Evaluation Study

of

Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)

Submitted to

MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

National Productivity Council
New Delhi

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NPC Study Team

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have emerged as an important pillar of the Indian economy. The sector is increasingly contributing to income, output as well as employment of the country. The MSME sector is a significant contributor to the economy and employment, the sector generates around 1109 lakhs jobs through over 633 lakh units situated throughout the geographical expanse of the country. The sector contributes around 29% to the nation's GDP and 49% and 33% share of the overall exports and industrial output, respectively. MSMEs constitute a diverse and heterogeneous sector in terms of size of the enterprises, nature of products and services, and levels of technology employed. The importance of the sector is further stemmed by the fact that the sector employs maximum number of people outside agriculture.

Over 6000 products, ranging from traditional to high-tech, that are manufactured by Indian MSMEs. Most of the MSMEs in India are geographically clustered producing similar products and deploying similar technologies/production practices.

Further, the sector is critical for promoting sustainable and inclusive development as well as generating large scale employment with about 51% of MSMEs based out of rural areas and 49% based out of urban areas. However, the sector is plagued by several challenges such as dependence on obsolete technologies, inefficient production processes, lack of skilled manpower, lack of access to finance, lack of awareness about compliances/technologies, infrastructure challenges etc.

To enhance the competitiveness of the MSMEs, the Ministry of MSME through the O/o DC MSME is currently implementing its flagship MSE-Cluster Development Program (MSE-CDP). The program has been in existence for over a decade and adopts a Cluster Development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of MSEs and their collectives in the country. The two major components of the program for which the grant is provided by the DC MSME are Setting up of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and Infrastructure Development (in the new/ existing industrial estates/areas). The program is implemented through implementing agencies of the states and the CFC component is executed through the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).

Over the years, the program is being evolved continuously to meet the requirement of the stakeholders. Of the total 486 projects (191 CFCs & 295 IDs) sanctioned so far, 274 (89 CFCs & 185 IDs) are complete and 209 (99 CFCs & 110 IDs) are ongoing. However, it is observed that out of 36 states, more than 20 states have either 0 or less than 2 CFCs.

The Cluster Development (CD) wing of DC MSME has taken cognizance of the issues and in the recent past undertaken a series of initiatives to streamline the implementation of the program in stages of implementation of both CFC and ID projects. The documents required for release of grant have been well defined and shared with the state governments. However, CD wing has felt the need to carry out a detailed scheme evaluation to get a more

comprehensive sectoral view, status of sectoral performance, and qualitative and quantitative outcomes of the MSE-CDP scheme.

O/o DC(MSME) is monitoring ongoing project and completed projects through digitally mode by website and appointed CDOs (Cluster Development Officers) for monitoring and keeping with touch with State Governments for timely implementation. CFC/ID projects are demand driven and are providing the common facilities to MSEs sector for making quality products.

Recommendations:

1. Skewness in demand - The pattern of progress across various states is very interesting. There is one pattern of balance in case of Tamil Nadu where the number of projects under CFC and ID are 44 nos. each, whereas there is another pattern of skewness towards CFCs in case of Karnataka (23 CFC and 5 ID) and Maharashtra (21 CFC and 5 ID) and a third pattern shown by skewness towards ID projects in case of Rajasthan (1 CFC and 35 ID), Assam (1 CFC and 16 ID), Madhya Pradesh (3 CFC and 24 ID) and Haryana (9 CFC and 28 ID). These patterns may be attributed to the priority/policies of states, maturity level clusters in states etc.

   In case of NE states also, Assam, Manipur and Tripura have shown more focus on IDs but the same is not observed towards CFCs. The other NE states appear to be docile.

   This may be attributed to the availability of units for formation of SPV, difficulty in collating contribution, availability of land in the form required by the scheme, non-availability of leadership or hand holders or consulting agencies for guiding the units etc.

   Requisite inputs from States need to be taken so that the same may be incorporated in the guidelines.

2. Mitigation of fund availability - The details to be provided in the DPR comprise such details that would require an advanced readiness and plan for execution by the SPV. The kind of data related to timelines, expected revenue, plant & machineries etc. that need to be provided in DPR shall require the SPV to do thorough due diligence by the time of filing application. Since, some of the projects incorporate contribution to be made by states also, in all such cases the states may be understood to be aware of the kind of budget that would be required so as to incorporate the amount in their budget. Moreover, the State Level Steering Committee (SLSC), represented by state top officials, which undertakes thorough examination of the DPR may be understood to have prior information of the kind of fund that may be required post-sanction of the project. So, the apprehension, if any, that states may face any fund problem gets mitigated.

3. Enhanced role of state government and parent organization - The scheme should be made inclusive in nature by involvement of two major stakeholders at the state level who need to play the major enablers/drivers for growth i.e. i) State Government having mandate to provide conducive infrastructure and environment for doing business and ii) National level Associations having presence in the state or Sectoral/Regional Associations who could be parent organisation for these clusters having mandate to facilitate the units in every front be it technology, market, skill and infrastructure. Accordingly, the guideline should carve out roles for them.

4. Engagement of expert agency - The SPV should invariably be associated or attached with a technical cum management agency who can handhold, provide direction and assist in execution of the project. Such national / regional/local level agencies need to be identified and empanelled for association with these SPVs or IA for playing the role of Programme Management Unit (PMU). Options can be given if the IAs may take the role of Cluster Development Agencies.

5. Simplification and standardization of procedures - The DPR comprises data on the timeline to be provided by the SPV. This means the exercise on the tentative roll out of the project has been thought of with a certain degree of accuracy. However, there should be proactive IT enabled monitoring of the progress by the monitoring agencies to track the progress of any project and, most importantly, uninformed slow progress in any project. Also, to bring in a degree of standardisation, checklist may be incorporated as one of the tools to be mentioned in the guideline along with roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. A dashboard may be developed with different level of details to be made available at Ministry / Secretary/ Senior Officer/Field level on real time basis. The meta data so created may be analysed or automated for providing leading information on any deviation in the progress.

6. Enhanced role of large mother organization - The OEMs/large mother manufacturing units need to be motivated for taking more participation which they can utilise for improving their supply chain / value chain and in making them more cost effective. This would create a win-win situation for the corporate as well as for the scheme.

7. Timely completion of projects - Considering that the SPV may be understood to possess a fair amount of clarity of the project execution process by the way of preparation of DPR and through various obvious interactions with different stakeholders, the time frame of one year and four months seems to be adequate. However, considering the inevitable complexities in synchronisation among various stakeholders and with an objective to increase the probability of success rate of the project completion, period of two years may be retained. However, the monitoring mechanism should be made more proactive through incorporating suitable feedback and time bound reporting system on the progress of projects. A tentative timeline is proposed at Annexure-1.

8. Discontinue of components - The demand related to other components provisioned under the MSE-CDP scheme i.e. Marketing Hub/Exhibition Centres by Association and Thematic interventions is observed to be not so encouraging. Also, only a few states have shown interest in one of the component namely 'Support to State Innovative Cluster Development Programme'. It is proposed to discontinue the above mentioned three components and focus on CFCs and IDs only.

9. Enhanced support for sustainability - The scheme in its current form, although supports upgradation of ID projects but does not support upgradation of CFCs.

10. Increased responsibility of Technical Agency - The approval procedure involves 3-tier approval system by three high level committees i.e. State Level Steering Committee (SLSC), Techno Economic Appraisal Committee (TEAC) and National Level Steering Committee (NLSC). The SLSC plays the role of recommending the project to the TEAC which takes up the role of appraisal, through technical agency empaneled by the O/o of DC-MSME, before recommending the project to NLSC for approval. The process on most occasion is a long-drawn process and is also time consuming. It is proposed that the project be directly appraised by the technical committee and recommended for approval to NLSC.

11. Enhanced limit of CFC projects - Considering the government clarion call for indigenization of products through initiatives such as 'AtmaNirbhar Bharat', 'Vocal for Local to Global' etc. it is anticipated that the requirement of the CFCs would be for adopting latest technology enabled with Industry 4.0 technologies. This would call for higher investment in infrastructure and plant & machineries while also for taking up soft interventions such as skill development and other capacity building activities. Accordingly, it is proposed that the limit for CFCs may be increased to 30 crores.

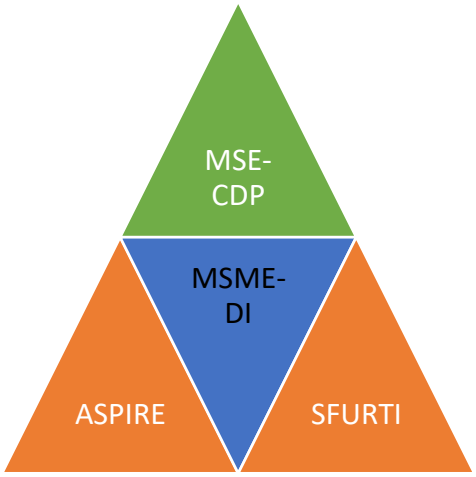
12. Hub and Spoke model for expanding the role of CFCs - Need has been felt in instances when a cluster feels necessity to install new equipment/plant in related upstream/downstream value chain in order to be cost effective in its operations through conservation of energy and resources. Therefore, the SPVs may be allowed to set up such new CFCs within the mother CFCs in a Hub and Spoke model (limited to 3 nos. of such new spoke CFCs). The identity of such CFC shall be as a single entity and therefore the eligibility shall also be limited to the maximum eligibility (20 crores) for a single CFC.

13. Provision to form more than one CFC - In order to provide momentum to the speedy progress of the projects, the SPV may be allowed to form at least 4 nos. of CFCs at a particular location or within the cluster. However, the SPV shall become eligible to form new CFCs within its umbrella only if the project in hand is completed and after its successful operation. The multiple CFCs should have different identity through a separate bank account.

14. Upward revision in funding pattern – Considering the necessitated need to expand/diversify its operations or need felt for technology upgradation the CFC may be considered for additional GoI grant subject to the maximum limit allowed for a project under the scheme.

15. Realtime monitoring of projects - All the ID project should be geo tagged to achieve real time physical/remote monitoring of the progress.

16. Integration of Schemes - The three schemes i.e. ASPIRE, SFURTI and MSE-CDP being run by MoMSME need to be integrated to have a structured and unified implementation of the schemes to achieve planned and balanced development in any geographical area namely at tehsil/sub-district level, district/urban level and main industrial/MSME Hub level in the country. The MSME-DI need to function and facilitate planned development and growth of the entrepreneurs and enterprises. The suggested governance structure is as suggested as above. A unified portal should be developed with a dashboard reflecting the progress of each and every project.



17. Fast track approval of projects proposed by state government - It is felt that the monitoring and control mechanism including planning and provisioning in the state budget for the grant to be released by state in any project be made on timely basis by the state government so that the disbursement of GoI fund can be smoothened. Also, to bring in inclusiveness in the approval process of the projects and also to speed up the project implementation, it is felt that the projects of value unto 5 crores which are sponsored and recommended by the state government may be directly approved by the AS&DC (MSME).

18. Relaxed standard in NE states and hilly areas - It is felt that the availability of units in a proximity area to be defined as a cluster is difficult in the case of NE states and other hilly areas. The requirement for minimum number of member units in such regions having difficult terrain may be relaxed upto 10 members.

19. Growth in scheme disbursement - There has been an average annual growth rate in disbursement @ 30% which is quite encouraging and reflects the awareness and interest of the clusters as they find value in the scheme.

20. All SPVs should be registered on Udyam Registration, it will enable effective tracking of entrepreneurs who belong with a cluster as well as tracking the SPV /

CFC / ID centre in the country. The entire process of preparing concept notes, releasing the advertisement in the leading News Paper, Making the Focus Report, submission of DPR and organizing the SLSC meeting in the States, requisite documents, appraisal, and Final Approval are time consuming and lengthy.

Impact of the Scheme

i. The scheme has been able to strengthen and improve the efficiency of the value chain of the member/nonmember units in the cluster resulting into overall productivity growth of around 10-15%. This increase in productivity has catalyzed the improvement in the manufacturing cost to the tune of 10-15% and enhancement in operational efficiency by around 15%. The quality rejections, on-time-delivery (OTD), production capacity has improved resulting into envisaged growth in turnover in the range of 20-30%.

ii. The Outcome of the scheme has resulted into increased income, investment in branding, capacity utilization, cost reduction, empowerment, energy conservation, pollution control, Infrastructure creation and linkage through govt. scheme and participating e-tender for supplying of the quality products.

iii. The clusters' wide gain has characterized through enhanced collective income, developed culture of co-operation and teamwork, strengthened local governance, creation of competitive market, competence in products design, organizing skill development training, demographic upliftment etc.

iv. Keeping in mind the vision of the government to increase the contribution of manufacturing sector to 25% of GDP by 2025 and in the wake of various recent promising initiatives such as 'Vocal for local', 'AtmaNirbhar Bharat', 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Stand-up India' etc., a target for setting up at least 1000 CFCs and 1000 ID projects within the next 5 years is proposed to be achieved.

This would provide the much-needed thrust on MSME development and making them globally competitive while also building an ecosystem to create an estimated 2 million jobs.

Abbreviations

A/C	Account
AS	Accounting Standard
AIIDC	Assam Industrial Development Corporation
B&BM	Brass and Bell Metal
BDS	Business Development Services
BMO	Business Membership Organization
CD	Cluster Development
CDA	Cluster Development Agent
CDE	Cluster Development Executive
CDO	Cluster Development Officer
CDP	Cluster Development Programme
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CFC	Common Facility Centre
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DC-MSME	Development Commissioner - Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
DSR	Diagnostic Study Report
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
GFR	General Financial Rules
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GOI, GoI	Government of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GoWB	Government of West Bengal
HI	Hard Interventions
HSIIDC	Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd
HHU	Household Unit
IA	Implementing Agency (Agent)
ITPO	India Trade Promotion Organisation
Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standard
IES	Indian Economic Services
ID	Industrial Development (Project)
IE	Industrial Estate
IU	Industrial Unit
IID	Integrated Infrastructural Development
UPTECH	Integrated Technology Upgradation and Management Programme
KSIDC	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
MSE-CDP	Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme

MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MSME-DI	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises - Development Institute
MoMSME	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NID	National Institute of Design
NMCP	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme
NSIC	National Small Industries Corporation Limited
NE	North East (Region of India)
NE&H	North East and Hilly Region
NA	Not Applicable / Not Available
OJT	On the Job Training
P&M	Plant and Machinery
Pvt, (P)	Private
PERT	Problem Evaluation and Review Technique
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RM	Raw Material
R&D	Research and Development
ROCE	Return on Capital Employed
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SFURTI	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries
SI	Small Scale Industries
SI	Soft Interventions
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
Strg Com	Steering Committee
TN	Tamil Nadu
TANSIDCO	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited
TOC	Terms and Conditions
TOR	Terms of Reference
UC	Utilization Certificate
UP	Uttar Pradesh
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	West Bengal
WBSIDC	West Bengal Small Industries Development Corporation Limited
WEKAS	Women Entrepreneurs Karnataka Association

1. INTRODUCTION

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. A cluster is a group of enterprises located within an identifiable and as far as practicable, contiguous area and producing same/similar products/services. The essential characteristics of enterprises in a cluster are

(a) Similarity or complementarity in the methods of production, quality control and testing, energy consumption, pollution control, etc.
(b) Similar level of technology and marketing strategies/practices
(c) Channels for communication among the members of the cluster
(d) Common challenges and opportunities.

In October 2007, the erstwhile Cluster Development scheme 'Small Industries Cluster Development Program (SICDP)' was renamed as 'Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Program (MSE-CDP)'. It was also decided that the 'Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID)' Scheme shall be subsumed in MSE-CDP for providing developed sites for new enterprises and upgradation of existing industrial infrastructure. A comprehensive MSE-CDP is being administered by the Office of Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME since then.

In 2017, Ministry of MSME appointed Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Gandhinagar to carry out the pan-India evaluation of MSE-CDP Scheme. EDII, Gandhinagar evaluated the scheme for fiscal year ending 31st March 2017 and presented its findings.

The Cluster Development (CD) wing of DC MSME has taken cognizance of the issues and in the recent past undertaken a series of initiatives to streamline the implementation of the program in stages of implementation of both CFC and ID projects. The documents required for release of grant have been well defined and shared with the state governments. However, CD wing has felt the need to carry out a detailed scheme evaluation to get a more comprehensive sectoral view, status of sectoral performance, and qualitative and quantitative outcomes of the MSE-CDP scheme.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE SCHEME

2.1. Background of the Scheme:

(a) Objectives of the Scheme

(i) To support the sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills & quality, market access, etc.

(ii) To build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self-help groups, consortia, upgradation of associations, etc.

(iii) To create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing Industrial Areas/ Clusters of MSEs.

(iv) To set up Common Facility Centres (for testing, training, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc.).

(v) Promotion of green & sustainable manufacturing technology for the clusters so as to enable units switch to sustainable and green production processes and products.

(b) Name of Sub-schemes/components:

(i) **Common Facility Centers (CFCs):** This component would cover creation of tangible "assets" as Common Facility Centers (CFCs) like Common Production/ Processing Centre (for balancing/correcting/improving production line that cannot be undertaken by individual units), Design Centres, Testing Facilities, Training Centre, R&D Centres, Effluent Treatment Plant, Marketing Display/Selling Centre, Common Logistics Centre, Common Raw Material Bank / Sales Depot, Plug & Play facility, facilities that can support marketing systems, collective Geographical Indications (GI), development of common production & product standards, development of new product designs, improved systems for better hygiene & working conditions for workers, systems for higher overall productivity & capacity utilization of the cluster, systems for skill upgradation of the cluster, as well as supporting diversification activities of enterprises and startups in the cluster, etc. Backward/Forward linkages for value addition in bi-product/waste of cluster units would also be admissible for enhancing productivity/profitability of individual units subject to condition that CFC itself would not sell/market products/bi-products directly.

(ii) **Infrastructure Development:** This component would cover 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, any other need based infrastructural facilities in new industrial (multi-product) areas/estates or existing Industrial Areas/Estates/Clusters. Development of Flatted Factory Complexes can also be undertaken under this component.

(iii) **Marketing Hubs/Exhibition Centres by Associations:** The GoI assistance to Associations for establishing Marketing Hubs/Exhibition Centres at central places for display and sale of products of Micro and Small Enterprises.

(iv) **Thematic Interventions:** This component would provide GoI financial assistance for implementation of Thematic Interventions in approved/completed CFCs for following activities: (a) Training Programmes. (b) Exposure Visits. (c) Strengthening the Business Development Service

(BDS) provision through a panel of service providers. (d) Any other activity related to creating business eco-system in cluster mode.

(v) **Support to State Innovative Cluster Development Programme:** A few State Governments such as Haryana, Maharashtra, Bihar, etc. have initiated State funded Cluster Development Programme to support soft and hard interventions in clusters with limited funding support. In order to strengthen this activity, this component would provide co-funding of the CFC projects of State Cluster Development Programme on matching share basis.

(c) Year of commencement of scheme: 2007

(d) Present status with coverage of scheme (operational/non-operational): The scheme is Operational and covers complete India. During 2019-20 under the MSE-CDP scheme, 39 CFCs and 35 IDs projects are approved covering 19 states.

(e) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Served: MSE-CDP scheme is one of the flagship schemes of Ministry of MSME. Under the scheme various Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were served in past few years. Some of the key SDG goals serves are as follows:

(i) **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure:** Under the scheme Ministry of MSME has provided grant to MSMEs for setting up of state-of-the-art machines and equipments thus helping them bring innovation in the work which is being performed by them. One of the examples is introduction of new machines at Turmeric Cluster in Sangli, which resulted in doubling the export value from the cluster.

(ii) **Gender Equality:** Introduction of new machines in Readymade Garment Cluster, Nagpur thus empowering more than 1000 women by providing them training and making them self-reliant.

(iii) **Reduced Inequality:** CFCs are enabling micro and small enterprises to start exporting from clusters. One such example is of Readymade garment cluster in Hubli which has become a role model for Government of Karnataka to replicate, especially in economically backward areas.

O/o DC(MSME) is monitoring ongoing project and completed projects through digitally mode by website and appointed CDOs (Cluster Development Officers) for monitoring and keeping with touch with State Governments for timely implementation. CFC/ID projects are demand driven and are providing the common facilities to MSEs sector for making quality products.

3. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study are as follows:

(i) To assess the impact of the Scheme in the overall development of the MSME Sector with reference to the improvement in terms of the following parameters, in measurable terms to the extent possible:

- Qualitative improvement made by the MSMEs and its impact on technology, skills, market access, livelihood employment, exports etc.
- Common Facilities created by the Micro and Small Industries for testing, training, R&D, improving process/ standardization and quality control.
- 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.
- To build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self-help groups, consortia, upgradation of associations, etc.
- To create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing industrial areas/ clusters of MSEs. iv. To set up common facility centres (for testing, training centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc).
- Energy conservation/saving and pollution control.
- List of plant and machinery purchased for the CFCs. Whether the same has been put into operation by the Micro and Small Industries.

(ii) To assess MSE-CDP scheme on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact and equity framework.

(iii) To identify and highlight scalable best practices and innovations, if any, in the scheme.

(iv) To assess the current efficiency of the delivery of the Scheme and to highlight the deficiencies of the Scheme in terms of its design or delivery mechanism, if any, and to suggest schematic changes or procedural modifications.

(v) To evaluate the key issues pertaining to sustainability of the impact of the Scheme.

(vi) To determine the outreach and access of the Scheme in general with reference to the North-Eastern Region and suggest ways and means to improve the outreach and access of the Scheme.

(vii) To assess the economic impact of the Scheme on intended beneficiaries, including women, SC/ST and NER beneficiaries.

(viii) Potential negative impacts or risks to be monitored, if any, and suggestive remedial measures.

(ix) Preparation of evaluation benchmarks of progress and performance of the Scheme.

(x) To assess the extent to which the scheme has fulfilled its objective.

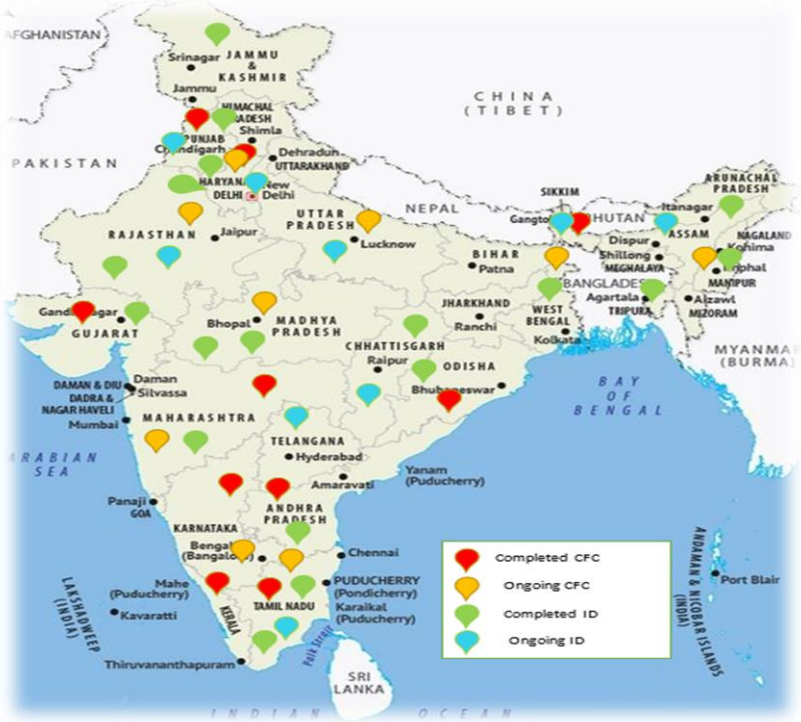
(xi) To assess the success rate of implementation of scheme with the objective for further extension.

(xii) Any additional parameters to be covered which may emerge during discussion/interaction during above work.

4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study w.r.t coverage of number of CFCs and IDs is as mentioned below, and the details of CFCs and IDs are provided at Annexure I:

	Common Facility Centers		**Infrastructure Development**	
	Completed	On going	Completed	Ongoing
NZ	2	2	4	3
EZ	2	1	2	1
SZ	4	2	3	2
WZ	2	2	3	1
NEZ	-	1	3	1
CZ	-	1	3	1
	10	**9**	**18**	**9**
	Completed	On going	Completed	On going
	10 nos.	10%	10%	10%



5. APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

(i) The sectoral analysis to be driven by the meta-analysis of secondary data, and validated through the primary data collection – gaps in the broad sectoral outcomes and convergence of the schemes

(ii) The scheme-level analysis to be based on triangulation of primary and secondary data. It will include an assessment of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, equity and sustainability of the schemes. Assessment of aspects like efficiency, coverage, health, technology, empowerment, investment grade credit ratings etc. can be analyzed.

(iii) Thematic Assessment based on Training Programmes, Exposure Visits, Strengthening the Business Development Service (BDS) provision through a panel of service providers, creating business eco-system in cluster mode etc.

(iv) Prioritization of schemes based on duration of implementation and budget allocation.

(v) Primary Data Collection - Division of country into 6 Geographical Regions/Zones (North, South, East, West, North East and Central) as classified by NASSO.

(vi) Sample size and sample selection process, tools used: field study/questionnaire, primary and secondary data.

6. OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS

6.1 Performance of the Scheme

The Budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern of the scheme has been as shown below:

Year	Projects Approved			Projects completed			Budget utilized (Rs. in crore)		
	Common Facility Centres (CFC) – Final Approval	Infrastructure Development Centres (ID) –Final	Total (Final Approval)	Common Facility Centres (CFC)	Infrastructure Development Centres (ID)	Total	BE	RE	Exp.
2015-16	**9**	**6**	**15**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**100**	**102.95**	**81.36**
2016-17	**6**	**3**	**9**	**5**	**5**	**10**	**135**	**123.00**	**121.68**
2017-18	**9**	**12**	**21**	**13**	**11**	**24**	**184**	**157.65**	**157.11**
2018-19	**10**	**26**	**36**	**17**	**11**	**28**	**279**	**173.40**	**172.73**
2019-20	**39**	**35**	**74**	**11**	**11**	**22**	**227.90**	**227.90**	**226.34**
2020-21 (as on 18.01.21)	**14**	**18**	**32**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**390.69**	**156.50**	**68.80**
Total	**87**	**100**	**187**	**48**	**42**	**90**	**1316.59**	**941.40**	**828.02**

(Source: Annual Report 2020-21 of Min. of MSME)

There has been an average annual growth rate in disbursement @ 30% which is quite encouraging and reflects the awareness and interest of the clusters as they find value in the scheme.

6.2 CFC and ID Projects supported under the MSE-CDP Scheme

The state wise CFCs and IDs supported under the scheme is as shown below:

Status of MSE-CDP Interventions (as on 08/07/2021)								
		Common Facility Centres (CFCs)			Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects			
S. No	STATE/UT	Approved CFCs	Ongoing	Completed	Approved ID Centres	Ongoing	Completed	Grand Total (CFC+ ID)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	2	14	8	6	22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
3	Assam	1	0	1	16	2	14	17
4	Bihar	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
5	Chattisgarh	0	0	0	9	3	6	9
6	Goa	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
7	Gujarat	12	10	2	2	0	2	14
8	Harvana	9	6	3	28	0	28	37
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	2	1	1	3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	1	9	4	5	10
11	Jharkhand	1	1	0	2	2	0	3
12	Karnataka	23	12	11	5	1	4	28
13	Kerala	16	4	12	12	4	8	28
14	Madhva Pradesh	3	3	0	25	12	13	28
15	Maharashtra	22	8	14	5	0	5	27
16	Manipur	3	3	0	8	2	6	11

17	Meghalaya	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
18	Mizoram	1	1	0	2	0	2	3
19	Nagaland	2	2	0	2	1	1	4
20	Odisha	6	3	3	7	4	3	13
21	Puniab	6	4	2	19	16	3	25
22	Rajasthan	1	1	0	35	10	25	36
23	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
24	Tamilnadu	44	18	26	44	13	31	88
25	Telangana	1	1	0	12	10	2	13
26	Tripura	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
27	Uttar Pradesh	11	8	3	11	3	8	22
28	Uttarkhand	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
29	West Bengal	13	7	6	9	4	5	22
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	8	8	0	8
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
	Total	191	103	88	295	109	186	486

The list of the completed and ongoing projects, both CFCs and IDs are presented at Annexure 5 to 8.

Definition of Clusters: A Cluster is a geographically proximate group of interconnected companies and associated institutions in a particular field, that share common markets, technologies, worker skill needs, and which are often linked by buyer-seller relationships. Industrial clusters are increasingly recognized as an effective means of industrial development and promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises. In fact, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSME) adopted the cluster approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of small enterprises.

The issue of effective Cluster management has gained immense popularity amongst policy makers as a very important tool of intervention. Recognizing this, Clustering and Aggregation is one of the identified areas for focus in the National Manufacturing Plan (NMP). There are multiple bodies that are associated with Cluster development initiatives. These include Government bodies, Public Sector Undertakings and Industry Specific bodies. Various central ministries (e.g. Ministry of MSME, Textiles and Commerce & Industry etc.) run multiple schemes related to cluster development. Given the multiplicity and importance of these initiatives, they would benefit from the creation of a shared repository of theoretical and practical knowledge related to cluster management and cluster development. The Manufacturing chapter in the 12th Five Year Plan document suggests the formation of a 'Central Cluster Cell' (renamed as the Cluster Stimulation Cell) with the objective of maintaining cluster information, performance evaluation and identification and facilitation of sharing of best practices among the cluster participants. The basic ingredient for the government to make incisive, relevant and impactful interventions at the Cluster level is having information on the units within Clusters.

The Cluster Stimulation Cell (CSC) can play this role of creating, disseminating and recording useful information and practices on better Cluster management. However, for the CSC to do its work, data is required on Cluster unit performance. A framework (FACTS framework) has been developed that would gather inputs on key parameters at the Cluster and Cluster unit level for this purpose. Further, to create a pull effect of Clusters volunteering to get organized and share data, an incentive structure works better than a mandate.

6.3 CHALLENGES FACED BY MSMES

Despite its strategic importance in any industrialization strategy, the opportunities that the Indian landscape presents and its immense potential for employment generation, the MSME sector confronts several challenges. They face problems at every stage of their operation, whether it is buying of raw materials, manufacture of products, marketing of goods or raising of finance. Some of these challenges facing Indian MSMEs are:

i. **High cost of credit**: Access to adequate and timely credit at a reasonable cost is the most critical problem faced by this sector. The major reason for this has been the high-risk perception among the banks about this sector and the high transaction costs for loan appraisal. Further, players in MSME sector are not in a position to provide collateral in order to avail loans from banks and hence denied access to credit.

ii. **Lack of access to global markets**: With the liberalization and globalization of the Indian economy, the small enterprises in India have unprecedented opportunities on the one hand, and face serious challenges, on the other. While access to global market has offered a host of business opportunities in the form of new target markets, possibilities to exploit technological advantage, etc., the challenges in this process have flowed mainly from their scale of operation, technological obsolescence, and inability to access institutional credit and intense competition in marketing.

iii. **Low technology levels and lack of access to modern technology**: The MSME sector in India, with some exceptions, is characterized by low technology levels, which acts as a handicap in the emerging global market. As a result, the sustainability of a large number of MSMEs will be in jeopardy in the face of competition from imports.

iv. **Lack of skilled manpower for manufacturing, services, marketing, etc**.: Although India has the advantage of a large pool of human resources, the industry continues to face deficit in manpower with skills set required for manufacturing, marketing, servicing, etc.

v. **Innovation, restructuring of operations, sharing of knowledge and best practices:** As liberalization prevails in the global economy, small firms will be under tremendous pressure of factors like innovation, restructuring of operations and problem in achieving production efficiencies. The competition between a small and big firm is not only in price and size, but also compete on the basis of their ability to innovate. Hence, in order to maintain sustainability in this ever-changing global economy, SMEs should also adopt innovative techniques and should undergo with continuous improvement in their product, process, like big players.

vi. **Procurement of raw materials at a competitive cost**: This is a growing challenge faced by this sector as procurement for raw materials is carried out within local territory due to their financial constraints and procurements are much smaller in scale as compared to industry at large.

vii. **Inadequate infrastructure facilities, including power, water, roads, etc:** To ensure competitiveness of the MSMEs, it is essential that the availability of infrastructure, technology and skilled manpower are in tune with the global trends. MSMEs are either located in industrial estates set up many decades ago or are functioning within urban areas or have come up in an unorganized manner in rural areas. The state of infrastructure, including power, water, roads, etc. in such areas is poor and unreliable.

A Cluster approach to improve productivity and innovation of MSMEs can help firms achieve competitive advantage by promoting their common interests, identify the most promising opportunities to encourage further innovation, develop worker skills, and address issues that affect productivity. The easy reach to specialized suppliers of raw materials, parts and components, machinery, skills and technology as well as other supporting services can enable enterprises to improve competitiveness. Cluster development not only improves the competitiveness of industry, rather it also acts as an instrument for alleviation of poverty, generation of sustainable employment, fostering innovation, enabling better, effective and sustainable credit flow, thus addressing many of these challenges that MSME enterprises are currently facing in India.

Many countries have successfully used Cluster policies to improve industrial output and increase the competitiveness of their enterprises, particularly the small and medium firms.

Source: Report-Improving the Productivity & Competitiveness of Industrial Clusters A holistic strategy for India, November,2012, Planning Commission.

6.4 ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONSES-CFC& ID PROJECTS

6.4.1 Type of Projects:

The projects which were selected under the scope of Study for field study are as mentioned in the table below:

Zone	Common Facility Centers (CFC)		Infrastructure Development (ID)	
	Completed	On going	Completed	Ongoing
NZ	2	2	4	3
EZ	2	1	2	1
SZ	4	2	3	2
WZ	2	2	3	1
NEZ	-	1	3	1
CZ	-	1	3	1
Total	**10**	**9**	**18**	**9**
	46			

An overall sample of 46 nos. of beneficiaries was drawn in consultation with O/o DC-MSME for undertaking field survey. The sample respondents comprised of 41% CFCs and 59% of IDs. The selected respondents of CFC component comprised of 47% ongoing projects and 53% completed projects. Similarly, the respondents of ID projects comprised of around 33% of ongoing projects and remaining 67% represented completed projects.

6.4.2 Analysis of the Responses Received from CFC Beneficiaries:

A. Composition of Beneficiary Respondents:

The SPV members under the Scheme reported composition of 30% of Small and 70% of Micro Enterprises. The Micro Enterprises remained the major beneficiaries through the said Scheme.

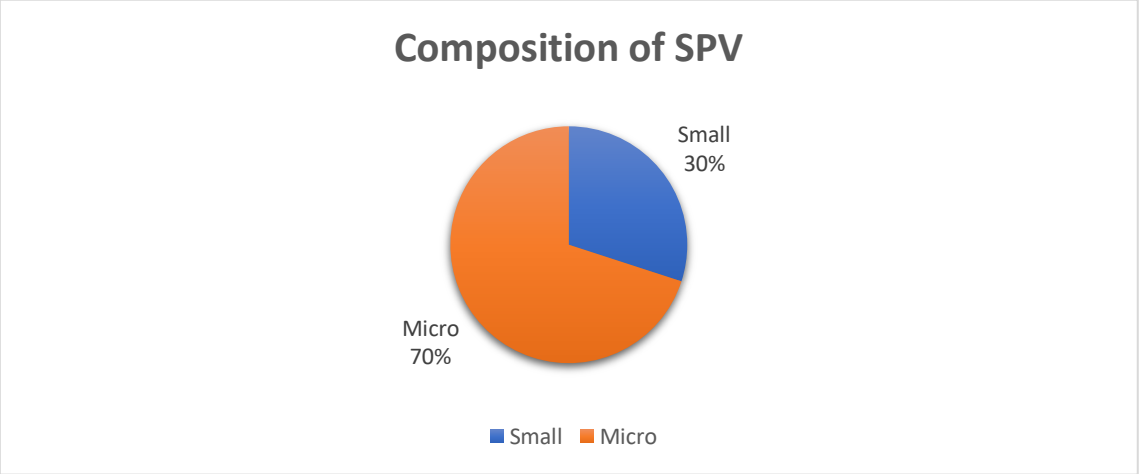


Figure 1: Composition of SPV

The composition of clusters covered under the umbrella scheme majorly contained 80% of Micro and 20% of Small Enterprises.

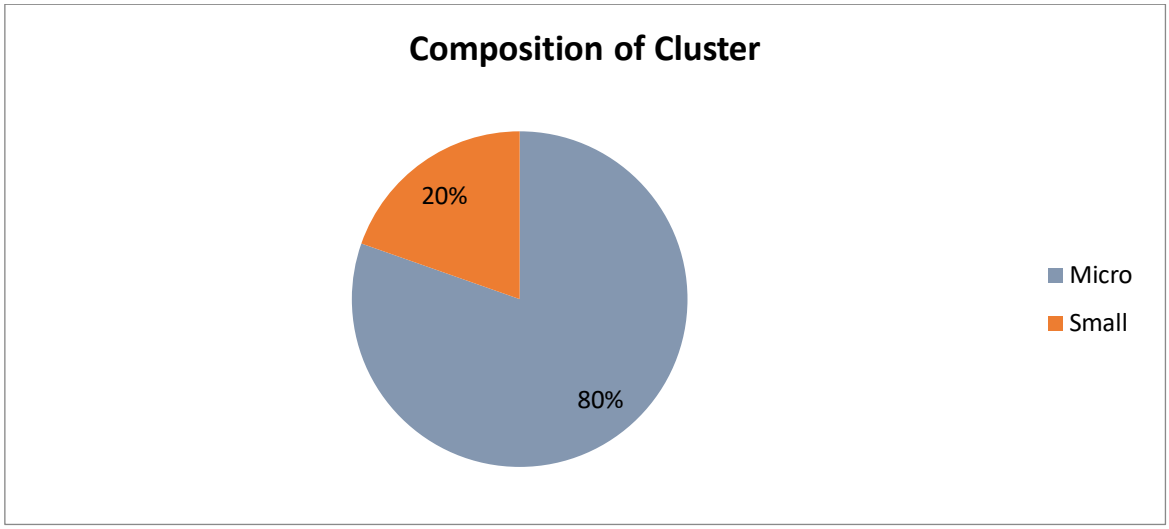


Figure-2: Composition of Cluster

B. Gender Social Status of the Beneficiary Respondents:

It is observed from the collected data that the beneficiary respondents were mainly Males with share of 81% Males and 19% Females.

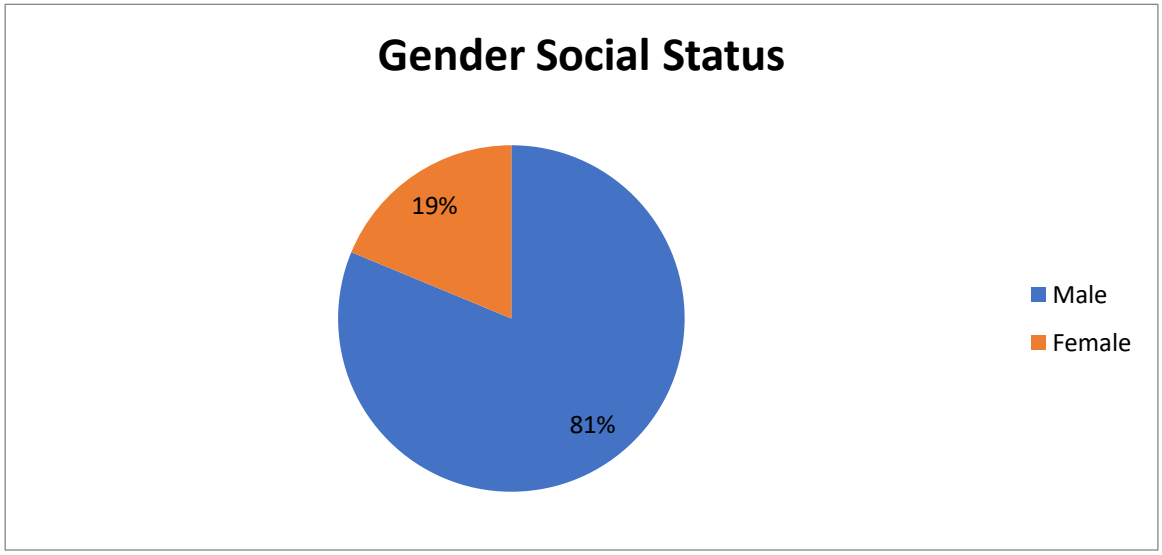


Figure 3: Gender Social Status

C. Education Qualification of the Beneficiary Respondents:

The sample beneficiary respondents who had reportedly benefited from the CFC projects were requested to provide details about their educational qualification. The qualification of

the respondents informed by the respondents during the field visit across different sample states were compiled and presented as below:

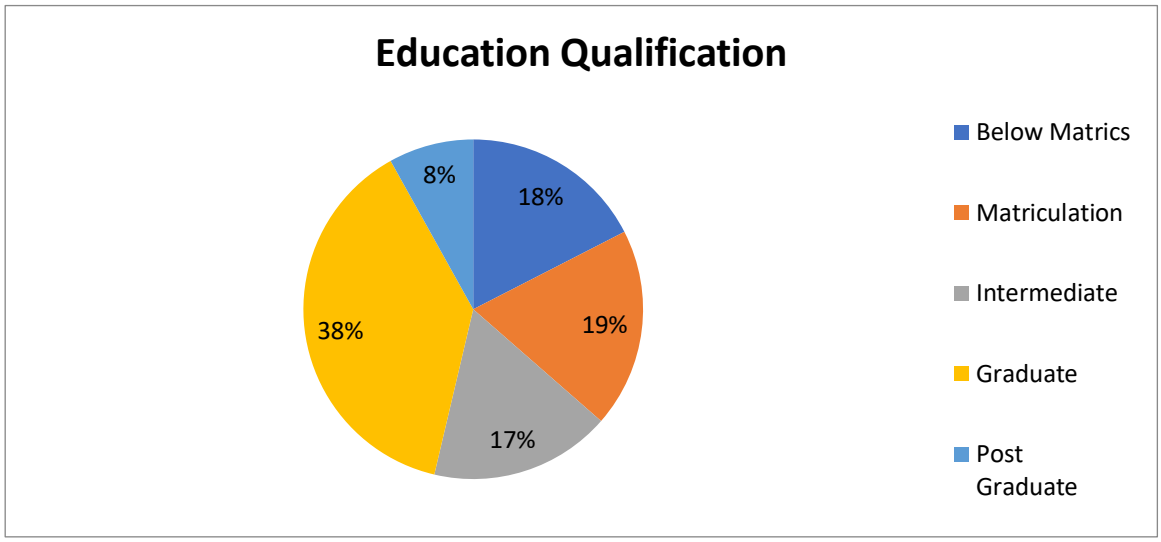


Figure 4: Education Qualification

From the above figure, it is depicted that 8% of total sample respondents had reportedly completed post-graduation and 38% possesses the qualification of graduation. 18% of the respondents were below matric followed by 19% and 17% of beneficiary respondents having completed matriculation and intermediate respectively.

D. Annual Family Income of the Beneficiary Respondents:

The beneficiary respondents were requested to report about their family income and the same is captured in the structure questionnaire. The information received during the discussion is compiled, analyzed and presented in the Figure below:

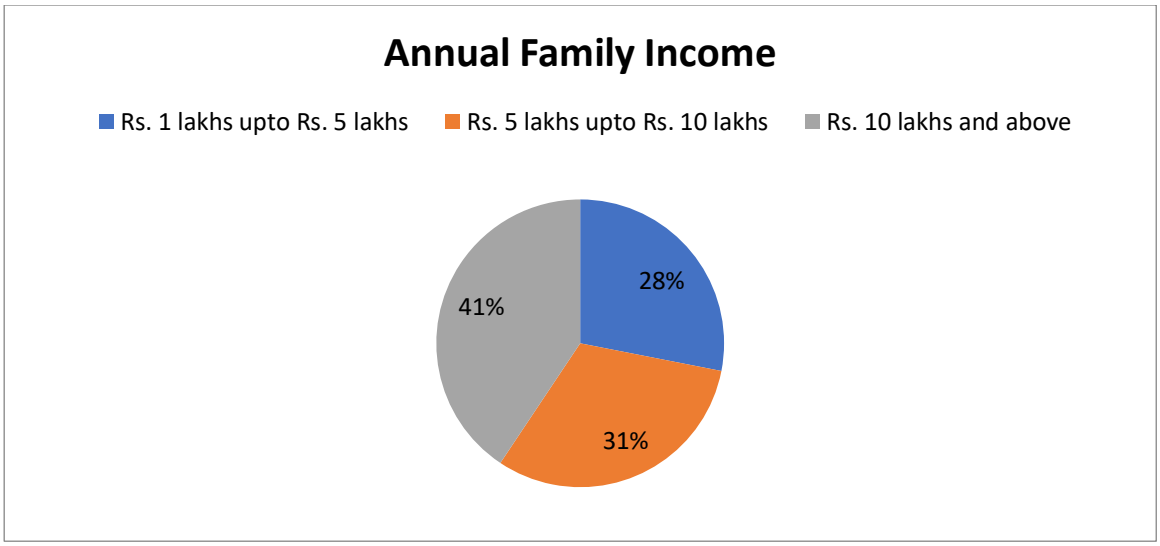


Figure:5 Annual Family Income

From the above figure, it can be observed that majority of the respondents (i.e. 41%) have their family income reported between Rs. 10 lakhs and above and 31% of the respondents have reported their family income between Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. 28% beneficiary respondents have reported their income between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs.

E. Community Wise Profile of the respondents:

The respondents were requested to report their community during the field study, and the response received is compiled and depicted in the figure below:

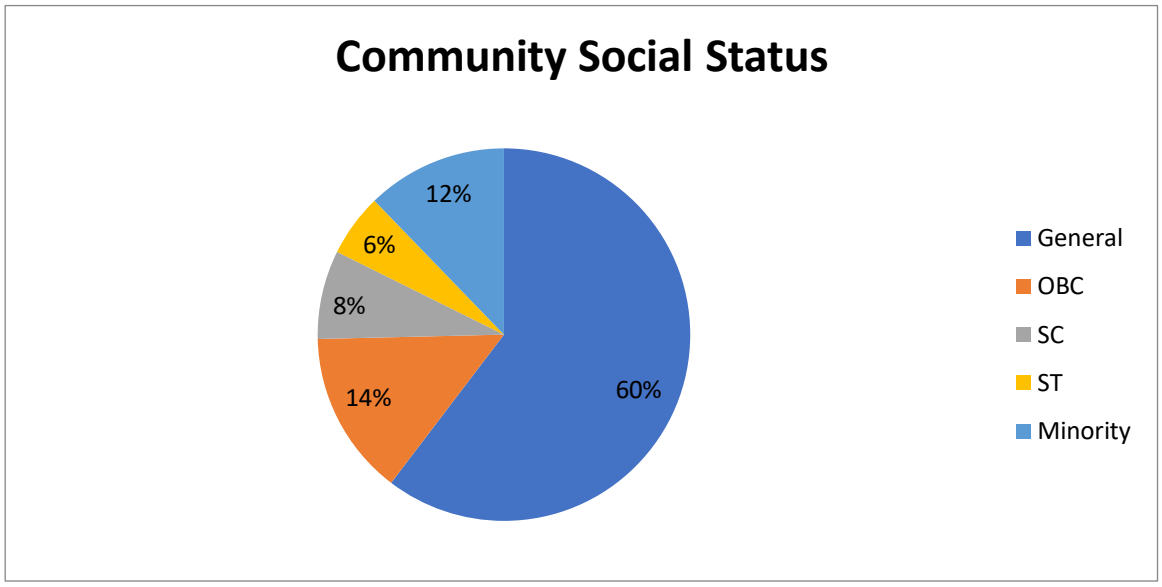


Figure 6: Community Social Status

From the above figure, it is observed that 60% of total respondents are from General category followed by 14% from OBC category. Further, 8% and 6% of the beneficiary respondents were reportedly from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category respectively. 12% of the beneficiary respondents belongs to Minority community.

F. Land and Building Ownership Composition of the Beneficiary Respondents:

The sample beneficiary respondents were requested to share the status of Land & Building ownership pattern. In case of Land, it has been reported that 56% of the CFC projects are developed on the owned Land and 44% CFC projects are developed on the Leased Land.

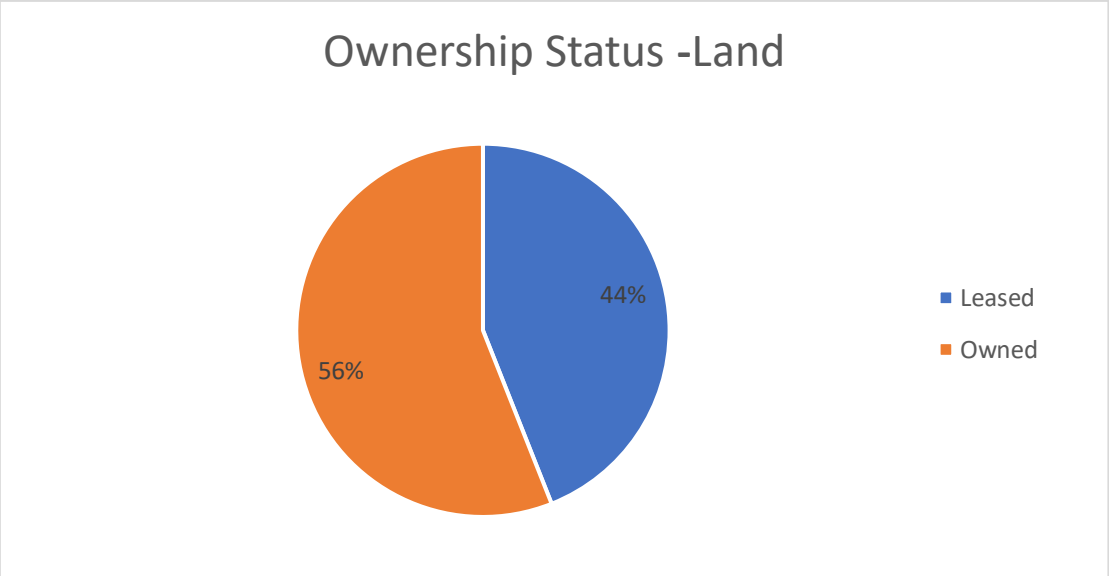


Figure 7: Ownership Status-Land

In case of Building ownership, it has been reported that 45% of the CFC projects are developed on the owned buildings and 55% CFC projects are developed on the Leased buildings.

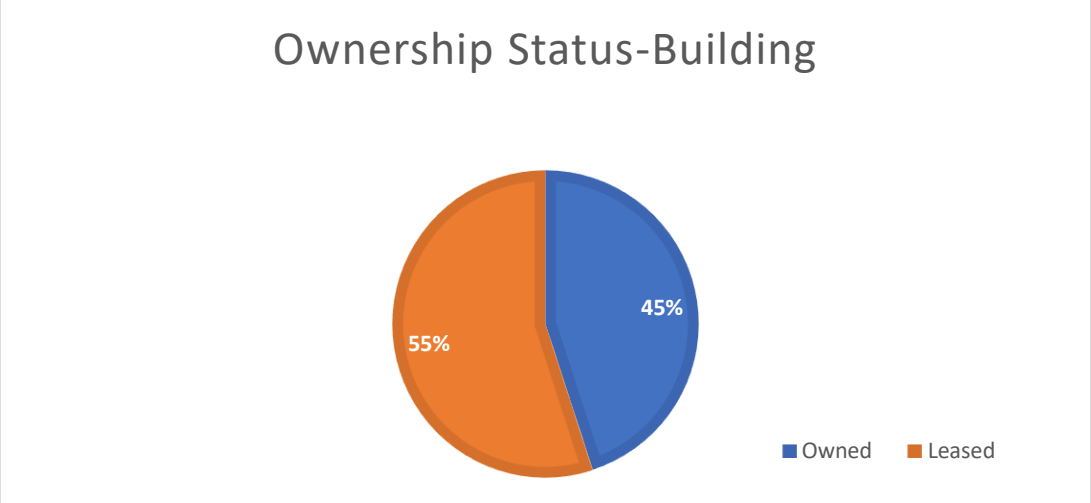


Figure 8: Ownership Status Building

G. Share of Grand-in-aid of the Beneficiary Respondents:

During the field visits, the sample beneficiary respondents shared the information regarding Subsidies received for the CFC projects. It was observed that 78% of the total CFC projects received upto 90% financial support for the development of Project components. Also, 22% of the respondents received upto 70% grant-in-aid support.

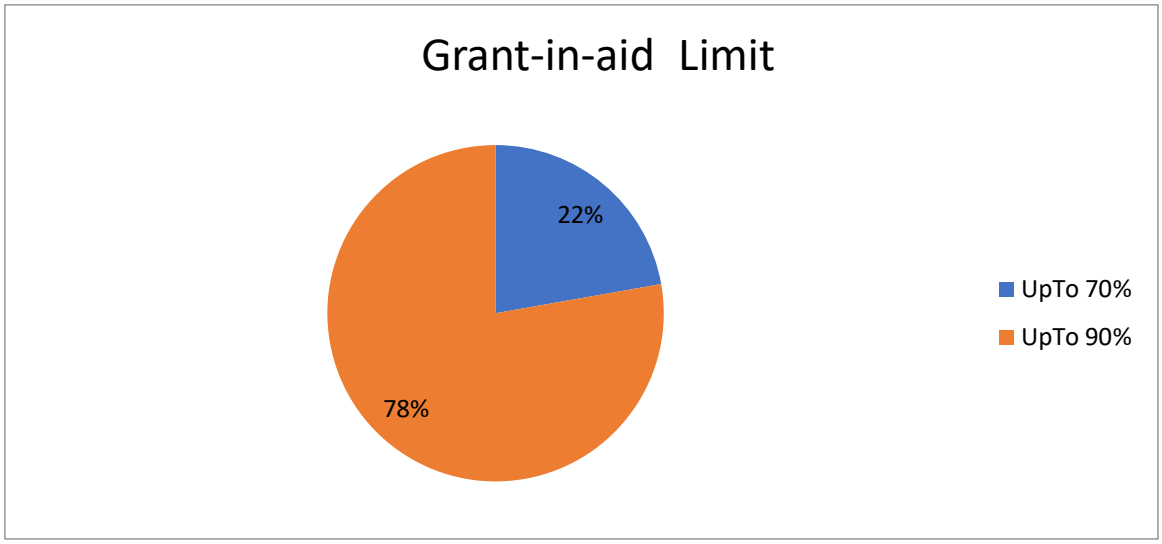


Figure 9: Grant-in-aid Limit

H. Status of Projects Envisaged under DPR:

Based on the information received from the beneficiary respondents during the field data collection, it was observed that 90% projects are completed as per the DPR and 80% of CFC projects have started functioning fully.

I. Post Implementation Impact:

i. **Increase in Production:** The beneficiary respondents reported that an average 35% increase in production has been received through the Common facilities developed under the said scheme with the range of Minimum 10% and Maximum 80% increase in production.

ii. **Decrease in Rejection:** The beneficiary respondents were overwhelmed to inform that an average 10% drop in rejections has been observed which directly improved the inhouse and customer end quality. 35% of respondent units have reported upto maximum 30% drop in the rejections.

iii. **Decrease in Rework:** An average 10% drop in rework of the defect has been reported by the beneficiary respondents which directly improved the yield of the production lines.

iv. **Decrease in wastage of RM:** The decrease in wastage of RM has been realized in the range of 2-20% by the beneficiary enterprises.

v. **Cost of Production:** The beneficiary units have achieved maximum 10-15% decrease in the cost of production which directly increases the cost competitiveness.

vi. **Innovation and Product Development:** Through CFC components, 10% of the beneficiary respondents have developed new products.

vii. **Increase in Customer Base**: The beneficiary respondents reported that after CFC development, new customer base has been included in the range of 5-10%.

viii. **Increase in Sales Revenue**: There is a reported increase of sales revenue of the beneficiary respondents in the range of 5-200% post development of CFC projects.

ix. **Savings in Electricity Cost:** An average 7% savings have been realized by the beneficiary respondents with savings of minimum 2% and maximum 40% in few cases.

x. **Savings in Man-Hours:** An average 10% savings in man-hours involved in the production have been reported.

xi. **Employment Increase:** There is an average reported 10-15% increase in the employment of Male workers and 5-8% employment increase in the Female workers due to development of CFC components.

xii. **Income Increase:** An average of 25% increase has been reported in the income of employees working at the beneficiary enterprises.

xiii. **Improvement in Quality Level:** Majority of the respondents have shared that the quality level of their product categories has improved significantly with excellent quality acceptance at the customer end.

xiv. **Increase in Morale:** There is a quantum increase in the morale of the member units due to development of production, product development and quality checking facilities etc. under CFC project within the cluster.

xv. **Growth in sales/market share of the product:**

Growth	Local Market	State Level	National Level Sales	International/Export
Min	40%	50%	40%	40%
Max	60%	100%	200%	150%

After CFC projects development, the beneficiary respondents have reported an average growth in sales/market share locally within range of 40-60%. The state level increase in sales and market share has been reported in the range of 50-100%. The national level sales increment has been realised in the range of 40-200% by the respondent beneficiaries with 40-150% increment in the international sales/exports. The beneficiary respondents have majorly responded that their market share has increased after CFC project development and the impact of the scheme is visible in their sales number.

xvi. **Employee Welfare Initiatives:** The following worker welfare initiatives have been initiated by the SPV members after implementation of CFC scheme:

- ESI
- PF
- Gratuity
- Bonus
- Mediclaim
- Work Culture improvement.
- Employee motivation through birthday celebration & reward and recognition scheme.

xvii. **Sustenance of the CFC:**

- 50% of the respondents have shared that the support provided under the scheme is sufficient for the upliftment of operational capacities of the SPV. However, other 50% of the respondents have suggested for additional support for operational improvements, new product development.
- All beneficiary respondents have uniformly recommended for the continuation of this scheme and further propagation among other potential MSMEs pan India.
- There is a consensus among the beneficiaries that the scope of CFC scheme may be extended for the digitalization of the processes through state of art Industry 4.0 adoption to boost overall efficiency with autonomous control over the processes.

xviii. **Beneficiary Perception:** Majority of the beneficiaries have shared that the objectives of the scheme majorly improved the following:

- Production increase
- Income/Wage enhancement
- Cost reduction
- Quality improvement
- Reduction in rework/rejects
- Improved production speed
- Safer work environment
- Increase in Sales/Market share

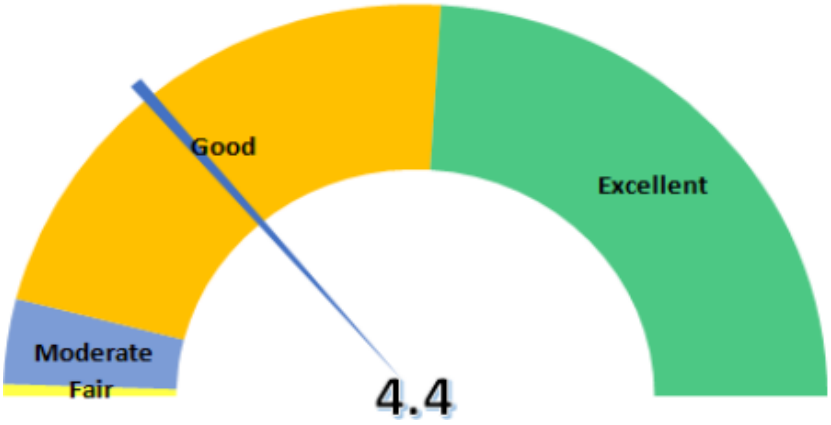


Figure 10: Beneficiary Perception

It's evident from the above figure that the respondents have rated their perception as overall **"Good".** Overall rating of perception of beneficiary respondents have been arrived at a score of **4.4/5** i.e. ranges between **"Good" to "Excellent"** with skewed towards **"Good".**

6.4.3 Analysis of the Responses Received from ID Beneficiaries:

A. Composition of Beneficiary Respondents:

The composition of respondent beneficiary IDs under Scheme reported composition of 58% of Micro and 42% of Small Enterprises. The Micro Enterprises remained the major beneficiaries through the said Scheme.

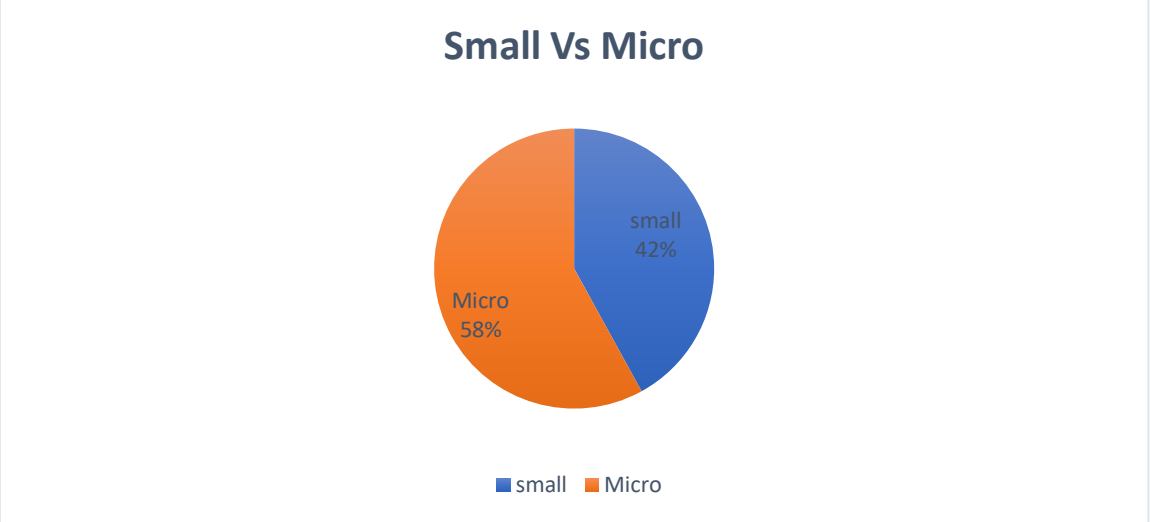


Figure 11: Beneficiary Composition

B. Gender Social Status of the Beneficiary Respondents:

It is observed from the collected data that the beneficiary respondents were mainly Males with share of 74% Males and 26% Females.

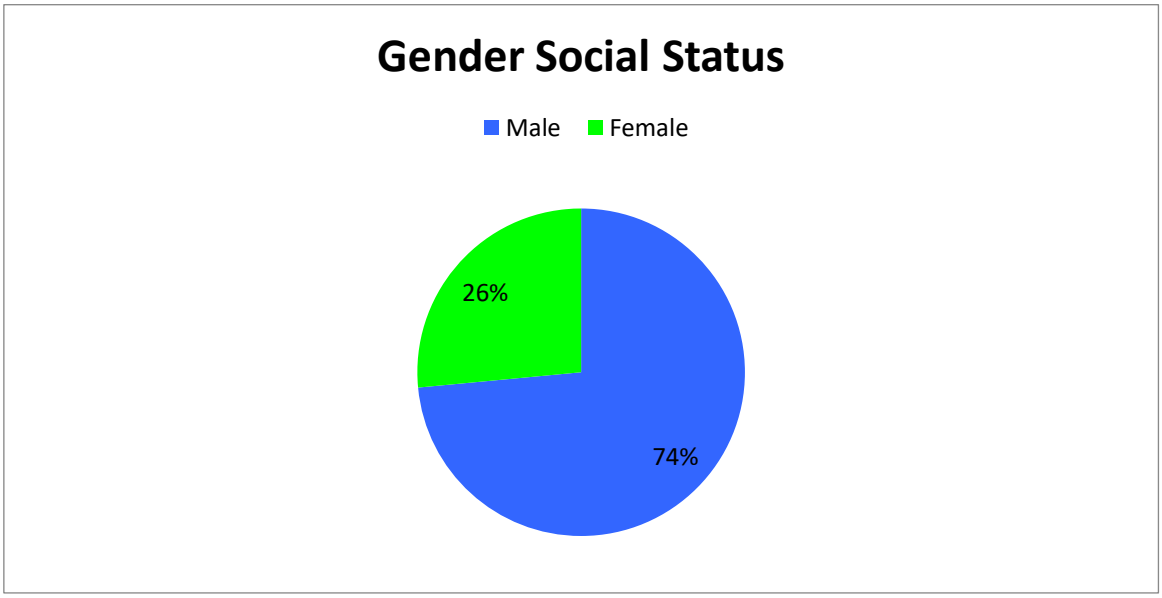


Figure 12: Gender Social Status

C. Education Qualification of the Beneficiary Respondents:

The sample beneficiary respondents who had reportedly benefited from the ID projects were requested to provide details about their educational qualification. The qualification of the respondents informed by the respondents during the field visit across different sample states were compiled and presented as below:

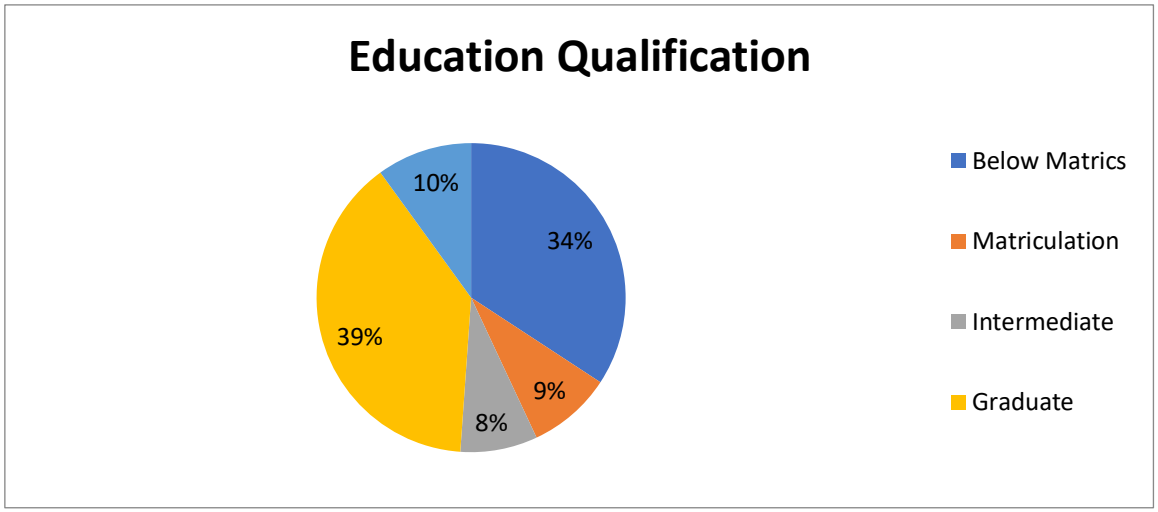


Figure: 13 Education Qualification

From the above figure, it is depicted that 10% of total sample respondents had reportedly completed post-graduation and 39% possesses the qualification of graduation. 34% of the respondents were below matric followed by 9% and 8% of beneficiary respondents having completed matriculation and intermediate respectively.

D. Annual Family Income of the Beneficiary Respondents:

The beneficiary respondents were requested to report about their family income and the same is captured in the structure questionnaire. The information received during the discussion is compiled, analyzed and presented in the Figure below:

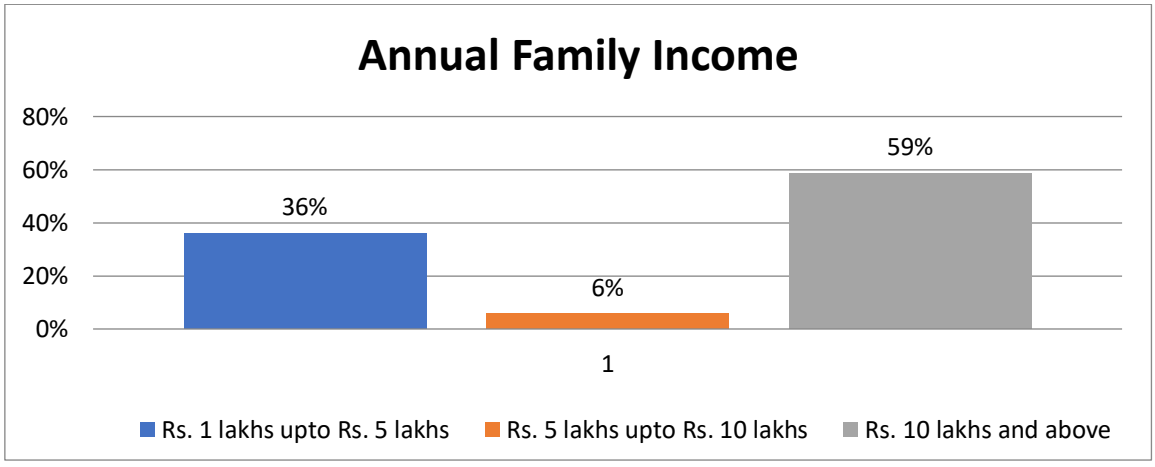


Figure 14: Annual Family Income

From the above figure, it can be observed that majority of the respondents (i.e. 36%) have their family income reported between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs and 6% of the respondents have reported their family income between Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. 59% beneficiary respondents have reported their income Rs. 10 lakhs and above respectively.

E. Community Wise Profile of the respondents:

The respondents were requested to report their community during the field study, and the response received is compiled and depicted in the figure below:

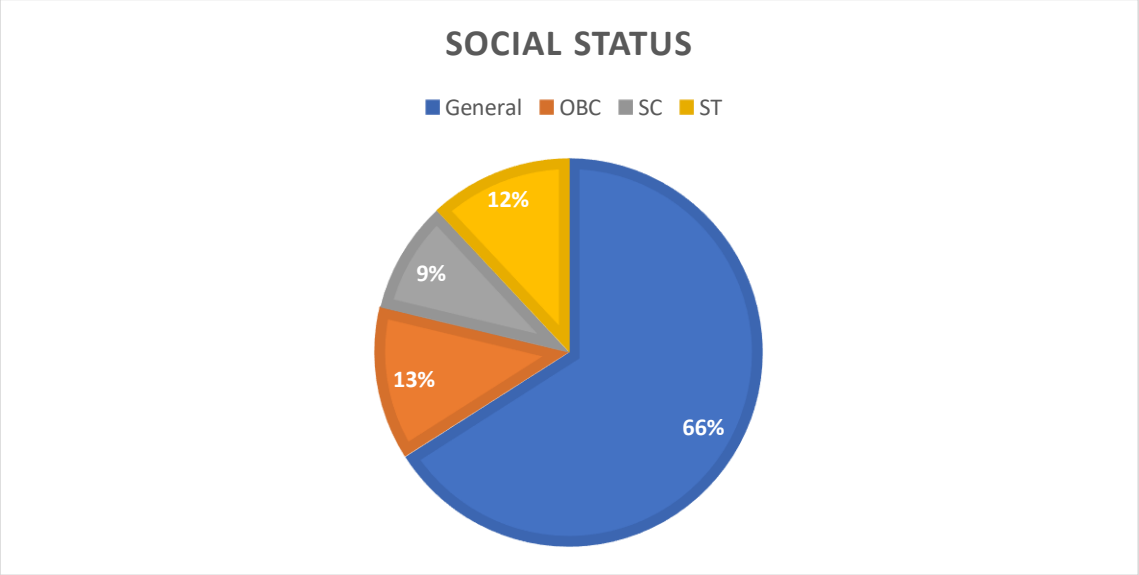


Figure 15: Social Status

From the above figure, it is observed that 66% of total respondents are from General category followed by 13% from OBC category. Further, 9% and 12% of the beneficiary respondents were reportedly from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category respectively.

F. Share of Grant-in-aid awarded to the Beneficiary Respondents:

During the field visits, the sample beneficiary respondents shared the information regarding Subsidies received for the ID projects. It was observed that 56% of the total ID projects received upto 80% Grant-in-aid support for the development of Project components. Also, 44% of the respondents received upto 60% Grant-in-aid support.

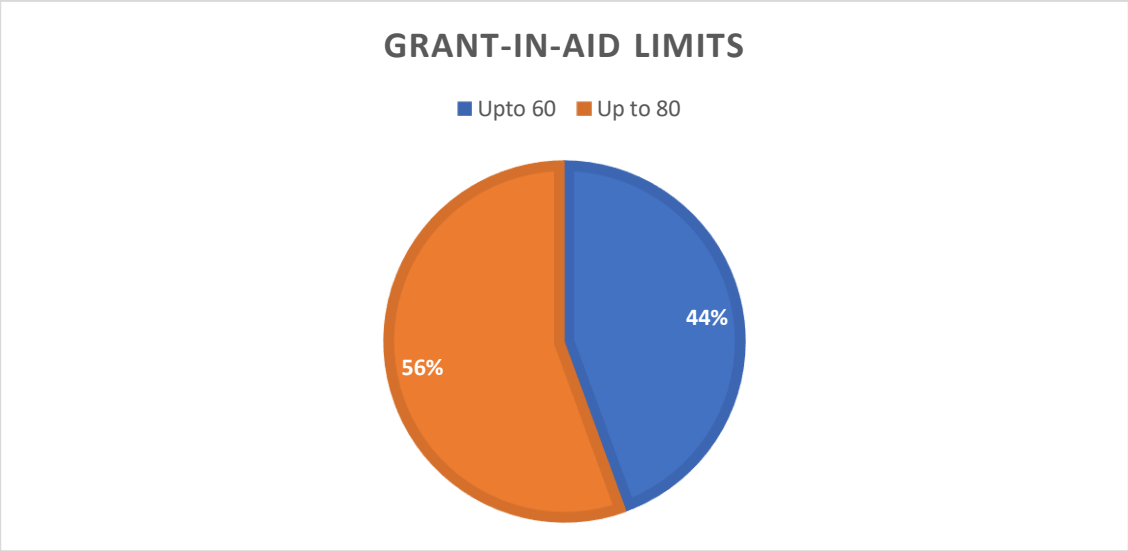


Figure 17: Grant-in-aid Composition

G. Civil Works Development Status of the Beneficiary Respondents:

From the responses received by the beneficiary respondents during the field data collection, it was observed that 50% of the Civil Work development related to Land development under ID projects are completed and rest 50% have completed the 80-90% of total development of components. The building related progress in the sample beneficiaries was observed to be near to 100%.

H. Status of Projects Envisaged under DPR:

Based on the information received from the beneficiary respondents during the field data collection, it was observed that 80-90% projects are completed as per the DPR and 70% of ID projects have started functioning fully.

I. Post Implementation Impact:

i. Physical Developments

- ✧ New roads developed
- ✧ Upgradation of existing roads
- ✧ Nullification of unauthorized encroachment.
- ✧ Accessibility of water
- ✧ Development of Public Utilities
- ✧ Improved security of premises
- ✧ Ease of mobility of Logistics
- ✧ Improved working environment
- ✧ Better sanitation facilities for women staff & workers.

ii. Employment generation: Post ID implementation, it has been reported that the overall employment increased by 8%-10%, in which share of Male employment reduced from 89% to 87%, however, the share of Female employment has raised from 11% to 13%.

iii. The beneficiary respondents have reported that the support provided under the scheme is sufficient in nature. However, the existing infrastructure requires support for upgradation of roof top solar generation facilities along with digitalization of the premises for better control over amenities in the premises.

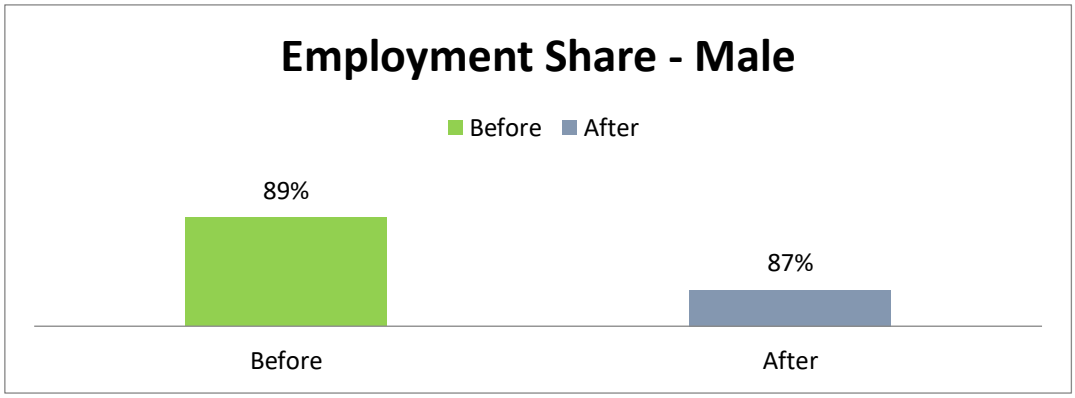


Figure 18: Employment Share-male

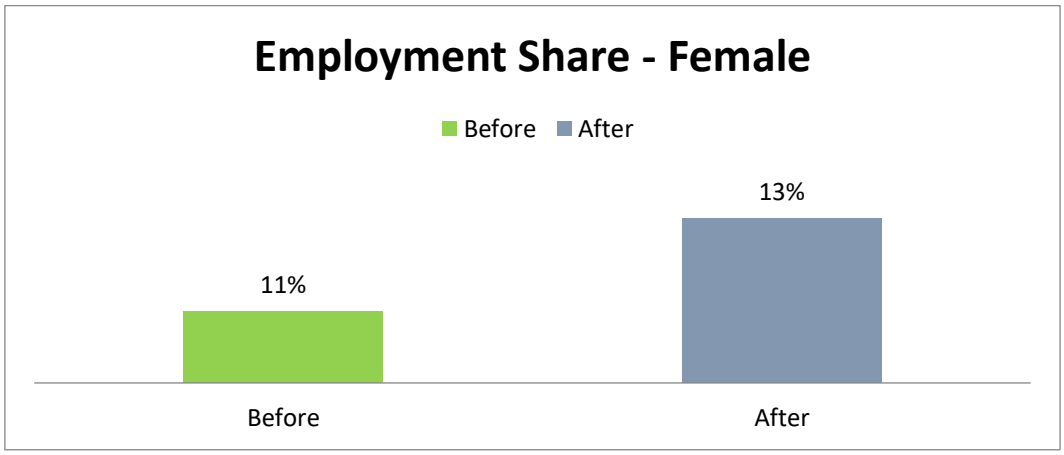


Figure 19: Employment Share-Female

iv. **Beneficiary Perception:** Majority of the beneficiaries have shared that the objectives of the scheme majorly improved the following:

- Safer work environment
- Employment generation
- Improved roads, public utilities, operations, logistics etc.

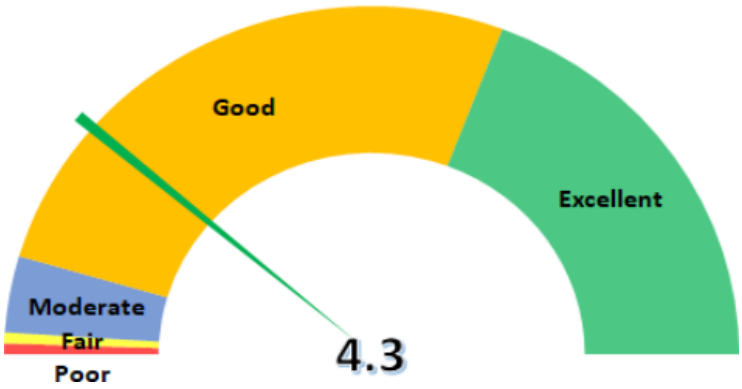


Figure 20: Beneficiary Perception

It can be observed from the above figure that majority of respondents have rated their perception on safety & work environment, after upgradation of roads, public utilities etc. as "Good". Overall perception has been arrived by assigning due weightage to the rating parameters and the same is 4.3/5, i.e. the overall perception ranges between **"Good" & "Excellent"** with inclined towards **"Good".**

7. SUCCESS CASES

7.1 CFC in Pharmaceutical Cluster, Karnal, Haryana

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Project</td><td>Pharmaceutical Cluster, Karna</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>SPV</td><td>M/s. CFC Pharma Cluster (P) Limited</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Location of the Project</td><td>361, Sector-3 Extension, HSIIDC, Karnal. Haryana</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>About the Project</td><td>The Pharmaceutical Cluster, Karnal comprises of about 70 MSEs. Majority of units are micro units and engaged in pharmaceutical products. The facility has been created as a testing laboratory with latest technology machinery & equipment for testing of Pharmaceutical & allied Products, F&D (Formulation and Development) and for further R&D (Research and Development) of Pharma Products i.e. testing of raw materials and final products like Allopathic Medicines, Ayurvedic (Herbals), food products, cosmetics etc. The cluster provides employment for more than 1500 persons. Major units in the cluster are ZEE LAB, NITIN LIFE SCIENCES having turnover of about Rs.500 crore. The Microbiology lab of the CFC is in the process of obtaining NABL accreditation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Project Cost & GoI Assistance</td><td>(Rs. In lakh)<table><tr><td>GoI Grant</td><td>933.00</td></tr><tr><td>Govt. of Haryana Grant</td><td>119.00</td></tr><tr><td>SPV Contribution</td><td>241.00</td></tr><tr><td>Total Project cost</td><td>1293.00</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Facilities Created</td><td>(i) Testing of Pharmaceutical & Allied Products (ii) F&D (Formulation development of Pharma Products) (iii) R&D (Research and development) (iv) Training/Skill Development</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Expected no. of Beneficiaries/Units</td><td>SPV Members – 26 No. of Beneficiaries (Non SPV Members) – 200 approx.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Contact details</td><td>Shri R.L. Sharma, Mobile No. 9996666565
kpmakarnal@gmail.com</td></tr>
</table>

7.2 CFC in Engineering and Allied Product Cluster, Bhosari, Pune, Maharashtra

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Project</td><td>CFC in Engineering and Allied Product Cluster, Bhosari, Pune, Maharashtra</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>SPV</td><td>M/s. Sukhakarta General Engineering Cluster Private Limited, Pune</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Location of the Project</td><td>General Engineering Cluster, Pune
Plot no. 51, D - 1 Block, MIDC Chinchwad, Pune</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>About the Project</td><td>General Engineering Cluster, Pune providing common facility services to about 650 units. All the units are Engineering based catering to Auto, General Engineering and Defence sector by supplying critical components, tools and prototypes. The Cluster provides employment to about 8000 persons approximately and having a turnover of over Rs.600 crore. The major units of the cluster include M/s. Panse Auto Components, M/s. Jyoti Dies, M/s. Dyno Engineering, etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Project Cost & GoI Assistance</td><td>(Rs. In lakh)<table><tr><td>GoI Grant</td><td>1343.0</td></tr><tr><td>SPV Contribution</td><td>186.16</td></tr><tr><td>Total Project cost</td><td>1529.16</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Facilities Created</td><td>(i) Common Processing House with machines such as 5 Axis Laser Cutting, 5 Axis Turn mill Centre, Sliding Head Machine, Horizontal Machining Centre and CMM Machine.
(ii) Industrial Waste Processing Centre.
(iii) Well equipped NABL accredited Physical and Chemical Material Testing Lab.
(iv) Training (HR) Centre.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Expected no. of Beneficiaries/Units</td><td>SPV Members – 52
No. of Beneficiaries (Non SPV Members) – 398</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Contact details</td><td>Shri Sagar Dattatraya Shinde
Mobile No. 9422087862
sagar@enggclusterpune.com</td></tr>
</table>


COMMON FACILITY CENTRE


Engineering
Cluster Pune
COMMON FACILITY CENTRE

7.3 CFC in Pump and Foundry Cluster, Rajkot, Gujarat

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Project</td><td>CFC in Pump and Foundry Cluster, Rajkot, Gujarat</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>SPV</td><td>M/s. Rajkot Engineering testing and Research Centre</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Location of the Project</td><td>Plot No:372, Aji Vasahat GIDC, Rajkot</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>About the Project</td><td>The Rajkot Pump and Foundry Cluster, “RETARC” comprises of about 109 units (55 micro & 54 small). These units are engaged in manufacturing of water pump sets, its parts and other foundry products for many industries. The cluster units provide employment for more than 35,000 persons and having turnover of over Rs.500 crore. The Testing laboratory of the CFC is in the process of obtaining NABL accreditation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Project Cost & GoI Assistance</td><td>(Rs. In lakh)<table><tr><td>GoI Grant</td><td>382.48</td></tr><tr><td>Govt. of Gujarat Grant</td><td>245.40</td></tr><tr><td>SPV Contribution</td><td>74.12</td></tr><tr><td>Total Project cost</td><td>702.00</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Facilities Created</td><td>i. General purpose machining facility
ii. Testing laboratory with latest technology
iii. Training & Skill development programmes for ITI, Diploma, Graduate students
iv. Research and Development facility</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Expected no. of Beneficiaries/Units</td><td>SPV and Non SPV members - 1000</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Contact details</td><td>Shri Vinubhai Gondaliya
Mobile No. 9979880435
cfcrajkot@gmail.com</td></tr>
</table>


RAJKOT ENGINEERING TESTING AND RESEARCH CENTRE

7.4 Upgradation for Infrastructure Development (ID) at Rai, Distt Sonepat, Haryana

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Project</td><td>Upgradation for Infrastructure Development (ID) at Rai, District Sonepat, Haryana</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>About the Project</td><td>A total of 1274 plots have been developed in 560-acre area at Rai. Currently about 68 units are under operational.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Project Cost & GoI Assistance</td><td>(Rs. In lakh)<table><tr><td>GoI Grant</td><td>432.77</td></tr><tr><td>Govt. of Haryana Grant</td><td>438.45</td></tr><tr><td>Total Project cost</td><td>871.22</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Facilities Created</td><td>(i) Laying of Road
(ii) Roadside Greenery and Social forestry
(iii) Drainage
(iv) Power (Sub-station and distribution, Street light arrangements etc</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Expected no. of Beneficiaries/Units</td><td>Number of Beneficiaries / Units – 1274</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Contact details</td><td>Shri. Kulbir Malik,
HSIIDC, Rai,
HSIIDC Industrial Estate,
Distt Sonepat.
Mobile No.9416873860
raihsiidc@gmail.com</td></tr>
</table>

Before Intervention

After Intervention

7.5 Infrastructure Development Centre Durgapur (Phase – II), West Bengal

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Project</td><td>Durgapur Industrial Estate (Phase-II).
Location of ID Centre: Birbhanpur, Near Coke Oven Police Station, Durgapur – 713 201, Dist. Paschim Burdwan (W. B.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>About the Project</td><td>total of 61 Plots have been developed, 8 plots have been allotted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Project Cost & GoI Assistance</td><td>(Rs. In lakh)<table><tr><td>GoI Grant</td><td>430.36</td></tr><tr><td>Govt. of Haryana Grant</td><td>301.14</td></tr><tr><td>Total Project cost</td><td>731.50</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Facilities Created</td><td>1. Land Development and other overhead infrastructure – Land filling/ leveling including Boundary Wall/ Fencing, laying Roads, Water Supply including overhead tanks and pump houses, Drainage, Power (Sub-Station and Distribution, street light arrangement, etc.)
2. Administrative and other Service Complex – Administrative Office Building, Telecommunication, Conference Hall/ Exhibition Centre, Raw Materials Storage Facility, Marketing Outlets, etc.
3. Contingencies & Pre-operatives.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Expected no. of Beneficiaries/Units</td><td>61</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Contact details</td><td>The Managing Director, The West Bengal Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd
PhNo. -033-22373046,22216390
mdwbsidc@gmail.com</td></tr>
</table>


THE WEST BENGAL SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.
(A GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL UNDERTAKING)
DURGAPUR INDUSTRIAL ESTATE – PH. II
Birbhanpur, Durgapur - 713202

7.6 Cashew Cluster, Ganjam

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Project</td><td>Cashew Cluster, Ganjam</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>SPV</td><td>M/s Sri Jaganath Cashew Cluster</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Location of the Project</td><td>Sabulia Rly Gate, PO- G. Gondapalli Rambha, Ganjam, Odisha - 761028</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>About the Project</td><td>Common Production/ Processing Centre/ Repairing & Service (for balancing/correcting/improving production line that cannot be undertaken by individual units)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Project Cost & GoI Assistance</td><td>(Rs. In lakh)<table><tr><td>GoI Grant</td><td>500.00</td></tr><tr><td>SPV Contribution</td><td>82.08</td></tr><tr><td>Total Project cost</td><td>727</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Facilities Created</td><td>Common Production/Processing Centre (for balancing/correcting/improving production line that cannot be undertaken by individuals units)</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Expected no. of Beneficiaries/Units</td><td>99</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Contact details</td><td>Email ID: ganjamcashewcluster@yahoo.co.in
Contact No: 9437966869</td></tr>
</table>

7.7 Readymade Garment Cluster Bareilly, UP

1	Name of the Project	Readymade Garment Cluster Bareilly, UP
2	SPV	Bareilly Apparels Industrial Development Society Ltd
3	Location of the Project	Village-Nausna p.o-Meerganj District-Bareilly U. P
4	About the Project	Development of Common Production, Training Centre, Marketing Display.
5	Project Cost & GoI Assistance	(Rs. In lakh) GoI Grant: 845.57 SPV Contribution: 118.00 Total Project cost: 1083.56
6	Facilities Created	Common Production, Training Centre, Marketing Display Centre
7	Expected no. of Beneficiaries/Units	21
8	Contact details	Email ID: rinkupradhan1990@gmail.com Contact No: 9457918396


swantex
swantex

7.8 Pharmaceutical Cluster, Karnal

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Project</td><td>Pharmaceutical Cluster, Karnal</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>SPV</td><td>CFC Pharma Cluster(P) Ltd.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Location of the Project</td><td>26/3 HSIIDC Karnal, Haryana 132001</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>About the Project</td><td>Development of Common Testing Facilities with R & D Centre</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Project Cost & GoI Assistance</td><td>(Rs. In lakh)<table><tr><td>GoI Grant</td><td>936.82</td></tr><tr><td>SPV Contribution</td><td>117.38</td></tr><tr><td>Total Project cost</td><td>1173.84</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Facilities Created</td><td>Testing Facility
Training Centre
R & D Centre</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Expected no. of Beneficiaries/Units</td><td>27</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Contact details</td><td>Email ID: kpmakarnal@gmail.com
Contact No: 9996666565</td></tr>
</table>

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Skewness in demand - The pattern of progress across various states is very interesting. There is one pattern of balance in case of Tamil Nadu where the number of projects under CFC and ID are 44 nos. each, whereas there is another pattern of skewness towards CFCs in case of Karnataka (23 CFC and 5 ID) and Maharashtra (21 CFC and 5 ID) and a third pattern shown by skewness towards ID projects in case of Rajasthan (1 CFC and 35 ID), Assam (1 CFC and 16 ID), Madhya Pradesh (3 CFC and 24 ID) and Haryana (9 CFC and 28 ID). These patterns may be attributed to the priority/policies of states, maturity level clusters in states etc.

   In case of NE states also, Assam, Manipur and Tripura have shown more focus on IDs but the same is not observed towards CFCs. The other NE states appear to be docile.

   This may be attributed to the availability of units for formation of SPV, difficulty in collating contribution, availability of land in the form required by the scheme, non-availability of leadership or hand holders or consulting agencies for guiding the units etc.

   Requisite inputs from States need to be taken so that the same may be incorporated in the guidelines.

2. Mitigation of fund availability - The details to be provided in the DPR comprise such details that would require an advanced readiness and plan for execution by the SPV. The kind of data related to timelines, expected revenue, plant & machineries etc. that need to be provided in DPR shall require the SPV to do thorough due diligence by the time of filing application. Since, some of the projects incorporate contribution to be made by states also, in all such cases the states may be understood to be aware of the kind of budget that would be required so as to incorporate the amount in their budget. Moreover, the SLSC, represented by state top officials, which undertakes thorough examination of the DPR may be understood to have prior information of the kind of fund that may be required post-sanction of the project. So, the apprehension, if any, that states may face any fund problem gets mitigated.

3. Enhanced role of state government and parent organization - The scheme should be made inclusive in nature by involvement of two major stakeholders at the state level who need to play the major enablers/drivers for growth i.e. i) State Government having mandate to provide conducive infrastructure and environment for doing business and ii) National level Associations having presence in the state or Sectoral/Regional Associations who could be parent organization for these clusters having mandate to facilitate the units in every front be it technology, market, skill and infrastructure. Accordingly, the guideline should carve out roles for them.

4. Engagement of expert agency - The SPV should invariably be associated or attached with a technical cum management agency who can handhold, provide direction and assist in execution of the project. Such national / regional/local level agencies need to be identified and empanelled for association with these SPVs or IA for playing the role of Programme Management Unit (PMU). Options can be given if the IAs may take the role of Cluster Development Agencies.

5. Simplification and standardization of procedures - The DPR comprises data on the timeline to be provided by the SPV. This means the exercise on the tentative roll out of the project has been thought of with a certain degree of accuracy. However, there should be proactive IT enabled monitoring of the progress by the monitoring agencies to track the progress of any project and, most importantly, uninformed slow progress in any project. Also, to bring in a degree of standardization, checklist may be incorporated as one of the tools to be mentioned in the guideline along with roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. A dashboard may be developed with different level of details to be made available at Ministry / Secretary/ Senior Officer/Field level on real time basis. The meta data so created may be analyzed or automated for providing leading information on any deviation in the progress.

6. Enhanced role of large mother organization - The OEMs/large mother manufacturing units need to be motivated for taking more participation which they can utilise for improving their supply chain / value chain and in making them more cost effective. This would create a win-win situation for the corporate as well as for the scheme.

7. Timely completion of projects - Considering that the SPV may be understood to possess a fair amount of clarity of the project execution process by the way of preparation of DPR and through various obvious interactions with different stakeholders, the time frame of one year and four months seems to be adequate. However, considering the inevitable complexities in synchronisation among various stakeholders and with an objective to increase the probability of success rate of the project completion, period of two years may be retained. However, the monitoring mechanism should be made more proactive through incorporating suitable feedback and time bound reporting system on the progress of projects. A tentative timeline is proposed at Annexure- 2.

8. Discontinue of components - The demand related to other components provisioned under the MSE-CDP scheme i.e. Marketing Hub/Exhibition Centres by Association and Thematic interventions is observed to be not so encouraging. Also, only a few states have shown interest in one of the components namely ‘Support to State Innovative Cluster Development Programme’. It is proposed to discontinue the above mentioned three components and focus on CFCs and IDs only.

9. Enhanced support for sustainability - The scheme in its current form, although supports upgradation of ID projects but does not support upgradation of CFCs.

10. Increased responsibility of Technical Agency - The approval procedure involves 3-tier approval system by three high level committees i.e., State Level Steering Committee (SLSC), Techno Economic Appraisal Committee (TEAC) and National Level Steering Committee (NLSC). The SLSC plays the role of recommending the project to the TEAC which takes up the role of appraisal, through technical agency empaneled by the O/o of DC-MSME, before recommending the project to NLSC for approval. The process on most occasion is a long-drawn process and is also time consuming. It is proposed that the project be directly appraised by the technical committee and recommended for approval to NLSC.

11. Enhanced limit of CFC projects - Considering the government clarion call for indigenization of products through initiatives such as 'AtmaNirbhar Bharat', 'Vocal for Local to Global' etc. it is anticipated that the requirement of the CFCs would be for adopting latest technology enabled with Industry 4.0 technologies. This would call for higher investment in infrastructure and plant & machineries while also for taking up soft interventions such as skill development and other capacity building activities. Accordingly, it is proposed that the limit for CFCs may be increased to 30 crores.

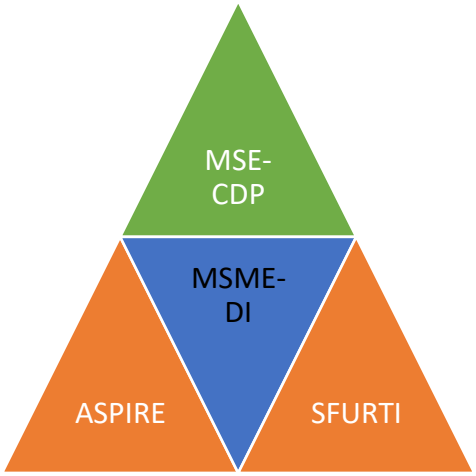
12. Hub and Spoke model for expanding the role of CFCs - Need has been felt in instances when a cluster feels necessity to install new equipment/plant in related upstream/downstream value chain in order to be cost effective in its operations through conservation of energy and resources. Therefore, the SPVs may be allowed to set up such new CFCs within the mother CFCs in a Hub and Spoke model (limited to 3 nos. of such new spoke CFCs). The identity of such CFC shall be as a single entity and therefore the eligibility shall also be limited to the maximum eligibility (20 crores) for a single CFC.

13. Provision to form more than one CFC - In order to provide momentum to the speedy progress of the projects, the SPV may be allowed to form at least 4 nos. of CFCs at a particular location or within the cluster. However, the SPV shall become eligible to form new CFCs within its umbrella only if the project in hand is completed and after its successful operation. The multiple CFCs should have different identity through a separate bank account.

14. Upward revision in funding pattern – Considering the necessitated need to expand/diversify its operations or need felt for technology upgradation the CFC may be considered for additional GoI grant subject to the maximum limit allowed for a project under the scheme.

15. Realtime monitoring of projects - All the ID project should be geo tagged to achieve real time physical/remote monitoring of the progress.

16. Integration of Schemes - The three schemes i.e. ASPIRE, SFURTI and MSE-CDP being run by MoMSME need to be integrated to have a structured and unified implementation of the schemes to achieve planned and balanced development in any geographical area namely at tehsil/sub-district level, district/urban level and main industrial/MSME Hub level in the country. The MSME-DI need to function and facilitate planned development and growth of the entrepreneurs and enterprises. The suggested governance structure is as suggested as above. A unified portal should be developed with a dashboard reflecting the progress of each and every project.



17. Fast track approval of projects proposed by state government - It is felt that the monitoring and control mechanism including planning and provisioning in the state budget for the grant to be released by state in any project be made on timely basis by the state government so that the disbursement of GoI fund can be smoothened. Also, to bring in inclusiveness in the approval process of the projects and also to speed up the project implementation, it is felt that the projects of value upto 5 crores which are sponsored and recommended by the state government may be directly approved by the AS&DC (MSME).

18. Relaxed standard in NE states and hilly areas - It is felt that the availability of units in a proximity area to be defined as a cluster is difficult in the case of NE states and other hilly areas. The requirement for minimum number of member units in such regions having difficult terrain may be relaxed upto 10 members.

19. Growth in scheme disbursement - There has been an average annual growth rate in disbursement @ 30% which is quite encouraging and reflects the awareness and interest of the clusters as they find value in the scheme.

20. All SPVs should be registered on Udyam Registration, it will enable effective tracking of entrepreneurs who belong with a cluster as well as tracking the SPV / CFC / ID centre in the country. The entire process of preparing concept notes, releasing the advertisement in the leading News Paper, Making the Focus Report, submission of DPR and organizing the SLSC meeting in the States, requisite documents, appraisal, and Final Approval are time consuming and lengthy.

9. IMPACT OF THE SCHEME

9.1 Impact Received post implementation of CFC Projects:

i. **Increase in Production:** The beneficiary respondents reported that an average 35% increase in production has been received through the Common facilities developed under the said scheme with the range of Minimum 10% and Maximum 80% increase in production.

ii. **Decrease in Rejection:** The beneficiary respondents were overwhelmed to inform that an average 10% drop in rejections has been observed which directly improved the inhouse and customer end quality. 35% of respondent units have reported upto maximum 30% drop in the rejections.

iii. **Decrease in Rework:** An average 10% drop in rework of the defect has been reported by the beneficiary respondents which directly improved the yield of the production lines.

iv. **Decrease in wastage of RM:** The decrease in wastage of RM has been realized in the range of 2-20% by the beneficiary enterprises.

v. **Cost of Production:** The beneficiary units have achieved 10%-15% decrease in the cost of production which directly increases the cost competitiveness.

vi. **Innovation and Product Development:** Through CFC components, 10% of the beneficiary respondents have developed new products.

vii. **Increase in Customer Base**: The beneficiary respondents reported that after CFC development, new customer base has been included in the range of 5-10%.

viii. **Increase in Sales Revenue**: There is a reported increase of sales revenue of the beneficiary respondents in the range of 5%-200% post development of CFC projects.

ix. **Savings in Electricity Cost:** An average 7% savings have been realized by the beneficiary respondents with savings of minimum 2% and maximum 40% in few cases.

x. **Savings in Man-Hours:** An average 10% savings in man-hours involved in the production have been reported.

xi. **Employment Increase:** There is an average reported 10-15% increase in the employment of Male workers and 5-8% employment increase in the Female workers due to development of CFC components.

xii. **Income Increase:** An average of 25% increase has been reported in the income of employees working at the beneficiary enterprises.

xiii. **Improvement in Quality Level:** Majority of the respondents have shared that the quality level of their product categories has improved significantly with excellent quality acceptance at the customer end.

xiv. **Increase in Morale:** There is a quantum increase in the morale of the member units due to development of production, product development and quality checking facilities etc. under CFC project within the cluster.

xv. **Growth in sales/market share of the product:**

Growth	Local Market	State Level	National Level	International/Export
Min	40%	50%	40%	40%
Max	60%	100%	200%	150%

After CFC projects development, the beneficiary respondents have reported an average growth in sales/market share locally within range of 40-60%. The state level increase in sales and market share has been reported in the range of 50-100%. The national level sales increment has been realized in the range of 40-200% by the respondent beneficiaries with 40-150% increment in the international sales/exports. The beneficiary respondents have majorly responded that their market share has increased after CFC project development and the impact of the scheme is visible in their sales number.

xvi. **Employee Welfare Initiatives:** The following worker welfare initiatives have been initiated by the SPV members after implementation of CFC scheme:

- ESI
- PF
- Gratuity
- Bonus
- Mediclaim
- Work Culture improvement.
- Employee motivation through birthday celebration & reward and recognition scheme.

9.2 Impact received post implementation of ID Projects:

i. Physical Developments:

- New roads developed.
- Upgradation of existing roads.
- Nullification of unauthorized encroachment.
- Accessibility of water.
- Development of Public Utilities.
- Improved security of premises.

- Ease of mobility of Logistics.
- Improved working environment.
- Better sanitation facilities for female staff & workers.

ii. **Employment generation:** Post ID implementation, it has been reported that the overall employment increased by 8%-10%, in which share of Male employment reduced from 89% to 87%, however, the share of Female employment has raised from 11% to 13%.

iii. The beneficiary respondents have reported that the support provided under the scheme is sufficient in nature. However, the existing infrastructure requires support for upgradation of roof top solar generation facilities along with digitalization of the premises for better control over amenities in the premises.

9.3 Overall Impact of the Scheme

i. The scheme has been able to strengthen and improve the efficiency of the value chain of the member/nonmember units in the cluster resulting into overall productivity growth of around 10-15%. This increase in productivity has catalyzed the improvement in the manufacturing cost to the tune of 10-15% and enhancement in operational efficiency by around 15%. The quality rejections, on-time-delivery (OTD), production capacity has improved resulting into envisaged growth in turnover in the range of 20-30%.

ii. The Outcome of the scheme has resulted into increased income, investment in branding, capacity utilization, cost reduction, empowerment, energy conservation, pollution control, Infrastructure creation and linkage through govt. scheme and participating e-tender for supplying of the quality products.

iii. The clusters' wide gain has characterized through enhanced collective income, developed culture of co-operation and teamwork, strengthened local governance, creation of competitive market, competence in products design, organizing skill development training, demographic upliftment etc.

iv. Keeping in mind the vision of the government to increase the contribution of manufacturing sector to 25% of GDP by 2025 and in the wake of various recent promising initiatives such as 'Vocal for local', 'AtmaNirbhar Bharat', 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Stand-up India' etc., a target for setting up at least 1000 CFCs and 1000 ID projects within the next 5 years is proposed to be achieved.

This would provide the much-needed thrust on MSME development and making them globally competitive while also building an ecosystem to create an estimated 2 million jobs.

Annexure – 1

Annexure

dentified list of interventions for Evaluation Study under MSE-CDP.

Completed Common Facility Centres (CFCs)

S. No.	Zone wise	State	Name of the Cluster	Name of District	SPV Address	Completed Year
1	North Zone	Haryana	Pharmaceuticals Cluster, Kamal	Kamal	The Director, M/s. CFC Pharma Cluster (P) Ltd. (SPV), 26/3, HSIIDC Karnal, Haryana – 132001.	2019-20
2		Punjab	Oil Expeller & Parts Manufacturing Cluster, Ludhiana	Ludhiana	M/s Ludhiana Oil Expellers & Parts Manufacturers Association, Ludhiana. 324, Industrial Area-A, Ludhiana – 141003	2020-21
3	East Zone	Odisha	Cashew Cluster, Ganjam	Ganjam	Director, M/s Sri Jagannath Cashew Cluster Pvt. Ltd., Near Sabulia Rly Gate, PO- G. Gondapalli, Rambha, Ganjam, Odisha-761028	2018-19
4		West Bengal	Plastic Processing Cluster, Dabgram, Rajganj	Jalpaiguri	The Director, Jalpaiguri Siliguri Plastic Engineering Centre, 327, Bidhan Road, Siliguri- 734001 , District Darjeeling (WB)	2018-19
5	South Zone	Andhra Pradesh	Gold Jewellery Cluster, Vijayawada	Krishna	The Managing Director, Sri Vishwakarma Goldsmiths Pvt. Ltd., (SVGPL), 27-14-56A, Jhancy Nilayam. Rajagopalachari Street, Governorpet. Vijaaywada, Krishna District – 520002, Andhra Pradesh	2017-18
6		Karnataka	Raisin Processing Industries Cluster	Bijapur	Gurudev Raisin Industrial Processing and Preservation –Cluster Association, Gurudev Form, Gurudev Pura, Tidgund, Solhapura Road, Bijapur-586 103. .	2018-19
7		Kerala	Furniture Cluster, Thrissur	Thrissur	The Chairman, Thrissur Traditional Furniture Cluster Chevoor Private Limited (TTFCC), 8/590, Avinissery	2020-21

S. No.	Zone wise	State	Name of the Cluster	Name of District	SPV Address	Completed Year
8	West Zone	Tamilnadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster	Sattur	The Managing Director, M/s. Sattur Match Consortium (P) Ltd., 4/463, National High Way, Thulukappati – 626204, Virudhunagar District, Tamilnadu	2009-10
9		Gujarat	Pump and Foundry Cluster, Rajkot	Rajkot	The Secretary, M/s. Rajkot Engineering Association (SPV), Bhaktinagar Industrial Estate, Rajkot – 360002 (India).	2019-20
10		Maharashtra	General Engg. Cluster, Bhosari	Pune	The Director, M/s Sukhakarta Engineering Cluster Private Limited, F-41, Vishweshwar Industrial Premises Co-op Society Limited, Bhosari, MIDC, Pune-411 026	2019-20

Ongoing Common Facility Centres (CFCs)

S. No.	Zone wise	State	Name of the Cluster	Name of District	SPV Address
1	North Zone	Haryana	Plastic Packaging Cluster, Karnal	Karnal	The Director, Karnal Print & Pack Cluster Private Limited 127, Sector 3, HSIIDC, Karnal 132001. Haryana
2		Uttar Pradesh	Readymade Garments Cluster, Bareilly	Bareilly	M/s Bareilly Apparels Industrial Development Society Ltd. Khasara No. 997-1000, Village Nausna. Tehsil. Meerganj, Distt. Bareilly, UP
3	East Zone	West Bengal	Edible Oil Cluster, Kaliaganj, Uttar Dinajpur	Uttar Dinajpur	The Managing Director, M/s. Kaliaganj Edible Oil Cluster Private Limited, Shimultala More, Kaliaganj, Uttar Dinajpur - 733129
4	South Zone	Karnataka	Global Puffed Rice Cluster, Chitradurga	Chitradurga	The President, M/s Global Puffed Rice Society, HLK Road, Nehru Nagara, Mandakki Batti Area. Chitradurga District, Karnataka – 577501.
5		Tamilnadu	Powerloom Cluster, Salem	Salem	The Managing Director, M/s. Salem Looms Clusters Consortium (P) Limited (SPV), 6/11, East Street No.1. Karungalpatty, Salem – 636006, Tamilnadu.
6	West Zone	Maharashtra	Fly Ash Cluster, Chandrapur	Chandrapur	The Chairman, High Fly Ash Cluster Pvt. Ltd. Shop No. 14, Common Facility Center, Industrial Estate. Mul Road, Chandrapur – 442401(Maharashtra).
7		Rajasthan	Gota Zari Lace Cluster, Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajaymeru Gota Zari Cluster Producer Company Limited CFC building, Maharana Pratap Ext.,Gyan Vihar Colony Road, Pushkar Road, Ajmer
8	North East	Manipur	Spices and Food Processing Cluster, Churachandpur	Churachandpur	The Secretary, M/s Natural Agrotech Research & Processing Service, L. Molvom Village, P.O. Churachandpur District - 795128
9	Central Zone	Madhya Pradesh	Plastic Packaging Cluster, Ujjain	Ujjain	M/s. Shri Malwa Plastic Packaging Cluster Private Limited, 75/15, Industrial Area, Maxi Road. Ujjain (MP)

Selected list of interventions for Evaluation Study under MSE-CDP.

Completed Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects

S. No.	Zone wise	State	Name of the Infrastructure Development (ID) Project	Name of District	Implementing Agency	Completed Year
1	North Zone	Haryana	Industrial Estate, Phase-1, Rai, District	Sonepat	The Managing Director Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, Plot No: C-13-14, Sector 6, Panchkula-134109	2019-20
2		Haryana	ID-Up Industrial Area, Hissar Road	Rohtak		2016-17
3		Punjab	Focal Point, Mandi Gobindgarh, Fatehgarh Sahib	Fatehgarh Sahib	The Managing Director, Punjab Small Industries & Export Corporation Ltd., 18, Himalya Marg, Udyog Bhawan, Sector – 17-A, Chandigarh - 160017	2019-20
4		J&K	Industrial Complex, Gangyal	Jammu	Managing Director, SICOP, Boulevard Road Srinagar 190001	2014-15
5	East Zone	Odisha	Mukkandaprasd, Distt. Khurda	Khurda	The Chief General Manager (P&C), Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation, IDCO Towers, Janpath, Bhubaneswar – 751022. Odisha.	2011-12
6		West Bengal	Durgapur (Ph-II), District	Burdwan	The Managing Director, West Bengal Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (WBSIDC), 31, 2nd Floor, Silpa Bhawan, Block Burn Lane, Kolkata – 700012.	2019-20
7	South Zone	Andhra Pradesh	JRD Industrial Estate, Kanuru, Vijayawada, Krishna	Krishna	The Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited. Parisrama Bhawan, 6th Floor, 5-9-58/B, Fateh	2019-20

S. No.	Zone wise	State	Name of the Infrastructure Development (ID) Project	Name of District	Implementing Agency	Completed Year
					Maidan Road, Hyderabad-500004	
8		Tamilnadu	ID-New Palayapatti, Thanjavur	Thanjavur	The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO), Near SIDCO Electronics Complex. Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate, Guindy. Chennai – 600032.	2018-19
9		Tamilnadu	ID-New Karaikudi, Sivaganga District	Sivaganga		2015-16
10	West Zone	Maharashtra	ID-New New Industrial Estate at Pune	Pune	The Maharashtra Ex-Servicemen Corporation Ltd (MESCO), (State Govt. undertaking), Raigad, Opp. National War Memorial. Ghorpadi, Pune - 411001	2017-18
11		Rajasthan	ID-Up Balotra, Distt. Barmer	Barmer	The Managing Director. Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd, Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur-302005	2017-18
12		Gujarat	ID-Up Thangarh, distt. Surendranagar	Surendranagar	The President, M/s Panchal Ceramic Association Vikas Trust, C/o Sunrise Pottery Works. Amarpar, Thangadh- 363530 (Gujarat)	2012-13
13	Central Zone	Madhya Pradesh	New Industrial Estate (Appparel Cluster) at Vill. Bijepur, Tehsil Depalpur, Distt.	Indore	Madhya pradesh state industrial Development corporation limited AVN Towers, 192 Zone-1,M.P Nagar. Bhopal - 462011	2017-18
14		Madhya Pradesh	New ID Centre at Nemawar, District	Dewas		2017-18
15		Chattisgarh	ID-NewTifra Distt.	Bilaspur	The Managing Director, Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, 1st Floor, Udyog Bhawan, Ring Road	2011-12

S. No.	Zone wise	State	Name of the Infrastructure Development (ID) Project	Name of District	Implementing Agency	Completed Year
					No.-1, Telibandha, Raipur, 492006 Chhattisgarh	
16	North East Zone	Assam	Dolabari Industrial Estate Tezpur	Sonitpur	The Managing Director, Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Bye Lane No: 3, Industrial Estate Bamunimaidam, Guwahati- 781 021	2017-18
17		Manipur	New Industrial Estate at Ukhrul	Ukhrul	The Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Manipur	2018-19
18		Tripura	ID-New Industrial Estate at Belonia District	South Tripura	The Managing Director, Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd's Corporate Shilpa Nigam Bhawan, Khejur Bagan Kunjaban, Agartala Tripura West Tripura	2018-19

Ongoing Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects

S. No.	Zone wise	State	Name of the Infrastructure Development (ID) Project	Name of District	Implementing Agency
1	North Zone	Delhi	ID-UP Flatted Factory Complex, Okhla Industrial Area, South Delhi	South Delhi	The Managing Director, Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. 2, Patparganj Rd, Patparganj Industrial Area, Patparganj, Delhi 110092
2		Punjab	ID-UP Industrial Infrastructure in Focal Point, Phase-IV, Ludhiana	Ludhiana	The Managing Director, Punjab Small Industries & Export Corporation Ltd., 18, Himalya Marg, Udyog Bhawan, Sector – 17-A, Chandigarh - 160017
3		Uttar Pradesh	ID-Up Nunhai, Agra	Agra	The Managing Director, Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Limited, Vishweshwaraiya Bhawanvibhuti Khand Gomti Nagar Lucknow 226001
4	East Zone	West Bengal	ID Centre at Dabgram, Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	The Managing Director, West Bengal Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (WBSIDC), 31, 2nd Floor, Silpa Bhawan, Block Bum Lane, Kolkata – 700012.
5	South Zone	Tamilnadu	ID-New New industrial estate at Pidaneri, Toothukudi	Toothukudi	The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO), Near SIDCO Electronics Complex, Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai – 600032.
6		Telangana	ID-New Automotive & Engineering Cluster Park, Toopran Mandal, Medak	Medak	The Managing Director, Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd, 6th Floor, Parisrama Bhavan, Fateh Maidan Road, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad – 500 004, Telangana
7	West Zone	Rajasthan	ID – Up ID Centre at Sanawar, Udaipur	Udaipur	The Managing Director, Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd, Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur-302005

S. No.	Zone wise	State	Name of the Infrastructure Development (ID) Project	Name of District	Implementing Agency
8	Central Zone	Chattisgarh	ID-New Khamhariya, Mungeli	Mungeli	The Managing Director, Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, 1st Floor, Udyog Bhawan, Ring Road No.-1, Telibandha, Raipur, 492006 Chhattisgarh
9	North East Zone	Assam	ID-UP Amingaon Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP), Kamrup	Kamrup	The Managing Director, Assam Industrial Development Corporation Limited (AIDC), R. G. Baruah Road, Guwahati - 781024

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Annexure – 2

Timelines for approval and completion of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) /Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects.

A. For Examination & State level recommendation of proposals:

S. No.	Target	Timeline
1.0	Examination of the proposal	1-2 Months
2.0	Recommendation of the proposal by State Level Steering Committee	3 months
3.0	Submission of the proposal to O/o DC-MSME	4 months
4.0	NPAC meeting	5 months

Note: If the SLSC fails to recommend or reject a proposal within the stipulated time for recommendation, the proposal will be treated as deemed recommended by the SLSC.

B. Final Approval and Completion:

S. No.	Target	Timeline
1.0	Approval of the proposal	T0
2.0	Construction of building	T0+ 6 months
3.0	Release of GoI grant as 1st installment	T0 + 7 months
4.0	Installation of plant & machinery (1st lot)	T0+ 9 months
5.0	Release of GoI grant as 2nd installment	T0 + 1 year & 3 months
6.0	Installation of plant & machinery (2nd lot)	T0+ 1 year & 4 months
7.0	Release of GoI grant as 3rd & final installment	T0+ 1 year & 5 months
8.0	CFC functional	T0+ 1 year & 8 months
9.0	Market Linkages	T0+ 1 year & 9 months
10	CFC as model CFC	T0+ 2 years

Annexure-3

Admissible items under Setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs)

(i) Common Production / Processing Centre (for balancing/correcting / improving production line that cannot be undertaken by individual units).
(ii) Common Recycling/Resource Recovery Plant.
(iii) Industry 4.0 and its Learning Facilities, Additive Manufacturing Facilities.
(iv) Design/Incubation Centres.
(v) Testing and Quality upgradation Facilities/Product Standards Development.
(vi) Packaging Facilities.
(vii) Training Centre / Skill Upgradation Facilities.
(viii) R&D Centres.
(ix) Effluent Treatment Plant.
(x) Marketing Display / Selling Centre / Sales Depot facilities that can support marketing systems.
(xi) Common Logistics Centre.
(xii) Common Raw Material Bank.
(xiii) Plug & Play Facility.
(xiv) Energy Management Cell (EMC).
(xv) Safety and Disaster Risk Reduction Cell.
(xvi) Facilities relating to linkages Backward / Forward linkages for value addition in biproduct / waste of cluster units.
(xvii) Any common facilities which will improve competitiveness and productivity of the cluster units.
(xviii) Export Promotion Facilities for FPO and farmers such as for processing, storage (cold chains), testing and packaging.

Annexure-4

Admissible items under Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects

(i) Flatted Factory Complex.
(ii) Common Effluent Treatment.
(iii) Common Renewable Energy Generation (Solar, Wind, Bio).
(iv) Common Utilities System (Steam, Compressed Air/Gas, Cooling).
(v) Raw Material Storage.
(vi) Marketing Outlets.
(vii) Water harvesting.
(viii) Common Water Recovery Plant.
(ix) Safety & Disaster Risk Reduction Cell.
(x) Latest Technological Backup Services in new industrial (multi-product) areas/estates or existing Industrial Areas/Estates/ Clusters.

Annexure – 5

Completed Common Facility Centre under MSE-CDP

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Cluster	Name of District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Imitation Jewellery Industry Cluster, Machilipatnam	Krishna
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Gold Jewellery Cluster, Vijayawada	Krishna
3.	Assam	Brass and Bell Metal Industry Cluster, Hajo	Kamrup
4.	Bihar	Brass & Bronze Metal Utensils Cluster	Pareb
5.	Goa	Cashew Cluster	Margoa
6.	Gujarat	Foundry Industry Cluster	Ahmedabad
7.	Gujarat	Pump and Foundry Cluster, Rajkot	Rajkot
8.	Haryana	Printing & Packaging Cluster	Karnal
9.	Haryana	Pharmaceuticals Cluster	Karnal
10.	Haryana	Footwear Cluster, Bahadurgarh	Jhajjar
11.	J&K	Cricket Bat Manufacturing Industry Cluster	Anantnag
12.	Karnataka	Printing Cluster, Chamarajpet	Bangalore
13.	Karnataka	Electronics City Industries Cluster	Bangalore
14.	Karnataka	Raisin Processing Cluster, Athani	Belguam
15.	Karnataka	Auto (Servicing) Cluster	Bidar
16.	Karnataka	Raisin Processing Industries Cluster	Bijapur
17.	Karnataka	Food Processing Cluster	Gulbarga
18.	Karnataka	Readymade Garments Cluster	Hubli
19.	Karnataka	Automobile Components Cluster	Hubli
20.	Karnataka	Heat Treatment and Engineering Cluster	Hubli Dharwad
21.	Karnataka	Cashew Cluster	Uthopia
22.	Kerala	Wood Furniture Cluster	Ernakulam
23.	Kerala	Plastic industries Cluster, Aluva	Ernakulam
24.	Kerala	Rice Mill Cluster, Kalady	Ernakulam
25.	Kerala	Plywood Manufacturing Cluster, Perumbavoor	Ernakulam
26.	Kerala	Offset Printers Cluster	Kannur

27.	Kerala	Wood Processing Cluster	Kollam
28.	Kerala	Rubber Cluster	Kottayam
29.	Kerala	Wood Working Cluster	Malappuram
30.	Kerala	General Engineering Cluster, Malappuram	Manjeri
31.	Kerala	Clay processing and Testing Cluster	Thrissur
32.	Kerala	Wood Cluster, Taliparamba	Kannur
33.	Kerala	Furniture Cluster, Thrissur	Thrissur
34.	Maharashtra	Auto & Engineering Cluster	Ahmednagar
35.	Maharashtra	Powerloom Cluster, Shirpur	Dhule
36.	Maharashtra	Garment Cluster, Ichalkaranji,	Kolhapur
37.	Maharashtra	Dal Mill Cluster	Nagpur
38.	Maharashtra	Garment Cluster	Nagpur
39.	Maharashtra	Textile Cluster, Navapur	Nandubar
40.	Maharashtra	Textile Cluster, Malegaon	Nasik
41.	Maharashtra	General Engg. Cluster, Bhosari	Pune
42.	Maharashtra	Mango Processing Cluster	Ratnagiri
43.	Maharashtra	Turmeric Cluster	Sangli
44.	Maharashtra	Textile Cluster, Vita	Sangli
45.	Maharashtra	Raisin Making Cluster	Sangli
46.	Maharashtra	Cotton Fabric Cluster, Hatkanangle	Kolhapur
47.	Maharashtra	Rice Mill Cluster, Ramtek	Nagpur
48.	Odisha	Cashew Cluster	Ganjam
49.	Odisha	Rice Mill Cluster, Bargarh	Sambalpur
50.	Odisha	Pharmaceutical Cluster	Cuttack
51.	Punjab	Oil Expeller & Parts Manufacturing Cluster	Ludhiana
52.	Punjab	Mohali Hitech Metal Cluster	Mohali
53.	Tamil Nadu	Engineering Cluster	Ambattur
54.	Tamil Nadu	Wet Grinder Industry Cluster	Coimbatore
55.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster	Gudiyatham
56.	Tamil Nadu	Engineering Cluster	Hosur
57.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster	Kalugumalai
58.	Tamil Nadu	Plastic Cluster	Kancheepuram
59.	Tamil Nadu	Rice Mill Cluster	Keelapavoor
60.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster	Kovilpatti
61.	Tamil Nadu	Printing Cluster	Krishnagiri
62.	Tamil Nadu	Gold Jewellery Cluster	Madurai
63.	Tamil Nadu	Engineering Cluster	Paramakudi

64.	Tamil Nadu	Steel Product Fabrication Cluster	Salem
65.	Tamil Nadu	Starch and Sago Cluster	Salem and Namakkal
66.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster,	Sattur
67.	Tamil Nadu	Singai Coir Cluster	Singampunari
68.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster	Srivilliputhur
69.	Tamil Nadu	Rice Mill Cluster	Thanjavur
70.	Tamil Nadu	Rice Mill Cluster, Alangulam	Tirunelveli
71.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster	Virdhunagar
72.	Tamil Nadu	Printing Cluster, Sivakasi	Virudhnagar
73.	Tamil Nadu	Coir and Coir Products Cluster	Erode
74.	Tamil Nadu	Stainless Steel Cluster	Kumbakonam
75.	Tamil Nadu	Readymade Garments (Women) Cluster, Dhalavaipuram	Virudhunagar
76.	Tamil Nadu	Ceramic Cluster	Vridhachalam
77.	Tamil Nadu	Gold Jewellery Cluster, Trichy	Trichirapalli
78.	Tamil Nadu	Engineering Cluster, Ranipet	Vellore
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Pottery Cluster	Khurja
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Scissors Cluster	Meerut
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Modern Carpet Backing Plant for Tufted Carpets Cluster	Bhadohi
82.	West Bengal	Roofing Tiles Cluster	Bankura
83.	West Bengal	Plastic Processing Cluster, Dabgram, Rajganj	Jalpaiguri
84.	West Bengal	Fan Manufacturing Cluster	Kolkata
85.	West Bengal	Honey Processing Cluster	Malda
86.	West Bengal	Surgical Instruments Industry Cluster, Baruipur	South 24- Parganas
87.	West Bengal	Zari Embroidery Cluster	South 24 parganas

Annexure – 6

Completed Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects under MSE-CDP

Sl. No.	State	Location of project	Name of District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vill. Nandial Distt. Mandal	Kurnool
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Krishna
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vill. Tada	Nellore
4.	Andhra Pradesh	JRD Industrial Estate, Kanuru, Vijayawada	Krishna
5.	Andhra Pradesh	ID Centre at Amudalavalasa	Srikkakulam
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bame	West Siang
7.	Assam	Dahudi	Nalbari
8.	Assam	Silagaon (Silapather)	Dhemaji
9.	Assam	Dolabari Industrial Estate Tezpur	Sonitpur
10.	Assam	Bongaigaon Industrial Estate, Bongaigaon	Bongaigaon
11.	Assam	Rangia, distt.	Kamrup
12.	Assam	Malini Beel,	Cachar
13.	Assam	Demow, Distt.	Sibsagar
14.	Assam	Bhomoragur/Nalali, Distt.	Nogaon
15.	Assam	Dalgaon, Distt. Darrang	Darrang
16.	Assam	Titabor Distt. Jorhat	Jorhat
17.	Assam	Parbatipur, Margharita	Tinsukia
18.	Assam	Serfanguri	Kokrajhar
19.	Assam	Banderdewa, distt.	lakhimpur
20.	Assam	Pathshala	Barpeta
21.	Chattisgarh	Harinchhapra, Distt. Kabirdham (Kawardha)	Kabirdham
22.	Chattisgarh	Birkoni, Distt.	Mahasasund
23.	Chattisgarh	Girwarganj, Distt.	Sarguja
24.	Chattisgarh	Tifra Distt.	Bilaspur,
25.	Chattisgarh	Village Kapan	Janjgir Champa
26.	Chattisgarh	Lakhanpuri, Kanker, District	North Bastar
27.	Gujarat	Vill. Miyani Distt.	Junagarh
28.	Gujarat	Thangarh, distt.	Surendranagar
29.	Haryana	Barhi, Distt.	Sonepat
30.	Haryana	Vill. Khairpur Distt.	Sirsa
31.	Haryana	Vill. Manakpur Distt.	Yamunanagar

32.	Haryana	Kundli Distt. Sonepat	Sonepat
33.	Haryana	Murthal (old) Distt. Sonepat	Sonepat
34.	Haryana	Ambala Cantt., Distt. Ambala	Ambala
35.	Haryana	Distt. Punchkula	Punchkula
36.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Gurgaon
37.	Haryana	Karnal	Karnal
38.	Haryana	Samalkha, Distt. Panipat	Panipat
39.	Haryana	Jind	Jind
40.	Haryana	Murthal (Sports goods)	Sonepat
41.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar
42.	Haryana	Sonepat, Phase-I &II, Distt.	Sonepat
43.	Haryana	Rohtak, Distt. Rohtak	Rohtak
44.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh, Distt. Bahadurgarh	Bahadurgarh
45.	Haryana	Ambala City, Distt.	Ambala
46.	Haryana	Yamunanagar, Distt.	Yamunanagar
47.	Haryana	Hissar, Distt.	Hissar
48.	Haryana	Panipat, Distt.	
49.	Haryana	Gurgaon, Distt.	Gurgaon
50.	Haryana	Industrial Estate and Footwear Park at Bahadurgarh, Distt.	Jhajjar
51.	Haryana	Industrial Estate, Phase-1, Rai, District	Sonepat
52.	Haryana	Industrial Estate,	Karnal
53.	Haryana	Industrial Estate, Kundli,	Sonepat
54.	Haryana	Industrial Estate, Samalkha,	Panipat
55.	Haryana	Phase-I, IMT, Bawal,	Rewari
56.	Haryana	Industrial Area, Hissar Road,	Rohtak
57.	Himachal Pradesh	Vill. Gwalthai Distt.	Bilaspur
58.	J&K	Govindsar Distt. Kathua	Kathua
59.	J&K	Vill. Batal Ballain distt.	Udhampur
60.	J&K	Industrial Complex, Gangyal,	Jammu
61.	J&K	Industrial Complex, Bari Brahamana	Samba
62.	J&K	Industrial Complex,	Khonmoh
63.	Karnataka	Bagalkot (Bagalkot)	Bagalkot
64.	Karnataka	Malur (Kolar)	Kolar
65.	Karnataka	Alibad (Bijapur)	Bijapur
66.	Karnataka	Auto complex Kanabargi (Belgaum)	Belgaum
67.	Kerala	Kakkencherry,	Malappuram
68.	Kerala	Adoor, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta

69.	Kerala	Koratty, Thrissur	Thrissur
70.	Kerala	Kazhakuttam Distt. Trivendrum	Trivendrum
71.	Kerala	Kalpeta, Wayanad	Wayanad
72.	Kerala	Seethangoll, Kasargod	Kasargod
73.	Kerala	Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
74.	Kerala	Thakassert, Kannur	Kannur
75.	Madhya Pradesh	Nadantola, Distt.	Satna
76.	Madhya Pradesh	Lamtara, Distt.	Katni
77.	Madhya Pradesh	Pratappura Distt. Timakgarh	Timakgarh
78.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaderua, Distt. Morena	Morena
79.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaggakhedi Distt. Mandsaur	Mandsaur
80.	Madhya Pradesh	Nimrani, Distt. Khargone	Khargone
81.	Madhya Pradesh	Naugown Bina Distt. Sagar	Sagar
82.	Madhya Pradesh	Umariya Dungariya, Distt.	Jabalpur
83.	Madhya Pradesh	Village Bhurkalkhapa, District	Seoni
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Amkuhi, District	Katni
85.	Madhya Pradesh	New ID Centre at Nemawar, District	Dewas
86.	Madhya Pradesh	New industrial estate (Apparel Cluster) at Vill. Bijepur, Tehsil Depalpur, Distt.	Indore
87.	Madhya Pradesh	New industrial estate (Food Cluster) at Barodi, District	Shivpuri
88.	Maharashtra	Village - Sangavi, Tal. - Khandala, Distt. - Satara	Satara
89.	Maharashtra	Pusad, G/C At. Ghatwadi, Tahasil-Pusad, Distt. -Yavatmal	Yavatmal
90.	Maharashtra	Village Kada, Taluk Asthi, Distt. Beed,	Beed
91.	Maharashtra	Sangamner, Distt. Ahmednagar,	Ahmednagar
92.	Maharashtra	New Industrial Estate at Pune,	Pune
93.	Manipur	New Industrial Estate at Chandel	Chandel
94.	Manipur	New Industrial Estate at Ukhrul	Ukhrul
95.	Manipur	New Industrial Estate at Churachandpur	Churachandpur
96.	Manipur	Kuraopokpi, Kakching, Thoubal District	Thoubal
97.	Manipur	Tera Urak, Bishnupur	Bishnupur
98.	Manipur	Takyelpat Industrial Estate, Imphal West	Imphal West
99.	Mizoram	Zote, Distt. Champai	Champai

100.	Mizoram	Pukpui, Distt. Lunglei	
101.	Nagaland	Kiruphema, Kohima	
102.	Odisha	Somnathpur, distt Balasore	Balasore
103.	Odisha	Pittamahal, Distt. Rayadada	
104.	Odisha	Mukkandaprasd, Distt. Khurda	Khurda
105.	Punjab	Dhanchala of Jhans, Distt. Hoshirpur	Hoshirpur
106.	Punjab	Malout Distt. Muktsar	Muktsar
107.	Punjab	Focal Point, Mandi Gobindgarh	Fatehgarh Sahib
108.	Rajasthan	Bayana (Bharatpur),	Bharatpur
109.	Rajasthan	Khushkhera (Alwar),	
110.	Rajasthan	Hindaun City (Karauli),	Karauli
111.	Rajasthan	Falna (Pali),	Pali
112.	Rajasthan	Baran (Baran),	Baran
113.	Rajasthan	Nagaur (Nagaur),	Nagaur
114.	Rajasthan	Sangaria (Jodhpur),	Jodhpur
115.	Rajasthan	Kaladwas (Udaipur),	Udaipur
116.	Rajasthan	Newai (Tonk),	Tonk
117.	Rajasthan	New ID Centre, Hanumangarh Road, Sri Ganga Nagar	Sri Ganga Nagar
118.	Rajasthan	Kishanghat Industrial Area, Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
119.	Rajasthan	Palsana Industrial Area, Sikar	Sikar
120.	Rajasthan	Balotra, Distt. Barmer	Barmer
121.	Rajasthan	Bichhwal (Bikaner) Industrial Area	Bikaner
122.	Rajasthan	Shilpgrampal (Jodhpur) Industrial Area	Jodhpur
123.	Rajasthan	Balotra (Phase-III), Barmer	Barmer
124.	Rajasthan	Industrial Estate, Behror	Alwar
125.	Rajasthan	ID Centre at Sanawar, Udaipur	Udaipur
126.	Rajasthan	ID Centre at Ajeetgarh, Sikar	Sikar
127.	Rajasthan	Industrial Estate at Sirohi	Sirohi
128.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Malpura	Tonk
129.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at MTC, Ajmer	Ajmer
130.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Baran	Baran
131.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Makrana	Nagaur

132.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at IGC, Parbatsar	Nagaur
133.	Tamil Nadu	Ganapathipalayam, Tiruppur District	Tiruppur
134.	Tamil Nadu	Elambalur, Distt. Perambalur	Perambalur
135.	Tamil Nadu	Urangampathy Distt. Madurai	Madurai
136.	Tamil Nadu	Valvanthankottai, Distt. Trichirapalli	Trichirapalli
137.	Tamil Nadu	Karupur, Distt.Salem	Salem
138.	Tamil Nadu	Kadagathur, Distt. Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri
139.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumudi-vakkam, Distt.Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram
140.	Tamil Nadu	Vichoor, Distt. Thiruvellore	Thiruvellore
141.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumullaivoyal, Distt. Thiruvallur	Thiruvallur
142.	Tamil Nadu	Asanur, Distt. Villupuram	Villupuram
143.	Tamil Nadu	Ammanur, Distt. Vellore	Vellore
144.	Tamil Nadu	Vaniyambadi, Vellore	Vellore
145.	Tamil Nadu	Indl. Estate Hosur, Distt. Dharampuri	Dharampuri
146.	Tamil Nadu	Vyasarpadi, Distt.Chennai	Chennai
147.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhnagar	Virudhnagar
148.	Tamil Nadu	Kurichi, Distt. Coimbatore	Coimbatore
149.	Tamil Nadu	Kappalur, Distt. Madurai	Madurai
150.	Tamil Nadu	Mukundarayapouram, Distt. Vellore	Vellore
151.	Tamil Nadu	Ooty, Distt. Nilgiris,	Nilgiris
152.	Tamil Nadu	Kakkalur, Thiruvallur District	Thiruvallur
153.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti, District Tuticorin	Tuticorin
154.	Tamil Nadu	Pollupalli, Distt. Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri
155.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi, Sivaganga District	Sivaganga
156.	Tamil Nadu	Mathur, Pudukkotai	Pudukkotai
157.	Tamil Nadu	Palayapatti, Thanjavur	Thanjavur
158.	Tamil Nadu	New ID Center, Virudhnagar	Virudhnagar
159.	Tamil Nadu	Athur, Karur District, Tamilnadu	Karur
160.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur, Salem District	Salem
161.	Tamil Nadu	Malumichampatti, District Coimbatore	Coimbatore
162.	Tamil Nadu	Alathur, Kancheepuram District	Kancheepuram

163.	Tamil Nadu	New industrial estate at Periyanesalur, Veppur Taluk, Cuddalore	Cuddalore
164.	Telangana	Industrial Estate at Madikonda Village, Warangal District	Warangal
165.	Telangana	Gujularamaram	Rangaready
166.	Tripura	Industrial Estate at Belonia District	South Tripura
167.	Tripura	Dewanpasa, Distt.	North Tripura.
168.	Tripura	Badharghat Industrial Estate, Agartala	Agartala
169.	Tripura	Kumarghat Industrial Estate, Unakoti District	Unakoti
170.	Uttar Pradesh	Kursi Road, Distt.	Barabanki
171.	Uttar Pradesh	Masoori-Gulawati, Dist.	Ghaziabad
172.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat, Distt.	Baghpat
173.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi	Bhadohi
174.	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Nagar Distt.	Chandouli
175.	Uttar Pradesh	Banthar, Distt.	Unnao
176.	Uttar Pradesh	Kosi-Kotwan, Distt.	Mathura
177.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah Distt. Etah.	Etah
178.	Uttarkhand	Integrated Industrial Estate, Udham singh Nagar	Udham singh Nagar
179.	Uttarkhand	Integrated Industrial Estate, BHEL Compound,	Haridwar
180.	Uttarkhand	Selaqui Industrial Area, Chakrata Road, Dehradun	Dehradun
181.	West Bengal	Tangra, (Kolkata)	Kolkata
182.	West Bengal	Berhampur, Distt.	Murshidabad
183.	West Bengal	Santoshpur, Distt.	24 Parganas (South)
184.	West Bengal	Udayan Industrial Estate	Kolkata
185.	West Bengal	Durgapur (Ph-II), Distt.	Burdwan

Annexure – 7

Ongoing Common Facility Centre under MSE-CDP

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Cluster	Name of District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Gold Jewellery Cluster	Nellore
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Gold Ornaments Cluster, Jaggayyapet	Krishna
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Printing Cluster, Kakinada	East Godavari
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Pulses & Pulses Products Cluster, Rayavaram Mandal	East Godavari
5.	Bihar	Green Yarn Cluster, Khanwa	Nawada
6.	Gujarat	Diamond Cutting & Polishing Cluster	Surat
7.	Gujarat	Plastic Products Cluster, Nava Junction Road	Surendranagar
8.	Gujarat	Packaging Cluster, Kadi	Mehsana
9.	Gujarat	Engineering Cluster, Varachha	Surat
10.	Gujarat	Diamond Cluster, Saraspur	Ahmedabad
11.	Gujarat	Food Processing, Chikhli	Navsari
12.	Gujarat	Textile Cluster, Dahod	Dahod
13.	Gujarat	Gold Jewellery Cluster, Jamnagar	Jamnagar
14.	Gujarat	Engineering Cluster, Mehsana	Mehsana
15.	Gujarat	Lab Grown Diamond Cluster, Surat	Surat
16.	Goa	Maritime Cluster, South Goa	South Goa
17.	Haryana	Plastic Packaging Cluster	Karnal
18.	Haryana	Stainless Steel Cluster, Kundli	Sonepat
19.	Haryana	Engineering Cluster	Yamunanagar
20.	Haryana	Plywood Cluster	Yamunanagar
21.	Haryana	Signage and Advertising Cluster, Mugal Majra	Karnal
22.	Haryana	Ayurveda Cluster, Karnal	Karnal
23.	Himachal Pradesh	General Engineering Cluster, Una	Una
24.	Jharkhand	Stone & Allied Industries Cluster, Shikaripara	Dumka
25.	Karnataka	Cashew Processing Cluster	Belgaum
26.	Karnataka	Global Puffed Rice Cluster	Chitradurga
27.	Karnataka	Spices Manufacturing Cluster, Betageri	Gadag
28.	Karnataka	Jaggery Processing Cluster, Jalalpur, Raibag	Belgavi

29.	Karnataka	Food Processing Cluster, Sirsi	Uttara Kannada
30.	Karnataka	Copper Utensils Manufacturing Cluster, Nasalapur, Raibag	Belgaum
31.	Karnataka	Grapes & Raisin Processing Cluster, Jamkhandi	Bagalkot
32.	Karnataka	Organic Millets Cluster, Davanagere	Davanagere
33.	Karnataka	Power loom Cluster, Chikodi	Belgaum
34.	Karnataka	Borgaon Textile Manufacturing Cluster, Nippani	Belgaum
35.	Karnataka	Auto and General Engineering Cluster, Chikkodi	Belgaum
36.	Karnataka	Readymade Garment & Hosiery Cluster, Hiriyur	Chitradurga
37.	Karnataka	Jaggery Manufacturing Cluster, Terdal	Bagalkot
38.	Kerala	Plywood Cluster, West Malabar	Idukki
39.	Kerala	Furniture Industry Cluster, Mandankavu	Kozhikode
40.	Kerala	Steel Furniture Cluster, Ernakulam	Ernakulam
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Misthan & Namkeen Cluster, Jabalpur	Jabalpur
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Plastic Packaging Cluster, Ujjain	Ujjain
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Engineering Cluster, Govindpura	Bhopal
44.	Maharashtra	Printing Cluster, Chikalthana	Aurangabad
45.	Maharashtra	Plastic Cluster, Nipani	Aurangabad
46.	Maharashtra	Fly Ash Cluster, Chandrapur	Chandrapur
47.	Maharashtra	Engineering Cluster, Jalgaon	Jalgaon
48.	Maharashtra	Engineering and Auto Component Cluster, Yadrav	Kolhapur
49.	Maharashtra	Terry Towel Cluster, Solapur	Solapur
50.	Maharashtra	Rice Mill Cluster, Pavani	Bhandara
51.	Maharashtra	Auto and Engineering Cluster, Nagpur	Nagpur
52.	Manipur	Spices and Food Processing Cluster	Churachandpur
53.	Manipur	Wood Carpentry Cluster	Churachandpur
54.	Manipur	Greater Imphal Jewellery Cluster, Imphal	Imphal
55.	Meghalaya	Cashew Nut Processing Cluster, Selsella,	West Garo Hills
56.	Mizoram	Wood Carpentry Cluster, Baktawng	Serchip
57.	Nagaland	Wooden Furniture Cluster, Dimapur	Dimapur

58.	Nagaland	Food Processing Cluster, Mokokchung	Mokokchung
59.	Odisha	Cashew Cluster, Nilachakra, Brahamgiri	Puri
60.	Odisha	Rice Mill Cluster, Balasore	Balasore
61.	Odisha	Rice Mill (Ethanol) Cluster, Bargarh	Bargarh
62.	Punjab	Foundry and General Engineering Cluster, Phagwara	Kapurthala
63.	Punjab	Garments Cluster	Ludhiana
64.	Punjab	Sewing Machine Cluster, Ludhiana	Ludhiana
65.	Punjab	Cutting Tool Cluster, Patiala	Patiala
66.	Rajasthan	Gota Zari Lace Cluster	Ajmer
67.	Sikkim	Okhrey Carpet Making Cluster	West Sikkim
68.	Tamil Nadu	Lorry Body Building Cluster,	Nammakal
69.	Tamil Nadu	Powerloom Cluster, Namakkal,	Rasipuram
70.	Tamil Nadu	Powerloom Cluster,	Salem
71.	Tamil Nadu	Wooden Furniture Cluster	Salem
72.	Tamil Nadu	Printing Cluster	Salem
73.	Tamil Nadu	Gate and Grill Cluster	Thiruvallur
74.	Tamil Nadu	Textile Knitting Cluster	Tirupur
75.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Matches, O. Mettupatti, Sattur	Virudhunagar
76.	Tamil Nadu	Apparel Cluster	Tirupur
77.	Tamil Nadu	Sweater Cluster, Coonoor	Nilgiris
78.	Tamil Nadu	Powerloom Cluster, Palladam	Tiruppur
79.	Tamil Nadu	Design Cluster, Trippur	Trippur
80.	Tamil Nadu	Print and Pack Products Cluster, Hosur	Krishnagiri
81.	Tamil Nadu	Fabrication (Agricultural Implements) Cluster, Perambalur	Perambalur
82.	Tamil Nadu	Weaving Cluster, Erode	Erode
83.	Tamil Nadu	Home Furnishing Cluster, Karur	Karur
84.	Tamil Nadu	Jewellery Cluster, Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli
85.	Telangana	Gold Ornament Cluster, Karimnagar	Karimnagar
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Readymade Garments Cluster	Bareilly
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Carpet and Durri Cluster, Ghorawal	Sonbhadra
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Zari Zardozi Cluster	Unnao
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Glass Beads Cluster	Varanasi
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Hi-Tech Silk Weaving Cluster	Varanasi
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Terracotta Pottery Cluster, Gorakhapur	Gorakhapur

92.	West Bengal	Refractory Bricks Cluster, Kulti - Salanpur Area	Burdwan
93.	West Bengal	Rice Mill Cluster	Burdwan
94.	West Bengal	Metal Casting (Foundry) Cluster	Howrah
95.	West Bengal	Re-Rolling Mills Cluster	Howrah
96.	West Bengal	Silver Filigree Cluster	Magrahat
97.	West Bengal	Lead Acid Battery Cluster	Siliguri
98.	West Bengal	Edible Oil Cluster, Kaliaganj	Uttar Dinajpur

Annexure – 8

Ongoing Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects under MSE-CDP

Sl. No.	State	Location of project	Name of District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ID Centre at Kopparthy	Kadapa
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Autonagar, Vedayapalem	Nellore
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram	East Godavari
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Gandhrajupalli	Chittoor
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Autonagar, Gajuwaka	Vishakhapatnam
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Singarayakonda	Prakasham
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Up-gradation of Industrial Park (Jewellery Park), Machlipatnam	Machlipatnam
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Up-gradation of Growth Centre, Hindupur	Ananthapuramu
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Up-gradation of Industrial Park Autonagar	Guntur
10.	Assam	Amingaon Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)	Kamrup
11.	Assam	Flatted Factory Complex at Patgaon,	Kamrup (Metro)
12.	Chattisgarh	Siyarpali, District	Raigarh
13.	Chattisgarh	Parasgadhi, District	Korea
14.	Chattisgarh	Khamhariya, District Mungeli	Mungeli
15.	Delhi	Mangolpuri Industrial Area, Phase-II	North West Delhi
16.	Delhi	Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase-I	South West Delhi
17.	Delhi	Flatted Factory Complex, Jhilmil Industrial Area	East Delhi
18.	Delhi	Flatted Factory Complex, Jhandewalan	Central Delhi
19.	Delhi	Flatted Factory Complex, Okhla Industrial Area	South Delhi
20.	Delhi	DSIIDC Industrial Sheds, Lawrence Road, Industrial Area	North West Delhi
21.	Delhi	Kirti Nagar, Industrial Area	South West Delhi
22.	Delhi	Patparganj, Industrial Area	East Delhi
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Up-gradation of Infrastructure Development at Parwanoo Industrial Area	Parwanoo

24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Electronic Complex Rangreth, District	Badgam
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Industrial Estate, Batal Ballain, Phase-I	Udhampur
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	ID Centre at Lassipora Ph-I	Pulwama
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Setting up of Industrial Estate at Rakh Ambtali	Samba
28.	Jharkhand	New Industrial Estate at Gopalganj	Dhanbad
29.	Jharkhand	New Industrial Estate at Barhe, Bijupara	Ranchi
30.	Karnataka	New Industrial Estate, Harohali, Kanakpur	Ramanagar
31.	Kerala	Industrial Estate at Poovanthuruthu	Kottayam
32.	Kerala	Upgradation of Industrial Estate at Edayar	Ernakulam
33.	Kerala	Industrial Estate, KINFRA Spice Park at Idukki	Idukki
34.	Kerala	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate Rubber Park at Irapuram	Ernakulam
35.	Madhya Pradesh	New industrial estate (Ratlam Namkeen and Allied Food Industries Cluster) at Karmadi village, Ratlam	Ratlam
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of new Industrial Estate at Sanawad	Khargaone
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of new Industrial Estate Food Processing at Rajgarh	Rajgarh
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of new Industrial Estate at Choradongari Village	Betul
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of new Akodi Lac Industrial Estate at Balaghat	Balaghat
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of new Industrial Area Mohmadpura	Bhurhanpur
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Up-gradation of existing Industrial Area at Ashoknagar	Ashoknagar
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Up-gradation of existing Industrial Area No. 1	Dewas
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Up-gradation of existing Industrial Area Maksi Road	Ujjain
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Chandrapur	Chatttarpur

45.	Madhya Pradesh	Up-gradation for Industrial Area at Matehana	Satna
46.	Manipur	Setting up of New Industrial Estate at Imphal East	Imphal East
47.	Manipur	Setting up of New Industrial Estate at Katomei	Senapati
48.	Nagaland	New Industrial Estate at Tuli	Mokokchung
49.	Odisha	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate, Angaragadia	Balasore
50.	Odisha	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate, Chandaka (Phase-I)	Khorda
51.	Odisha	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate, Paradeep	Jagatsinghpur
52.	Odisha	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate, Jagatpur	Cuttack
53.	Punjab	Industrial Infrastructure in Focal Point, Phase-IV	Ludhiana
54.	Punjab	Focal Point, Bathinda	Bathinda
55.	Punjab	Focal Point, Jalandhar	Jalandhar
56.	Punjab	Focal Point, Bathinda	Bathinda
57.	Punjab	Focal Point, Jalandhar	Jalandhar
58.	Punjab	Focal Point, Mandi Gobindgarh	Fatehgarh Sahib
59.	Punjab	Focal Point, Amritsar	Amritsar
60.	Punjab	Focal Point, Goindwal Sahib	Tarn Taran
61.	Punjab	Focal Point, Pathankot	Pathankot
62.	Punjab	Focal Point, Chanalon	SAS Nagar
63.	Punjab	Focal Point, Kotkapura	Faridkot
64.	Punjab	Up-gradation of Industrial Focal Point, Dera Bassi	S.A.S Nagar
65.	Punjab	Up-gradation of Industrial Focal Point, Khanna	Ludhiana
66.	Punjab	Up-gradation of Industrial Focal Point, Moga	Moga
67.	Punjab	Up-gradation of Industrial Focal Point, Nabha (Old)	Patiala
68.	Punjab	Up-gradation of Industrial Focal Point, Sangrur	Sangrur
69.	Puducherry	Mettupalayam	Mettupalayam
70.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Peepalawa	Banswara

71.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Area Boranada Phase-IV	Jodhpur
72.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Area Odela	Dholpur
73.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Area Zadri Falna	Pali
74.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
75.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Area Bhinmal	Jalore
76.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Area Kekri	Ajmer
77.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Area Mandore	Jodhpur
78.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Area Nimbahera	Chittorgarh
79.	Rajasthan	Up-gradation of Industrial Area Renwal	Jaipur
80.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruverumbur Industrial Estate, Trichy	Trichy
81.	Tamil Nadu	New industrial estate at Pidaneri	Toothukudi
82.	Tamil Nadu	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate, Dindigul	Dindigul
83.	Tamil Nadu	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate, Nanjaiuthukuli	Erode
84.	Tamil Nadu	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate, Hosur (New), Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri
85.	Tamil Nadu	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate, K. Pudur	Madurai
86.	Tamil Nadu	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate, Nanjikottai	Thanjavur
87.	Tamil Nadu	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate, Ranipet	Vellore
88.	Tamil Nadu	New Industrial Estate at Marikundu	Theni
89.	Tamil Nadu	New Industrial Estate at Uthangarai	Krishnagiri
90.	Tamil Nadu	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Uranganpatti	Madurai
91.	Tamil Nadu	New Industrial Estate at Perundurai	Erode
92.	Tamil Nadu	New Industrial Estate at Kurukalpatti	Tirunelveli
93.	Telangana	Automotive & Engineering Cluster Park, Toopran Mandal	Medak

94.	Telangana	Industrial Estate at Nizamabad	Nizamabad
95.	Telangana	New Industrial Estate at Ravalkole (V)	Malkajgiri
96.	Telangana	New Industrial Estate at Buggapadu	Khammam
97.	Telangana	New Industrial Estate at Kallem	Jangaon
98.	Telangana	New Industrial Estate at Autonagar, Kundanpally Village, Ramagundam Mandal	Peddapalli
99.	Telangana	Up-gradation of Industrial Park at Autonagar, Hyderabad	Ranga Reddy
100.	Telangana	New Industrial Estate at Sultanpur	Sangareddy
101.	Telangana	Up-gradation of Industrial Park at Bhongir	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri
102.	Telangana	Setting up of New Industrial Estate, Mandapally	Siddipet
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Partapur, Meerut	Meerut
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Nunhai	Agra,
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Sikhohabad	Firozabad
106.	West Bengal	New Industrial Estate at Beliaghata	Kolkata
107.	West Bengal	ID Centre at Dabgram	Jalpaiguri
108.	West Bengal	Upgradation of ID Centre at Shaktigarh	Burdwan
109.	West Bengal	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Bolpur-I	Birbhum