quality manpower, work suffers and in this process, adequate resource potential cannot be utilized for the purpose. Amelioration of poverty and reduction in unemployment continue to be the prime objective of development planning. In order to achieve these twin objectives, several self-employment and wage employment programmes have been launched both in rural and urban areas in the district to benefit particularly economically backward and socially vulnerable target groups. The problem of unemployment among educated youths who generally seek employment in Government and Semi-Government Offices, PSUs, Factories, Business establishments etc. is more acute. Although it aimed to achieve near-full employment, the problem of unemployment still persists.

Manpower planning at different levels includes the need for manpower for different categories. As per 2011 Census, the total labour force in Bargarh district is 762092.

The tables below give the picture of occupational pattern & work force participation rate of Bargarh district.

Table- 2
Occupational Pattern of Bargarh District (2011 Census)

Sl. No.	Category of Workers	Nos.	% to Total Workers
1.	Total Workers	762092	100.00
	Rural	706885	
	Urban	55207	
2.	Main Workers	474390	62.25
	Rural	426776	
	Urban	47614	
3.	Marginal Workers	287702	37.75
	Rural	280109	
	Urban	7593	
4.	Cultivators	216413	28.34
5.	Agricultural Labourers	360650	47.30
6.	Workers in Household Industries	48145	6.30
7.	Other Workers	136884	17.96

Source: Census 2011

Table- 3
Work Force Participation Rate in Bargarh District

Sl. No	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	51.4 %	53.1 %	36.8 %

Source: Census 2011

4. **Employment**

The problem of educated unemployed is a serious phenomenon in recent years. It is found among educated persons in general. The district has an employment exchange. The Employment exchange apart from functioning as the agency for placement deals with the other related activities such as registration of names of candidates and submission of names against vacancies notified. It is also responsible for the collection of statistical reports / returns relating to any employment and unemployment and implements various programmes concerning Vocational Guidance and Employment Counseling, Employment Market Information etc.

However, as regards uneducated unemployed who remain in the remote areas of the district, the employment exchange does not have the scope to enter their names in the live register of employment exchange. The employment exchange gives a partial figure. However, the fact remains that there is acute under employment in the district and steps need to be taken to provide part-time employment to a large number of persons during off-seasons.

As a part of the State Employment Policy 2005, an Employment Mission has been proposed the objectives of which are highlighted below viz;

Objectives of State Employment Mission

The main objectives of the 'Mission' are as follows:

- i) To facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities through a policy framework.
- ii) To recommend and initiate bold steps for infrastructure development which would open up avenues for self-employment and create a conducive atmosphere for sustainable wage employment.
- iii) To act as a catalyst in opening of marketing opportunities for commodities and goods produced in the state.
- iv) To mount special drive for creation of self-employment opportunities particularly in agriculture and allied sectors and small-scale industries, handicraft and cottage industries and in the IT sector.

- v) To encourage and facilitate training of young entrepreneurs on development of small-scale and cottage industries.
- vi) To monitor generation of employment in different sectors and programmes.
- vii) To facilitate launching of training programmes for both uneducated and educated unemployed persons for up gradation of their skill.
- viii) To formulate area and trade specific strategies for maximizing employment opportunities on a sustainable basis in the state.
- ix) To facilitate proactively substantial wage employment for various development activities with special emphasis on creation of community and individual assets. Sectors like forests, watershed development, rural communication and land development among others would receive priority.
- x) To facilitate a coordinated approach in achieving the above objectives through convergence of various ongoing schemes for maximizing the benefits overtime and in reaching out to the most needy sections of the population.

New and Innovative Self-Employment Programmes (SEPs)

- i) Development Departments would formulate more proactive and innovative self-employment programmes so as to provide self-employment and wage-employment opportunities to the youth. Such schemes shall contain training component for up gradation of skill and entrepreneurial ability.
- ii) Assistance would be provided to educated unemployed persons for their self-employment in urban and rural growth centres in the services and small business sectors.
- iii) Development of infrastructure for marketing shall be given utmost priority.
- iv) Export promotion in Handloom, Coir & Cottage Industries would be given priority.
- v) Handicraft artisans and Handloom Weavers would be assisted with a particular emphasis on market orientation and linkage with the SME sector.
- vi) Special measures would be initiated for improving the skills of young persons in order to improve their employability.
- vii) Ancillarisation of large industries and promotion of downstream industries would receive priority of attention. Employment Exchanges in various districts would be re-organized for counseling for self-employment programmes (SEPs).

B. Material/Physical Resources:

1. Agriculture

In Bargarh district, almost 90 % of population lives in rural areas and 76 % of workforce is engaged in agriculture sector. Nearly 82% of the landholdings belong to marginal and small farmers, thus, resulting low productivity. Agriculture forms the major economic activity of the people in the district. The soil type and climate is suitable for both horticulture and agriculture crops. Paddy is one of the major cereal crops in the district. The major crops in the district consists of Paddy, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Moong, Sweet Potato, Potato and Biri.

Agriculture and allied sector of the district provides a source of livelihood to a large share of the population. It is likely that the economy of the district would remain largely agrarian in coming years also. Agriculture will remain as the major source of living for the majority of population of the district. In this respect, the agriculture and allied sector has to be developed in order to meet the increasing demand for food and livelihood opportunities. One of the major challenges in this sector is ensuring the food security of the population. Food security is not confined to the availability of the food alone. But it includes the accessibility to food to all sections of the society. Food availability must be supported with purchasing power of the people. Agriculture and allied sector can play a very important role in improving purchasing power of the people. Therefore, it is essential that strategies for development of this sector must focus on generating higher income and greater on-farm and of-farm employment opportunities. The sector has to positively respond to the changing food habit of the population also. A major trend observed in the food habit is the increase in the consumption of meat and meat products, inclusion of vegetable and fruit in the consumption basket. The production and productivity of major crops has to be increased so as to meet the increased demand.

1.1 Soil, Climate & Rainfall: The soil types found in Bargarh District are red, red & black, red & yellow, alluvial & laterite. The climate is Dry Sub-humid. The normal rainfall in the district is 1527 mm. There are 10 Agro Climatic Zones in the state of Odisha. Bargarh falls into the Western Central Table Lands Zone. The details are as follow:

Sl. No	Agro Climatic Zone	Districts Covered	Crops Grown
1.	Western Central Table Lands	Bargarh, Subarnapur, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda	Rice, Wheat, Arhar, Green gram, Black gram, Horse gram, Gram, Groundnut, Mustard, Mesta, Sugarcane, Chilli, Potato, Vegetables, Mango, Banana, Guava, Ber, Cashew

1.2 Area & Production of Different Crops:

A large number of crops are grown in Bargarh District. The table below gives the Area & Production of different agricultural crops in the district.

Table- 4
Area & Production of Different Crops Grown during 2016-17 in Bargarh District

Sl.No	Name of Crop	Area (in 000 Ha)	Production (in 000 MT)
1.	Rice	278.98	679.94
2.	Wheat	0.02	0.03
3.	Maize	2.31	5.63
Total Cereals		281.31	685.60
4.	Moong	55.22	24.71
5.	Biri	14.32	5.68
6.	Arhar	2.8	2.38
7.	Gram	0.07	0.05
8.	Field Pea	2.25	1.88
9.	Cow Pea	2.34	1.84
10.	Kulthi	1.2	0.45
11.	Other Pulses	7.85	3.48
Total Pulses		86.05	40.47
Total Food grains		367.36	726.07
12.	Groundnut	19.98	28.70
13.	Sesamum	2.21	0.85
14.	Sunflower	0.35	0.36
15.	Mustard	6.50	3.03
Total Oilseeds		29.04	32.94
16.	Mesta	0.04	0.16
17.	Cotton	1.88	4.83
Total Fibres		1.92	4.99
18.	Sweet Potato	1.51	13.62
19.	Potato	0.90	9.60
20.	Onion	0.88	8.89
21.	Other Vegetables	9.14	128.23
Total Vegetables		12.43	160.34
22.	Chillies	2.52	2.45
23.	Corrinder	0.47	0.24
24.	Garlic	0.34	1.42
25.	Turmeric	0.25	1.53
26.	Ginger	0.68	3.82
27.	Other Spices	0.32	2.06
Total Condiments & Spices		4.58	11.52
28.	Sugarcane	0.44	32.01

Source: DES, Odisha

Table-5
Production of Mushroom Grown during 2016-17 in Bargarh District

(Production in MT)

SL.No	District- Bargarh 2016-17 (Final Estimate)		
1.	Mushroom		
	Paddy Straw	Oyster	Total
	223	147	370

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

2. Land Utilization

Land is the first and foremost factor of production in any economic activity. So, land is a vital resource. Underdeveloped land is a drag on the cultivator and needs to be brought into cultivable status.

In order to ensure better yields from high land and low rainfall areas, dry land farming technology is being implemented on a priority basis. In the event of drought, dry land farming and watershed development programme become crucial.

The table below gives the land utilization pattern of Bargarh district.

Table – 6
Land Utilization Pattern of Bargarh District

SI.No.	Items	Area (in 000 hectares)
1.	Forest Area	29
2.	Land put to non-agrl. Use	61
3.	Barren & uncultivable Land	5
4.	Permanent pasture & other grazing land	21
5.	Cultivable Land	351
6.	Area not included under Survey	117
7.	Net Area Sown	268

Source: NABARD

Farm Mechanization contemplates use of available modern machinery and equipment for various agricultural operations and mechanization of selected farm operations is a key factor in successful implementation of an intensive farming system. Mechanizing the drudgery of agricultural operation especially during peak labour load period would enable timely completion

of various operations which would result in remarkable increase in labour productivity and farm output. The impact of mechanization would facilitate adoption of multiple cropping, use of yield increasing technology and more profitable crop rotation.

3. Irrigation

The table below gives irrigation coverage in Bargarh district.

Table – 7
Irrigation Coverage in Bargarh District

Sl.No.	Particulars	Area (Ha)
1.	Total Area available for Irrigation	153775
2.	Irrigation Potential Created	145964
3.	Net Irrigated Area	149484
4.	Area Irrigated by Canals/ Channels	122583
5.	Area Irrigated by Wells	15892
6.	Area irrigated by other sources	15300
7.	Irrigation Potential Utilized (Gross Irrigated Area)	248151

Source: NABARD.

4. Land Holdings

Agricultural productivity very much depends on the size of land holdings. Fragmented and very small sizes of land holdings reduce productivity due to problems in using modern methods of farming. The land holding pattern of Bargarh district is reflected in the table below:

Table – 8
Land Holding Pattern of Bargarh District
(As per Agriculture Census 2010-11)

Sl.No.	Item(s)	No.	Area (Ha)	Percentage of Area
1.	Marginal (<1.0 ha)	123898	76289	30.00
2.	Small (1-2 ha)	42369	72190	28.00
3.	Semi-medium (2-4 ha)	20493	62898	24.00
4.	Medium (4-10 ha)	6075	38686	
5.	Large (>10 ha)	501	9452	
6.	All Sizes	193336	259515	100.00
7.	SC Holdings	28660	23938	
8.	ST Holdings	44146	52801	
9.	Average size of holdings		1.34	

Source: Agriculture Census 2010-11

5. Horticulture

The agro-climatic conditions in the district are immensely suitable for fruit crops like Mango, Guava, Jackfruit, Anola, Bael, Ber, Sapota, Papaya etc. and flowers like Marigold & Rose and also plantation crops like Coconut, Cashew & Oil Palm.

The productivity trend for fruits, ornamental & plantation crops are shown in the tables below:

Table – 9
Area and Production of different Fruit Crops in the district:

(Area in Ha.)
(Production in MT)

District- Bargarh 2016-17 (Final Estimate)			
SL.No	Name of Fruit Crops	Area	Production
1.	Anola	78	36.18
2.	Banana	662	12994.95
3.	K. Lime	223	2236.36
4.	Other Citrus	57	388.74
5.	Guava	161	1207.36
6.	Litchi	38	157.99
7.	Mango	2444	9358.64
8.	Papaya	53	1031.16
9.	Pineapple	11	150.57
10.	Pomegranate	5	18.44
11.	Sapota	202	1032.28
12.	Jack Fruit	549	10250.58
13.	Bael	386	2002
14.	Ber	326	1921.68
15.	Other Fruit Crops	772	4703.69
	Total	5967	47490.62

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

Table – 10
Area & Production of Ornamental Crops 2016-17 (Final Estimate)

Area in Ha.
(Production: Marigold/Tuberose in MT,
Rose & Gerbera in lakh stems
Gladioli in lakh spikes)

Sl.No	Crops	Area	Production
1.	Rose	50	98
2.	Gladioli	26	25
3.	Tube Rose	10	28.1
4.	Marigold	97	820.62

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

Table-11**Area & Production of Plantation Crops 2016-17 (Final Estimate)**

(Area in Ha.)

Sl.No	Crops	Area	Production	
1.	Coconut	1165	(in lakh nuts)	56.56
2.	Cashew	280	(Nuts production in MT)	149.76
3.	Areca nut	30	(Production in MT)	59.04
4.	Oil Palm	2240	(Production in MT)	259.98

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

However, there is a possibility for growing a diversified basket of fruits, flowers & plantation crops whose potential has not yet been exploited.

Suggestions:

The following suggestions, if implemented, may further improve the sector in the district:

- Increasing land coverage under horticulture crops by bringing in barren and uncultivable land under plant coverage (mango, citrus etc.) through micro irrigation practices.
- Increasing area under cultivation of Turmeric, ginger and improve the productivity of crops by supplying quality seed and planting materials developed in Agriculture research stations and replacing the low productive seeds used by farmers.
- Increasing the area under Tuber crops like Sweet potato, Tapioca, yam etc. and ensuring food security of the people in the district.
- Attaining self sufficiency in production of quality planting materials of various Horticulture crops such as vegetables, fruit and Tuber crops etc. by encouraging Private entrepreneurship for setting up of Nurseries through the programmes of National Horticulture Mission.
- Increasing area under Floriculture by encouraging cultivation of Marigold, Gladioli, Rose, Tube rose etc. especially in Tribal sub-plan area.
- Improved management of waste land and degraded and rain fed farming lands through watershed programmes and improving livelihoods of marginalized/ small farmers and landless families.
- Sustainable use of waste lands and horticulture land for increased plantation of cashew, fruit bearing plants and underneath shade crops.
- Agriculture extension services to farmers growing cashew and other fruit bearing plants.
- Diversification of crops by bringing more area under vegetables.

- Incentives to farmers for growing vegetables and linking them with retail stores in urban and semi-urban centers.
- Promoting Farmer Markets in rural and urban centers for removing middle men in the vegetable trade and facilitating farmers to access direct marketing facility.
- Building cold storage facilities in all major market centers especially in all blocks, for storage of vegetables for marketing.

The State Agricultural Policy – 2013: This is a great step in the agriculture sector in the state. It will further boost the agriculture sector as it aims to inspire a fresh generation of farmers who will look forward to face the challenges of the new century with confidence.

The Agriculture Policy is designed to be futuristic, flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas for development and chalk out a clear agenda for agricultural development. The main objectives of this Policy are as follows:

- To bring in a shift from the present level of subsistence agriculture to a profitable commercial agriculture.
- To promote sustainable agricultural development.
- To enhance productivity of important crops by enhancing seed replacement, availability of quality planting materials, water management, farm mechanization and technology transfer.
- To encourage crop substitution particularly in uplands and medium lands.
- To focus on horticultural crops including dry-land horticulture.
- To focus on poultry, dairy and fisheries to augment the income of the farmers.
- To encourage modern farming system approach.
- To encourage organic farming.
- To enhance water use efficiency through peoples' participation.
- To facilitate increased long term investment in agricultural sectors (on farm as well as off farm) both by private sector, Public sector and Private & Public partnership (PPP), particularly for post harvest management, marketing, agro processing and value addition etc.
- To encourage contract as well as compact farming.
- To increase the access to credit for small and marginal farmers.
- To facilitate appropriate market linkages for agricultural produce with respect to which the State has competitive advantages.

- To improve the marketing facilities and access to market information, to implement integrated watershed development programs in watershed areas for Natural Resource Management (NRM) & to increase crop production as well as on-farm and non-farm income.
- To create appropriate institutions / facilities to undertake regulatory, enforcement and quality assurance activities matching to the emerging needs.
- To redefine the roles and responsibilities of the agricultural extension machinery by suitably restructuring the field extension set up.

A major thrust has been given to agriculture because of the vast potential for development in the district. For the existing crops, the main attempt would be to increase productivity. The programme in agriculture aims at (i) production of high yielding paddy, pulses and oil seeds, (ii) adopting protection measures, (iii) ensuring availability of adequate credit by co-operative and nationalized banks, (iv) increasing consumption of fertilizers, (v) technology transfer through field extension agencies and (vi) ensuring supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizer pesticides and irrigation facilities.

6. Forests

Forests are the lifeline of the environment & human settlement. Forests play a vital role in maintaining ecological stability & contribute significantly to the local economy, especially by providing livelihood support to forest dependent socially backward communities, mostly the scheduled tribes.

The forest area of the district is as follow:

Table-12
Forest Area in Bargarh District in 2016-17

(Area in Sq.Km)

Sl.No	Geographical Area	Total Forest Area	Forest Land under control of Forest Department				
			Reserve Forest	Unclassified Forest	Demarcated Protected Forest	Un-Demarcated Protected Forest	Other Forests under Rev. Dept.
1.	5837	1216.13	583.52	0.13	451.19	0	181.29

Source: DES, Odisha

Suggestions:

The following suggestions, if implemented, may further increase the forest coverage & forest produce in the district:

- Increasing the forest cover on forest land through planting of additional trees and promoting vegetation and undergrowth.
- Planting of more trees outside forest land in rural and urban areas especially on community parks, along the roads, canals, etc.
- Updating land records and demarcation of forest area in the district.
- Reducing shifting cultivation through provision of alternate employment opportunities to the tribes.
- Initiating forest protection measures with wider community participation.
- Promoting the collection and marketing of Non Timber Forest Based Products (NTFPs) for sustainable use of forest resources.
- Increasing value addition of Forest Produce (including NTFPs and medicinal plants) and increasing the overall turnover from the forest sector and the share of income accruing to primary collectors.
- Promotion of Vana Samrakshana Samitis (VSS) with active involvement of local community especially tribes.
- Promotion of collective marketing of Minor Forest Produces (MFPs).
- Facilitating communities for development and management of Common Property Resources like Irrigation tanks, Ponds, Streams etc.
- Sensitizing tribal community to adopt soil and water conservation measures.
- Empowering the local community on sustainable management of forest resources through participatory forest management.

7. Fisheries

The fisheries & aquaculture sector is considered as a sunrise sector which has huge potential for greater contribution to the local economy. It is a significant employment generator.

The district has the potentiality for the growth of inland fisheries. This sector has provided the much needed nutritional security to the people of the district. Fish production in the district mainly depends on Ponds & Katas of Gram Panchayats, Private Tanks, Rivers & Rivulets and

to some extent from paddy fields. A part of the Hirakud Reservoir (Sector-10) is coming under this district which enhances the fish production. During the year 2016-17, fish production in the district was 25300 MT.

Table – 13
Production of Fish in Bargarh District in 2016-17

2016-17	Production (in MT)
Fresh Water	25300
Brackish Water	-
Total	25300

Source: O/o Directorate of Fisheries, Cuttack

Suggestions:

The following suggestions, if implemented, may further lead to development of this sector in the district.

- Create and promote investment in infrastructure to support the development of fisheries and diversification of fish varieties.
- Distillation and deweeding of tanks, biological and manual control methods to address infiltration of tanks and making them suitable for promoting inland fishing.
- Renovation of all Gram Panchayat Tanks and construction of additional Farm ponds for use of Pisciculture activities in the district.
- Lease of major tanks and water bodies for longer terms for commercial fishing for 5 to 10 years.
- Construction of captive nursery tank both in government and private sector for production and supply of fingerlings/yearlings to fish farmers and establishing fish-seed hatcheries in the district.
- Revival of all existing fish farmers' development societies and establishing linkages with banks and other micro financial institutions for accessing credit at par with agriculture.
- Establishing extension services and disease diagnostic centers in major production centers.
- Public awareness and education programmes in promoting better breeds.

- Establishing hygienic market facilities including cold storages and promoting retail sales of fish products.
- Modern processing methods like filleting, boneless meat, dry fish in packets and developing linkages with retail markets.
- Promoting the welfare of the district's fish farmers through investments in housing, education, health and social security.
- Capacity building of Fish farmers through training on Scientific Pisciculture practices.

8. Animal Husbandry

Bargarh is richly endowed with livestock resources but productivity is one of the lowest in the state. Dairy is an important source of income for small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Cattles and Buffaloes are the main assets of agriculture and their contribution to the agricultural economy is very substantial. Animal Husbandry is indispensable in Bargarh for economic and strategic growth in order to maintain health status and to overcome the anticipated energy crisis and to maintain fertility of soil.

The tables below show the livestock population, milk & egg production & number of Veterinary Institutions available in the district.

Table – 14
Livestock Population in Bargarh District as Per 2012 Census

Sl.No.	Category of Livestock Population	Number
1.	Cattles	330653
2.	Buffalo	18988
3.	Sheep	58634
4.	Goat	162631
5.	Pig	3670
6.	Others	12
7.	Total Livestock	574588
8.	Poultry	441685

Source: Livestock Census 2012

Table-15
Milk & Egg Production in Bargarh District

SL.NO	2015-16		2016-17	
	Milk(000'MT)	Egg (Mil.Nos)	Milk(000'MT)	Egg (Mil.Nos)
1.	82.73	85.45	79.49	58.18

Source: Directorate of A.H.V.S, Odisha

Table – 16
Number of Veterinary Institutions and Personnel in Bargarh District
(2016-17)

Sl.No.	Name of Veterinary Institutions/Personnel	Number
1.	Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries	19
2.	Livestock Aid Centres(LACs)	152

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Odisha

Issues:

There is at present a large gap between requirement and availability of animals in Bargarh district. In this context, to increase the availability of essential articles like milk and milk products for human consumption and improving the nutritional status of the people, there is a need for enhancing the milk production at a faster rate. The BPL farmers including SC/ST can derive sufficient economic benefits if they are suitably assisted in the project for cross breed dairy animals from calf to cow stage by granting subsidy from Government.

Suggestions:

The following suggestions, if implemented, may further lead to development of this sector in the district.

- Improving the productivity of livestock resources by provisioning better feed practices & by extending animal care services and breeding facility.
- Provision of Artificial Insemination service and upgrading indigenous cows/ buffaloes per year and increasing the cross breed buffaloes and cows.
- Provision of veterinary extension services at the door steps of farmers. Promotion of health camps and fodder supply camps and establishment of stock points for fodder for lean periods/ drought periods.

- Supply of more cows/ buffaloes per year to the farmers through various dairy development schemes.
- Establishment of fodder seed farm in all blocks.
- Tripling the milk production from the present level of 79.5 (000'MT) to 238.5 (000'MT).
- Establishment of cold storage facility in various blocks.
- Strengthening the existing network of milk collection networks connecting rural areas to milk chilling centers for direct access of market to rural producers and better price to milk products.
- Promoting and encouraging farmers to increase poultry farms and increasing the number of poultry birds.
- Doubling the egg production from the present level of 58.18 (Mil.No.) to 116.36 (Mil. No.)
- Promote farmers to grow maize, jowar and other millets in degraded land and link them to poultry as feed.
- Increasing the infrastructural facilities like cold storages, cleaning, grading and packing of eggs for both internal and external markets.
- Encourage farmers to undertake sheep/ goat/ pig farming on commercial basis and double the meat production.
- Establish cold storage facility in all major production centers for providing storage facility for meat and meat products.

9. **Mines & Minerals**

Bargarh district is endowed with natural resources. The soil of this region is enriched with exquisite minerals. The Borasamber region & Barapahar region are vastly augmented with mineral resources. The Gandha mardan Hill is the treasure of Bauxite & Barapahar is the source of lime stone. The extraction of limestone from Dungri Mines is supplied to M/s ACC cement, Bargarh which provides employment & infrastructure to the area. Other minerals found in the district are China Clay, Dolomite & Graphite.

10. **Food & Agro Processing**

Bargarh District is one of the leading producers of rice in the state & produces other cereals, vegetables & fruits. However, the food & agro processing industry in the district is at a nascent stage under the unorganized sector.

There is vast untapped potential for this industry in the district. A lot of fruits & vegetables in the district goes waste due to lack of storage, cold chain & transport infrastructure.

Suggestions:

- The district has potential in Rice mill /Rice processing & Flour Mills/ Atta processing activity. Therefore, more units can be set up.
- Under Fruits segment, Jam, Jelly, Sauce & Pickle making can be undertaken.

11. Tourism:

There is greater potential of tourism in the district with destinations like Nrusimhanath Temple, Giri Gobardhan Pitha etc.

The tourist centers identified by tourism department in the Bargarh district are Bargarh, Debrigarh, Devdarha , Gaisima , Ganiapali , Nrusimhanath ,Papanga ,Barapali, Chikhidi & Bsaikelagarh.

Suggestions:

The following suggestions, if implemented, may promote tourism industry in the district.

- Tourism industry is generating large scale employment. The labour to capital ratio in the tourism services is one of the highest i.e., each million rupee invested creates jobs for at least 48 people compared to 45 in agriculture and 13 in manufacturing industry. Therefore, large scale investment in the sector is required.
- Thrust should be given to business avenues like transportation, hospitality services, retail and mobile markets etc.as tourism creates business opportunities in these areas. It also helps in generating employment in micro & small service enterprises like Hiring of vehicles, tourist guide services, hotels and eateries.
- Tourism will also boost the sale of art forms and handicrafts etc. Therefore, local artisans need to be motivated through suitable incentives.
- For promoting tourism in the district, there is need to provide conveniences, information and security to tourists and develop ancillary services.
- Grooming local tribal youth as tourist guides and establishing eco-friendly tourism and adventure sports like trekking etc.

Chapter – VI

Infrastructure Available for Industrial Development

Attainment of a strong industrial growth is an essential pre-requisite for sustained economic development. A large share to the industrial growth could be contributed from natural resources, manpower, favorable geographical and agro-climatic features available. However, availability of basic infrastructure like industrial accommodation, power, communication and social infrastructure etc. are pre-requisite for industrial development. In the absence of such facilities industrialization suffers heavily. Human development primarily consists of the removal of those conditions of social deprivation and discrimination that restrict capabilities of and deny opportunities for participating in nominal economic and social activities. It is needless to emphasize that infrastructure plays an important role in ensuring better human development index. Infrastructural facilities such as power, telecommunications, piped water supply, sanitation and sewerage, solid waste collection and disposal, piped gas, public works, roads & major dams and canal works for irrigation and drainage, other transport sectors i.e. urban and inter-urban railways, urban transport, ports and waterways and airports are required for industrial development. The infrastructure available in the district is divided into both physical & social which are discussed below:

(A) Physical Infrastructure

1. Land:

Land is a primary factor for setting up of industrial units. The availability of land can be assessed from the land utilization pattern in the district. The yield from high land and medium land are very low due to non-adoption of suitable technology, cropping pattern and continuation with traditional method of cultivation. The land can be utilized for industrial purposes and managed with application of modern scientific technology i.e. 'dry land technology'. There is enough vacant land available which can be used for industrial purposes.

2. Water:

The main rivers passing through the district are Jeera & Ong. Apart from these two rivers, there are some tributaries of Mahanadi like Danta. Besides this, there are many sub-rivers, springs etc. Apart from these, there is irrigation coverage due to the existence of Hirakud Dam. There are different medium & minor irrigation projects in the district.

3. Railways:

The district has the total railway route length of 54 kms and there are 3 railway stations in the district.

4. Roads:

The district has a better road length which comprises National Highway of 97 km, State Highway (176 km), Major District Roads (77 km), Other District Roads (257 km), Rural Roads (1623 km), Panchayat Samiti Roads (615 km), Gram Panchayat Roads (5310 km) & Forest Roads (235 km).

The details of major roads are given below in the table:

Table – 1
Categories of Roads in Bargarh District during 2016-17

Sl.No.	Name of Road	Distance (in Km.)
1.	National Highway	97
2.	State Highway	176
3.	Major District Roads	77
4.	Other District Roads	257
5.	Rural Roads	1623
6.	Panchayat Samiti Roads	615
7.	Gram Panchayat Roads	5310
8.	Forest Road	235

Source: DES, Odisha

5. Electricity:

Electricity is one of the prime inputs for both the economic development as well as overall wellbeing of the people. It has cascading effect on all sectors leading to increased growth particularly in industry, agriculture and other ancillary trade and business activities.

Power generated through various hydro-electric projects is transmitted to the consumers of this district to meet the requirements. The number of villages electrified in Bargarh district is 1173.

6. Post Offices:

There are 319 post offices in the district which include One Head Post Office located in the District Headquarters.

(B) Social Infrastructure

1. Education:

The existing educational institutions in Bargarh district are as follows:

Table – 2
Existing Educational Institution in Bargarh District in 2016-17

Sl.No.	Type of Educational Institution	Number of Institutions
1.	<u>Primary School</u> a) Number b) Enrolment (no.) c) Pupil- Teacher Ratio	1003 115159 24.29
2.	<u>Upper Primary School</u> a) Number b) Enrolment (no.) c) Pupil- Teacher Ratio	791 68975 22.08
3.	<u>Secondary School</u> a) Number b) Enrolment (no.) c) Pupil- Teacher Ratio	346 39657 16.88
4.	Colleges	29
5.	Technical University	0

Source: DES, Odisha

Table – 3
Existing Technical Institution in Bargarh District in 2016-17

Sl.No.	Type of Institution	No. of Institutions
1.	Degree College (Govt.)	0
2.	Degree College (Pvt.)	1
3.	Diploma School (Government)	0
4.	Diploma School (Private)	1
5.	ITI (Government)	1
6.	ITI (Private)	10

Source: DTET, Odisha

2. Health:

Health is one of the key indicators of human development. Hence, providing equitable, affordable & quality health care services to the people is a major challenge. There has been a shortage of health infrastructure facilities in the district considering the needs of the people. The following table presents the number of medical institutions available in the district.

Table-4
No. of Medical Institutions in Bargarh District with Beds in 2016-17

Sl.No	Government Sector						Private Sector	
	Hospital	CHC	PHC	MHU	Total Medical Institutions	Beds	Total Medical Institutions	Beds
1.	2	14	47	5	68	330	52	350

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

3. Banking Activities:

The commercial banks play an important role in the economic development of an economy. They help in the progress of capital information which is the basis of economic growth.

The District has a banking network comprising of 157 Commercial Banks. Per branch population services is worked out at **9435** only. Thus, there is a need to open more banking outlets in rural areas particularly at block level. **State Bank of India** is the Lead Bank in the District. It has one RSETI centre in the district.

The key indicators of the District are shown in the following tables:

3.1 The District Wise Branch Network as on 31.03.2018 is given below:

Table-5
Bank Branches in District Bargarh

Sl.No	District	Urban	Semi-Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Bargarh	12	52	93	157

Source: SLBC, Odisha

3.2 The District Wise position of ATMs as on 31.03.2018 is given below:

Table-6
No. of ATMs in District Bargarh

District	Total No. of Off Site ATMS				Total No. of On Site ATMS				Grand Total
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	
Bargarh	22	55	1	78	37	36	3	76	154

Source: SLBC, Odisha

3.3 The Credit Deposit Ratio in the district has increased from 49.74 in March'2017 to 54.16 in March'2018. However, this is below the benchmark of 60%.The C.D Ratio (%) during 2016-17 & 2017-18 in the District of Bargarh is as under:

Table-7
C.D Ratio in District Bargarh

District	As on 31.03.2017 (in Crore)			As on 31.03.2018 (in Crores)		
	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio
Bargarh	4697.04	2336.34	49.74	4658.79	2523.23	54.16

Source: SLBC, Odisha

3.4 Financing to MSME under Annual Credit Plan (ACP) for the Quarter ended March'2018.

Table-8
MSME under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

(Amount in Crores)

Sector/ Segment	Target	Achievement	%
Micro- Manufacturing	63.16	71.76	113.62
Micro- Services	42.11	185.35	440.19
Small- Manufacturing	67.28	72.80	108.20
Small- Services	43.69	97.35	222.83
Medium- Manufacturing	22.64	18.51	81.77
Medium- Services	13.61	21.22	155.89
Khadi & Village Industries	45.11	0.72	1.60
Others under MSME	19.47	63.58	326.47
Total MSME	317.07	531.29	167.56

Source: SLBC, Odisha

3.5 Performance of Various Financing Schemes in Bargarh District.

3.5.1 Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

The performance of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in Bargarh District under different categories from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018 is as follow:

Table-9
Loan Disbursement in PMMY in District Bargarh in 2017-18

(Amount in Crores)

Sl. NO	Sishu			Kishore			Tarun			Total		
	No. of A/cs	Sanct. Amt.	Dis.Amt.	No. of A/cs	Sanct. Amt.	Dis. Amt.	No. of A/cs	Sanct. Amt.	Dis. Amt.	No. of A/cs	Sanct. Amt.	Dis.Amt.
1.	127719	300.66	285.35	2383	53.59	49.30	448	33.61	31.37	130550	387.86	366.02

Source: SLBC, Odisha

3.5.2 Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)

The performance of CGTMSE scheme in Bargarh District from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018 is as follow:

Table-10
Approved Amount in CGTMSE in District Bargarh in 2017-18

SI.No	District	Approvals	Approved Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Bargarh	252	959.10

Source: SLBC, Odisha

3.5.3 Stand up India

The performance under Stand up India in Bargarh District under different categories from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018 is as follow:

Table-11
Loan Disbursement in Stand up India in District Bargarh in 2017-18

(Amount in Crores)

SI. NO	SC			ST			Women (General)			Total		
	No. of A/cs	Sanct. Amt.	Dis.Amt.	No. of A/cs	Sanct. Amt.	Dis. Amt.	No. of A/cs	Sanct. Amt.	Dis. Amt.	No. of A/cs	Sanct. Amt.	Dis.Amt.
1.	5	0.72	0.10	3	0.82	0.40	21	3.77	2.40	29	5.31	2.90

Source: SLBC, Odisha

C. Incentives

Incentives play an important role in boosting the industrial activity in an area. It speeds up the process of industrialization. Incentives provided through various schemes run by Ministry of MSME to MSMEs are discussed below.

Incentives for MSMEs by Government of India

1. NMCP Schemes

The Government of India has announced formulation of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme with an objective to support the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in their endeavor to become competitive and adjust the competitive pressure caused by liberalization and modernization of tariff rates. The components of these Schemes are as follow:

i) **Digital MSME Scheme:** The objectives of “Digital MSME” Scheme are promotion of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in MSME Sector and to motivate MSMEs to adopt ICT tools and applications in their business processes.

The scheme is revolving around Cloud Computing which is emerging as a cost effective and viable alternative in comparison to in-house IT infrastructure installed by MSMEs. The scheme also has provision to give subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh per unit for user charges for a period of 2 years.

ii) **Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme (LMCS):** The objective of this scheme is to increase the competitiveness of the MSME Sector through the adoption of LM techniques with the objective of reducing waste, increasing productivity, introducing innovative practices for improving overall competitiveness, inculcating good management system and imbibing a culture of continuous improvement.

iii) **Design Clinic Scheme for MSMEs:** The main objective of the Design Clinic is to bring the MSME Sector and design expertise on a common platform, to provide expert advice and solutions on real time design problems resulting in continuous improvement and value addition for existing products.

iv) **Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs):** The objective of this scheme is to enhance the awareness of MSMEs about Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) to take measure for protecting their ideas and business strategies. Effective utilization of IPR tools like patents, trademarks, copy rights, GI etc. by MSMEs would also assist them in technology up gradation and enhancing competitiveness.

v) **Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubation:** The main objective of this scheme is to assist incubation of innovative business ideas that could be commercialized in a short period of time resulting in the formation of MSMEs that have distinctive presence in the market. The scheme is implemented in a PPP mode.

vi) **Zero Defect Zero Effect:** The scheme is an extensive drive to create proper awareness in MSMEs about ZED manufacturing and motivate them for assessment of their enterprise for ZED and support them. The objective is to drive manufacturing with adoption of Zero Defect production processes without impacting the environment (Zero Effect).

vii) **Technology & Quality Up-gradation support for MSMEs (TEQUP):** The objective of the scheme is to sensitize the manufacturing (MSME) sector in India for the use of energy efficient technologies and manufacturing processes so as to reduce cost of production & the emissions of Green House Gases (GHGs). The second objective is to improve the product quality of MSMEs and encourage them towards becoming globally competitive through certification of products to national & international standards.

2. Marketing Assistance & Technology up gradation (MATU) Scheme for MSMEs: This programme aims at improving the marketing competitiveness of MSME sector in the Domestic as well as International market by improving their techniques and technologies, promotion of exports and to provide a check on imports also.

(i) Domestic Fair/ Exhibition: To encourage manufacturing Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in their efforts for tapping and developing domestic markets.

(ii) National/International Workshop: International/National Workshops/Seminars on Marketing/Packaging are organized for promotion of new marketing techniques, emerging global marketing/product innovation trends in various product and services verticals, development in packaging, reviewing public procurements with Central Ministries/Departments/Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Public Procurement Policy - 2012 for MSEs and topics relevant to MSME sector.

(iii) Vendor Development Programme (VDP) for Ancillarisation: VDPs are being organized by MSME Development Institutes to provide common platform to PSEs/Large Scale Enterprises both in public and private sector as buyers and MSME units as sellers in order to provide appropriate market linkages and facilitate a business tie-up between them for mutual benefit.

3. International Cooperation: To encourage manufacturing Micro and Small Enterprise Associations for tapping and developing overseas markets.

4. Scheme of National Award: The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Government of India with a view to recognize the efforts and contribution of MSMEs confers Awards annually to selected enterprises under the Scheme of National Award. The awards are given for various categories such as Innovation, outstanding Entrepreneurship (Manufacturing and Service), Lean Manufacturing, Quality Products, export award and outstanding performance awards to states.

5. Credit & Financial Assistance to MSMEs:

(a) CLCSS: The CLCSS Scheme aims at facilitating Technology up gradation in Micro and Small Enterprises by providing 15% capital subsidy (limited to maximum of Rs.15.00 lakhs) on institutional finance availed by them for induction of well established and improved technology in the specified 51 sub-sectors/products approved under the scheme. The maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy under the scheme is Rs.1 Crore. The Scheme is kept in hold for its re-enforcement.

(b) CGTMSE: The objective of the scheme is to provide funding to MSMEs without collateral security and /or third party guarantee. The credit facility is up to Rs.2.00 Crore per borrowing

unit. SIDBI and NABARD are the implementing agencies. All financial institutions, Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) are eligible to finance the MSEs.

(c) **PMEGP:** The objective of the scheme is (i) to generate employment opportunities through self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in non-farm sector. (ii) to arrest migration of rural youths to urban areas; and (iii) to increase the wage earning capacity of artisans. KVIC is the nodal implementing agency at the national level. KVIB & DIC are the implementing agencies at the state level.

6. National SC/ST Hub: The National SC/ST Hub was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 18.10.2016 at Ludhiana, Punjab. The objective of the Hub is to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro & Small Enterprises Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Standup India initiative.

7. Recent Initiatives for Promotion and Development of MSMEs:-

a) **Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM):** A one-page simple registration form for filing of UAM has been introduced which replaces the filing of EM Part I & II. This office provides handholding support for online registration of running MSME units under UAM. The details could be viewed at <https://udyogaadhaar.gov.in>.

b) **MSME SAMADHAAN:** The Ministry of MSME has taken an initiative by launching MSME SAMADHAAN Portal for filing online application by the supplier MSE unit against the buyer of goods/services before the concerned MSEFC of his/her State/UT. These will be viewed by MSEFC Council for their actions. These will be also visible to the Concerned Central Ministries, Departments, CPSEs, State Government, etc. for pro-active actions. The details could be viewed at <https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in>.

c) **MSME SAMBANDH:** A Public Procurement Portal called 'MSME SAMBANDH' was launched by M/o MSME. The objective of the portal is to monitor the implementation of the Public Procurement from MSEs by Central Public Sector Enterprises. The details could be viewed at <https://sambandh.msme.gov.in>.

d) **Udyam Sakhi:** On the occasion of International Women's Day on 8th March'2018, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) launched a portal for women entrepreneurs of India called Udyam Sakhi. The portal is a network for nurturing entrepreneurship and creating business models for low cost products and services in order to empower women and make them self-reliant and self-sufficient. The details could be viewed at www.udyamsakhi.org.

Incentives for MSMEs by Government of Odisha

The Government of Odisha is also providing various incentives on location basis to create positive motivation and encourage the entrepreneurs to set up the industrial units as it plays an important role in boosting industrial activities in an area. Various organizations & Corporations of the State Government are involved in the development of MSMEs. The role of these institutions are given at **Annexure – A**. Different policies of the State Government like Odisha Industrial Policy Resolution – 2015, Odisha MSME Development Policy - 2016 , Odisha Procurement Preference Policy for Micro & Small Enterprises - 2015, Odisha Export Policy- 2014, Odisha Food Processing Policy- 2016, Odisha Startup Policy-2016 have been implemented with the mission to create a business climate conducive to accelerate investment in industry and infrastructure projects, raise income, employment and economic growth in the state and reduce regional disparities. The details of the schemes may be seen at the **Annexure B, C, D, E, F & G**.

Chapter- VII

Present Industrial Structure

Except a few agro-processing industries & one large cement industry, there is no major industry in this district. The current employment in industrial sector is also very low. In order to achieve gainful employment to all, we have to assess the potential for various sectors including Agriculture, Food Processing, MSME, IT, Tourism and Service for providing employment. One of the major challenges before the district during the coming years is to expand the employment opportunities for the growing unemployed and raising their living standards. The vision for the district is dynamic and with a vibrant network of micro, small and medium enterprises in the district, diversified and sustainable employment opportunities for all eligible people of the district can be created. In order to realize the vision of employment to all, it is important to develop the industrial scenario of the district. One of the constraints facing the district is the lack of entrepreneurial motivation among the people. There is high potential to develop employment opportunities in the areas like construction works, developing rural infrastructure, MSMEs etc. The development goals with respect to each of these sectors are provided in the following sections.

1. Industrial Estates/ Areas Available & Land Rate in Bargarh District :

IDCO is the Nodal Agency for providing industrial infrastructure in the State of Odisha. Establishment of Industrial Areas, Industrial Estates, Functional Industrial Estates, Growth Centers etc. at different strategic locations is the prime function of the Corporation. The land details of the existing Industrial Estates in the district area as follow:

Table-1

SI.No	Name of the IE/IA	Land Details (in Acre)		Shed Position		Total No. of Units	Land Rate fixed by Industry Dept.& IDCO (Rs. in Lakhs)/ Per Acre
		Total Land	Land Alloted	Total Shed	Sheds Allotted/ Used otherwise		
1.	Bargarh	6.000	4.800	6	6	16	30.00
2.	Behera	5.000	0.688	0	0	2	20.00

Source: IDCO, Odisha

2. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

- Considering the agriculture base of the district, there is potential for setting up of micro and small enterprises in areas of food processing, fruit processing etc. Fruit processing also offers opportunities for packaging, distribution and marketing can generate off-farm job.
- Another potential is in animal husbandry related enterprises. The livestock economy of the district reveals that a large number of populations keep cattle, goat, sheep. Goat and sheep constitute another source of employment to the people.
- Modern agro and forest based industries need to be encouraged in the district.
- Promotion of various MSMEs like Rice bran oil, dal processing, cane/bamboo or wooden furniture, terracotta, embroidery, soft toys etc.
- Single window approach for facilitating registration, provision of BDS services, bank linkages etc for newly starting MSMEs.
- Promotion of NTFP based enterprises. Major share of the district is covered by forest. In general the tribal livelihood is closely associated with forest and forest produces. The district has the potential for collection and marketing of Non Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) and Minor Forest Produces (MFPs).

2.1 INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO:

Industry at a Glance:

Table-2

SL No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial Unit	No.	1191
2.	Total Industrial Unit	No.	2927
3.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	No.	5
4.	Estimated Avg. No. of Daily Worker Employed In Small Scale Industries	No.	11767
5.	Employment In Large And Medium Industries	No.	417
6.	No. of Industrial Area	No.	1
7.	Investment of Small Scale Ind.	In Lacs	9906.68
8.	Investment of Medium & Large Scale Industries	In Lacs	8496.67

Source: O/o Directorate of Industries, Cuttack

2.2 YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED:

	YEAR	NUMBER OF REGISTERED UNITS	EMPLOYMENT (in No.)	INVESTMENT (lakh Rs.)
Up to	1984-85	308	2970	183.94
During	1985-86	29	216	26.1
During	1986-87	26	224	19.5
-do-	1987-88	9	168	16.13
-do-	1988-89	23	158	13.69
-do-	1989-90	22	220	63.95
-do-	1990-91	26	797	57.66
-do-	1991-92	9	116	307.22
-do-	1992-93	11	201	76.99
-do-	1993-94	7	65	11.48
-do-	1994-95	7	94	70.03
-do-	1995-96	9	65	10.51
-do-	1996-97	14	125	22.47
-do-	1997-98	47	433	458.76
-do-	1998-99	46	403	298.64
-do-	1999-2000	57	334	242.32
-do-	2000-01	58	324	139.31
-do-	2001-02	62	449	341.29
-do-	2002-03	62	272	162.73
-do-	2003-04	63	978	997.08
-do-	2004-05	71	541	326.96
-do-	2005-06	40	437	748.82
-do-	2006-07	14	236	413.02
-do-	2007-08	24	221	332.88
-do-	2008-09	11	89	94.72
-do-	2009-10	8	83	41.55
-do-	2010-11	14	380	373.66
-do-	2011-12	24	414	905.96
-do-	2012-13	90	754	1739.3
-do-	2013-14	191	931	51.58
-do-	2014-15	877	3496	10154.80
-do-	2015-16	2101	7298	14946.57
	Total	4360	23492	33649.62

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha

During 2016-17, a total of 2300 units went into production with a total capital investment of Rs.15947 lakhs & employment generation of 7316.

Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM)

Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) was introduced on 18.09.2015 for online registration of MSMEs in the country which replaces the filing of EM Part I & II. The filing of UAM is done online at www.udyogaadhaar.gov.in. A total of 584 MSME units were registered in Bargarh District till March'2018 which is as follow:

Table: 3
Number of MSMEs registered in the district under UAM till March'2018

Sl.No	District Name	Total MSMEs	Micro	Small	Medium
1.	Bargarh	584	453	128	3

Source: UAM Portal

2.3 Details of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises and Artisan Units in the District:

Table-4

Category of Product wise No. of MSME set up with Investment & Employment in the DIC Bargarh by the end of 2015.

Sl. No.	Category Name	No. of SSI unit set up	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment
1.	FOOD AND ALLIED	622	17860.26	3646
2.	CHEMICAL & ALLIED	11	97.46	64
3.	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS	4	5.65	13
4.	ENGINEERING & METAL BASED	240	763.25	1004
5.	FOREST & WOOD BASED	32	49.13	109
6.	GLASS & CERAMICS	162	1622.73	2422
7.	LIVESTOCK & LEATHER	4	6.43	12
8.	PAPER & PAPER PRODUCT	66	262.39	233
9.	RUBBER & PLASTICS	23	1198.44	137
10.	TEXTILES	117	437.37	534
11.	MISC. MANUFACTURING	29	201.42	138
12.	REPAIRING & SERVICING	1617	5714.03	5200
	Total	2927	28218.56	13512

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha

2.4 Medium Scale Enterprises:

1. M/s. Bargarh Sugar Mills Ltd., Bargarh
2. M/s. Granular Fertilizers (P) Ltd., Bargarh
3. M/s. Krishna Solvent Extraction Plant, Bargarh
4. M/s. Kripal Springs (P) Ltd., Chakarkend, Bargarh
5. M/s. Orissa Enterprises, Bargarh
6. M/s. Navdanya Enterprises, Bargarh

3. Large Scale Industries/Public Sector undertakings:

- (a) M/s. ACC Cement Ltd., Bardol, Bargarh.

4. Growth Trend:

There is no visible growth of large and medium enterprises in Bargarh district. The neighboring districts of Sambalpur and Jharsuguda take the major share in it due to proximity of mines etc. in those areas.

5. Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industries: Only engineering and fabrication items are manufactured in the districts which cater to the vendor requirement of the mother plants in the district and also in neighboring districts.

6. Major Exportable Items- 1) Cement, 2) Fertilizers, 3) Sugar and 4) Solvent.

7. Service Enterprises include:

1. Photo copier
2. Courier Services
3. Transport Services
4. Hotels and Restaurants
5. Dry Wash/Laundry Services
6. Beauty Parlour/Health club
7. Emergency Medical services centre/Nursing homes
8. Security services

8. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprises

8.1 Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India (GoI) has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in the country. The Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) is being implemented by Development Commissioner (MSME) all over the country through its branch offices viz. MSME-Development Institute.

Objectives of the Scheme

- i. To support the sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills and quality, market access, access to capital, etc.
- ii. To build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self help groups, consortia, up gradation of associations, etc.
- iii. To create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing industrial areas/ clusters of MSEs.
- iv. To set up common facility centers (for testing, training centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc).

Industrial Infrastructure Development: Development of land, provision of water supply, drainage, Power distribution, non- conventional sources of Energy for common captive use, construction of roads, common facilities such as First Aid Centre, Canteen, other need based infrastructural facilities in new industrial (multi- product) areas/estates or existing industrial areas/estates/clusters. Maximum eligible project cost Rs.10.00 crore, with GoI contribution of 60% (80% for Special Category States and for clusters with more than 50% women/micro/SC/ST units).

8.2 Status of Cluster Development Programme in Bargarh District under MSE-CDP.

SL. NO	Name of Cluster	Products	Present Status
1.	Bargarh Rice Mill Cluster-A	Crude Rice Bran	CFC Completed
2.	Bargarh Rice Mill Cluster-B	Ethanol	Cluster Identified (108 units in the Cluster)

8.3 Name of the cluster: Rice Mill Cluster, Bargarh

1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	Rice, Rice Bran oil, Husk
2	Name of the SPV	Bargarh Rice Millers Consortium Pvt. Ltd.
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	108
4	Turnover of the Clusters	1000 crores
5	Value of Exports from the Clusters	Nil
6	Employment in Cluster	9000
7	Average investment in plant & Machinery (per unit)	2 crores
8	Major Issues / requirement	1.Technology
9	Presence of capable institutions	1.Civil Supply Department, Govt. of Odisha 2.Ministry of Food Processing, Govt. of India 3.APEDA 4.DIC 5.Branch MSME-DI, Rourkela
10	Thrust Areas	Marketing, Waste Minimization & Energy Conservation
11	Problems & constraints	1.Irregular Power Supply 2.Marketing & Value Addition

9. Handloom Industries

Bargarh district is famous for its handloom fabrics throughout India & even abroad. It is an indigenous industry manned mostly by **Kostha & Bhulia** weavers. The handloom weavers reside in almost all blocks of the District. But blocks like Barpali, Bargarh, Bijepur, Sohela, Bheden and Attabira are deeply populated with handloom weavers. They are famous in silk, tussur and cotton weaving. The quality and design of the products are gradually improving. The products manufactured have been changed from coarser count cotton to finer count and use of chemical dye stuff in place of natural colors has gathered momentum now.

Bargarh enjoys a pride of place being the highest weaving population with the highest number of active looms in the State. Weaving activities are in full swing in more than 300 villages covering all the blocks of the District. Simultaneously, there are number of high skilled weavers in the District. The handloom villages are Jhiliminda, Singhpali, Lurupali, Barahguda, Baragaon, Katapali, Khuntpali, Gudesira, Barpali, Bandhapali, Bagbadi, Kushunpuri, Jalpali, Bijepur, Pada, M.Sirgida, Bairakhpali, Laumunda, Sarkanda, Jhar, Chichinda, Remunda, Jamdol, Bheden, Khairpali, Jamla, Ruchida, Hatisar, Bhatli- Kushunpuri. A number of National and State awardees belong to this district.

Chapter – VIII

Prospects of Industrial Development

Bargarh district has huge natural resources which remain untapped. This district has made tremendous progress in the production of paddy & also in oil seeds, spices, vegetables & fruits. On the other hand, with the increase of trade & commerce, huge construction activities are taking place. The consumption pattern of the people in the district & demand for quality products has undergone a considerable change with the increase in their income.

Keeping in view the above factors, there is ample scope for value addition in agricultural products and establishing more MSME units to give a further push to the economic activities & to solve the problem of unemployment. The following enterprises in MSME sector have been identified under the following heads.

A. Agro based/ Food processing Enterprises

1. Spices Grinding
2. Potato Chips, Bhujia, Mixture etc.
3. Packaged Drinking Water
4. Dehydration of Vegetables & Fruits
5. Fruit Juice Concentrate
6. Mushroom
7. Dairy Products
8. Vermicelli & Noodles
9. Bread
10. Biscuits, Cakes
11. Tomato products
12. Mango, Amla & other fruits pickle
13. Chilli Pickles/ Sauce
14. Papads
15. Rice Mill
16. Dal Mill
17. Flour Mill
18. Oil Mill
19. Cold Storage

- 20. Rice Bran oil
- 21. Cattle & Poultry Feed

B. Mineral Based Industries

- 22. Stone Crusher
- 23. Fly Ash Bricks
- 24. Cement Bricks & Products
- 25. Lime
- 26. Glazed flooring & wall tiles
- 27. Granite Polishing
- 28. Graphite Beneficiation Plant
- 29. China clay Product
- 30. Lime stone Chip
- 31. Soft Cake
- 32. Mineral Grinding

C. Chemical & Allied Industries

- 33. Agarbati
- 34. Lemon Grass Oil
- 35. Ayurvedic & Herbal products
- 36. Carbon Brush
- 37. Shop
- 38. Phenyl
- 39. Adhesives
- 40. Exercise Books
- 41. Paper Cups & Plate
- 42. PVC Poles & Fittings
- 43. Tyre Retreading
- 44. Plastic Disposable Cups
- 45. School Bag/ Carry Bag
- 46. PVC Footwear
- 47. Offset Printing
- 48. Paints

D. Mechanical / Metallurgical Industries

- 49. Agricultural Implements
- 50. Aluminum Utensils
- 51. Steel Almirah & Furniture
- 52. Structural Fabrication
- 53. General Engineering Workshop
- 54. Brass Metal Utensils
- 55. Bolts & Nuts
- 56. Cycle carrier & other spare parts
- 57. Automobile leaf spring

E. Electrical/ Electronic Industries

- 58. Mobile Recharger
- 59. Electrical Cables
- 60. Electrical Switches
- 61. HRC Fuses
- 62. Electrical Insulator
- 63. Sockets
- 64. Amplifier Circuit Board
- 65. Power Supply Module
- 66. Low Level Signal Converter
- 67. Voltage Stabilizer
- 68. Electronic Horn
- 69. Emergency Light

F. Textile Industries

- 70. Handloom Textile
- 71. Cotton Yarn
- 72. Cotton Wicks
- 73. Readymade Garments
- 74. Hosiery Items
- 75. Mulberry silk products
- 76. Cotton Shocks
- 77. School Uniform
- 78. Sanitary Towels

79. Surgical Bandage

G. Forest Based Items

- 80. Wooden furniture
- 81. Leaf Cups & Plate
- 82. Paper Cups/ Plates
- 83. Cane & Bamboo Products
- 84. Envelopes
- 85. Bidi Making
- 86. Rope Making

H. Leather based Industries

- 87. Processing & Curing of raw hides & skins
- 88. Fancy leather goods
- 89. Leather belts
- 90. Handbags
- 91. Footwear

I. Service Enterprises

- 92. Hotel/Restaurant
- 93. Fast food centres
- 94. Fruit juice centres
- 95. Mobile Repairing
- 96. Tent House
- 97. Dry Cleaning/ Laundry
- 98. Beauty Parlour
- 99. Fitness Club
- 100. Digital Photo Labs
- 101. Electrical Motor winding
- 102. Repairing of Cycle/Four wheeler/Auto Rickshaw
- 103. Photocopy Service
- 104. Internet Cafes
- 105. Software Installation
- 106. DTH Installation
- 107. DTP/ Job work

- 108. Repairing of Electrical Items
- 109. Gas Welding & Spray Painting
- 110. Watch/Clock Repairing
- 111. Nursing Home/Clinic
- 112. Repairing of TV/Radio/Camera
- 113. Diagnostic centre
- 114. X-Ray Clinic
- 115. Academic Coaching Centers
- 116. Road Freight Transport
- 117. Books Stall

J. Ancillary & Miscellaneous Enterprises

- 118. Tax & Legal Consultancy
- 119. Event Management
- 120. Catering Services
- 121. Common Utility Centers
- 122. Advertisement Agencies
- 123. Renting of Private Cars
- 124. School Bus Services
- 125. Courier Centers

Chapter – IX

Plan of Action for Promoting Industrial Development in the District

The district of Bargarh is yet to achieve the desired level of growth including in industry sector despite having huge potential for development of this sector. The most important problem in our society is the problem of unemployment and stagnation in growth. Promotion and development of MSMEs is a better solution of problem of ever rising unemployment and giving a push to economic growth. So the following action plan is suggested for the promotion and development of MSMEs in this district.

i) Intensive Industrial Motivational Campaigns

Intensive Industrial Motivational Campaigns need to be organized at the Block levels to motivate the educated unemployed youths of the area to take up MSME activities based on resources available, skill and demand factor etc. to make them self employed besides creating employment opportunities for others. The facilities and opportunities available should also be told to the educated unemployed to utilize these for their ventures.

ii) Entrepreneurial-cum-Skill Development Programmes

As it has been observed that the youths of different areas are taking mind set and management skills of entrepreneurship so there is need of organizing intensive ESDPs in different parts of the district. The persons before taking of any enterprise should be aware of the basics of the art of entrepreneurship and also the risk taking ability through systematic training. The promotional agencies of the district as well as the state level and financial institutions should speed up their efforts in organizing the ESDPs as well as making follow up to get the desired results in this direction.

iii) Seminars/Workshops

Different seminars/workshops highlighting the need of MSME sector should be organized at the various schools and colleges to inculcate the attitude of entrepreneurship in the minds of the students and youths of the district and to motivate them to take to self employment ventures particularly in MSMEs as means of livelihood to face the challenge of unemployment.

iv) Development of Infrastructure

More and more industrial estates should be constructed in the district to facilitate the entrepreneurs to get the land and sheds easily. The industrial estates should be equipped with all requisite infrastructural facilities for smooth running of the MSMEs. Further steps should be taken to select suitable areas for development of industries in the district. Besides the road, electricity, telecommunication etc. needs to be strengthened for smooth functioning of the unit.

v) Study Tours

The existing as well as prospective entrepreneurs of the district should be taken to various industrial units/clusters in the state and outside for study tour to have on the spot exposure on information about the running enterprises. The local DIC as well as promotional agencies & banks should take initiatives in this regard.

vi) Industrial Exhibitions

In the District Hqrs. and other urban centers of the district Industrial Exhibitions, showcasing of the manufactured products should be conducted at regular intervals for the information of the people who are the ultimate buyers besides development taking place in industrial fields like technology, quality etc. should be displayed.

vii) Setting up of Large Industries

In the present liberalized and globalized era steps need to be taken to invite the entrepreneurs from out side to set up the large scale industry inside the district. This in turn will give a boost to the morale of the local entrepreneurs to set up ancillary and downstream MSMEs basing on the requirements of the large-scale industries.

viii) Interventions by MSME-Development Institute:

Functioning as field level office of DC (MSME), MSME-DI is actively involved in educating and promoting entrepreneurship across all enthusiastic entrepreneurs in the district. The district has many natural and forest resources which can be exploited by way of cluster development scheme for the economic prosperity of the local people.

MSME- Development Institute, Cuttack proposes to carry out the following action plan in Bargarh District during 2018-19.

(a) Action Plan for Training programmes during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Subject	No of proposed programme to be conducted
1.	ESDP	As per the local demand	2
2.	MDP	-	-
3.	EDP	General EDP topics	2
4.	IMC	Motivation	2

(These have been proposed and would be conducted subject to availability of sanction.)

(b) Action plan for MSME Schemes during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed activity on the scheme
1.	ZED Scheme	5 units to be motivated for ZED Certification.
2.	MSE-CDP	1 New Cluster to be taken up.
3.	CLCSS	2 units to be motivated for availing the Scheme.
4.	Capacity Building & strengthening of data base	-
5.	International cooperation	-
6.	VDP	1 SVDP to be organized.
7.	National awards	2 MSMEs to be motivated for the award.
8.	NMCP schemes	
	I. Lean Manufacturing	-
	II. Design Clinic	-
	III. Market assistance & Tech. up gradation	2 MSEs for domestic & 1 MSE for international trade fair to be motivated.
	IV. Tech. & quality up gradation support	-
	V. Digital MSME	2 units to be motivated for availing the Scheme.
	VI. IPR	-
	VII. Incubator scheme	-

(These have been proposed and would be conducted subject to availability of sanction.)

Chapter- X

Steps to set up MSMEs

Before going for setting up of any enterprise, the entrepreneur should move in a systematic way in order to get his desired level of output. At various levels, different agencies are functioning to provide different types of assistance to the entrepreneurs for setting up of MSMEs. So, following are the brief description of different agencies for rendering assistance to the entrepreneurs.

Sl. No.	Type of assistance	Name and address of agencies
1.	UAM Registration	www.udyogaadhar.gov.in
2.	Identification of project profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack
3.	Land and Industrial shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD, IDCO, Bhubaneswar
4.	Financial assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD, OSFC, Cuttack • MD, IPICOL, Bhubaneswar • Director, KVIC, Bhubaneswar • Secretary, KVIB, Bhubaneswar • General Manager, NABARD, Bhubaneswar • General Manager, SIDBI, Bhubaneswar • Nationalized Banks
5.	For raw materials under Govt. supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.D, OSIC, Cuttack
6.	Plant and machinery under hire/purchase basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Manager, NSIC, Kolkata • Sr. Branch Manager, NSIC, Cuttack
7.	Power/Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman, GRID Corporation of Odisha, GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar • Chairman, NESCO, Balasore.
8.	Technical Know-how	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director, MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack-753003
9.	Quality & Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Ministry of Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution, Govt. of India, 62/63, Ganganagar, Bhubaneswar • Director, National Productivity Council, Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India, A/7, Surya Nagar, Bhubaneswar • Director, MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack-753003
10.	Marketing/Export assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director, MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack -753003

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., A-77, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar. • Director, EPM, Ashoka Market, Master Canteen, Bhubaneswar • Sr.Branch Manager, NSIC, Cuttack.
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD, APICOL, Bhubaneswar • Director, Horticulture, Udyan Bhavan, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar • Director, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Mangalabag, Cuttack • Director, Handicraft & Cottage Industries, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar • Directorate of Fisheries, Jobra, Cuttack • Coconut Development Board, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar • Coir Board, Jagamara, Bhubaneswar • Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Aranya Bhavan, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar

Chapter- XI

Conclusion

Bargarh district is endowed with rich natural resources which remain untapped and offer scope for employment generation including wage employment. The potential for industrial development is an inter-play of factors such as natural resources, infrastructure, entrepreneurial skill, market demand, government policies etc. The district has ample potential for development in various sectors like agriculture & allied, horticulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry & poultry, handloom & cottage industries, sericulture, forests, rural & urban sectors, wage employment and development of SC/ST and minorities in the district. The importance of non-farm sector activities has assumed a great significance as this sector can provide ample scope for gainful employment opportunities to the vast rural poor. The socio-economic condition of people of Bargarh district is well suited for the development of non-farm sector activities since a large section of labour force is engaged in this sector without any noticeable improvement.

The vocational training programmes can be imparted in the district for self-employment, wage-employment and job opportunities in small business sector. A lot of work is to be done to provide basic infrastructure facilities like improvement of land, water, power, communication & credit institutions.

In order to create awareness among the people and to sensitize them to go for entrepreneurship, various Industrial Motivational Campaigns (IMCs), Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs), seminars, exhibitions, study tours etc. can be conducted in the district extensively. MSME Development Institute, Cuttack is playing an active role in this direction by conducting such programmes in the remotest corners of the district for the benefit of the educated unemployed youths to go for self-employment ventures. The promotional agencies like banks & financial institutions, NGOs are supposed to have a holistic approach by their co-ordinated efforts to remove the missing link and to sensitize the people to take up ventures in the MSME sector. These efforts would definitely yield the results in flourishing the industrial activities in the district.

**STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION AND CORPORATION INVOLVED IN
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIES**

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES, ODISHA:

The main objective of the Directorate of Industries is to promote and facilitate the growth of the MSMEs in the State for which 31 District Industries Centers (DICs) have been established in different parts of the State. The Directorate of Industries administers the various provisions for the industrial policy and allows the various incentives and facilitates under IP in respect of different categories of industries.

The State Government has formulated a format for setting up of new industrial units and this directorate monitors that the various clearance/approvals are issued by the various State Govt. agencies in a time bound manner. In case of any problem in grounding of industrial projects, the State Level Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Industries with representatives of the concerned departments sorts out inter-departmental problems. As regards sick but viable MSE units, assistance like margin money, soft loan and IP benefits whenever required are provided for revival on a case to case basis.

The Directorate of Industries also maintains an updated industrial data bank and undertakes project identification on a continuous basis so that a shelf of projects with latest information and data is available to the entrepreneurs. Services of reputed consultants are hired for preparing project reports and project profiles. Besides, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and Industrial Campaigns are organized in various parts of the State by the Directorate. This office is located at Killa Maidan, Bauxi Bazar, Cuttack with Phone: 0671-2301892, 2301856, 2301474(PBX), Fax: 2301227, 2307331 & www.diodisha.nic.in

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE (DIC):

There are 31 DICs functioning in the State for promotion of industries. The objectives of the DICs are as below:

- ✓ To identify prospective entrepreneurs to take up viable projects.
- ✓ To identify viable projects and make demand survey on the available resources of the district and plan for promotion of viable industries in the area.
- ✓ To prepare viable and feasible project reports.
- ✓ To strengthen the guidance cell to solve the problems of the entrepreneurs.
- ✓ To maintain up-to-date data on MSE sector.

- ✓ To recommend financial proposals to Odisha State Financial Corporation/ Financial Institutions/Banks etc.
- ✓ To allot Govt. land /shed in Industrial Estates.
- ✓ To recommend for power connection.
- ✓ To arrange EDP/ESDP training.
- ✓ To arrange exhibition, fair, publicity and visit of industrialists to trade fairs and different industrial estates of other states.
- ✓ To solve the problems of the industrial units at the district level.
- ✓ To monitor the health of the existing MSE units and the progress of those in the pipe line.
- ✓ To recommend different incentives as per the industrial policy of the State Government.
- ✓ To provide necessary marketing assistance.
- ✓ To monitor the implementation of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.
- ✓ To assist revival of sick MSE units.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ODISHA LTD. (IDCOL):

The principal objective of the State Industrial Development Investment Corporation is the promotion of large and medium scale industries of the State. Major functions of the Corporation are:

- ✓ Identification of large and medium scale industries.
- ✓ Promotion of industries in joint sector and joint venture in the state of Odisha by way of equity participation.
- ✓ Investment in loans.

The Head office of IDCO is located at Bhubaneswar.

ODISHA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (OSFC):

Odisha State Financial Corporation was established in March 1956 and started its commercial operation since 1957-58. The Corporation provides financial assistance for establishment of micro, small and medium scale industries, hotels, nursing homes, acquisition of transport vehicles, etc. in the state. Besides, the corporation is also providing financial assistance for modernization and renovation of sick industrial units.

Term loan are provided to hotels, nursing homes and clinics, transport operators, quality control equipment, pollution control equipment, for modernization, diversification and rehabilitation of existing industries. The corporation assists ex-military persons under SEMFEX schemes. It also gives assistance to women entrepreneurs under “Mahila Udyam Nigam” scheme. It provides assistance under National Equity Funds for project cost up to Rs.50 lakhs and extends assistance under factoring services. The Head Office of OSFC is located at OMP Square, Cuttack, Ph-(0671)-2443659, 2443623, Fax: 2443437. It has also Regional Offices, Branches in different parts of the State.

ODISHA SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (OSIC), CUTTACK:

The Odisha Small Industries Corporation plays a vital role for promotion of micro and small scale industries in the state. It provides marketing assistance and raw material assistance. It deals with quality raw materials like iron and steel, aluminum, wax, rubber, plastics, coal, bitumen etc. OSIC also imports scarce raw materials to meet the requirement of micro and small scale industries. The OSIC has been granted the status of a recognized export house by the Govt. of India.

It extends finance for purchase of raw material credit scheme and also factors the bills of MSE units. It also obtains bulk orders for projects and products and off loads the same to the competent local MSE units.

The detail address of OSIC is Industrial Estate, Khapuria, Cuttack-10, Ph-(0671)-2344068, 2343084, 2341458, Fax-(0671)-2341879 & website- www.osicltd.in.

**AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION & INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF ODISHA LTD.
(APICOL):**

APICOL, a Government of Odisha undertaking provides assistance to agricultural enterprises in the state. It provides opportunities to investors and farmers either to set up, expand or modernize these enterprises. It also provides necessary guidance for Project formulation, business counseling, enterprise development and technical assistance in project implementation, especially in Agro Industries in the state.

APICOL intends to take up special campaigns for entrepreneurship development in agriculture, set up Agri. Park and common infrastructure for commercial agriculture and render assistance to agro industrial enterprises for obtaining improvised management, technical and administrative services. It further intends to liaison and tie-up with established agricultural houses for higher value, commercial agriculture including agri-marketing as well as correspond

with reputed houses (in agri-business), foreign exports and collaboration. Besides, it provides opportunities for high income and employment generation.

The detail address of APICOL is Baramunda, Bhubaneswar, Phone-(0674)2461525, 2461203, 2461874, Fax-(0674) 2463306 & website-.<http://www.apicol.co.in>.

INSTITUTE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT (IED):

This is one of the agencies involved in the field of development of entrepreneurship in the MSE sector in the state. This organization provides training, counseling and consultancy services to micro and small and medium entrepreneurs. The Government of Odisha has also declared this agency as the nodal agency for the Entrepreneurship Development of the state.

The organization also seeks alliance with universities and institute in the areas of forming panel to enroll the faculty members for interaction, planning and finalizing course curriculum and some other programmes relevant to the entrepreneur's development along with the Radio Programmes in Entrepreneurship (RPE). The location of the office is Plot-123, Sec-A, Zone-A, Mancheswar I.E., Bhubaneswar, Ph-(0674)-2485609, 2485985, 2487176 & Fax(0674)-2485609.

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION & INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF ODISHA LTD., (IPICOL):

The Industrial promotional and Investment Corporation of Odisha Ltd. has been established with the principal objective of promoting large and medium scale industries in the State. IPICOL through the Industrial Coordination Bureau provides assistance and guidance to entrepreneurs in project identification, project finance, preparation of project reports, getting registration and license, obtaining clearance from various authorities and statutory bodies and removal of operational constraints for medium and large scale units. It promotes industries in joint sector by way of equity participation. It provides financial and managerial support for revival of sick units. The Foreign Investment Division of IPICOL is the single contact point for the NRIs and the foreign investors desirous of making investment in industrial projects. The location of the office at Bhubaneswar is IPICOL Building, Bhubaneswar, Ph-(0674) – 2543679, 2543461, Fax: 0674-2543766 E-mail- ipicol@sancharnet.in, Website: www.ipicolorissa.com & www.investodisha.org.

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ODISHA (IIDCO):

The Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation of Odisha (IIDCO) is the nodal agency for providing industrial infrastructure needs to the entrepreneurs intending to establish industrial ventures in Odisha.

Services rendered by IDCO:

- a) Establishment of Industrial Areas, Industrial Estates, Functional Estates, Growth Centers etc.
- b) Allotment of developed plots and built up sheds to entrepreneurs on long term lease hold basis
- c) Allotment of commercial shops
- d) Creation, improvement and maintenance of infrastructural facilities
- e) For the projects in large and medium sectors which cannot be set up within the existing Estates, IIDCO helps them in identifying and acquiring private land for the industry.

Industrial Growth Centers of about 1000 acres each are being established at Duburi, Chhatrapur, Jharsuguda and Kesinga. Three Mini Growth Centers are also being established at Khurda, Rayagada and Paradeep under the Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme of Government of India. 100 acres of land will be developed for each growth centre. Export Promotion Industrial Park of about 205 acres of land with necessary infrastructure is being set up at Bhubaneswar under EPIP scheme of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. An Industrial Park is being set up at Paradeep as joint venture with M/s. Bang Pekong, Thailand with state of the art technology/facilities. A Software Complex is being set up at Bhubaneswar for development of electronic projects with about 200000 sq.ft. area to accommodate different Software Companies. A Petro-Chemical Complex at Paradeep over 3000 acres has been developed close to the proposed refineries of IOC & Nippon Denro. IDCO has been declared as the Nodal Agency for implementation of the two Special Economic Zone of Paradeep and Gopalpur approved by Government of India. It is the only state Government PSO which has obtained ISO-9001 and ISO-14001 certificate for providing infrastructure and services of high order and maintaining modern environment management system. The detail address of IIDCO is IDCO Tower, Janpath, Bhubaneswar-751002, Ph-(0674)-2542784, 2540043, 2530476, 2540820, Fax-(0674)-2542956 E-mail cmdidco@dte.vsnl.net.in & Website: www.idco.in.

DIRECTORATE OF EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING:

Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing has been set up to promote export of goods from the State of Odisha and to provide marketing assistance to MSE units of the State. It disseminates market intelligence and overseas tender/trade enquiries among the existing and potential exporters/entrepreneurs of Odisha for their active participation. It renders guidance in export processing, pricing of export items and on availability of different incentives for exports, granted by Govt. of India. It endeavors to establish infrastructure including establishment of Export Promotion Industrial Park etc. This Directorate registers MSE units and concludes rate contract for purchases by Govt. Deptt. and undertakings.

Other Institutions which are engaged in Industrial Development are:

1. Odisha Forest Development Corporation Ltd., A-84, Kharvel Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
2. Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre, Surya Kiran Building Complex, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
3. Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA), Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar.
4. Odisha State Pollution Control Board, A/118, Nilakhantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
5. Odisha Film Development Corporation Ltd., Buxi Bazar, Bhubaneswar.
6. Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Ltd, Rupali Square, Bhubaneswar.
7. Odisha State Cooperative Handicrafts Corporation, Rasulgarh, Bhubaneswar.
8. Odisha State Export Development Corporation (OEDC), Bhubaneswar.
9. Odisha Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB), Kharavela Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
10. Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
11. Directorate of Technical Education and Training, Killa Maidan, Cuttack.
12. Odisha Agro-Industries Corporation, Satya Nagar, Bhubaneswar.

Highlights of Fiscal Incentives for MSMEs in Industrial Policy Resolution 2015, Govt. of Odisha:

1. Land at Concessional Rate:

- Ground rent @ 1% of the land Value.
- 10 % of the land for large projects limiting to 300Acre shall be earmarked for Ancillary & Downstream Industrial Park.

2. Exemption of Premium on Conversion of Agricultural Land for Industrial Use:

- New Industrial units and existing industrial units taking up E/M/D.

➤ Micro & Small Sector	100% up to 5 Acres
➤ Medium Sector	75% up to 25 Acres
➤ Priority Sector	100% up to 100 Acres & 50% for balance Area

3. Interest Subsidy:

- New MSME @ 5% per annum on term loan for Five years and same for Seven years for Industrially Backward Districts limiting to-

Micro Enterprise- Rs.10 Lakh	Small Enterprise- Rs. 20 Lakh	Medium Enterprise - Rs. 40Lakh
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4. Stamp Duty Exemption :

- No stamp duty for land allotted by the Govt. to IDCO or Govt. /IDCO to Private Indl. Estate Developers.

➤ Transfer of land/shed by Govt./IDCO/Private Indl. Estate Developers to new units and existing units acquiring fresh land for E/M/D	• Micro & Small Sector	75% of Stamp duty
	• Medium Sector	50% of Stamp duty
	• Priority Sector	100% of Stamp duty

- Stamp Duty exemption on transfer of management/ conversion to Company/ reconstruction & amalgamation of Companies/ execution of loan deed / credit deed / hypothecation deeds.

5. Energy :

A. Exemption of Electricity Duty for 5 years	New MSMEs New units in the Priority Sector	Up to Contract demand of 500 KVA Up to Contract demand of 5 MVA
	New & Existing industrial units setting up Captive Power Plant with non-conventional sources & bio-fuel as Green Energy Subsidy.	
B. Seasonal Units such as food processing, sugar, salt and cotton ginning & pressing unit shall be allowed for temporary surrender of a part of their contract demand as per norms of OERC.		
C. One-time reimbursement of cost of Energy Audits for achieving energy efficiency up to		
Micro Enterprise- Rs. 1 lakh	Small Enterprise – Rs. 2 lakh	Medium Enterprise – Rs. 3 lakh

6. VAT Reimbursement – in a tapered manner

New MSMEs	75% of net VAT paid for 5 years	Limited to 100% of cost of plant & M/C
New units in Priority Sector	100% of net VAT paid for 7 years	Limited to 200% of cost of Plant & M/C
Existing MSMEs taking up E/M/D	75% of net VAT paid on increased production for 7 years	Limited to 200% of additional cost of Plant & M/c for E/M/D
New Pioneer Units	100% of net VAT paid for 9 years	Limited to 200% of cost of Plant & M/c
Anchor Tenant in Indl park	100% of net VAT paid for 9 years	Limited to 200% of cost of Plant & M/c
❖ Above provision will be suitably replaced / modified after GST is introduced		

7. Reimbursement of Entry Tax:

Plant & Machinery	New MSMEs & Priority Sector Units	100% of Entry Tax paid on plant & M/c
	Existing MSMEs & Priority Sector units taking up E/M/D	100% of Entry Tax paid for 5 years limited to 100% of cost of plant & M/c
Raw Materials	New MSMEs & Priority Sector Units	100% of Entry Tax paid for 5 years limited to 100% of cost of plant & M/c
	Existing MSMEs & Priority Sector units taking up E/M/D	100% of Entry Tax paid on additional raw materials for 5 years limited to 100% of cost of additional Plant and machinery.
	New Pioneer Units under each Priority Sector	
❖ The above provision will be suitably replaced/ modified after GST is introduced.		

8. Reimbursement of Entertainment Tax (ET)

I.	New Multiplex Cinema Hall of at least 3 screens with minimum capital investment of Rs. 3.00 Crores	100% of ET paid for 5 years
II.	Existing cinema hall upgrades to a multiplex and modernized with minimum investment of rupees one crore	100% ET paid for 5 years
❖ The above provision will be suitably replaced / modified after GST is introduced		

9. Employment Cost Subsidy- for employing skilled & semi-skilled workers of domicile of Odisha as regular employees.

New & Existing units taking up E/M/D in Micro & Small Sector.	Male workers -75% of ESI & EPF contribution for 5 years Female workers-100% of ESI & EPF contribution for 5 years
New and existing units taking up E/M/D in Medium sector	Male workers-50% of ESI & EPF contribution for 3 years Female workers- 100% of ESI & EPF contribution for 3 years
New and existing units taking up E/M/D in MSME and Priority Sector-displaced for the establishment of the said Indl. unit.	100% of ESI & EPF contribution for 3 years
New and existing Industrial units taking up E/M/D in MSME and Priority Sector – with Disabilities	100% of ESI & EPF contribution for 5 years
Employment Cost Subsidy- for additional period of 2 year of Industrially Backward Districts.	

10. Patent Registration:

New units and Existing units in MSME & Priority Sector taking up Expansion / Modernization / Diversification	100% of the registration cost limited to Rs. 10 Lakh
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11. Quality Certification & its renewal for next consecutive two years:

New and Existing units in MSME & Priority sector taking up E/M/D	100% of quality certification charges limited to Rs. 3 Lakh
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12. ASSISTANCE FOR TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW

New units in MSME & Priority sector	Indigenous tech. 100% of cost up to Rs. 1 Lakh
	Imported tech. 100% of cost up to Rs. 5 Lakh

13. Entrepreneurship Development Subsidy:

- ❖ 75% of course fee limited to Rs.50, 000/- per course to budding entrepreneurs to undergo Management Development Training in reputed national level institution.

14. Environmental Protection Infrastructure Subsidy:

- ❖ Rs. 20 Lakh or 20% of capital cost whichever is less for adopting Zero Effluent / ZLD & Setting – up of Effluent Treatment Plant by MSMEs.

15. Capital Grant To Support Quality Infrastructure:

Industrial parks/Cluster parks promoted by private sector / Ind. Association/ User Units in cluster format.	50% of the infrastructure cost up-to 10 crore / park or cluster.
Up-gradation of the existing parks/clusters provided the park / estate / cluster is User-managed	50% of total cost up-to Rs. 5 crore

16. Anchor Tenant Subsidy:

- ❖ 25% subsidy on cost of land.
- ❖ Vat Reimbursement for additional 2 years subject to the overall limit.

17. Marketing Assistance To Industries Associations:

- ❖ Assistance @ 50% of total rent limiting to Rs. 10 Lakh of participation of minimum 5 units in Odisha Pavilion in International Trade fairs abroad.

18. Film Industry:

- ❖ All Feature films produced fully or partly in Odisha exempted from entertainment Tax.
- ❖ Producers of films utilize Kalinga Studio Limited, Film & Television Institute of Odisha and Kalinga Prasad Colour Laboratory shall avail incentives as per terms and conditions of OFDC.
- ❖ Soft loan assistance at a nominal rate of interest decided by OFDC.
- ❖ Multiplexes / Cinema Halls shall get Govt. land/IDCO land at concessional Indl. rate.

19. Non-Mineral based new Indl. Units in industrially backward districts with investment of Rs. 5.00 crore in Plant & M/c treated as Priority Sector unit & eligible for all incentives of Priority Sector.

ODISHA MSME POLICY- 2016:

Gist of Fiscal Incentives Provided:

Capital Investment Subsidy to new Micro & Small Enterprises:

- General category 25% of cost of Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.1 crore.
- SC, ST, differently abled, women & technical (Degree/Diploma) Entrepreneurs @30% of cost of plant and machinery limiting to Rs.1.25 crore.
- Set up in industrially backward including KBK districts – additional 5% of cost of plant and machinery within limit of Rs.1 cr./Rs.1.25 crore as applicable as above.
- Enterprises engaged in recycling of E-waste, Hospital waste, Construction & demolition waste – additional 5% of cost of Plant & Machinery with upper limit of Rs.10 lakh over & above the limits prescribed as above.

Seed Capital Assistance:

- One time grant @10% of Term loan limiting to Rs.15 lakh to 1st generation women, SC, ST, differently abled entrepreneurs in industrially backward districts including KBK (Kalahandi, Bolangir & Koraput).

Project Report Subsidy:

- One time grant up to Rs.50, 000/- or 2% of the project cost, whichever is lower to new Micro Enterprises.

Reimbursement of Audit Cost for Water Conservation:

- One time reimbursement of 50% of audit cost limiting Rs.25, 000/- to new Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises undertaking water conservation measures.

Assistance for raising Capital through SME Exchange:

- One time grant @20% of expenditure incurred for raising of capital through SME Exchange up to maximum amount of Rs.10 lakh of new Small & Medium Enterprises.

Trade Mark Assistance:

- 50% of expenditure incurred in obtaining Trade Mark subject to maximum of Rs.25,000/- to new Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Reimbursement of Training Expenditure:

- 50% of the cost training of local manpower limited to Rs.3, 000/- per person for a maximum of 10 persons in Micro and 20 persons in Small & Medium Enterprises. Additional training cost of Rs.1, 000/- shall be reimbursed per woman Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Award to MSME Entrepreneurs:

- To encourage competition and efficiency amongst Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

ODISHA PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE POLICY FOR MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES, 2015.

☐ **Objectives:**

- To provide and ensure fair, transparent, consistent, equitable procurement of goods and services produced/provided by MSEs.
- State Govt. Departments and Agencies under its control shall procure from the MSEs.

☐ **Strategy:**

- Coordination among State Depts. and Agencies
- Involvement of Stakeholders.
- Emphasizing on Quality Production of Goods and Services provided.
- Enhancing competitiveness with cost reduction
- Emphasis on timely action.

☐ Director, EP&M, Odisha is the Nodal Agency for implementation of provision of the policy.

☐ Director, EP&M, or his nominee will be a member of the purchase committee above the District level.

☐ General Manager, RIC/DIC or his representative will be a member of the Purchase Committee above the district level.

☐ In Tenders, participating MSEs must have register under Odisha VAT or CST Act and must have VAT clearance certificate Form 612-A as prescribed under Section-99 of Odisha Value Added Tax Act 2004.

☐ Evaluation of tender papers of MSEs shall be made on basis price including price preference and other charges but excluding VAT, Taxes etc. as per the provision notified by Finance Dept., Govt. of Odisha from time to time.

☐ Out of 20% target of annual procurement from the MSEs a sub-target of 20% i.e. 4% out of 20% shall be earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC, ST, Physically challenged, Women and technical (Degree/Diploma holders) enterprises.

- ☐ Special Vendor Development Programme or Buyer Seller Meet shall be conducted by OSIC Ltd., in consultation with State Govt. depts. and agencies and shall play pivot role in consortia formation.
- ☐ State Govt. Depts. and Agencies under its control and other agencies as specified in the policy shall prepare Annual Procurement Plan for purchase and upload the same on their official website.
- ☐ Price Preference exemption from payment of earnest money, payment of 25% of prescribed security deposit, adopting e-procurement.

- ☐ **Sanction of Departure:**
The administrative Depts. may sanction departure from the scheme in particular cases where such departure is in the interest of the State.

- ☐ **Miscellaneous:-**
This policy shall remain in force until substituted by another policy. The State Govt. may any time amend any provision of this Policy.

- ☐ Implementation of this Policy will be subject to issue of operational guidelines/statutory notification wherever necessary.

Odisha Export Policy 2014 at a Glance:

- ✓ The Odisha Export Policy 2014 aims at achieving the export turnover from the level of export of the State of Rs.12.246 crores during 2012-13 to Rs. 38.714 crores within a span of 10 years' time at a growth rate of 19% per annum. But due to proactive effort of Government of Odisha, the export turnover during 2016-17 has already reached a level of Rs.40.872 crores which registered 114% growth over the preceding year, 2015-16.
- ✓ Training Programmes and Workshops are organized at various levels by the DEP&M in collaboration with Export Promotion Council/FIEO to improve the efficiency of functionaries involved in the work of export promotion.
- ✓ DEP&M conducts interactive session from time to time with the Exporters and Bankers to facilitate Export Finance.
- ✓ For participation in International Trade Fairs in India and abroad, travel expenses in respect of not more than two persons from a firm shall be permitted, subject to 50% of the total travel expenses limited to Rs.50,000/-.
- ✓ The State Government is taking necessary steps to create container facilities in the ports located within the State.
- ✓ Visit of Foreign Trade delegations from different countries would be organized frequently with State Government participation to take them to industries at various locations in the State.
- ✓ "State Export Award" is being distributed annually among the exporters of Odisha for their outstanding export performances in the State under different product group.
- ✓ Setting up of Export Parks and Trade Centers in different locations of the State having export potentiality for Show Casing of MSME Product of the State in important cities of the country.
- ✓ The Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing acts as the nodal Agency for undertaking all export promotion activities in the State.

Salient Features of Odisha's Export:

- ✓ During 2016-17, total export from Odisha was Rs.40.872 crore.
- ✓ Major items of exports are: Metallurgical products, Marine products, Software products, Engineering and Allied products.
- ✓ Odisha has a tremendous potential for export of products like: Handicrafts, Handlooms, Textiles, Agro-processed food products.
- ✓ Advantage for export of Odisha: 480 km of sea coast, number of ports like: Paradip, Dhamra, Gopalpur and many more upcoming ports.
- ✓ Major minerals available in the State: Iron ore, Manganese Ore, Bauxite, Chromite, Coal, Lime Stone etc.
- ✓ Air Cargo Complex at Biju Pattnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar with Cargo Customs Clearance Facility.
- ✓ Container Terminal Facility at Paradip Port with Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) permission facility.
- ✓ Multi-modal Logistics Park at Jharsuguda & Balasore.
- ✓ Testing Laboratory for pre-shipment export inspection by EIA (Export Inspection Agency) and MPEDA (Marine Products Development Agency for multi-product and seafood products respectively).
- ✓ Exposure visit through participation in International Trade Fairs both inside India and abroad as per provisions of State Export Policy-2014.

ODISHA FOOD PROCESSING POLICY, 2016

Gist of Fiscal Incentives Provided:

Capital Investment Subsidy:

General Area	@ 25% of capital investment in Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.2 crore to MSMEs including large industries
SC/ST/Women/KBK area	@ 33% of capital investment in plant & machinery limiting to Rs.3 crore to MSMEs including large industries
State-of-the Art NABL accredited Food Testing Laboratory	@ 50% of investment in Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.4 crore.
Anchor Industry	@ 25% of investment in Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.5 crore.
Cold Chain & Primary Processing Centre	@35% of capital investment in plant & machinery limiting Rs.5 crore
Assistance for Reefer Vehicle	@ 35% of the cost of standalone New Reefer Vehicle (s)/Mobile pre-cooling van (s) limiting to Rs.25.00 lakh
Modernization of Meat Shops through Urban Local Bodies-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Area - @ 35% of the cost of machinery / equipment and technical civil works limiting to Rs.5.00 lakh. • Industrially backward districts including KBK districts - @ 50% of the cost of machinery/equipment and technical civil works limiting to Rs.5 lakh.

Assistance for Human Resource Development: Creation of infrastructure facilities for running degree/diploma/certificate courses in food processing technology – one time grant @ 50% of the cost pilot projects, laboratory equipment, technical/academic books/journals, facilities of testing food items limiting to Rs.1.00 crore.

Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP): Support limiting to Rs.3 lakh per ESDP batch (of 25 to 30 trainees).

Assistance for promotional activities:

- Organising Seminar/Workshops – support limiting to Rs.2.00 lakh per event.
- Support to exhibitions/fairs – quantum of assistance as per approval of Govt.
- Domestic study tour/exposure visit - @ 50% of expenditure for a maximum of 2 batches (10-25 persons per batch) per annum limiting to Rs.2.00 lakh per batch.
- Conducting studies/surveys/feasibility report - @50% of the cost, limiting to Rs.4 lakh.

Assistance for setting up Mega Food Park/Sea Food Park/State Food Park:

- @20% of the project cost (excluding cost of land) as approved by Competent Authority limiting to Rs.15 crore to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) promoting Mega Food Park/Seafood park limiting to 75% of the Project Cost (excluding cost of land).

ODISHA STARTUP POLICY- 2016

The Odisha Start up Policy'2016 envisages making Odisha among top 3 “Startup Hubs” in India by 2020.

- Criteria for entity to be considered as “Startup” include:
 - The date of incorporation/registration not prior to five years.
 - Turnover not to exceed Rs.25 crore for any preceding financial years.
 - Working towards innovation, development, deployment or commercialization of new products, processes or services driven by technology or intellectual property and makes it scalable to achieving commercial success.
- Policy provides incentives and exemptions over & above the Startup Policy of Government of India.
- Incentives for Startup Ecosystem:
 - One time grant of 50% of capital cost (excluding cost of building) limited to Rs.1.00 crore to set up incubator facilities in approved Universities/Educational Institutions.
 - Performance capital grant of Rs.5.00 lakh for each successful Startup to approved Universities/Educational Institutions; Incubators; & Industry groups/Industry House.
 - Reimbursement of Rs.1.00 lakh per year for 3 years to Institutions/Incubators/Industry towards internet, electricity & monitoring charges.
 - Creation of Startup Capital Infrastructure fund/Seed fund upto Rs.25.00 crore.
- Incentives for startup:
 - Provision of Rs.10, 000 per month for one year to Startups already received seed round funding approved.
 - Reimbursement of marketing/publicity assistance up to Rs.5.00 lakh for introduction of innovated product in the market.
 - Reimbursement of VAT/CST as per Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) - 2015.
 - Reimbursement of cost of filing and prosecution of patent application as per IPR 2015.
 - Mandatory 20% procurement by State Govt. Departments/PSUs from Startups.