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## Prospects & Activities Reflecting Cluster's Highlights and Achievements of MSE-Cluster Development Programme



सत्यमेव जयते

**MSME**

MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES  
सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises**  
**Office of the Development Commissioner (MSME)**



**Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India**



**Kalraj Mishra**  
Minister of  
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises  
Government of India



**Giriraj Singh**  
Minister of State for  
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises  
Government of India





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Prospects & Activities Reflecting  
Cluster's Highlights and Achievements of  
MSE-Cluster Development Programme

कलराज मिश्र  
KALRAJ MISHRA



सत्यमेव जयते

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री  
भारत सरकार  
नई दिल्ली - 110011  
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Government of India  
New Delhi-110011

### MESSAGE

As India gears up to retrace the high growth path, the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector assumes a pivotal role in driving the growth engine. This sector which is revered as the back-bone of the country's manufacturing output is facing a stiff competition from large units as well as multinationals. The Ministry of MSME has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs).

It is heartening, that the Office of Development Commissioner (MSME) is bringing out this Compendium of MSE - Cluster Development Programme comprising success stories and progress of the scheme. I sincerely hope this compendium will create a multiplier effect of the scheme on the stakeholders thereby motivating many more industrial clusters to make the most of this scheme and transform into global leader. Globally competitive MSEs would make significant impact in realizing our vision of "Make in India".

Development of industrial enterprises through cluster approach has proved to be successful. Convergence of MSE-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) for cluster enterprises, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for cluster artisans and other schemes of the Ministry will promote Indian enterprises to higher level.

  
(KALRAJ MISHRA)

गिरिराज सिंह  
GIRIRAJ SINGH



सत्यमेव जयते



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

राज्य मंत्री  
सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम  
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MINISTER OF STATE  
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NEW DELHI-110011

14<sup>th</sup> March, 2016

### MESSAGE

Indian MSMEs produce a diverse range of products. Due to lack of modern technology, scarcity of resources and unorganized way of marketing, they often face problems in exploring their business and retaining their existing ones. The MSE – Cluster Development Programme is being implemented by this Ministry for the holistic and integrated development of Micro & Small Enterprises in clusters through soft interventions, hard interventions and infrastructure upgradation for enhancing their productivity and competitiveness.

I am sure that, this publication with brief collection of success stories of MSE – Cluster Development programme in the form of a compendium will disseminate the information about the benefits of the scheme and encourage the stakeholders to utilize these benefits.

The less/under developed states may take advantage of MSE – Cluster Development Programme and other schemes of the Ministry to promote entrepreneurship and enterprises. The focus is to be on Micro & Small Enterprises including Khadi and Coir industries.

Yours sincerely,

(GIRIRAJ SINGH)

कृष्ण कुमार जालान  
सचिव  
K. K. Jalan  
Secretary



सत्यमेव जयते

**MSME**

भारत सरकार  
सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय  
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES  
UDYOG BHAWAN, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-110 011



## MESSAGE

The capacity of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to manifest in driving economic growth and development at regional, national and global levels cannot be overemphasized. The significance of MSMEs is attributable to their calibre for employment generation, low capital and technology requirement, promotion of industrial development in rural areas, use of traditional or inherited skill, use of local resources, mobilization of resources and exportability of products.

The Ministry lays special emphasis on development of MSE clusters through Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) to strengthen the competitive advantage of these clusters. The concentration of largely homogenous enterprises within a relatively limited geographical area facilitates the intervention because of their similarity of needs and support requirements. CDP speeds up the dissemination of best practices because of the pervasiveness of demonstration effects, and allows for a distribution of the fixed costs of interventions among a large number of beneficiaries.

I hope that the information and brief success stories in this compendium would induce competitiveness amongst the MSE clusters by ensuring inter-firm cooperation through networking and trust. The cluster strategy has proved to be successful and has motivated the entrepreneurs to provide high class enterprises. Gearing up of Industrial Infrastructure Development will enable balanced regional development.

  
(K. K. Jalan)

New Delhi,  
11.3.2016.

सुरेन्द्र नाथ त्रिपाठी, भा.प्र.से.  
अपर सचिव एवं विकास आयुक्त (सू.ल. और म.उ.)

**Surendra Nath Tripathi, IAS**  
Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner (MSME)



**MSME**  
सू.ल. एवं म.उ. मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार  
सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय  
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF  
MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES  
NIRMAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110 108

### MESSAGE

The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) is mandated for development of MSMEs in the country and to safeguard their interests. The role of MSEs in rapid & sustainable growth is overwhelming and they contribute significantly in industrial output & employment generation. In this era of globalization, inter-firm network i.e. 'Cluster', holds promises in allowing micro & small enterprises to compete on par with larger companies. Cluster also allows enterprises to engage in accelerated and peer-based learning. They can facilitate the reconfiguration of relationships with suppliers, and offer scope for increased efficiency & productivity through collective action.

To enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) clusters, this Ministry launched Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). The philosophy behind adopting clustering approach is that, MSEs in the similar field can achieve more in working together than they would individually. Clustering is an ideal strategy for MSEs to overcome the challenges of globalization. The Common Facility Centre (CFC) established through this scheme provides platform for several activities like technology upgradation, testing & quality standardization etc., which in general not feasible for individual unit to afford. The management practices like lean manufacturing, Branding & Market Access can be envisaged benefit of this scheme. Less developed regions as well as backward sections such as SC/ST/Women/Minorities may take advantage of MSE - Cluster Development Programme and create infrastructure facilities which will promote industrialization of these areas. The time has come to link NMCP initiative with MSE-CDP as a strategy.

This printed compilation will act as a valuable resource to understand the role of MSEs in the global economy. This concise information reveals the possibilities of new development paradigms for equitable and sustainable growth.

  
(S.N. Tripathi)

New Delhi  
22.03.2016

**S.R. SAMUEL, IPS**  
Joint Development Commissioner



**MSME**  
सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार  
सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

## FOREWORD

In the current era of globalization, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the key performer in almost every production system, significantly contributing to both employment generation and GDP. Globalization presents threats and opportunities to Indian industry. The bigger players can afford to put in large resources to counter the former and exploit the latter, however Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) individually are resource constrained.

Clusters are industry led and by nature have geographic concentration of interconnected industries, specialized suppliers, service providers and associated institutions in a particular field. Such a concept arises because they increase productivity and marketing strategy with which business enterprises can compete in an increasingly competitive global market. The concept of clusters builds on three key pillars; the first pillar is geography, the second pillar is value creation and the third pillar is the business environment.

To enhance the competitiveness of MSE clusters, the Ministry of MSME launched Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). The scheme caters to the entire spectrum of MSE clusters starting from embryonic clusters endowed with development potential to clusters producing high-tech engineered products.

The progress of MSE-CDP and success attained by MSE clusters through this scheme is compiled in this compendium. The information in this compendium is about percolation of the benefits of scheme to its stakeholders and will motivate and enable the potential stakeholders to utilize the benefits.

Integration of MSE-Cluster Development Programme with other complementary schemes for effective symbiotic synergism will hold the key for transforming the socio economic landscape of the nation and for attaining equity and distributive justice.

  
(S. R. Samuel)



# CONTENTS

<b>Micro &amp; Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)</b>	1
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	7
Imitation Jewellery Industry Cluster, Machilipatnam, Krishna	7
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	10
<b>Assam</b>	11
Brass and Bell Metal Industry Cluster, Hajo, Kamrup	12
<b>Bihar</b>	14
Brass & Bronze Metal Utensils Cluster, Pareb (Patna)	14
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	16
<b>National Capital Territory of Delhi</b>	17
<b>Goa</b>	18
Cashew Cluster, Goa	18
<b>Gujarat</b>	20
Foundry Industry Cluster, Ahmedabad	20
<b>Haryana</b>	23
Printing & Packaging Cluster, Karnal	25
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	26
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	27
<b>Jharkhand</b>	28
<b>Karnataka</b>	29
Food Processing Cluster, Gulbarga	30
<b>Kerala</b>	32
Wood Furniture Cluster, Ernakulam	33
Rubber Cluster Development Programme, Kottayam	36
Rice Mill Cluster, Kalady, Ernakulam	38
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	40

<b>Maharashtra</b>	41
Raisin Making Cluster, Sangli	42
Garment Cluster, Nagpur	44
Mango Processing Cluster, Ratnagiri	46
<b>Manipur</b>	48
<b>Meghalaya</b>	49
<b>Mizoram</b>	50
<b>Nagaland</b>	51
<b>Odisha</b>	52
Cashew Cluster, Ganjam	53
Infrastructure Project - Mukkandaprasd, Distt. Khurda	55
<b>Punjab</b>	56
<b>Rajasthan</b>	57
<b>Sikkim</b>	58
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	59
Safety Match Industries Cluster, Virdhunagar	62
Singai Coir Cluster, Singampunari	64
Printing Cluster, Sivakasi	65
Infrastructure Projects - Asanur, Distt. Villupuram	66
<b>Telangana</b>	67
<b>Tripura</b>	68
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	69
Pottery Cluster, Khurja	70
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	72
<b>West Bengal</b>	73
Fan Manufacturing Cluster, Kolkata	74
Silver Filigree Cluster, Magrahat	76
Honey Processing Cluster, Malda	78
<b>Summary</b>	80



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

### **Background**

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India have evolved as a formidable component of the country's economic growth. While a key achievement of MSMEs over time has been their talent in utilising available domestic resources to deliver quality products and services. These firms have made their presence felt across India's key sectors as well as in prominent export markets. MSMEs have made an impact on a range of issues, from industrial progress to entrepreneurship and from job creation to economic empowerment. Due to its low capital structure, coupled with high labour absorbing power, the sector has played a noteworthy role in achieving rural industrialisation as well. The MSME sector remains a key driving force for India's complete transition from an agrarian economy to an industrialised one.

Historical circumstances, resource availability, demand conditions, supporting industries and competitive conditions obligate enterprises to evolve as Clusters within an identifiable and contiguous area, manufacturing same or related products. Each cluster varies greatly in terms of key features such as geographic locations, products, functions, and patterns of inter-firm linkages. Clusters give rise to emergence of specialized suppliers of raw materials, machinery & spares, human skill, product related services, etc. It also enables small firms to combine the advantages of running a small unit with the benefits of scale and specialisation provided by large units. A number of clusters are so large, that they account for nearly 80 per cent of production of a selected product with in the country.

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.

Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises instigated “Micro & Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)” as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro & Small Enterprises in the clusters. A comprehensive MSE-CDP is being administered by the Office of Development Commissioner (MSME) adopting holistic approach of development of clusters comprising of marketing, export, skill development, technology up-gradation, setting up of common processing centers, testing, quality control, etc. The erstwhile ‘Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID)’ Scheme was also subsumed in MSE-CDP for providing developed sites for new enterprises and upgradation of existing industrial infrastructure.

The focus lies on interventions that encourage enterprises in the clusters to undertake joint actions that could ultimately yield benefits to the cluster as a whole and the communities in which they are embedded.

### **Objectives**

- i. To support the sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills and quality, market access, access to capital, etc.
- ii. To build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self help groups, consortia, 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 centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc).

### **Strategy and Approach**

Given the diverse nature of the MSEs in terms of both geographical location and sectoral composition, the MSE-CDP scheme aims at addressing the needs of the industries, through well defined clusters and geographical areas. This will enable achieving the economies of scale in terms of deployment of resources as well as focusing on the specific needs of similar industries. The capacity building of associations, setting up of special purpose vehicles (SPVs), consortia, etc. which are integral part of the scheme would enable the MSEs to leverage their resources and also to have better access to public resources, linkages to credit and enhance their marketing competitiveness.

### **Interventions**

- a) Diagnostic Study Report
- b) Soft Interventions
- c) Common Facility Centre (Hard Interventions)
- d) Industrial Infrastructure Development

## Benefits

**Soft Interventions:** This will lead to creation of general awareness, counseling, motivation and trust building, exposure visits, market development including exports, participation in seminars, workshops and training programmes on technology upgradation, etc.

**Common Facility Centre (CFC)/Hard Interventions:** This will lead to 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, etc.

**Infrastructure Development (ID):** This will lead to creation of infrastructural facilities like power distribution network, water, telecommunication, drainage and pollution control facilities, roads, banks, raw materials, storage and marketing outlets, common service facilities and technological backup services for MSEs in the new/ existing industrial estates/areas.

### Financial assistance under the scheme:

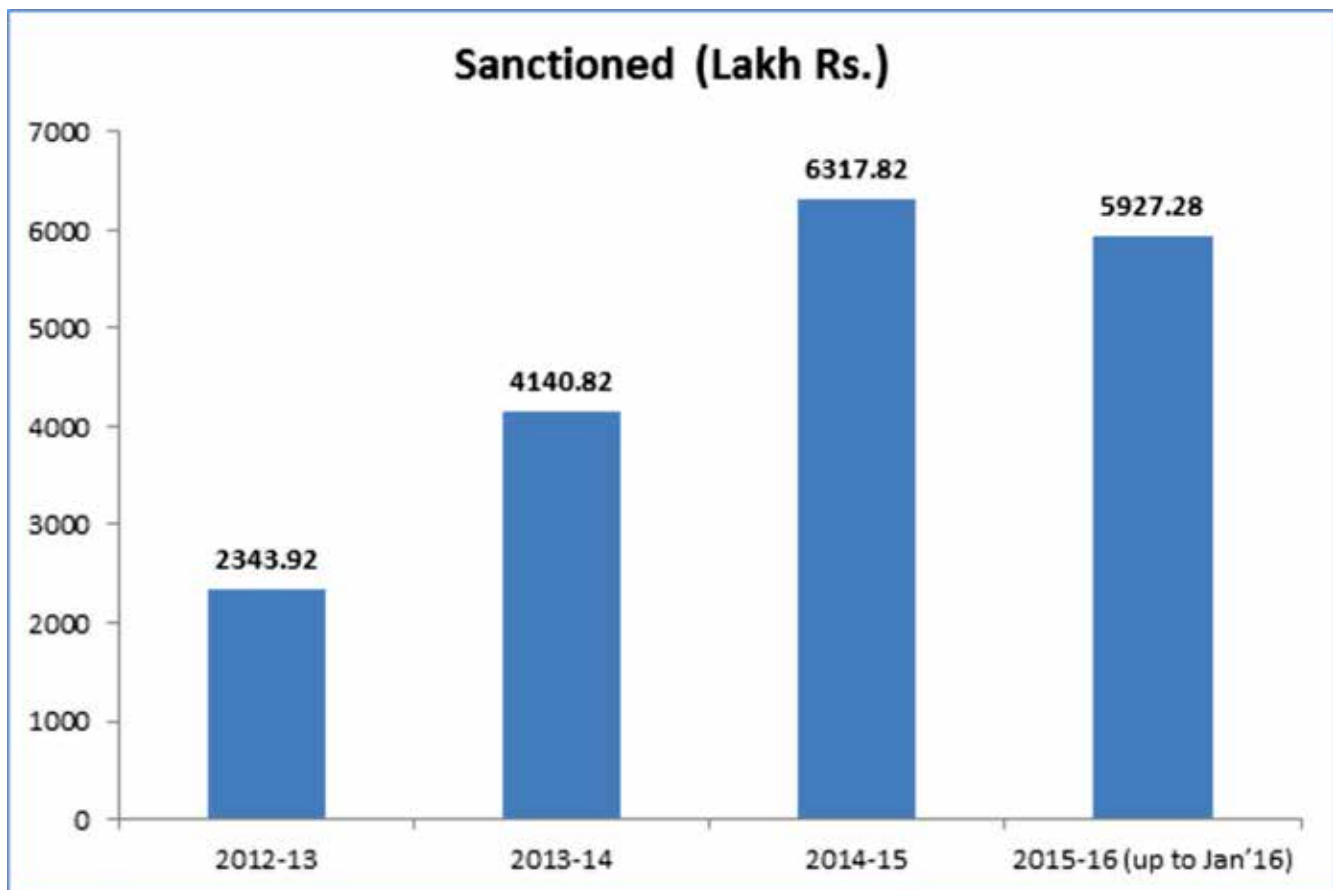
The financial assistances for various interventions are:

- (i) **Diagnostic Study Report:** Government of India (GoI) grant of maximum Rs 2.50 lakh. For the field organizations (MSME-DIs) of the Ministry of MSME, this financial support will be Rs 1.00 lakh.
- (ii) **Soft Interventions:** GoI grant of 75% of the sanctioned amount of the maximum project cost of Rs 25.00 lakh per cluster. For NE & Hill States, Clusters with more than 50% (a) micro/ village (b) women owned (c) SC/ST units, the GoI grant will be 90%.
- (iii) **Detailed Project Report:** GoI grant of maximum Rs 5.00 lakh for preparation of a technical feasibility and viability project report.
- (iv) **Common Facility Center/Hard Interventions:** Tangible assets like machinery and equipment for critical processes, research and development, testing, etc. with GoI grant upto 70% of the cost of project of maximum Rs 15.00 crore. For NE & Hill States, Clusters with more than 50% (a) micro/ village (b) women owned (c) SC/ST units, the GoI grant will be 90%.
- (v) **Infrastructure Development:** GoI grant upto 60% of the cost of project of Rs 10.00 crore, excluding cost of land. GoI grant will be 80% for projects in NE & Hill States, industrial areas/ estates with more than 50% (a) micro (b) women owned (c) SC/ST units.

**Physical performance of the scheme (up to 31.01. 2016)**

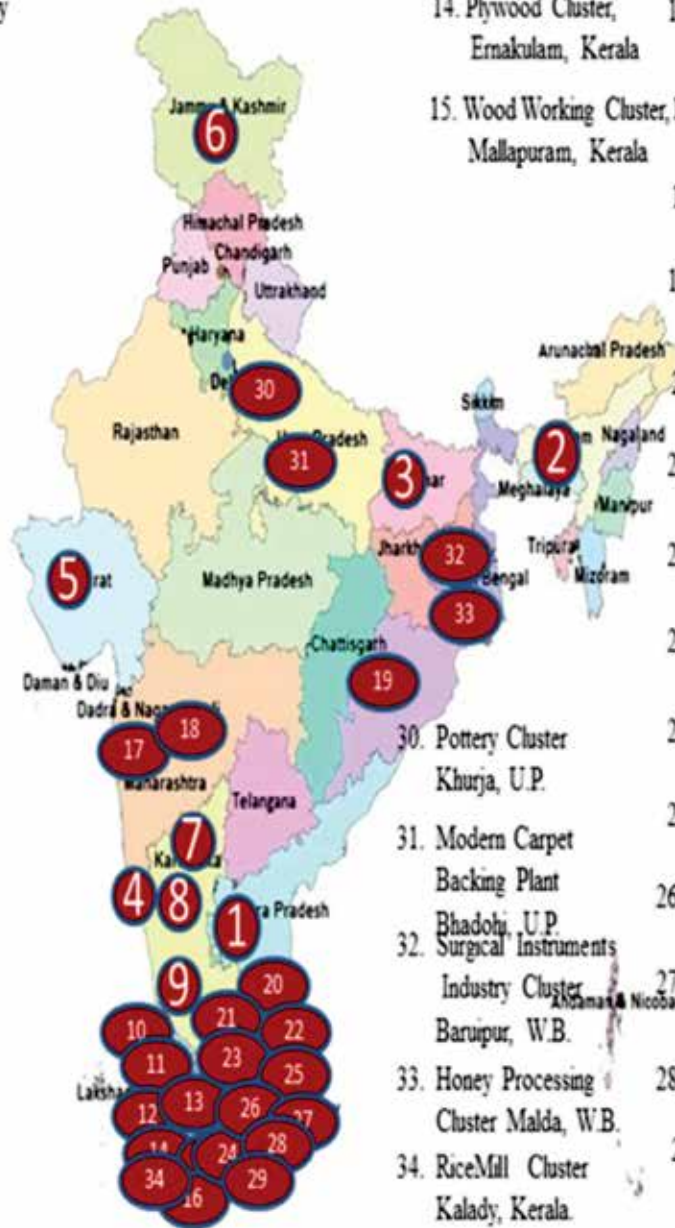
<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>Diagnostic Study</b>	408	159
<b>Soft Interventions</b>	235	106
<b>Common Facility Centers</b>	34	70
<b>Infrastructure Projects</b>	126	52

**Financial Progress in 12th Five Year Plan period (up to 31.01. 2016)**



## CFC PROJECTS COMPLETED UNDER MSE- CDP

1. Imitation Jewellery Industry Cluster, Machilipatnam, A.P.
2. Brass and Bell Metal Industry Cluster, Hajo, Assam
3. Brass & Bronze Metal Utencils Cluster, Bihar
4. Cashew Cluster, Goa
5. Foundry Industry Cluster, Ahmedabad Gujarat
6. Cricket Bat Manufacturing Cluster, Anantnag
7. Readymade Garments Cluster, Hubli, Karnataka
8. Food Processing Cluster, Gulbarga, Karnataka
9. Automobile Components Cluster, Hubli , Karnataka
10. Rubber Cluster, Kottayam, Kerala
11. Clay Processing & Testing Cluster, Kerala
12. Wood Furniture Cluster Ernakulam, Kerala
13. Plastic Industries Cluster, Ernakulam, Kerala



14. Plywood Cluster, Ernakulam, Kerala
15. Wood Working Cluster, Mallapuram, Kerala
16. General Engineering Cluster, Malappuram, Kerala
17. Textile Cluster Sangli, Maharashtra
18. Raisin Cluster, Sangli, Maharashtra
19. Rice Mill Cluster Sambalpur, Odisha
20. Starch & Sago Cluster Salem, Namakkal, T.N.
21. Safety Match Cluster Srivilliputhur, T.N.
22. Safety Match Cluster Gudiyatham T.N.
23. Safety Match Cluster Kalugumalai T.N.
24. Safety Match Cluster Kovipatti, T.N.
25. Safety Match Cluster Sattur, T.N.
26. Safety Match Cluster Viridunagar, T.N.
27. Singai Coir Cluster Singampunari, T.N.
28. Wet Grinder Cluster Coimbatore T.N.
29. Printing Cluster Krishnagiri T.N.
30. Pottery Cluster Khurja, U.P.
31. Modern Carpet Backing Plant Bhadoji, U.P.
32. Surgical Instruments Industry Cluster Barupur, W.B.
33. Honey Processing Cluster Malda, W.B.
34. Rice Mill Cluster Kalady, Kerala

## Physical Status of MSE-CDP Interventions (as on 31.01.2016)

S. No	STATE/UT	NO. OF MSE-CDP ACTIVITIES									ID PROJECTS		
		On going				Completed				Grand Total	Ongoing	Completed	Total
		DSR	SI	CFC	Total	DSR	SI	CFC	Total				
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	2	1	12	3	8	1	12	24	1	4	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	6	1	0	1
3	Assam	7	3	0	10	15	10	1	26	36	6	9	15
4	Bihar	2	11	0	13	25	8	1	34	47	0	0	0
5	Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	1	4	5
6	Delhi/UT	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	5	6	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	0	2	3	4	3	1	8	11	0	2	2
8	Goa	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	5	6	0	0	0
9	Haryana	9	0	6	15	19	4	0	23	38	8	21	29
10	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	0	4	2	2	0	4	8	0	1	1
11	Jharkhand	10	0	0	10	5	3	0	8	18	0	0	0
12	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	0	6	4	0	1	5	11	3	3	6
13	Karnataka	42	9	4	55	24	7	3	34	89	0	4	4
14	Kerala	0	1	7	8	7	27	8	42	50	0	8	8
15	Maharashtra	0	15	13	28	29	19	2	50	78	1	4	5
16	Madhya Pradesh	6	1	0	7	7	4	0	11	18	4	7	11
17	Manipur	4	6	0	10	4	3	0	7	17	6	0	6
18	Meghalaya	3	1	0	4	4	2	0	6	10	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	2	0	0	2	5	3	0	8	10	0	2	2
20	Nagaland	3	5	0	8	9	2	0	11	19	0	1	1
21	Odisha	8	4	2	14	26	6	1	33	47	0	3	3
22	Punjab	14	3	1	18	14	14	0	28	46	1	2	3
23	Rajasthan	8	6	1	15	11	11	0	22	37	6	9	15
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
25	Tamilnadu	0	5	22	27	28	5	10	43	70	4	27	31
25	Telangana	5	1	0	6	8	7	0	15	21	3	0	3
27	Tripura	2	1	0	3	4	1	0	5	8	3	0	3
28	Uttar Pradesh	18	7	2	27	104	40	2	146	173	3	8	11
29	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	3	3
30	West Bengal	3	19	9	31	36	36	2	74	105	1	4	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>178</b>



## ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh has abundant natural resources (barytes, limestone, bauxite, and a number of minor minerals), fertile land and river basins, water resources, extensive canal system and conducive agro-climatic conditions. The State also has the second longest coastline in India and is also one of the largest producers of marine products. The industrial sector of the state includes sectors like Pharma, Automobile, Textiles, etc. The state is also emerging in information technology and biotechnology.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	3	9
Soft Interventions	8	2
Common Facility Centers	1	1
Infrastructure Projects	4	1

➤ Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 11.57 lakhs.

#### Common Facility Centre (CFC)

- **Completed** : Imitation Jewellery Industry Cluster, Machilipatnam, Krishna
- **Ongoing** : Gold Jewellery Cluster, Vijayawada, Krishna

#### Infrastructure Projects

- **Completed** : Vill. Nandial, Distt. Mandal, Kurnool  
Vijayawada, Distt. Krishna  
Vill. Tada Distt. Nellore  
Gujularamaram, Distt. Rangareddy
- **Ongoing** : JRD Industrial Estate, Kanuru, Vijayawada, Krishna District

### Imitation Jewellery Industry Cluster, Machilipatnam, Krishna

The Imitation Jewellery Cluster is located at Machilipatnam, Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. It is a predominantly an artisan-oriented cluster, evolved over a long period of time. More than 90% of the units are micro enterprises. The cluster supplies its products throughout the country and also has indirect exports.

The Cluster was in unorganized sector, and hence there was no separate Association for the Cluster. The cluster was facing problems such as lack of infrastructure for expansion of units, lack of technology upgradation, critical common processing machinery & equipment, no pollution control measures resulting in non-compliance with PCB norms etc. The cluster was in need of technology upgradation, common processing machinery & equipment, pollution control measures, a separate industrial estate for expansion of the units. To mitigate these problems and to help the cluster enterprises to upgrade themselves, the Office of DC-MSME, sanctioned a common facility centre (CFC) for the cluster during March, 2007.

The CFC is operating since 2010, providing facilities such as common facility building, common effluent treatment plant, raw material bank, training hall, lacquering plant, and demineralization plant. A SPV viz. Machilipatnam Imitation Jewellery Park Pvt. Ltd. was formed which established the CFC and successfully operating it for the benefit of Cluster enterprises, catering to the common requirements of the cluster.

The common facility center was setup with a total investment of Rs.127.85 lakhs with Gol grant-in-aid of Rs.58.20 lakhs.



**Machilipatnam Imitation Jewelry Park**



**Few products of the Cluster**



**Common Effluent Treatment Plant**

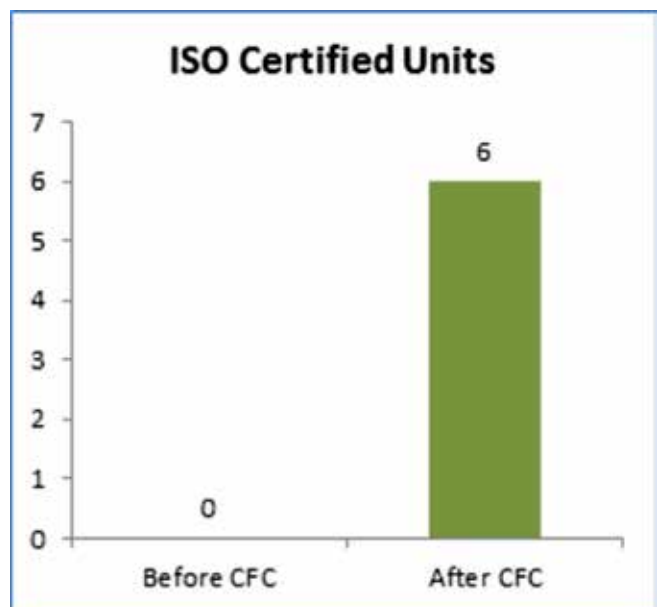
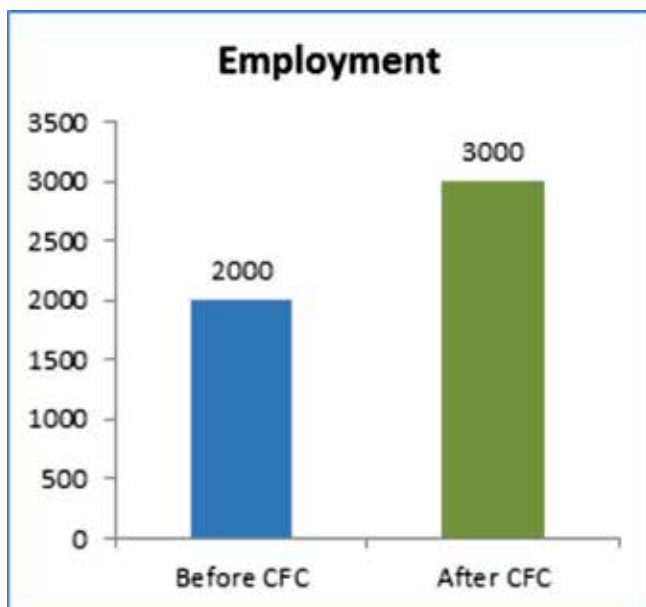
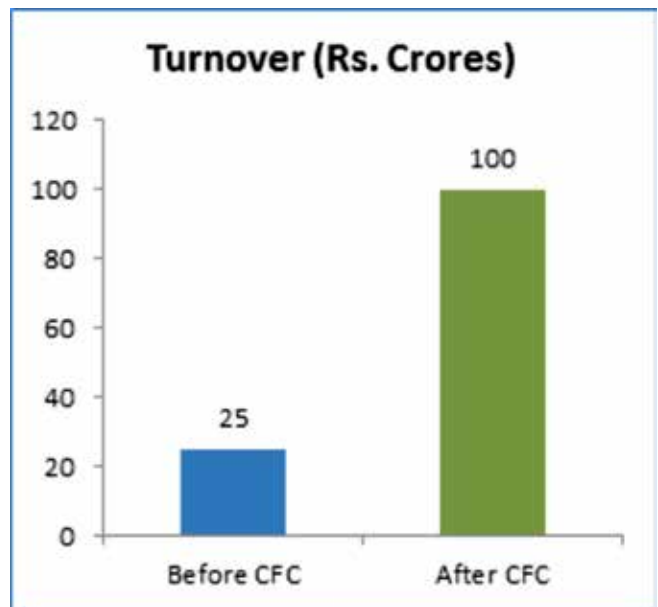
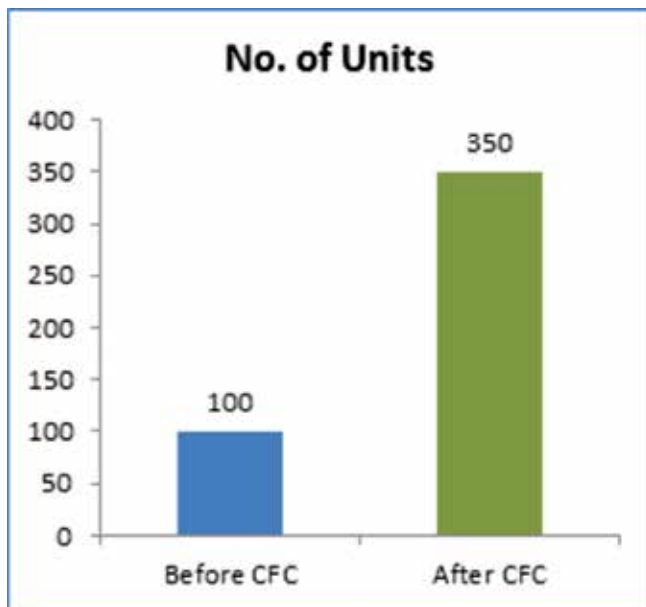


**Raw Material Bank**

Establishment of CFC and a separate industrial estate for the cluster enterprises resulted in improved awareness about the latest trends & technologies, creation of critical common infrastructure, effluent treatment facilities, raw material bank in the CFC, etc.

It is hoped that collective working of the Machilipatnam Imitation Jewelry Cluster Enterprises will go a long way in future in enhancing their direct exports and generation of additional employment, development of new designs, establishment of new enterprises and dovetailing their requirements with that of Government schemes.

### Outcome/Impact of CFC



## ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Arunachal Pradesh, the largest in area amongst the North Eastern States of India, is endowed with plenty of natural resources. The industrial growth in the State is dismal and at a nascent stage despite enormous potential for industrial growth. Its major industries are rice mills, fruit preservation, processing units, handloom and handicrafts.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	2	2
Soft Interventions	1	1
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	0	1

**Ongoing Infrastructure Project:** Bame, Distt. West Siang, Arunachal Pradesh



This scheme seeks to establish independent, trusted third party opinion on capabilities and credit-worthiness of MSEs, and makes credit available at attractive interest rates. It endeavours to enable MSMEs recognition in global trade, ensure prompt sanctions of credit from banks and financial institutions, subsidized rating fee structure for MSEs, facilitate vendors/buyers in capability and capacity assessment of MSEs, enable the MSEs to ascertain the strengths and weaknesses of their existing operations and take corrective measures. Salient features: The scheme is a combination of credit and performance factors including operations, finance, business and management risk, allowing uniform rating scale for all empanelled rating agencies. MSEs have the liberty to choose from the empanelled rating agencies. The fee structure is turn-over based and partial re-imburement of rating fee may be obtained through NSIC.

## ASSAM

Assam is rich in natural resources. Industries in Assam can be broadly classified into four categories (a) Agro- based Industry (b) Mineral- based Industry (c) Forest- based Industry and (d) Other Industries. Agro- based industries of Assam broadly include – Tea Industry, Sugar Industry, Grain Mill Products Industry (Rice, Oil and Flour Mill), Food Processing Industry and Textile Industry. Mineral based industries of Assam include - Petroleum, Cement, Fertilizer, etc. Forest based Industries of Assam include - Plywood Industry, Sawing Mill, Wooden Furniture, Paper and Paper-pulp Industry, Match Industry and other important industries of Assam are Engineering Industry, Steel Fabrication, Metal based, Textile, etc.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	15	7
Soft Interventions	10	3
Common Facility Centers	1	0
Infrastructure Projects	9	6

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 125.34 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 85.58 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Completed Common Facility Centre (CFC)

Brass and Bell Metal Industry Cluster, Hajo, Kamrup

#### Infrastructure Projects

- **Completed**
  - : Rangia, Distt. Kamrup
  - MaliniBeel, Distt. Cachar
  - Demow, Distt. Sibsagar
  - Bhomoragur/Nalali, Distt.Nogaon
  - Dalgaon, Distt. Darrang
  - Titabor, Distt. Jorhat
  - Parbatipur, Margharita, Distt. Tinsukia, Assam
  - Serfanguri, Distt. Kokrajhar, Assam
  - Banderdewa, Distt. Lakhimpur

➤ **Ongoing**

: Amingaon Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) in Kamrup District

Dahudi, Distt. Nalbari

Pathshala, Barpeta

Silagaon (Silapather), Distt. Dhemaji,

Dolabari Industrial Estate, Tezpur, Sonitpur

Bongaigaon Industrial Estate, Bongaigaon

### **Brass and Bell Metal Industry Cluster, Hajo, Kamrup**

Common Facility Centre (under MSE-CDP Scheme of MSME, GoI) for Brass and Bell metal Industry Cluster is situated in Hajo, Kamrup (Guwahati). This CFC is useful in meeting the need Bell and Brass artisans of Hajo and nearby areas of Guwahati.

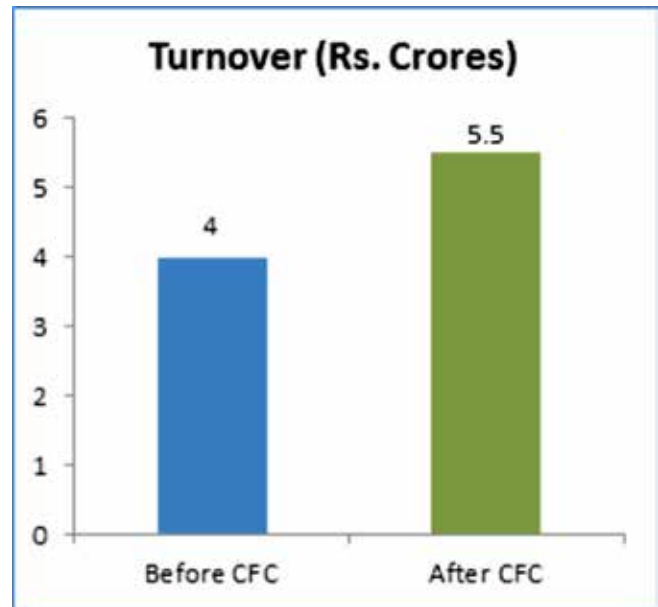
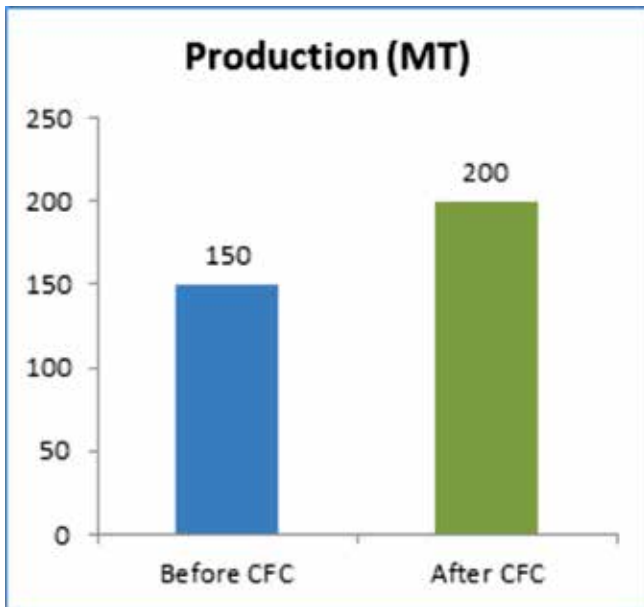
Bell and brass metal items are valuable remnants of traditional and cultural civilization in Assamese society. Administrative patronization to the artisans, aesthetic and utilitarian values of the product are the underlying forces that encouraged continuation of such traditional products and its production process. But, lack of innovation and professionalism paves way to variety of problems ranging from raw material to marketing of products in the competitive market.

CFC having Melting, Moulding, Casting, Scrapping, Threading & Soldering Equipments, Hot Rolling mill, Circle Cutting and Shearing Machines, Polishing Machines, etc. and Chemical & Metallurgical Laboratory was setup to meet the needs of the cluster MSEs.



**Few Products of the Cluster**

## Outcome/Impact of CFC



## BIHAR

Bihar is one of the strongest agricultural states. It is the largest producer of vegetables and the second largest producer of fruits in India. Food processing, dairy, sugar, manufacturing and healthcare are some of the fast growing industries in the state. Key Industries of the state include Food and beverages, rubber and plastics, chemicals, tobacco, textile, leather and dairy.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	25	2
Soft Interventions	8	11
Common Facility Centers	1	0
Infrastructure Projects	0	0

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 38.68 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 25.43 lakhs (up to 31.01.16)

### Completed Common Facility Centre (CFC):

Brass & Bronze Metal Utensils Cluster, Pareb

#### Brass & Bronze Metal Utensils Cluster, Pareb (Patna)

Brass & Bronze Utensil Cluster, Pareo, Patna is around 200 years old producing different types of Brass & Bronze Utensils in around 500 units. The Cluster is situated in the village Pareo at 40Km away from Patna. The Direct and Indirect employment of the Cluster is around 5000 people. Under the Cluster Development Programme, Soft intervention like Capacity Building, technology Up-gradation, Market Development, and Exposure Visit was done with satisfactory results. As a Hard Intervention Common Facility Centre (CFC) at the Cost of 1.0 Crore was set up in the year 2008 with modern Plant and Machinery like Hot and Cold Rolling, Circle Cutting, Press with Dies, Oil fired melting furnace and Spinning mill.

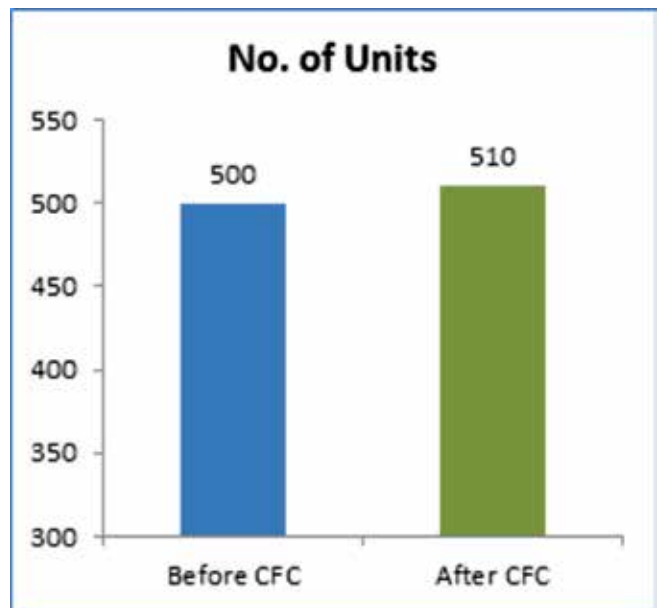
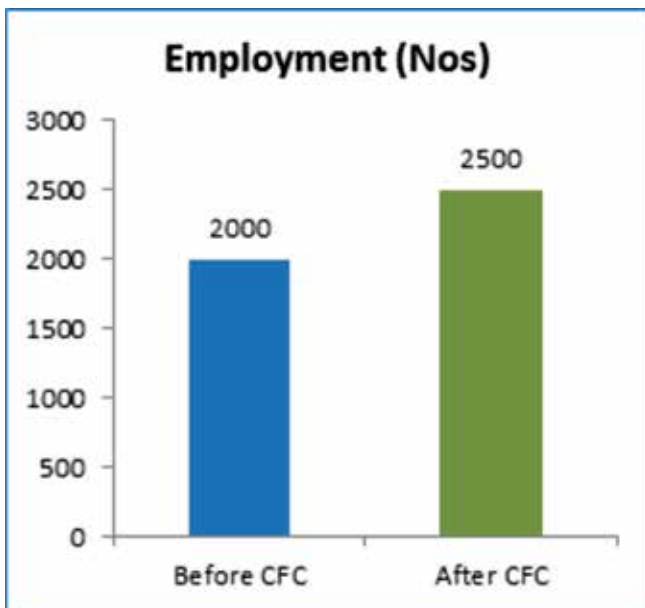
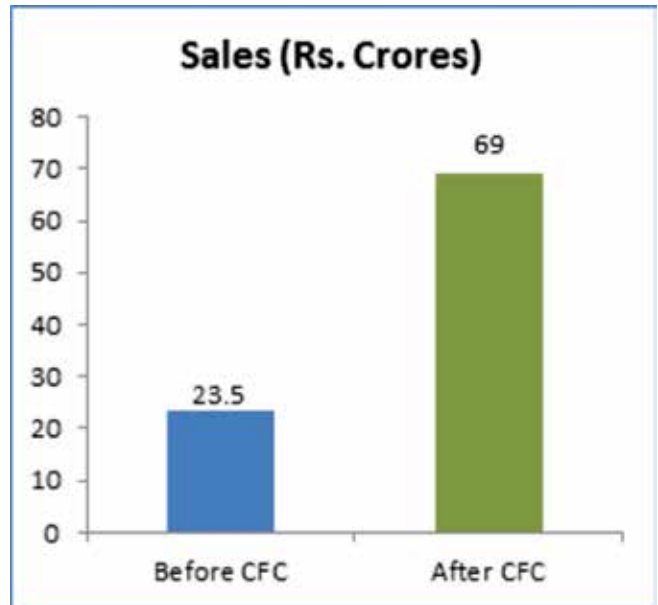
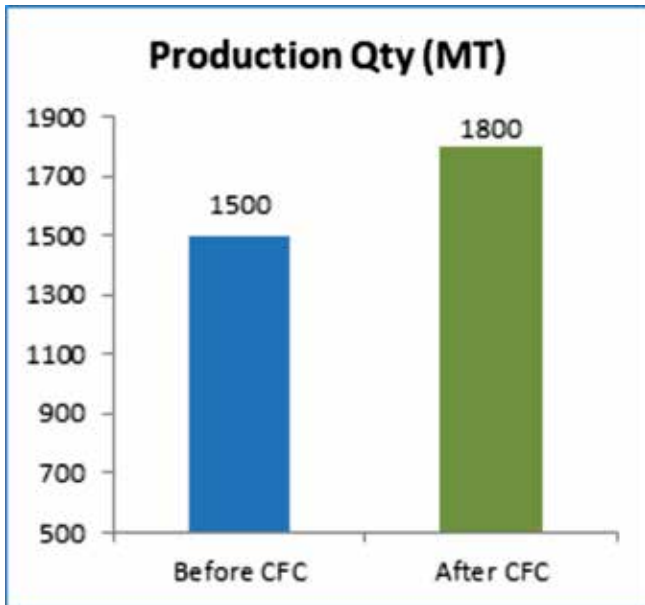


Few Machines of the CFC



The Cluster was also selected as an Innovative Cluster keeping in view the potential of the future development. The present Turnover of the Cluster is around 69 Crores and likely to increase in future.

### Outcome/Impact of CFC



## CHHATTISGARH

Mineral resources are Chhattisgarh's biggest strength. It has deposits of limestone, iron-ore, copper, rock phosphate, manganese, bauxite, coal, asbestos and mica. Chhattisgarh accounts for about 17 per cent of the nation's coal reserves. The state boasts a number of steel re-rolling mills and mini steel plants, ferro alloy units, steel/cast iron casting units, engineering and fabrication units apart from large number of agro-based and food processing, chemical, plastic, construction material, forest produce based units.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	1	0
Soft Interventions	2	0
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	4	1

➤ Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

#### Infrastructure Projects

➤ **Completed** : Harinchhapra, Distt. Kabirdham (Kawardha)  
Birkoni, Distt. Mahasasund  
Girwarganj, Distt. Sarguja  
Tifra, Distt. Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

➤ **Ongoing** : Village Kapan, District Janjgir Champa

## NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

Delhi is a major commercial center and an important economic zone in India; it is home to a wide range of industries. The key manufacturing sectors in Delhi includes Electrical & Electronics, Home Consumable, Gems & Jewelry, Home Textiles, Plant & Machinery, Pharmaceutical, etc. and the main service industries are Information technology, Banking, Media, Telecommunications, Hotels, Tourism, etc.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	3	0
Soft Interventions	2	1
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	0	0

➤ Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 1.00 lakhs.



This scheme provides assistance to training institutions in the form of capital grant for creation/strengthening of infrastructure and support for conducting entrepreneurship development and skill development training programmes. Maximum assistance for creation or strengthening of infrastructure will be Rs.150 lakh on matching basis, not exceeding 50% of project cost. However, for the North-Eastern Region (including Sikkim), Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep, maximum assistance on matching basis would be Rs.270 lakh or 90% of project cost, whichever is less. Maximum assistance per trainee per hour for entrepreneurship development and skill development programmes is Rs.50 (Rs.60 for NER, A&N and Lakshadweep).

## GOA

Tourism is Goa's primary industry and mining forms the second largest industry as the land away from the coast is rich in minerals & ores. Mining in Goa focuses on ores of iron, Bauxite, manganese, clays, limestone and silica. The MSME sector in Goa includes the manufacturing of pesticides, fertilisers, tyres, tubes, footwear, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, wheat products, steel rolling, fruits and fish canning, cashew nuts, textiles, brewery products, etc.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	2	1
Soft Interventions	2	0
Common Facility Centers	1	0
Infrastructure Projects	0	0

➤ Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

**Completed Common Facility Centre (CFC) : Cashew Cluster, Goa**

### Cashew Cluster, Goa

Cashew is the traditional crop of Konkan region. The soil and climate are more suitable in this region for cashew cultivation. The merit of the cashew plant is that it grows well under rain-fed conditions on hill, slopes and light soil. It requires processing before consumption. It was planted along the seashore in the western coast and later spreaded in the interior areas of southern India. Now, it occupies an important position in India's export.



The cluster is located in the cashew growing belt consisting of many villages, near by Konkan region. A common facility centre for processing, finishing, packaging and training centres was established to help these growers to have good facilities at affordable costs under the MSE-CDP

scheme of Ministry of MSME, with an objective to provide modernized production processes while retaining the traditional value. This also provide technical, financial and hand holding support through clean environment, brand identity, security of business, adoption of modern techniques etc. in order to meet the growing needs of the cluster.



Few Machines of the CFC



The Government has announced formulation of a National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) with an aim to support the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in their endeavor to become competitive. The objective of NMCP is to develop global competitiveness among Indian MSMEs. This programme targets at enhancing the entire value chain of the MSME sector through the following components:

- i. Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme for MSMEs;
- ii. Promotion of Information & Communication Tools (ICT) in MSME sector;
- iii. Technology and Quality Up gradation Support to MSMEs;
- iv. Design Clinics scheme for MSMEs;
- v. Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools (QTT);
- vi. Marketing Assistance and Technology Up gradation Scheme for MSMEs;
- vii. National campaign for building awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR);
- viii. Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators;
- ix. Bar Code under Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme.

## GUJARAT

The state of Gujarat has been one of the highly industrialised states in India. Major industries of the state includes Agro & food processing, Bio technology, Chemical & allied industry, Drugs & pharmaceuticals, Engineering industry including automotive industry, Gems & jewellery, Information & it enabled services, Mining & mineral based industry, Textile and apparel.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	4	1
Soft Interventions	3	0
Common Facility Centers	1	2
Infrastructure Projects	2	0

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 2.25 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 3.75 lakhs (up to 31.01.16)

#### Common Facility Centre (CFC)

- **Completed** : Foundry Industry Cluster, Ahmedabad
- **Ongoing** : Pump and Foundry Cluster, Rajkot  
Gem & Jewellery Cluster, Ahmedabad

**Completed Infrastructure Projects :** Vill. Miyani Distt. Junagarh,  
Thangarh, Distt. Surendranagar

### Foundry Industry Cluster, Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad Foundry cluster is the biggest one in Gujarat with around 655 units consisting of large, small and micro foundries. These foundries manufacture alloy steel castings, commercial CI castings, aluminum castings, other non-ferrous castings, etc. for local and national requirements. The Ahmedabad Foundry cluster has been constituted for providing services to the foundry industry with objective to develop understanding among themselves so as to take up positive initiatives to improve competitiveness of the cluster members to become globally competitive.

The foundries of Ahmedabad are predominantly proprietor-ship or partner-ship units. Most of them have been in existence for more than a decade, while almost 45% are more than two decades old. Ahmedabad Foundry Industry cluster is dominated by the Ferrous Casting units. Of the 655 units, 524 are ferrous casting producers. The cast iron foundries, which are around 466 in numbers, produce Rs. 420 crores worth castings. While around 60 units of SG iron and alloy steel castings produce Rs.116 crores worth of castings. Non ferrous casting manufacturers, which are dominated by aluminium casting units, have a total turnover of approx. Rs. 118 crores. The total estimated turnover of the Ahmedabad Foundry industry cluster is around Rs. 654 crores.



**Micro scope-For chemical structure analysis**



**Spectro Meter-For Chemical Analysis of Metals**



**Tenso Meter**



**Sand & Bentonite Testing Equipments**

The cluster has an average production of 11652 MT per month of Ferrous casting and 403 MT per month of Non-Ferrous casting. It has its own in house Material Testing Laboratory and already implemented ISO 9001 quality management system.

To meet the requirement of authentic testing for foundry, engineering and allied industries, CFC was started in the year 2007 with state of art equipments. It has the facilities of metal (Ferrous & Non-ferrous) and sand/Bentonite testing. The activities of the CFER are closely monitored by highly experienced technicians & supporting staffs. They also guide for correct methods of sample drawing preparations, etc. for accuracy & re-producibility of results. CFER also help to find technical solutions.

## List of important testing & research equipments installed at CFER

- **Physical Testing laboratory**
  - Universal Testing machine
  - Electronic Extensometer
  - Broaching Machine
  - Profile Projector
  - Deep Freezer ( Up to -45 Centigrade)
  - Impact Testing machine
  - Brinell Hardness Tester
  - Rockwell hardness Tester
  - Vickers hardness Tester
- **Metallographic Laboratory**
  - Inverted Metallurgical Microscope
  - Image Analyser
  - Double Disc Polishing Machine
  - Sand Testing laboratory
  - Cold Box specimen sand shooter
  - Auto hot tensile testing machine
  - Electro permeability meter
  - Stick point tester
  - Peel back tester
  - Core gas determinator
  - Universal sand testing machine
- **Chemical Laboratory**
  - Spectro sample preparation machine
  - Direct reading Emission Spectrometer
  - Sample surface polishing machine
- **Non –Destructive Test Laboratory**
  - Ultrasonic Detector
  - Magnetic particle testing equipment

### Impact of the CFC:

254 foundry units are availing the facility of the CFC for testing and quality control. This has resulted in the upgradation of quality level of the cluster products. It has also been observed that export potential of the castings produced by the cluster has increased substantially. The supply of the casting in organized market like auto sector, machine tools, specialized field like chemical plant, mining, etc. is also increased.

### Achievements:

- Only laboratory in Gujarat state for Bentonite clay testing
- Accredited by NABL in the year 2011
- Doing also 3rd party inspection
- Single source certifying agency for big companies
- Provides short term professional courses on the following subjects:
  - ❖ Induction furnace melting
  - ❖ Moulding
  - ❖ Core making
  - ❖ Pattern making
- Providing training programmes for SME foundries
- Conducting seminars on Foundry Technology
- Conducting Foundry study tours



## HARYANA

Haryana is an industrial state and has emerged as a base for the knowledge industry including IT and biotechnology. It is also a leading agricultural state of the country. Many large Indian and multi-national companies have set-up offices in the state because of good infrastructure and proximity to Delhi. Automobile & Auto Parts, Machinery, Consumer Durable, Handloom & Handicrafts, Sanitaryware & Glassware, Scientific Instruments Industry, etc. are major industries of the state.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	19	9
Soft Interventions	4	0
Common Facility Centers	0	6
Infrastructure Projects	21	8

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 336.02 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 882.63 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Ongoing Common Facility Centre (CFC)

Agriculture Implements Cluster, Karnal  
Footwear Cluster, Bahadurgarh  
Printing & Packaging Cluster, Karnal  
Home Furnishing, Panipat  
Pharmaceuticals Cluster, Karnal  
Stainless Steel Cluster, Kundli, Sonapat

#### Infrastructure Projects

- **Completed**
  - : Barhi, Distt. Sonapat
  - Vill. Khairpur, Distt. Sirsa
  - Vill. Manakpur, Distt. Yamunanagar
  - Kundli, Distt. Sonapat, Haryana
  - Murthal (Old), Distt. Sonapat, Haryana
  - Ambala Cantt., Distt. Ambala, Haryana
  - Distt. Punchkula, Haryana

Gurgaon, Haryana  
Karnal, Haryana  
Samalkha, Distt. Panipat, Haryana  
Jind, Haryana  
Murthal (Sports goods), Distt. Sonapat, Haryana  
Yamunanagar, Haryana  
Sonapat, Phase-I &II, Distt. Sonapat  
Rohtak, Distt. Rohtak  
Bahadurgarh, Distt. Bahadurgarh  
Ambala City, Distt. Ambala  
Yamunanagar, Distt. Yamunanagar  
Hissar, Distt. Hissar  
Panipat, Distt. Panipat  
Gurgaon, Distt. Gurgaon

➤ **Ongoing**

: Industrial Estate and Footwear Park at Bahadurgarh, Distt. Jhajjar  
Industrial Estate, Phase-1, Rai, District Sonapat  
Industrial Estate, Karnal  
Industrial Estate, Kundli, Sonapat  
Industrial Estate, Samalkha, Panipat  
Industrial Development Colony, Karnal  
Industrial Area, Hissar Road, Rohtak  
Phase-I, IMT, Bawal, Rewari

## Printing & Packaging Cluster, Karnal

The printing cluster of Karnal predominantly comprises micro enterprises dispersed across the district. It is one of several clusters that the dynamic department of industries & commerce of the State Govt. represented by the District Industries Centre at the field level has been supporting for cluster development initiatives in the State. The Important pocket of concentration is in the tehsil of Karnal. Karnal is located 126 kms to the North West of New Delhi and many of the offset printing units are located in the Haryana State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation industrial estate at Karnal. The cluster is well connected with New Delhi and Chandigarh NH-1.

Of the 300 odd largely house hold and micro units in the cluster, 76 are offset printing units, 24 are packaging units and 200 are screen printing units. They have a total turnover of about Rs 152 crore per annum. These firms provide direct as well as indirect employment to about 6,000 persons in the district. The enterprises in the cluster essentially cater to the district level and regional industrial market for print-packaged products.



Few machines already installed in the CFC



## HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh known as the 'Fruit Bowl of India' with its diverse agro-climatic conditions and great biodiversity offers immense opportunities in horticulture, floriculture and tourism. It also offers many opportunities in hydro power and manufacturing. The key sectors in the state include IT/ITeS, textiles, cement, tourism, agro-based industry, hydro power, pharmaceuticals, light engineering and auto & auto components.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	2	3
Soft Interventions	2	1
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	1	0

➤ Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 3.13 lakhs.

**Completed Infrastructure Project** : Vill. Gwalthai Distt. Bilaspur



Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) was launched in 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The main objectives of the scheme are to:

- To organize the traditional industries and artisans into clusters to make them, competitive and provide support for their long term sustainability
- To provide sustained employment for traditional Industry artisans and rural entrepreneurs;
- To enhance marketability of products of such clusters by providing support for new products, design intervention and improved packaging and also the improvement of marketing Infrastructure;
- To equip traditional artisans of the associated clusters with the improved skills and capabilities through training and exposure visits;
- To make provision for common facilities and improved tools and equipments for artisans;
- To strengthen the cluster governance systems

## JAMMU & KASHMIR

Jammu & Kashmir is predominantly dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Horticultural produce from the state includes apples, apricots, cherries, pears, plums, almonds and walnuts. Wood from Kashmir is used to make high-quality cricket bats, popularly known as Kashmir Willow. The key industrial activity in J&K includes Horticulture, Floriculture, Handloom & Handicraft, Tourism, Mineral based Industries, Gem & Jewelry, Sericulture, Information Technology, Pharmaceuticals, Insecticides, Pesticides, Electronics and Hardware.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	4	3
Soft Interventions	0	3
Common Facility Centers	1	0
Infrastructure Projects	3	3

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 83.21 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 110.23 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Completed Common Facility Centre (CFC):

Cricket Bat Manufacturing Industry Cluster, Anantnag

#### Infrastructure Projects

- **Completed**
  - : Govindsar, Distt. Kathua
  - Vill. Batal Ballain, Distt. Udhampur
  - Industrial Complex, Gangyal, Jammu
- **Ongoing**
  - : Industrial Complex, Bari Brahamana, District Samba
  - Industrial Complex, Khonmoh
  - Electronic Complex Rangreth, District Badgam, J&K

## JHARKHAND

Jharkhand has around 40 per cent of the country's mineral wealth. The state is one of the largest producers of coal, mica and copper in India. The state enjoys a unique location-specific advantage as it is close to the vast market of Eastern India; it is closer to the ports of Kolkata, Haldia and Paradip and has easy access to raw materials. Because of its large mineral reserves, mining and mineral extraction is the major industry in the state.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
<b>Diagnostic Study</b>	5	10
<b>Soft Interventions</b>	3	0
<b>Common Facility Centers</b>	0	0
<b>Infrastructure Projects</b>	0	0

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 1.50 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 0.50 lakhs (up to 31.01.16)



The scheme is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as the nodal agency at the national level. At the state level, the scheme is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks. The Government subsidy under the scheme is routed by KVIC through the identified banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries/entrepreneurs into their bank accounts.

The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible in manufacturing sector is Rs.25 lakhs and in business/service sector is Rs.10 lakhs.

Levels of funding under PMEGP:

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP	Beneficiary's contribution (of project cost)	Rate of subsidy (of project cost)	
		Urban	Rural
Area (location of project/unit)			
General category	10%	15%	25%
Special (including SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas, etc.)	05%	25%	35%

## KARNATAKA

Karnataka has emerged as a key state with knowledge based industry such as IT, biotechnology and engineering; the state also leads in IT & ITeS exports. The state also boasts more than 100 Research & Development (R&D) centres. Major industries of the state are Automobile, Electronic & Telecommunications, Pharmaceutical, Agro food processing, Perfumes, Floriculture, Apparel, Information technology, Bio technology and Handicraft.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	24	42
Soft Interventions	7	9
Common Facility Centers	3	4
Infrastructure Projects	4	0

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 12.65 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 465.62 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Common Facility Centre (CFC)

- **Completed** : Readymade Garments Cluster, Hubli  
Food Processing Cluster, Gulbarga  
Automobile Components, Gokul Industrial Estate, Hubli
- **Ongoing** : Auto (Servicing) Cluster, Bidar  
Raisin Processing Industries Cluster, Bijapur  
Heat Treatment and Engineering Cluster, Dharwad, Hubli  
Electronics City Industries Cluster, Bangalore

#### Completed Infrastructure Projects

- Bagalkot, Dist. Bagalkot
- Malur, Dist. Kolar
- Alibad, Dist. Bijapur
- Auto complex Kanabargi, Dist. Belgaum

## Food Processing Cluster, Gulbarga

Food Processing Cluster “Shri Shakti Mahila Adhivruddhi Samsthe” – a federation of women entrepreneurs is situated within a radius of about 30 km in Gulbarga.

Gulbarga had a large minority population and the women amongst them can be brought into the main stream of society by providing them opportunities to generate income and improve their economic conditions. There were no food processing industries in the organized sector in the district. Most of ready to eat food and spices & masala powders sold in the market were from acknowledge brands and do not meet the specific tastes and delicacies of the region. Considering the projected growth and demand in food processing sector, there was a great potential for the development of the cluster. In view of these, the CFC was formed to promote a large section of women entrepreneurs in ever growing food processing industries and enable them to fulfill their aspirations to improve their future.



The CFC which is in operation since 2011 has facilities such as packaging, training centre for technical skills & other related skills, R&D centre for product/system development and laboratory.

The CFC is providing advance facilities for processing of food products, packaging and marketing through common brand and endeavor to focus on women empowerment through motivation, demonstration, training technical assistance, etc. to promote a large section of women into meaning full income generating activities from all sections of the society; a majority of whom will be from SC/ST and minority sections. The CFC also act as an incubator for aspiring entrepreneurs.

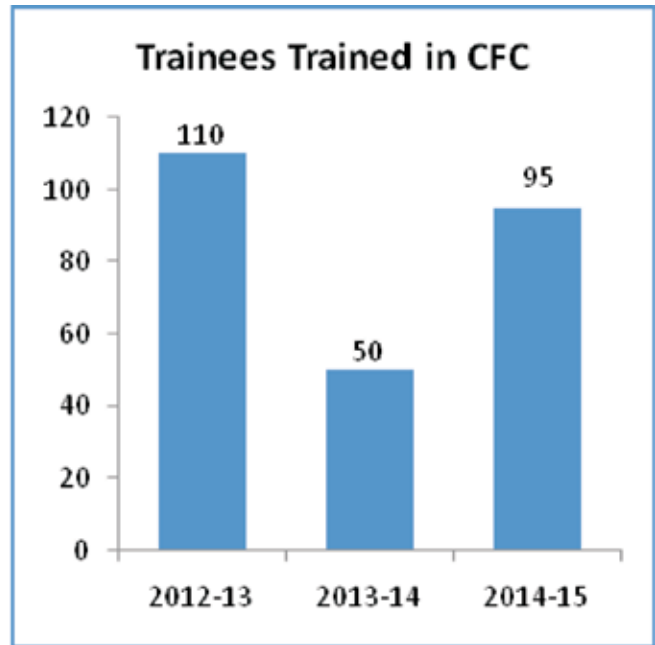
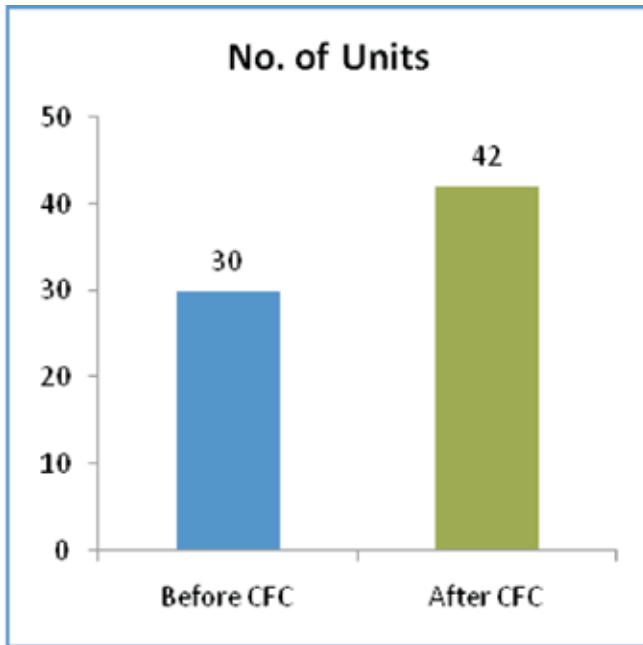


**Shri Kalraj Mishra, Hon'ble Minister, MSME awarding the Cluster for promoting Entrepreneurship among women through Cluster approach**



The common facility centre will achieve Mahatma Gandhi's dream of "Production by masses and not mass production" achieved through "Providing Urban facilities in Backward Areas" as advocated by his Excellency "Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam".

### Outcome/Impact of CFC



## KERALA

Kerala is a leading agricultural state in the country, specialising in rubber, spices and coir production. The important sectors of the state are Handlooms & powerlooms, rubber, bamboo, coir, sericulture, cashew, mining, tourism, spice & spice extracts, IT & Electronics and Auyurvedic Medicines.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
<b>Diagnostic Study</b>	7	0
<b>Soft Interventions</b>	27	1
<b>Common Facility Centers</b>	8	7
<b>Infrastructure Projects</b>	8	0

➤ Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 164.45 lakhs.

#### Common Facility Centre (CFC)

➤ **Completed** : Rubber Cluster Development Programme, Kottayam  
 Clay processing and Testing, Thrissur  
 Wood Furniture Cluster, Ernakulam  
 Plastic industries Cluster, Aluva, Ernakulam  
 Plywood Manufacturing Cluster, Perumbavoor, Ernakulam  
 Wood Working Cluster, Malappuram  
 Rice Mill Cluster, Kalady, Ernakulam  
 General Engineering Cluster, Malappuram, Manjeri

➤ **Ongoing** : Wood Cluster, Taliparamba, Kannur  
 Wood Processing Cluster, Kollam  
 Furniture Cluster, Kozhikode  
 Agriculture Cluster, Shornur  
 Offset Printers Cluster, Kannur  
 Furniture Cluster, Thrissur, Kerala  
 Ethnic Food Processing Women Cluster, Pala, Kottayam

## Completed Infrastructure Projects:

Kakkencherry, Malappuram  
Adoor, Pathanamthitta  
Koratty, Thrissur  
Kazhakuttam, Distt. Trivendrum  
Kalpeta, Wayanad  
Seethangoll, Kasargod  
Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam  
Thakassert, Kannur

## Wood Furniture Cluster, Ernakulam

The wood furniture manufacturing cluster is located at Kunnathunadu village of Kothamangalam Taluk in Ernakulam. The cluster is unique in the context of a significant proportion of turnover being ascribed to rubber wood and also other 'ecofriendly' plantation soft wood such as acaia and eucalyptus. The cluster has a critical advantage of convenient access to plantation of rubber wood within and in close proximity of the cluster. Major components of cluster product mix include tables, chairs and wardrobes/miscellaneous items of furniture, etc. The MSE units of the Cluster manufacturing wooden furniture were using traditional hand tools and they never had exposure to advanced technology in the field. The furniture's were made in the traditional way by using hand tools and some very old version of machineries like lathe etc.

Because of unavailability of quality raw material, manpower resources & skill issues, unavailability of capital for technology upgradation & infrastructure development, the domestic demand for furniture couldn't be met.

To overcome the need of upgradation in product design/finish/standardization a CFC has been developed under MSE-CDP Scheme of Ministry of MSME. This CFC is to pursue seasoning, designing, standardization, testing and finishing of wood to manufacture the quality product. The SPV was originally formed to create facilities in the CFC for common procurement, cutting into types/dimensions of inputs used, finishing and assembly independently by members by seasoning and chemical treatment, planing, leveling the blocks finger joining/gluing and fusing into appropriate planks and sheets employing hydraulic jacks, mortising and tanning of the furniture parts, sanding operation, processing operation, print to print operations such as carving, grooving, designing, drilling, boring etc., colouring and spraying etc.

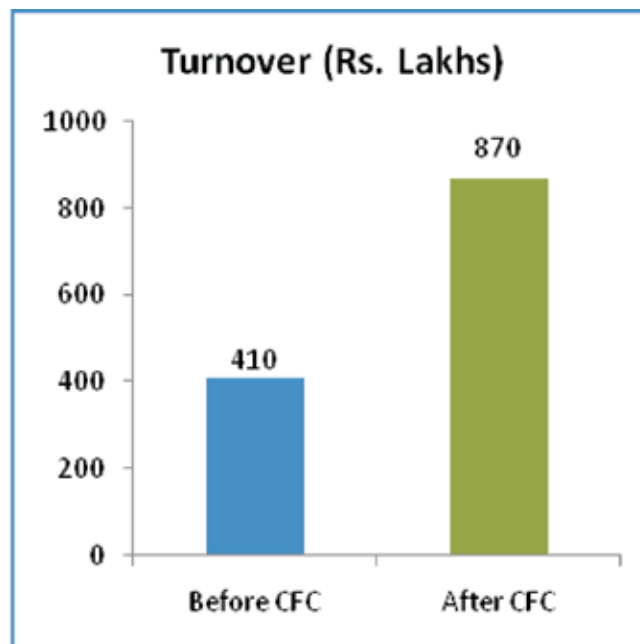
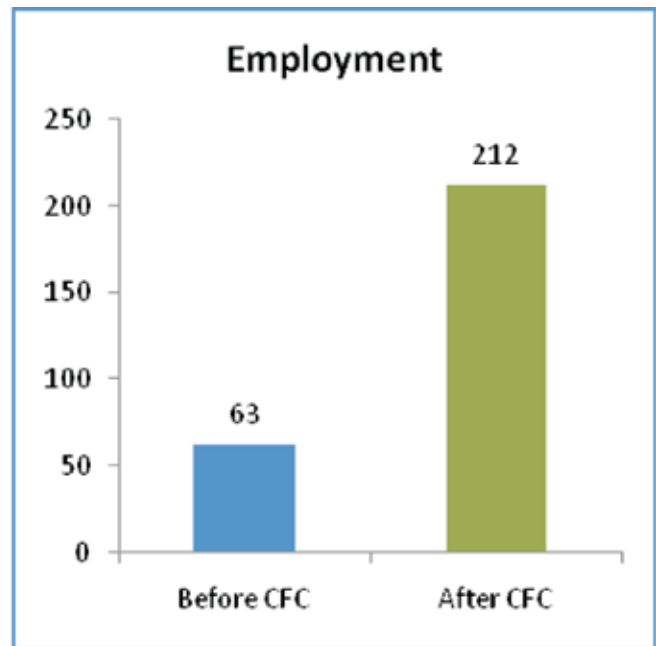
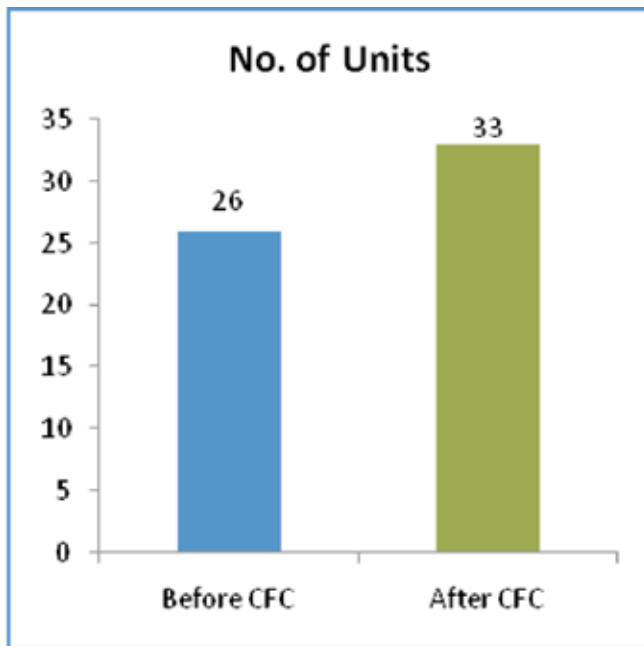


The CFC is running smoothly under the involvement of NinC the Cluster is able to get support from various technical as well as Financial Institutions. NinC is directly involved in Technology up gradation of our primary processing section with the support of Rubber Board. They have also involved in producing some innovative design with the support of Expert Designers.

CFC is actively interacting with CSIR, Trivandrum for marketing a wood substitute called POLY COIR developed by them. The CFC has already entered into a M.O.U. with them for using this technology for producing furniture and other products with the support of MSME manufacturers. The CFC is also under discussion with Coir-Board for using coir in furniture production. This would also be used as a substitute for wood. This shows the commitment of cluster towards environment.



## Outcome/Impact of CFC



## Rubber Cluster Development Programme, Kottayam

Common Facility Centre for Rubber Cluster is situated in Changanassery, Kottayam District of Kerala. The cluster manufacturing includes tread rubber, mats, thermosetting compounds and tyre flap. Tread rubber manufacturers is playing a vital role in the development of transport industry and consequently catering automobile sector.

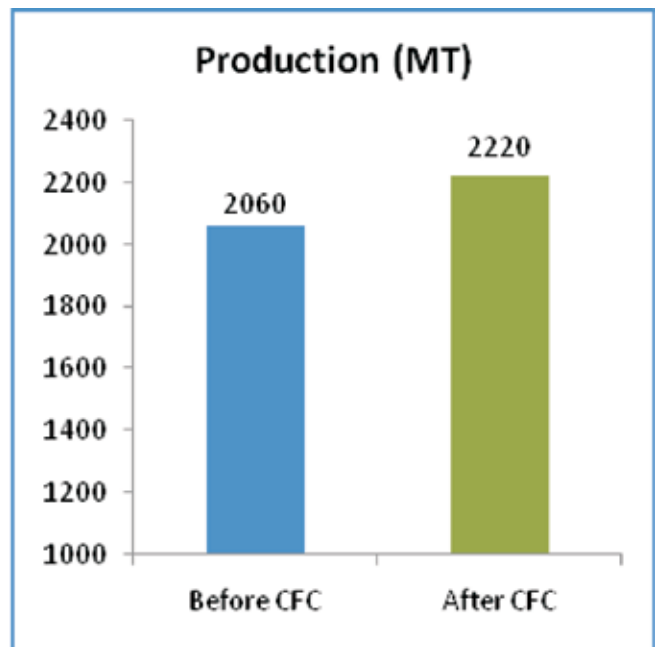
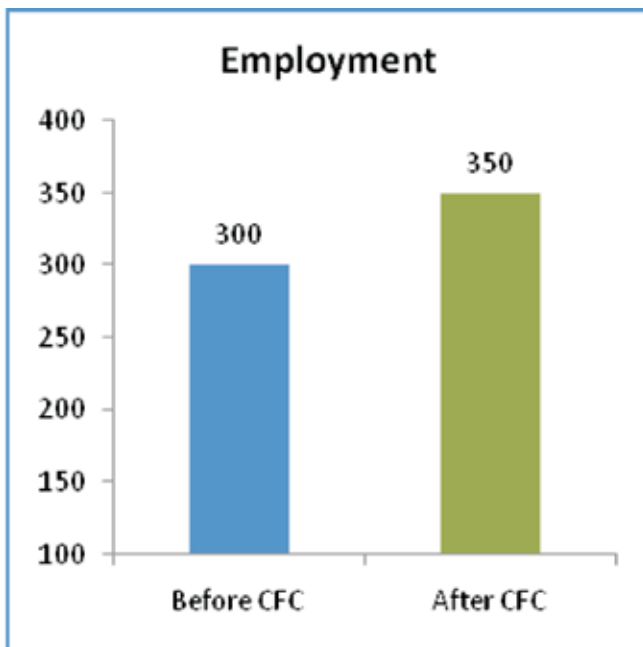
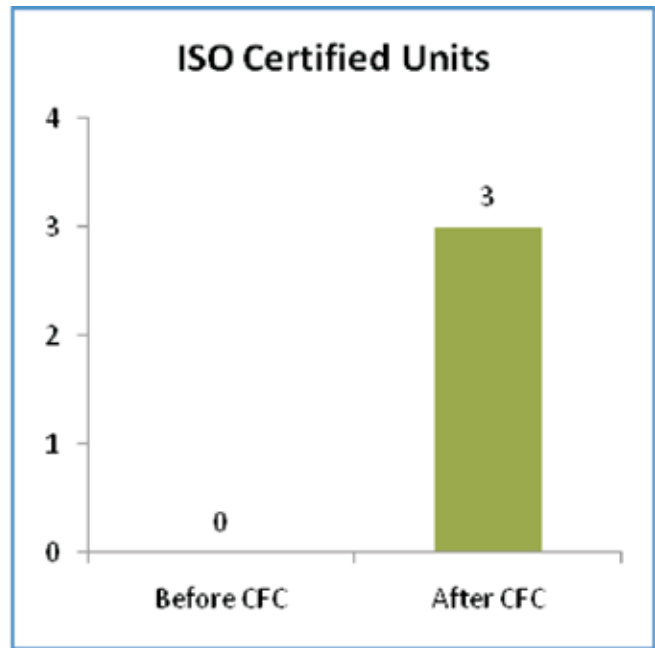
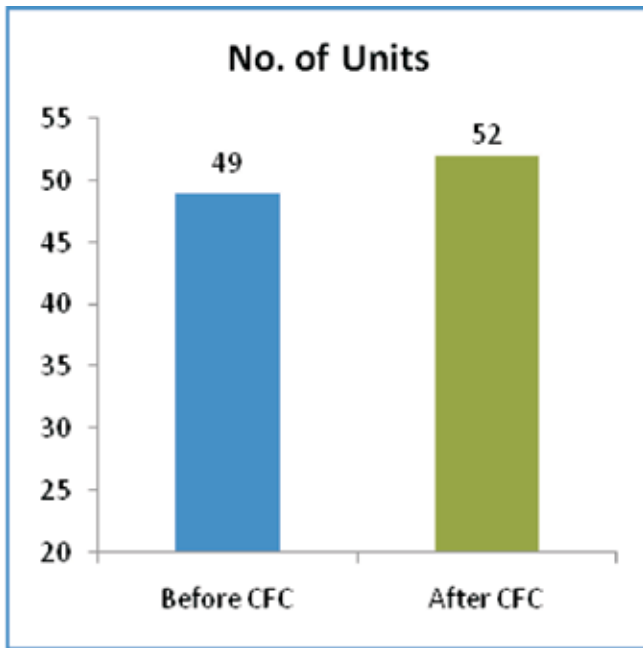
The ultimate intention of establishing Common Mixing Plant as CFC in the Rubber Cluster Changanacherry was to cater the needs of maximum number of units having common threats and opportunities so that units in the cluster will become competitive even in the international market. The intermix plant is to correct prevailing line of miss balancing among member units in terms of mixing and molding. After establishing the CFC enterprises that were operating at only about 30% of capacity could enhance productivity by 3 times. Cost reduction of about 5-8% in annual cost of production is also achieved.

CFC, Changanacherry aims for the production of value added products by quality enhancement and standardization under a common brand. It also intends to manufacture diversified products and also to register under Geographical Indication to increase the share in national & international markets and also to acquire ISO Certification.



**K4 - Intermixer**

## Outcome/Impact of CFC



## Rice Mill Cluster, Kalady, Ernakulam

Kalady Rice Mills Cluster is located within 15 KM radius of Kalady in Ernakulam District. It is the biggest rice producing cluster in Kerala. The pure water available from Periyar river is attributed as one of the main reasons for the development of rice milling industry in Kalady.

The purpose of setting the CFC (which started functioning from 2012) was to extract bran oil for getting value addition for the rice bran. Prior to the CFC of the cluster, there were no takers for bran within the State. The bran had to be sent to Sidha Ganga in Karnataka, where alone there was a solvent extraction unit for Rice bran Oil. As the lipase enzyme sets in once, the bran is separated from the rice, the oil content gradually erodes and by the time the bran from the cluster reaches, Sidhaganga, the oil percentage miserably goes down and the millers had to sell the bran at rock bottom prices often less than Rs.6/- per kg. At this point, millers felt it prudent to set a solvent extraction unit themselves and the solvent extraction plant came up at Kalady as the first phase of CFC, followed by a RBO refinery at Angamaly as the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of CFC under the MSME-CDP.

The total production capacity of this rice mill cluster is about 2000 MT of par boiled rice per day. In addition to this, the cluster produces 100 MT of rice bran, 300 Tons of Rice Husk and generates 80-100 MT of paddy chaff and equal amount of black rice also.

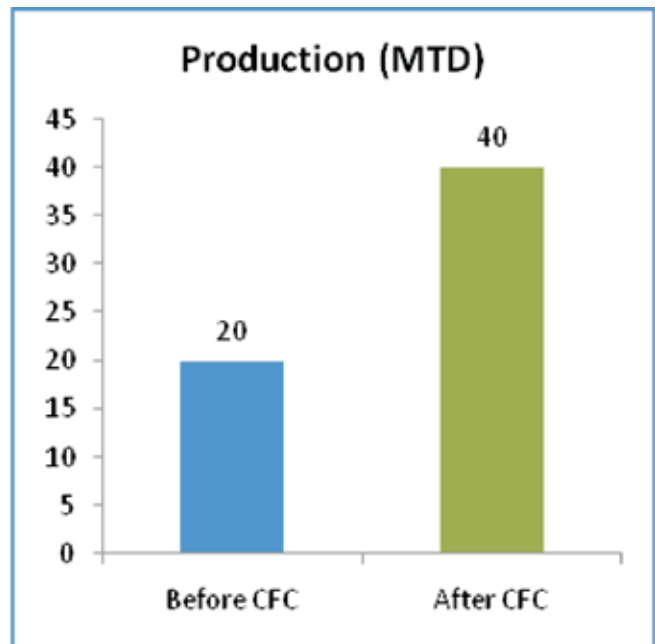
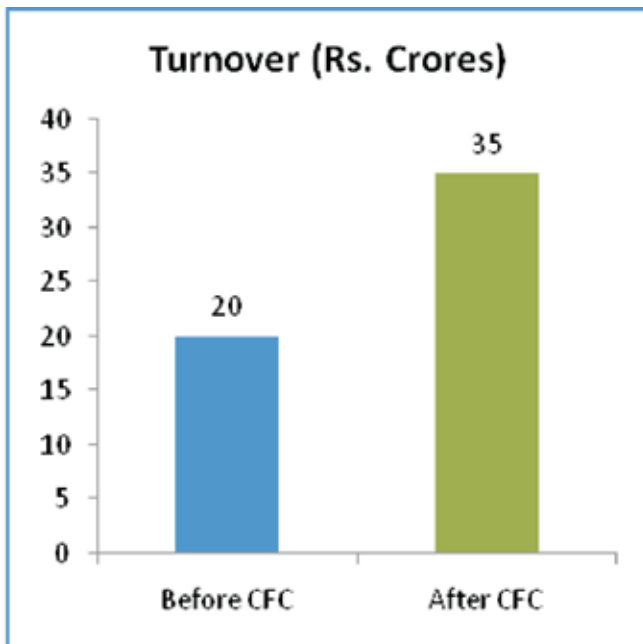
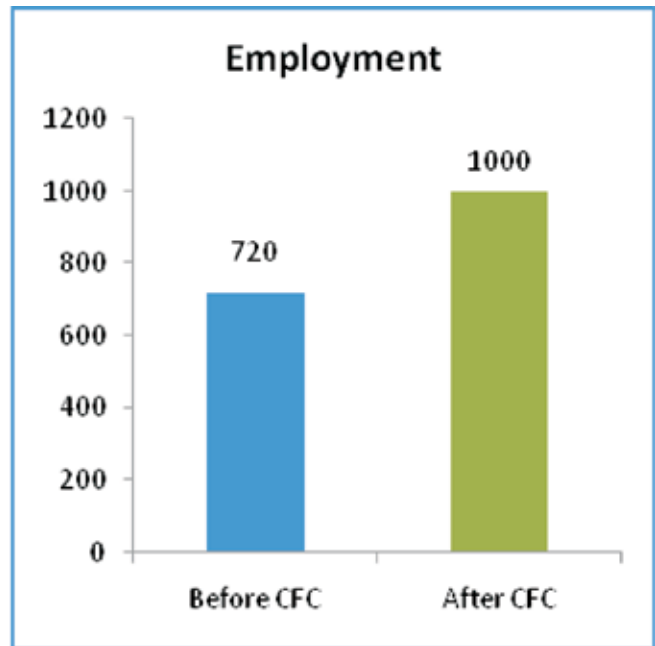
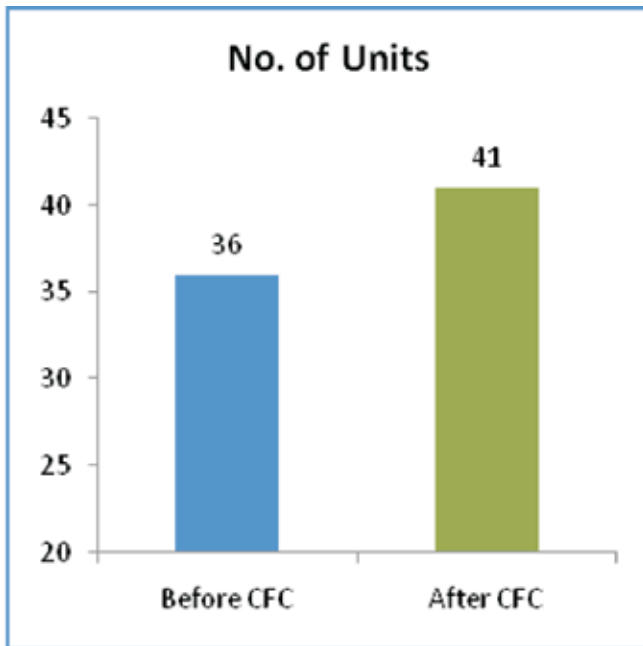
Common Facility Centre with a refinery to refine crude oil from rice bran and Testing Lab for Research & Development was setup with total investment of Rs. 713.40 Lakhs, wherein Gol grant was Rs. 472.84 Lakhs.



CFC to refine oil from rice bran



## Outcome/Impact of CFC



## MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh the second largest Indian state, is endowed with natural resources - fuels, minerals, agriculture and biodiversity. The state has ample reserves of coal & coal-bed methane, limestone, manganese, dolomite and copper. Key sectors include mineral, forest-based industries, IT/ITeS sector, agriculture, cement, auto & auto components, textiles, tourism and power generation.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	7	6
Soft Interventions	4	1
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	7	4

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 339.26 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 224.07 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

### Infrastructure Projects

- **Completed**
  - : Nadantola, Distt. Satna
  - Lamtara, Distt. Katni
  - Pratappura, Distt. Timakgarh
  - Jaderua, Distt. Morena
  - Jaggakhedi, Distt. Mandsaur
  - Nimrani, Distt. Khargone
  - Naugown Bina, Distt. Sagar

- **Ongoing**
  - : Umariya, Dungariya, Distt. Jabalpur
  - Village Bhurkalkhapa, District Seoni
  - Amkuhi, District Katni
  - Nemawar, District Dewas

## MAHARASHTRA

Maharashtra is the most industrialised State and has maintained leading position in the industrial sector in India. The State is pioneer in Small Scale industries. The State continues to attract industrial investments from both, domestic as well as foreign institutions. It has become a leading automobile production hub and a major IT growth centre. It boasts of the largest number of special export promotion zones. Major industries of the state include pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, IT & ITeS, electronics, engineering, auto & auto components, petrochemicals, oil & gas and textiles.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	29	0
Soft Interventions	19	15
Common Facility Centers	2	13
Infrastructure Projects	4	1

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 2524.37 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 2466.36 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Common Facility Centre (CFC)

- **Completed**
  - : Textile cluster, Vita, Dist. Sangli
  - Raisin Making Cluster, Sangli
- **Ongoing**
  - : Powerloom Cluster, Shirpur, Dhule
  - Fly Ash Cluster, Chandrapur
  - Terry Towel Cluster, Solapur
  - Textile Cluster, Navapur, Nandubar
  - Cotton Fabric Cluster, Hatkanangle, Kolhapur
  - General Engg. Cluster, Bhosari, Pune
  - Dal Mill Cluster, Nagpur
  - Textile Cluster, Malegaon, Nasik
  - Garment Cluster, Nagpur
  - Garment Cluster, Ichalkaranji, District Kolhapur

Auto & Engineering Cluster, Ahmednagar

Mango Processing Cluster, Ratnagiri

Turmeric Cluster, Sangli

### Infrastructure Projects

- **Completed** : Village - Sangavi, Tal. - Khandala, Distt.- Satara  
Pusad, Ghatwadi, Tahasil-Pusad, Distt.-Yavatmal  
Village Kada, Taluk Asthi, Distt. Beed, Maharashtra  
Sangamner, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

- **Ongoing** : New Industrial Estate at Pune, Maharashtra

### Raisin Making Cluster, Sangli

The raisin making industry in Sangli District is a naturally developed cluster due to the easy availability of raw material & traditional manufacturing techniques and naturally developed dry belt suitable for drying of grapes in the raisin making process. Grapes growers in Sangli District is spread over 60 km radius with about 11,000 grape growers.

For production of quality raisin, grapes harvested, graded, washed and dipped in solutions containing 1 ltr of ephylote and 0.20 kg of potassium carbonate ( $K_2CO_3$ ) per 100 ltrs. Water (pH9.5 to 11.00) for 2 to 5 minutes. These grapes then brought to drying shed and spread (Temperature 35 degree to 41 degree), drying is complete within 15 to 21 days depending upon whether condition. The raisins are collected, sorted and graded before packing. The graded raisin is packed in the boxes of 15 kg and plastic bag 1 kg and 2 kg



Processing Unit



Testing Unit

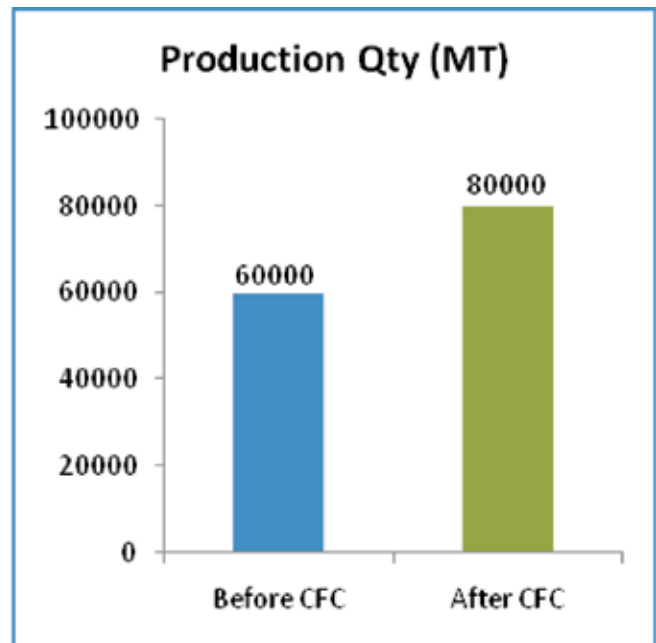
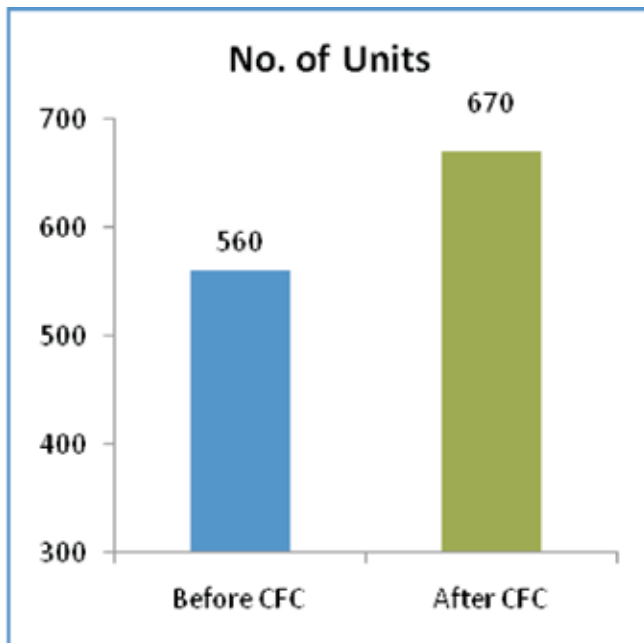


**Packing Unit**

With GoI grant of Rs. 496.18 lakhs a Common Facility Centre comprising (a) Processing Centre, (b) Testing Centre and (c) Packaging Centre was set up in the cluster.

With the CFC, manufacturing of internationally competitive raisins is possible and it has also resulted in increasing the efficiency & productivity of the units and has reduced cost of production.

**Outcome/Impact of CFC**



## Garment Cluster, Nagpur

Readymade garments manufacturing in Nagpur was started approx. 35 years back by local entrepreneurs. The cluster firms are largely concentrated in Nagpur taluka of the district of Nagpur located in the Vidarbha region. Initially ladies petticoats, gents bundies, sari falls were manufactured. Gradually they shifted to cotton gents kurtas. This brought recognition to the manufacturers in and around Nagpur. With time the manufacturers gained confidence and they started making Night Suits, School Uniforms, Industrial Uniforms & finally to high end Shirts and Kurtas. Cluster products are marketed through a network of local traders and main products of the cluster comprise Ladies Salwar Suits, Shirts, Pants, Gents Kurtas, Blazers and Sherwanis, Ladies Tops etc., made from polyester blended cotton as well as pure cotton.

The 800 mostly micro RMG units and traders in the cluster at Nagpur have an effective turnover of about Rs. 1600 Crore per annum. Cluster firms provide employment to over 16,000 persons, that is, at an average of about 20 persons per enterprise. The cluster employs more than 70% women work force.

The common facility centre of the cluster comprises of (i) Skill training facilities for skill upgrading of the labour force, (ii) Computer Aided Designing & embroidery facilities and (iii) Washing & finishing facilities.



**Embroidery Section**



**Shri Giriraj Singh, MoS, M/o MSME visiting the CFC**

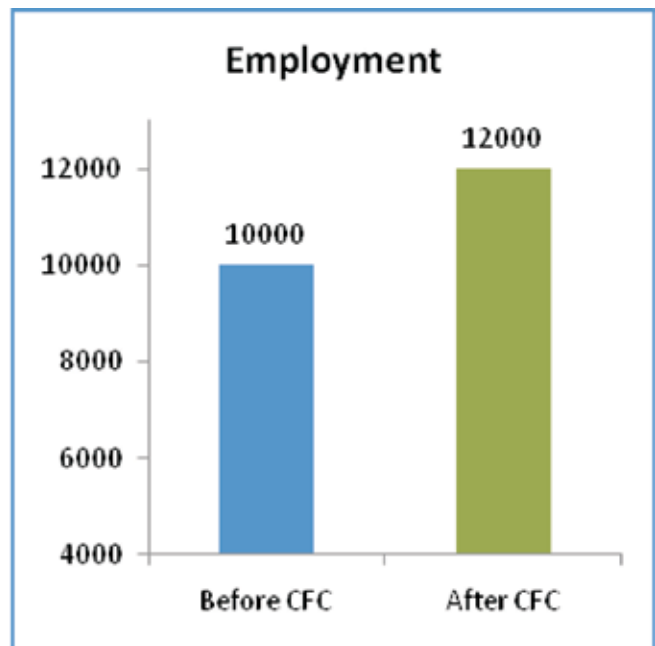
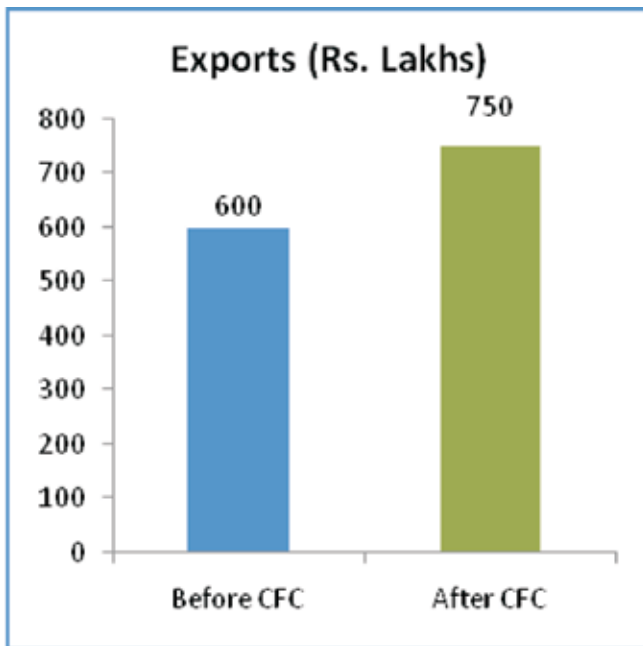
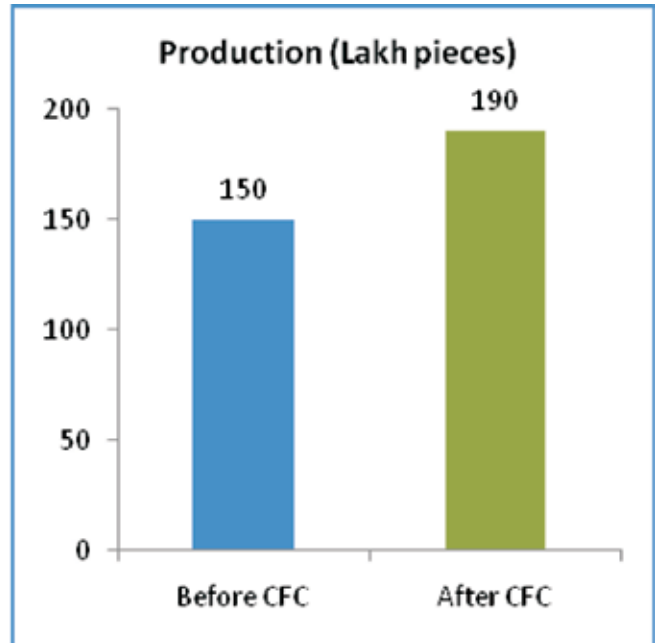
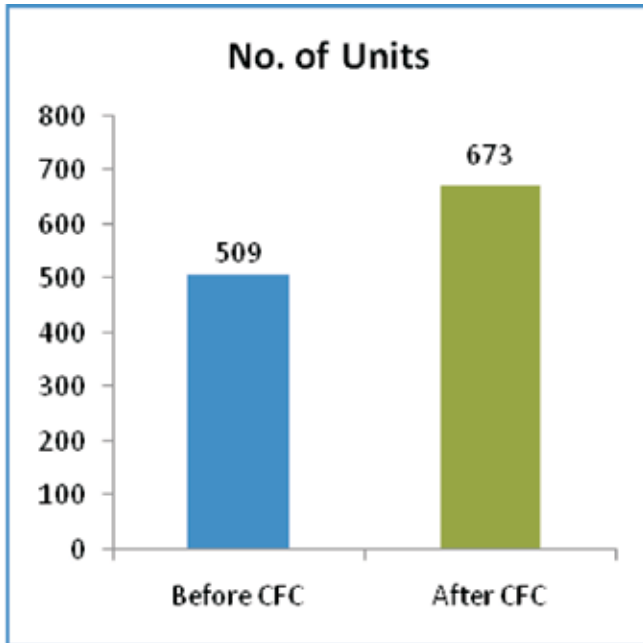
Presently only computerized embroidery facility is fully operational in the CFC. Before intervention no embroidery facility was available and such activity was often pursued by hand. Manual embroidery resulted in poor looks and finish, and hence most such value-adding jobs would go to enterprises in other clusters such as Surat.

### **Impact of Soft Intervention & Partial Functioning of CFC:**

- Organised work culture resulting in efficiency and Workshops conducted has encouraged few cluster members to take up export orders

- Better technology has resulted in improved product quality.
- Members have benefited by getting their embroidery done in the CFC
- Time saved for value addition due to locally available computerized embroidery facility.

### Outcome/Impact of CFC



## Mango Processing Cluster, Ratnagiri

The Cluster comprises of Mango Processing units located in & around Ratnagiri which is located about 300 Km from the State capital Mumbai & connected with Road as well as Rail network. There are about 78 Mango processing units registered with District Industries Center, Ratnagiri from the cluster, out of which 73 are Micro Units and 05 are Small Scale units.

The products from the cluster are Canned Mango Pulp, Amba Poli, Mango syrup, Mango squash, Amba Mawa and other products from mango as well as kokam and jackfruit. But the main focus is on the production of Alphonso Mango products.

Common Facility Centre is being set up with a total investment of Rs. 1503.60 Lakhs and Govt contributing Rs. 1139.24 Lakhs. The Common Facility Centre will comprise (i) Aseptic Packing unit, (ii) Reforming Unit, (iii) Laboratory, (iv) Amba Poli Unit and (iv) Ripening chambers.



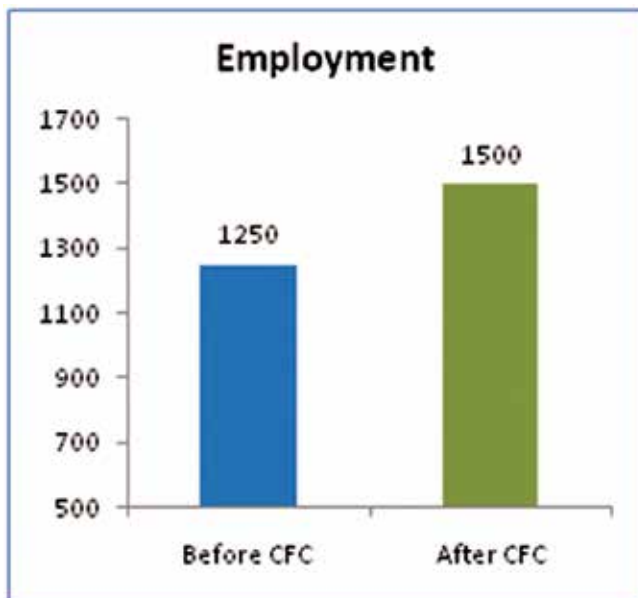
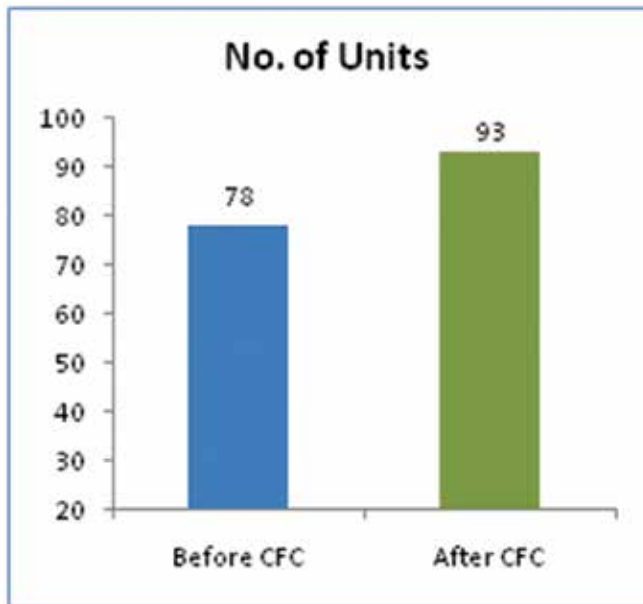
**CFC Under Construction**





The plant and machinery had been already installed in Amba Poli Center as well as Can Reforming Center are started utilizing by the SPV members.

### Outcome/Impact of CFC



## MANIPUR

Manipur is rich in natural resources but due to difficult terrain, inadequate infrastructural facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not develop much in the industrial sector. Manipur has the advantage of acting as India's 'Gateway to the East' through Moreh town, which is the only feasible land route for trade between India and Myanmar and other Southeast Asian countries. Manipur has the highest number of handicrafts units as well as the highest number of craft persons comprising skilled and semi-skilled artisans in the entire north-eastern region. Handlooms are the largest cottage industry in Manipur and the state ranks among the top five in terms of the number of looms in the country. Key Industries of the state are Handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture, food processing, bamboo processing, IT, etc.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	4	4
Soft Interventions	3	6
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	0	6

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 330.25 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 600.00 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

### Ongoing Infrastructure Projects

New Industrial Estate at Chandel

New Industrial Estate at Ukhrul

New Industrial Estate at Churachandpur

Kuraopokpi, Kakching, Thoubal District

Tera Urak, Bishnupur

Takyelpat Industrial Estate, Imphal West

## MEGHALAYA

Meghalaya has a strong floriculture sector and is one of the leading states in the Northeast in terms of production & supply of cut flowers to mainland consumer markets and the state is one of the leading bamboo producers in the country. Meghalaya, with abundant deposits of coal, limestone, kaolin feldspar, quartz, granite, industrial clay and uranium and a small deposit base of sillimanite, bauxite, base metals and apatite has great industrial potential. Food processing, floriculture, horticulture, mining, cement, tourism, hydroelectric power, handlooms, handicrafts and sericulture are the main industry sectors of the state.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	4	3
Soft Interventions	2	1
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	0	0



A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) was launched by the Ministry on 18.3.2015 to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centers to accelerate entrepreneurship and also to promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in agro-industry.

ASPIRE is designed to provide necessary skill set for setting up business enterprises and also to facilitate the market linkages available to entrepreneurs and to provide hand holding for a critical period to ensure self-sustainability. The three components of the scheme are (i) setting up of Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI). (ii) setting up Technology Business Incubators (TBI) at twin levels, i.e. supporting existing incubation centres and also new incubation centres to be set up by eligible institutions, and (iii) to create a framework for Start-up Promotion through Small by using innovative means of finance.

## MIZORAM

Industries in the state enjoy a unique location-specific advantage. Bordering Myanmar and Bangladesh, Mizoram offers a gateway for engaging in international trade with Southeast Asian countries. With improving road, rail and air connectivity and the establishment of trade routes with neighbouring countries, trade facilitation has improved over the last decade. The state is one of the leading producers of bamboo in India, contributing 14 per cent to the country's bamboo stock. Key Industries of the state are Bamboo, energy, sericulture, agriculture and horticulture, tourism, food processing, and medicinal plants.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	5	2
Soft Interventions	3	0
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	2	0

➤ Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 3.75 lakhs.

#### Completed Infrastructure Projects:

Zote, Distt. Champai

Pukpui, Distt. Lunglei



Coir Udyami Yojana is a credit linked subsidy scheme for setting up of coir. Maximum admissible cost of the project is 10 lakhs plus working capital; working capital shall not exceed 25% of the project cost. Beneficiary's contribution 5% of the project cost, Bank credit Rate 55% and Rate of Subsidy 40% of the project.

## NAGALAND

Nagaland has considerable resources of natural minerals, petroleum and hydropower. The agro-climatic conditions in Nagaland provide commercial opportunities for floriculture and horticulture. The state has 650 indigenous species of medicinal and aromatic plants. Bamboo is found extensively in Nagaland, with bamboo growing stock covering nearly five per cent of the total stock in the country. Nagaland also has enormous potential in raw silk production, and honey production. The state offers excellent policy and fiscal incentives for agro-based and forest-based industries, horticulture, food processing, mining, tourism, and the handlooms and handicrafts sectors.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	9	3
Soft Interventions	2	5
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	1	0

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 8.21 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 35.50 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

**Completed Infrastructure Project:** Kiruphema, Kohima



The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises is operating a scheme namely "Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for technology upgradation of Micro & Small Enterprises. The scheme was launched in October-2000 and revised from 29.9.2005. The revised scheme aims at facilitating technology upgradation of Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing 15% capital subsidy (limited to maximum Rs.15 lakhs) for purchase of Plant & Machinery. Maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy under the scheme is Rs.100 lakhs. Presently, more than 1500 well established/improved technologies under 51 sub-sectors have been approved under the Scheme.

## ODISHA

Odisha has emerged as a key state with regards to the mineral and metal based industries. The state leads in iron, steel, ferro alloy and aluminum production and has a strong base for coal based power generation. The key minerals found in the state are iron, coal, bauxite, manganese, nickel, chromite, limestone, dolomite, graphite, decorative stones, beach sand, china clay, tin ore, etc. Key Industries: Iron, steel, ferro alloy, aluminum, handloom, mining, IT and ITeS, electronics and tourism.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	26	8
Soft Interventions	6	4
Common Facility Centers	1	2
Infrastructure Projects	3	0

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 18.64 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 208.01 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Common Facility Centre (CFC)

- **Completed** : Rice Mill Cluster at Bargarh, Sambalpur
- **Ongoing** : Cashew Cluster, Nilachakra, Brahamgiri, Puri, Odisha  
Cashew Cluster, Ganjam

#### Completed Infrastructure Projects

- Somnathpur, Distt. Balasore
- Pittamahar, Distt. Rayadada
- Mukkandaprasd, Distt. Khurda

## Cashew Cluster, Ganjam

The Ganjam cashew cluster is spreaded among Sambula, Rambha & Ganjam, Orissa. This cluster is aimed to promote cashew business by improving the production as well as quality of cashew products with modernised hi-tech setup. There are approximately 250 cashew processing units both registered & unregistered firm having capacity to process 75,000 MT per annum of Raw cashew nut. But the utilisation of RCN is approximately 50,000 MT p.a. The processing of the raw cashew nuts is done by any of 2 methods; (i) Drum roasting and (ii) Steam boiling.

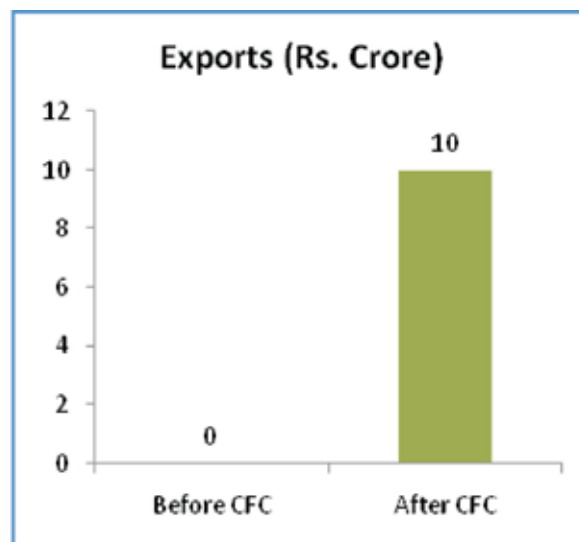
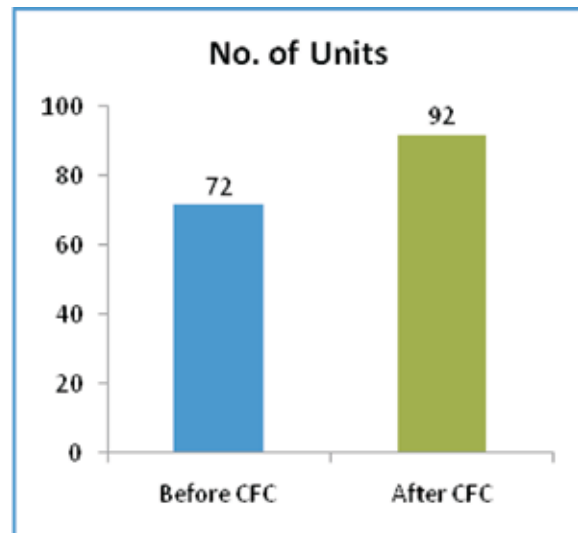
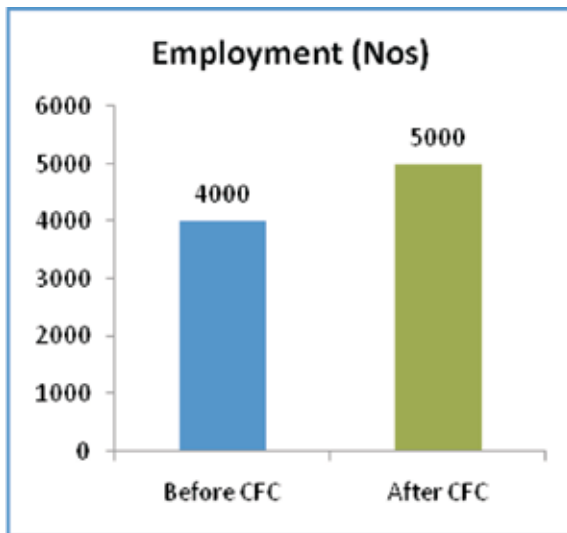
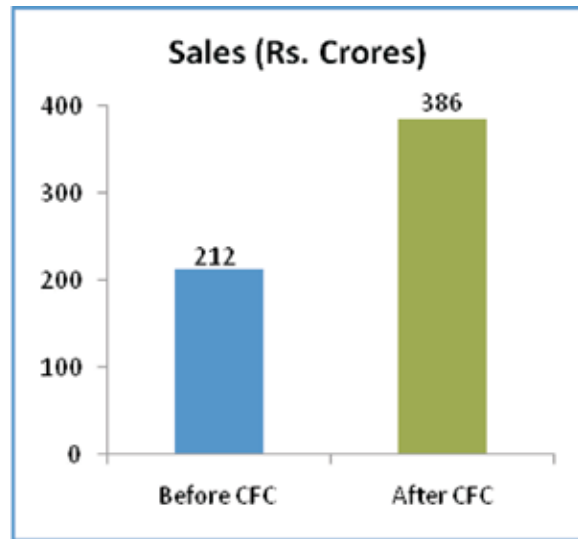
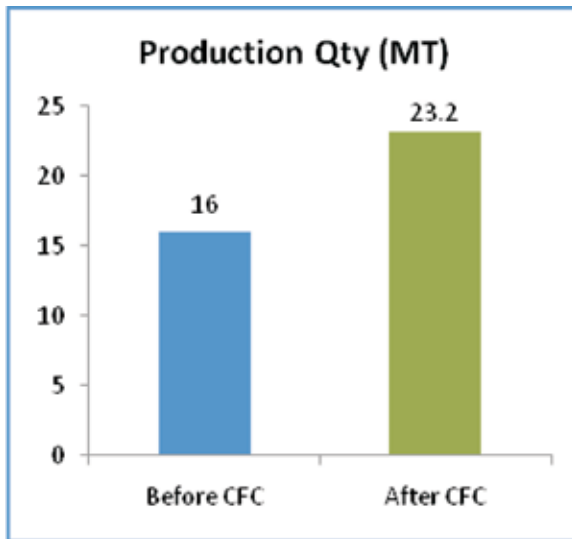


Few Machines of the CFC



CFC Building

## Outcome/Impact of CFC





## Infrastructure Project - Mukkandaprasd, Distt. Khurda



The Scheme "Coir Vikas Yojana" provides development of domestic and export markets, skill development and training, empowerment of women, employment/entrepreneurship creation and development, enhanced rawmaterial utilization, trade related services, welfare activities for the coir workers, etc. The scheme has the following components during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan:

1. Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY)
2. Export Market Promotion (EMP)
3. Development of Production Infrastructure (DPI)
4. Domestic Market Promotion (DMP)
5. Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services (TIRFSS)
6. Welfare Measure (Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme)

## PUNJAB

Punjab is widely acknowledged as the “Granary of India”. Industrial growth in recent years has been a major contributor to the state’s economy. The excellent infrastructural framework namely connectivity by road, rail and air has paved way for industrial prosperity. The prime industries are textile, food processing, beverages, sports goods, engineering goods, chemicals, handicrafts, tourism and IT & electronics. Punjab also has the largest number of steel rolling mill plants in India.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	14	14
Soft Interventions	14	3
Common Facility Centers	0	1
Infrastructure Projects	2	1

➤ Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

**Ongoing Common Facility Centre (CFC):** Mohali Hitech Metal Cluster, Mohali

#### Infrastructure Projects

➤ **Completed** : Dhanchala of Jhans, Distt. Hoshirpur  
Malout, Distt. Muktsar

➤ **Ongoing** : Raikot, Distt. Ludhiana

## RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan touches six major states of the Northern, Western and Central India. It is a natural corridor between the wealthy Northern and the prosperous Western states of the country, which makes it an important trade and commerce centre. Rajasthan is a leading producer of limestone, silver, gold, copper, marble, sandstone, rock phosphate and lignite. The state is the largest producer of cement in India. Rajasthan is also the second-largest producer of milk and the largest producer of wool in India. Key industries of the state are Cement, tourism, IT & ITeS, ceramics, handicrafts, chemicals, textile, marble and steel.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
<b>Diagnostic Study</b>	11	8
<b>Soft Interventions</b>	11	6
<b>Common Facility Centers</b>	0	1
<b>Infrastructure Projects</b>	9	6

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 138.99 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 27.26 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

**Ongoing Common Facility Centre (CFC):** Gota Zari Lace Cluster, Ajmer

#### Infrastructure Projects

- **Completed** : Bayana, Distt. Bharatpur  
 Khushkhera, Distt. Alwar  
 Hindaun City, Distt. Karauli  
 Falna, Distt. Pali  
 Baran, Distt. Baran  
 Nagaur, Distt. Nagaur  
 Sangaria, Distt. Jodhpur  
 Kaladwas, Distt. Udaipur  
 Newai, Distt. Tonk
- **Ongoing** : New ID center, Hanumangarh Road, Sri Ganga Nagar  
 Kishanghat Industrial Area, Jaisalmer  
 Palsana Industrial Area, Sikar  
 Balotra, Distt. Barmer  
 Bichhwal (Bikaner) Industrial Area  
 Shilpgrampal (Jodhpur) Industrial Area

## SIKKIM

Sikkim is naturally endowed with rich flora and fauna. Its climate and topographical conditions support industries such as agriculture, horticulture, food processing, tourism and non-timber forest produce. Tourism, agriculture, floriculture, agro-processing, hydroelectric power, tea, large cardamom, minerals and electronics are the main industries of the state.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	1	0
Soft Interventions	1	0
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	0	0

➤ Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 1.00 lakhs.



The scheme covers the following activities:

a) Deputation of MSME business delegations to other countries for exploring new areas of technology infusion/upgradation, facilitating joint ventures, improving markets for MSMEs products, foreign collaborations, etc.

b) Participation by Indian MSMEs in international exhibitions, trade fairs and buyer-seller meets in foreign countries as well as in India, in which there is international participation.

c) Holding international conferences and seminars on topics and themes of interest to MSMEs.

IC scheme provides financial assistance of up to 95% of airfare and space rent for entrepreneurs. Assistance is provided on the basis of size and type of the enterprise. It also provides assistance for common expenses of delegations like freight & insurance, local transport, secretarial/communication services, printing of common catalogues, etc.

## TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu has a diversified manufacturing sector and features among the leaders in several industries like automobiles & auto components, engineering, pharmaceuticals, garments, textile products, leather products, chemicals, plastics, etc. It ranks first among the states in terms of number of factories and industrial workers. Due to its achievements as an auto production hub, Chennai has been dubbed as the "Detroit of India". Tirupur and Coimbatore are the major textile centres in Tamil Nadu. Tirupur is known as the 'Knitting City', while Coimbatore is called the 'Manchester of South India'.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
<b>Diagnostic Study</b>	28	0
<b>Soft Interventions</b>	5	5
<b>Common Facility Centers</b>	10	22
<b>Infrastructure Projects</b>	27	4

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 1357.64 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 255.85 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Common Facility Centre (CFC)

- **Completed** : Starch and Sago Cluster at Salem and Namakkal  
 Safety Match Industries Cluster, Srivilliputhur  
 Safety Match Industries Cluster, Gudiyatham  
 Safety Match Industries Cluster, Kalugumalai  
 Safety Match Industries Cluster, Kovilpatti  
 Safety Match Industries Cluster, Sattur  
 Safety Match Industries Cluster, Virudhunagar  
 Singai Coir Cluster, Singampunari  
 Wet Grinder Industry Cluster, Coimbatore  
 Printing Cluster, Krishnagiri

- **Ongoing** : Engineering Cluster, Ambattur  
 Engineering Cluster, Paramakudi

Gate and Grill Cluster, Thiruvallur  
Steel Product Fabrication Cluster, Salem  
Starch and Sago Cluster (Phase-II) at Salem and Namakkal  
Ceramic Cluster, Vridhachalam  
Bricks Cluster, Tirunelveli  
Engineering Cluster, Hosur  
Engineering Cluster, Ranipet, Vellore Distt.  
Printing Cluster, Sivakasi, Virudhnagar  
Rice Mill Cluster, Keelapavoor  
Rice Mill Cluster, Alangulam, Tirunelveli  
Safety Matches, O. Mettupatti, Sattur, Virudhunagar  
Coir and Coir Products Cluster, Erode  
Refractory Cluster, Vridhachalam  
Stainless Steel Cluster, Kumbakonam  
Rice mill Cluster, Thanjavur  
Plastic Cluster, Kancheepuram  
Gold Jewellery Cluster, Madurai  
Powerloom Cluster, Salem  
Readymade Garments Cluster, Dhalavaipuram, Virudhunagar  
Gold Jewellery Cluster, Trichy, Trichirapalli

### Infrastructure Projects

➤ **Completed** : Ganapathipalayam, Tiruppur District  
Elambalur, Distt. Perambalur  
Urangampathy, Distt. Madurai  
Valvanthankottai, Distt. Trichirapalli

Karupur, Distt.Salem  
Kadagathur, Distt. Dharmapuri  
Thirumudi-vakkam, Distt.Kanchipuram  
Vichoor, Distt. Thiruvallur  
Thirumullaivoyal, Distt. Thiruvallur  
Asanur, Distt. Villupuram  
Ammanur, Distt. Vellore  
Variyambadi, Vellore  
Indl. Estate Hosur, Distt. Dharampuri  
Vyasarpadi, Distt. Chennai  
Virudhnagar  
Kurichi, Distt. Coimbatore  
Kappalur, Distt. Madurai  
Mukundarayapouram, Distt. Vellore  
Ooty, Distt. Nilgiris, Tamilnadu.  
Kakkalur, Thiruvallur District  
Kovilpatti, District Tuticorin  
Pollupalli, Distt. Krishnagiri  
Karaikudi, Sivaganga District  
Mathur, Pudukkotai  
New ID Center, Virudhnagar  
Athur, Karur District, Tamilnadu  
Mettur, Salem District

➤ **Ongoing**

: Palayapatti, Thanjavur  
Malumichampatti, District Coimbatore  
Alathur, Kancheepuram District  
New industrial estate at Periyanesalur, VeppurTaluk, Cuddalore District

## Safety Match Industries Cluster, Virudhunagar

This cluster is aimed to benefit nearly 200 hand made safety matches firms in the region through its CFC for technology, marketing, capacity building and various transformational initiatives. The production capacity is estimated for components of 833,000 kilograms of dipped splints.

There are 3350 cottage industries in Virudhnagar with a total turnover of 407 cr. having around 117250 employees.

The proposal for setting up of CFC in Safety Match Cluster Virudhnagar in Tamilnaidu was approved in Year 2008 with Gol Grant Rs.85.54 Lakh. SPV Virudhnagar Match consortium Pvt. Ltd., Virudhnager was formed under MSE CDP.



**Joint Development Commissioner (MSME) visiting the CFC**

The unit in the cluster were facing several problems due to mechanised and semi mechanised sector grown in the last two decades. The market share and income of the hand made safety matches cottage units located in Virudhnagar was substantially reducing day by day.

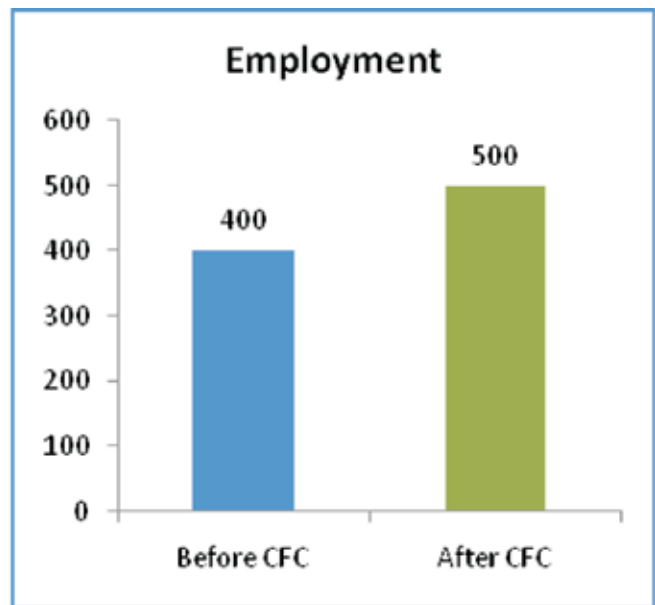
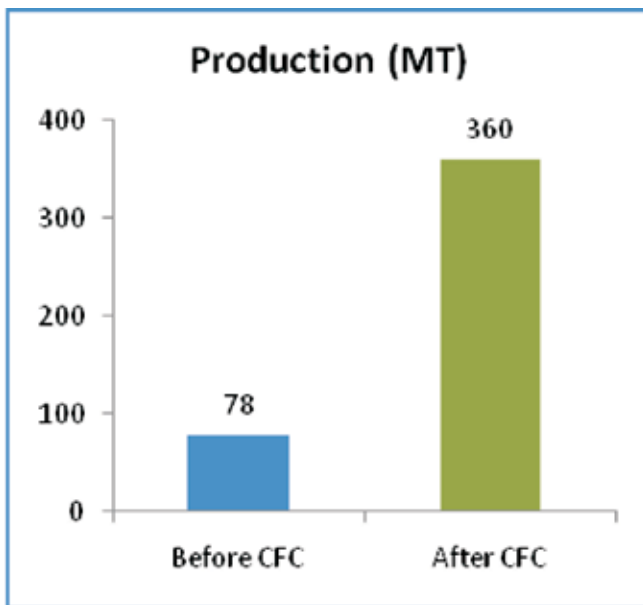




A common facilities centre was setup through MSE-Cluster Development Programme which improved productivity of the units of the cluster. It increased output levels made them competitive in the market space for delivering higher volumes and this also increased utilization levels of the units. Forward integration/Marketing increased profit margin which helped family members engaged in safety match industry

Main facilities in the common facility centre include Processing, Training, Marketing, Testing, etc.

### Outcome/Impact of CFC



## Singai Coir Cluster, Singampunari

The cluster is situated in Singampunari, Sivaganga District, Tamil Nadu. This area has a long association with coir business of about 100 years. This industry is a major source of income for women folk of these way side villages abutting the town of Singampunari. Of the factors that contribute to the growth of coir industry is the fact that the area under coconut cultivation in sivaganga district is around 5861 hectares producing 524 lakhs nuts per annum. While the all-India average yield per hectare of production of coconuts was 7608, Tamilnadu accounts for 13133 nuts/hectare. Tamil Nadu accounts for 4867.1 million nuts per annum in which district's share is around 11%.

Coir industry had a natural growth in Singampunari which has a population of 70787. There are 7191 units functioning in the cluster region. It comprises of fibre units, automatic coir yarn spinning units, spinning units in house hold sector, coir pith processing units, medium scale product manufacturing units and export unit. There are few co-operative societies who are into providing training and manufacturing coir mats. Coir fiber is converted to coir yarn by the defibering units. This coir cluster provides employment to about 2,431 male and 6,750 female totalling to 9,181 persons at Singampunari.

### Machineries and Equipments of the CFC



## Printing Cluster, Sivakasi

Sivakasi is India's printing hub with over 60% of India's offset printing solutions produced in Sivakasi. Sivakasi houses the largest number of printing machines in the world next to Gutenberg in Germany.

There are around 270 units in the cluster involved in printing and packaging products and are the members of the Sivakasi Masters Printers Association. Around 600 printing presses including offset & flexo and roto gravure types are located in and around Sivakasi. The units in Sivakasi carry out - Sheet fed offset printing, Web offset printing, Mini offset printing, Letter press, Screen printing, Digital printing, Flexo printing and Rotoprinting. The turnover of the cluster is more than 482 crores. The average growth rate of the cluster comes around 23% and more than 60,000 workers are engaged in printing and allied industries.



## Infrastructure Projects - Asanur, Distt. Villupuram



## TELANGANA

Telangana was formed as a result of the split of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. Services have been the fastest growing sector of the state. The capital city of Hyderabad is a hub for information technology (IT) and pharmaceutical sectors. Hyderabad accounts for approximately 20 per cent of India's total pharma exports. Other major industries of the state include textile, mines and minerals.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	8	5
Soft Interventions	7	1
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	0	3

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 200.00 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 69.13 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Ongoing Infrastructure Projects

Automotive & Engineering Cluster Park, Toopran Mandal, Medak District

Industrial Estate at Nizamabad

Industrial Estate at Madikonda Village, Warangal District

## TRIPURA

Tripura is endowed with rich and diverse bamboo resources. It is also the second largest natural rubber producer in the country after Kerala. Tripura accounts for about 6 per cent of bamboo sticks, used for making incense sticks in India. Tripura holds a strong tea plantation base and the tea produced in Tripura is famous for its blending qualities. The state is also rich in natural gas deposits, glass sands, limestone, plastic clay and hard rock. Key Industries: food processing, rubber, tea, bamboo, handloom & handicrafts, sericulture, etc.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	4	2
Soft Interventions	1	1
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	0	3

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 256.29 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 203.20 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Ongoing Infrastructure Projects

Industrial Estate at Belonia District South Tripura

Dewanpasa, Distt. North Tripura

Badharghat Industrial Estate, Agartala



Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) has notified the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) under the MSMED Act, 2006 vide gazette notification [SO No. 2576(E)] dated 18-09-2015 in order to promote ease of doing business for MSMEs. A one-page simple registration form for online filing of UAM has been introduced which replaces the filing of Entrepreneur's Memorandum Part I&II. The filing of UAM can be done on <http://udyogaadhaar.gov.in>. The salient features of Udyog Aadhaar are:

- Registration is online and user-friendly.
- UAM can be filed on self-declaration basis.
- No documentation required.
- No Fee for filing.
- File more than one Udyog Aadhaar with same Aadhaar Number.

## UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh is the second largest producer of vegetables in the country and the state's industries are localised in the Kanpur region, the fertile purvanchal lands and the Noida region. Major manufacturing products include engineering products, leather products, ceramic, electronics, electrical equipment, cables, steel, leather, textiles, jewellery, frigates, automobiles, etc.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
<b>Diagnostic Study</b>	104	18
<b>Soft Interventions</b>	40	7
<b>Common Facility Centers</b>	2	2
<b>Infrastructure Projects</b>	8	3

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 121.50 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 203.75 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Common Facility Centre (CFC)

- **Completed** : Pottery Cluster, Khurja  
Modern Carpet Backing Plant for Tufted Carpets, Bhadohi
- **Ongoing** : Scissors Cluster, Meerut  
Stainless Steel, Brass & German Silver Utensils Cluster, Mirzapur

#### Infrastructure Projects

- **Completed** : Kursi Road, Distt. Barabanki  
Masoori-Gulawati, Dist. Ghaziabad  
Baghpat, Distt. Baghpat  
Bhadohi  
Ram Nagar Distt. Chandouli  
Banthar, Distt. Unnao  
Kosi-Kotwan, Distt. Mathura  
Etah, Distt. Etah
- **Ongoing** : Partapur, Meerut  
Nunhai, Agra  
Sikhohabad, Firozabad

## Pottery Cluster, Khurja

The cluster is located at Khurja, District Bulandshahar, UP under the jurisdiction of MSME DI, Agra. The CFC is approximately 1600 sq yards and is divided into Making, Finishing & Glazing and Firing division.

Prior to CFC, it was observed that dependent potters produce very good exportable products and having very good skills for the fabrication as well as decoration, but they lack adequate infrastructure for producing quality product and maintaining the quality consistency. They used to fabricate their wares in their own dependent units but they were totally dependent on large units for firing these wares in kiln. They had to wait for their turn and sometimes they were unable to supply the products to the users/exporters on time and faced very high cost of production. Therefore setting up of a CFC for these dependent potters at Khurja was essential, which will facilitate to dependent potters for providing infrastructure facilities for processing and firing of green products. The quality and design of the products needs to be substantially upgraded and to be produced in a cost effective manner to enhance potential in the race of globalization.

A CFC “Kuteer Avam Hust Shilp Welfare Society” Khurja was established in September 2013. The purpose of setting the CFC was to create processing and firing facilities at Khurja to upgrade the pottery artisans and coattge/ micro level entrepreneurs of Khurja for the survival and manufacturing pottery wares.

Since its inception, the CFC is providing common facility services for all the crockery manufacturing processes like Body Mix making, Glaze Preparation, Fabrication and Firing etc. for the members as well as potters and artisans. It has been observed that manufacturing services are provided to the SPV members/non members on the regular basis but firing services are provided 2-5 days in a month. Larger quantities of items are needed for economical running of the furnace on regular basis. Therefore, firing furnace is run only when enough stocks are compiled for firing.







CFC in Opera

## UTTARAKHAND

Uttarakhand has abundant natural resources due to hills and forests, which further support tourism. Fruits like apples, oranges, pears, peaches, litchis, and plums are widely grown and important to the large food processing industry. Other key industries include tourism and hydropower, there is prospective development in IT, ITES, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals and automobile industries.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	2	0
Soft Interventions	2	0
Common Facility Centers	0	0
Infrastructure Projects	3	0

➤ Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

#### Completed Infrastructure Projects

Integrated Industrial Estate, Udham Singh Nagar

Integrated Industrial Estate, BHEL Compound, Haridwar

Selaqui Industrial Area, Chakrata road, Dehradun



The Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGMSE) was launched by the Government of India to make available collateral-free credit to the Micro & Small Enterprise sector. Both the existing and the new enterprises are eligible to be covered under the scheme. The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), established a Trust named Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to implement the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro & Small Enterprises. The corpus of CGTMSE is being contributed by the Government and SIDBI in the ratio of 4:1 respectively. The credit facilities which are eligible to be covered under the scheme are both term loans and working capital facility up to Rs. 100 lakh per borrowing unit, extended without any collateral security or third party guarantee, to a new or existing Micro & Small Enterprise.

## WEST BENGAL

West Bengal has abundant natural resources of minerals and suitable agro-climatic conditions for agriculture, horticulture and fisheries. It is in vicinity to mineral rich states like Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha. Major manufacturing industries of the state are engineering products, electronics, electrical equipment, cables, steel, leather, textiles, jewellery, fridges, tea, sugar, chemicals and fertilisers.

### STATUS OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER MSE-CDP IN THE STATE

Intervention	Completed	Ongoing
Diagnostic Study	36	3
Soft Interventions	36	19
Common Facility Centers	2	9
Infrastructure Projects	4	1

- Funds released in 2014-15 - Rs. 229.63 lakhs.
- Funds released in 2015-16 - Rs. 48.26 lakhs (up to 31.01.16).

#### Common Facility Centre (CFC)

- **Completed** : Surgical Instruments Industry Cluster, Baruipur, 24- Parganas  
Honey Processing Cluster, Malda
- **Ongoing** : Metal Casting (Foundry), Howrah  
Brass & Bell Metal Industry Cluster, Khagra  
Fan Manufacturing Cluster, Kolkata  
Re-Rolling Mills Cluster, Howrah  
Silver Filigree Cluster, Magrahat  
Zari Embroidery Cluster, Parganas  
Roofing Tiles Cluster, Bankura  
Lead Acid Battery, Siliguri  
Plastic Processing Cluster, Dabgram, Rajganj, Jalpaiguri

#### Infrastructure Projects

- **Completed** : Tangra, (Kolkata)  
Berhampur, Distt. Murshidabad  
Santoshpur, Distt. 24 Parganas (South)  
Udayan Industrial Estate, Kolkata
- **Ongoing** : Durgapur (Ph-II), Distt. Burdwan

## Fan Manufacturing Cluster, Kolkata

The cluster is spread over different areas in Kolkata. The majority of the units are concentrated in Banskroni, Naktala and Wellington Square. In Wellington Square area, assembly of fan is the main activity and in Banskroni and Naktala areas, both components manufacturing and assembly activities are carried out.

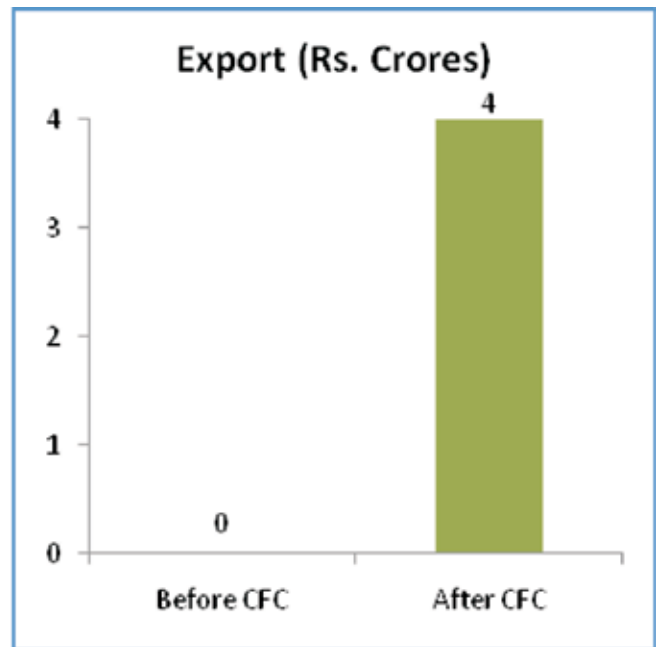
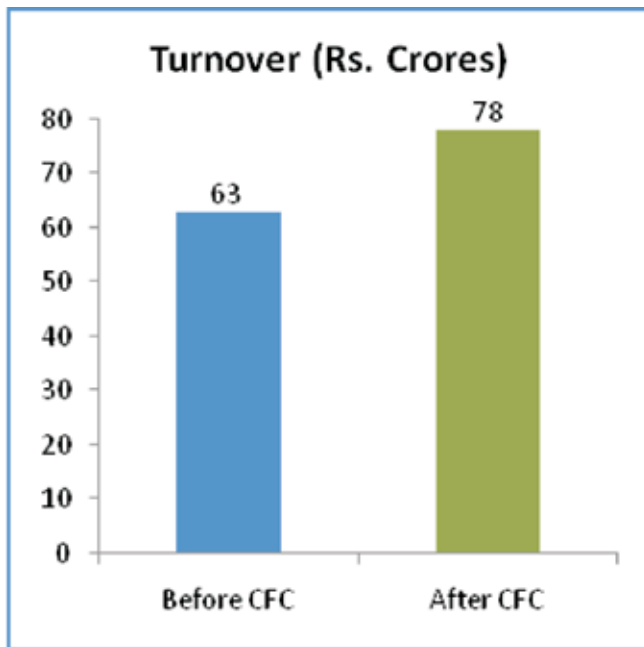
Prior to CFC, there were issues such as use of traditional technologies, lack of awareness regarding quality control measures and systems, missing testing facilities, fluctuating raw material prices, particularly in respect of high value items etc. The CFC has been set up to upgrade the units, who are manufacturing fan and various fan components by implementing the MSE-CDP Scheme. The CFC has been established by constructing a two storied building and installing the machinery & testing equipment. The CFC is a unique one to adopt the latest technology for manufacturing standard quality fan as well as to test the raw material and finished product. The laboratory set up by this SPV utilizing the MSE-CDP Scheme is to be accredited by NABL.

Centralized facility for testing-cum-quality control, centralized facility for training on development of technical skill, centralized facility for critical processing of raw materials, common packaging & branding facility, common effluent treatment plant etc. are some of the facilities provided by the CFC. The CFC was set up with total investment of Rs. 206.30 Lakhs (SPV - Rs.20.63 lakhs, Grant-in-aid from GoI - Rs.119.95 lakhs and Grant-in-aid from GoWB - Rs. 65.72 lakhs).



The quality of Ceiling Fan manufactured by this Cluster has been improved. Sales of Ceiling Fan have been increased by about 15% even in this winter season. Production has been increased by about 20%. Some units have bagged export order due to increase in quality.

## Outcome/Impact of CFC



## Silver Filigree Cluster, Magrahat

Common Facility Centre (under MSE-CDP Scheme) for Brass and Bell metal Industry Cluster is situated in village Gopinathpur, Magrahat (Kolkata). This CFC is useful in meeting the need of all members of SPV and other local Silver Filigree Artisans of Magrahat (Kolkata).

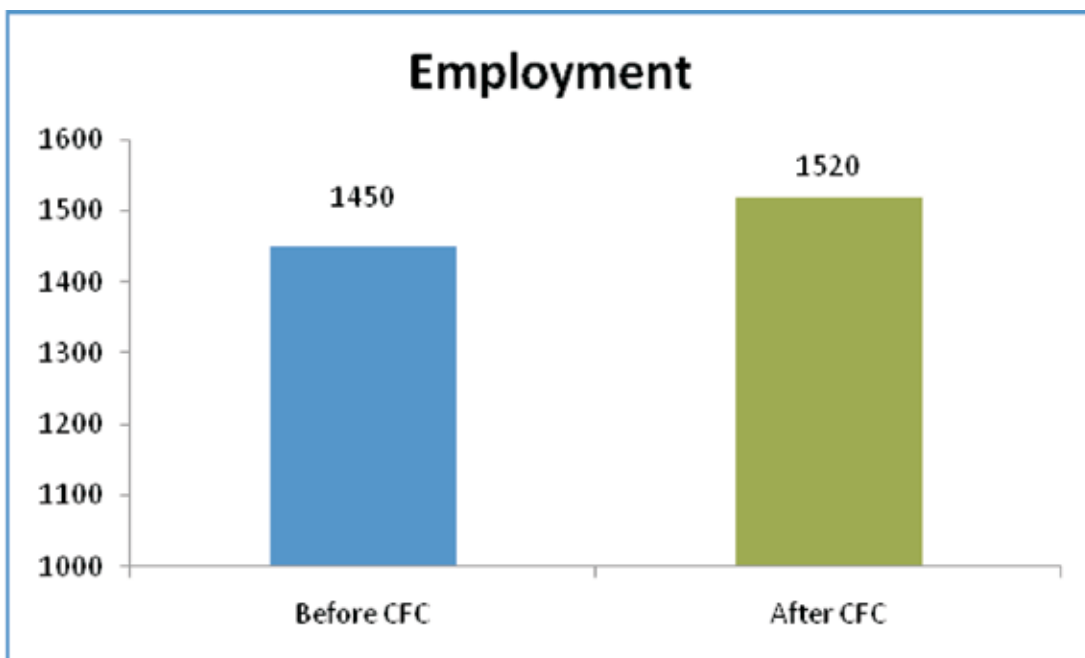
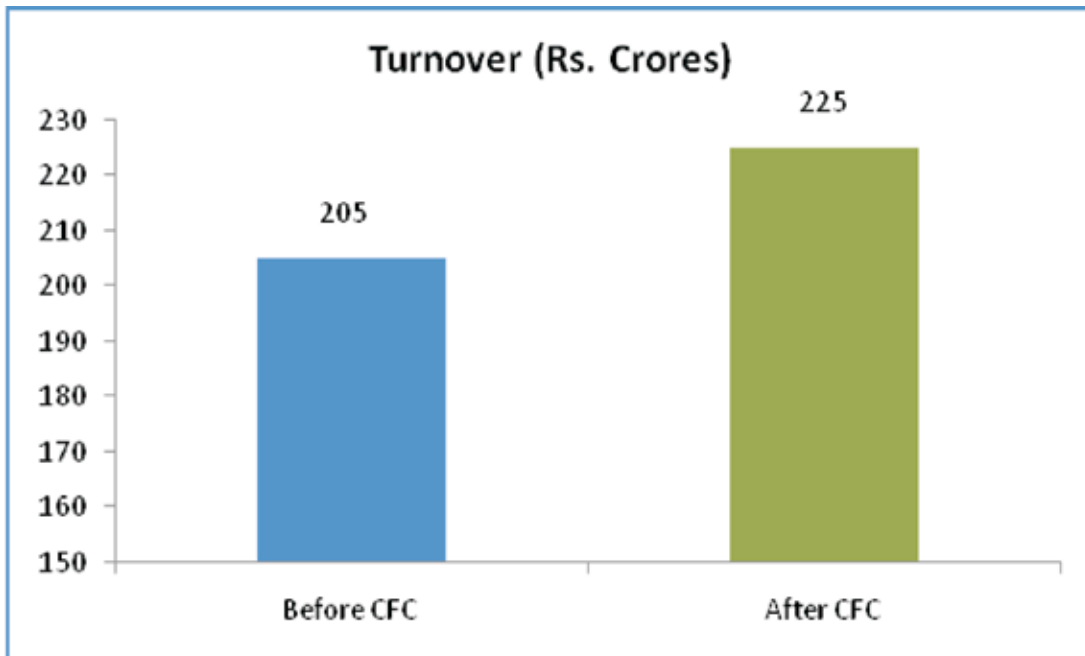
Silver is a noble metal used by artisan in manufacturing silver filigree/jewellery since ancient time. Silver filigree started at village of Moukhali and Alida, very soon it got expanded over to sixteen surrounding villages of Magrahat within the last 65 years and become famous to all over India for the quality and intricacy of the silver filigree. Artisans of this cluster are, in general, highly skilled and despite of being located quite near to Kolkata, devoid of using automatic/semiautomatic machinery and unavailability & high price of raw material with lack of updated technology and their dependence on age-old traditional technology comprising major labour intensive and less productive coupled with poor infrastructure is leading to more and more decay of this industry.

The CFC is acting as a developmental centre and will be providing all necessary assistance/service related to Design of the filigree items, Melting of Silver Alloy, Casting of silver products using updated technology, modern pollution free polisher, fine wire drawing, ultrasonic cleaning & modern testing facility.



Silver Melter

## Outcome/Impact of CFC



## Honey Processing Cluster, Malda

The CFC was approved in 2012 with Gol assistance of 58.96 lakh. An industrial co-operative society has been formed and registered as SPV of present cluster and have undertaken a number of activities of soft intervention under MSE-CDP and a number of fruitful outcomes in respect of constraints in cluster.

The CFC has various modern machines and equipment for processing of Honey. The cluster member are availing these facilities. This cluster is having Auto Compound Sheet Machine, which is basically used for preparation of artificial honeycomb sheet, which looks exactly same as natural honeycomb but with great degree of accuracy. The extracts (wax), which was found while the honeycomb sheets were removed from the bee-box, was stored in a container in which desired quantity of paraffin was mixed. This was being heated, which takes the shape solid substance after cooling off the liquid. This solid substance is inserted in the Auto Compound Sheet Machine and finally honeycomb sheet was prepared after the mechanical process.

Earlier bee keepers were scattered and they were unable to get the proper price for the honey. They used to get Rs.35-45/- per kg for the processed honey. They were unable to produce quality honey. Besides, they were untrained and as such they were unable to get good quality of wax and as a result they were unable to increase the number of bee-boxes.

After the establishment of Honey Processing Cluster at Malda in 2008, proper trainings were arranged for the bee keepers, which resulted into quality production of honey as well as they were able to increases the number of bee-box.

At present with the use of Auto Compound Sheet Machine, bee keepers were able to increase number of bee-boxes and hence their income has increased in substantially.

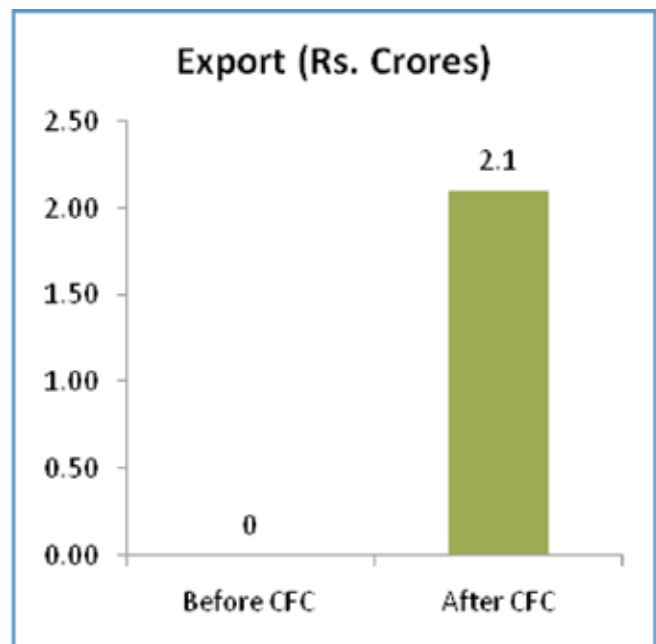
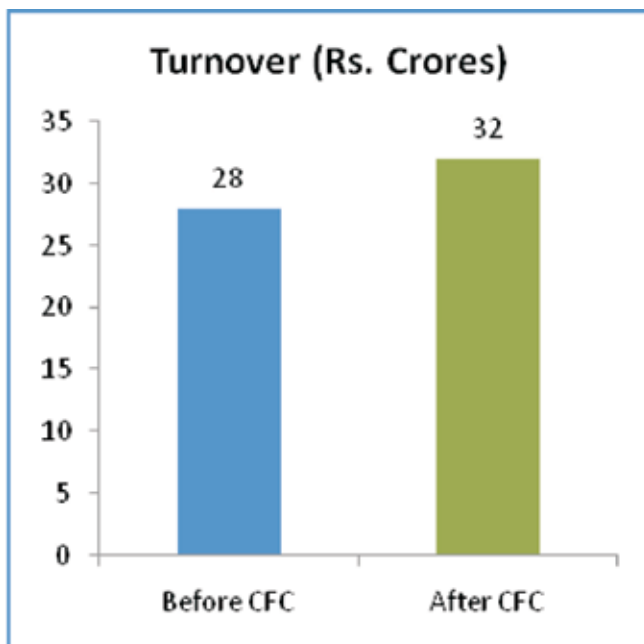
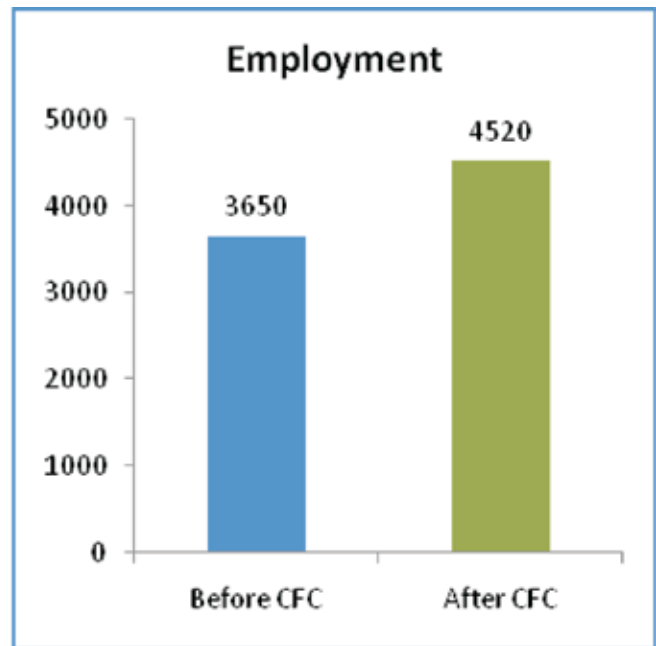
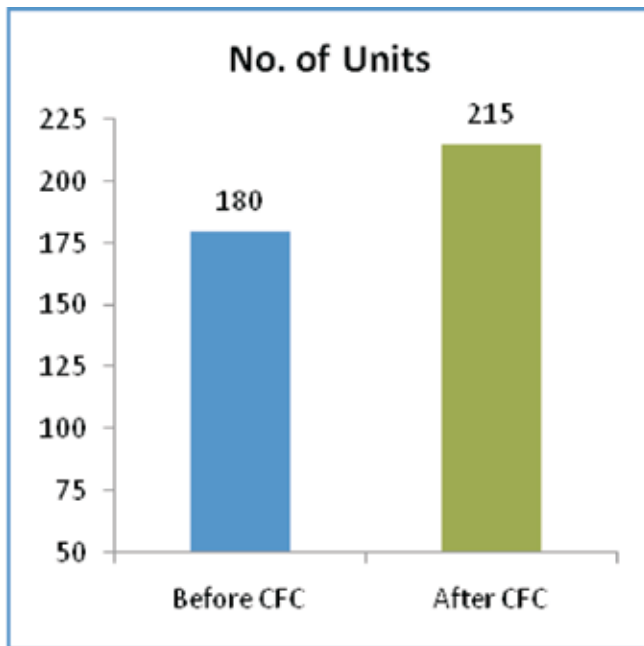
The common facility centre comprises of Honey Processing machine, Auto Compound Sheet Machine, Pollen Dryer Machine and other small machineries.



Few Machineries of the CFC



## Outcome/Impact of CFC



## SUMMARY

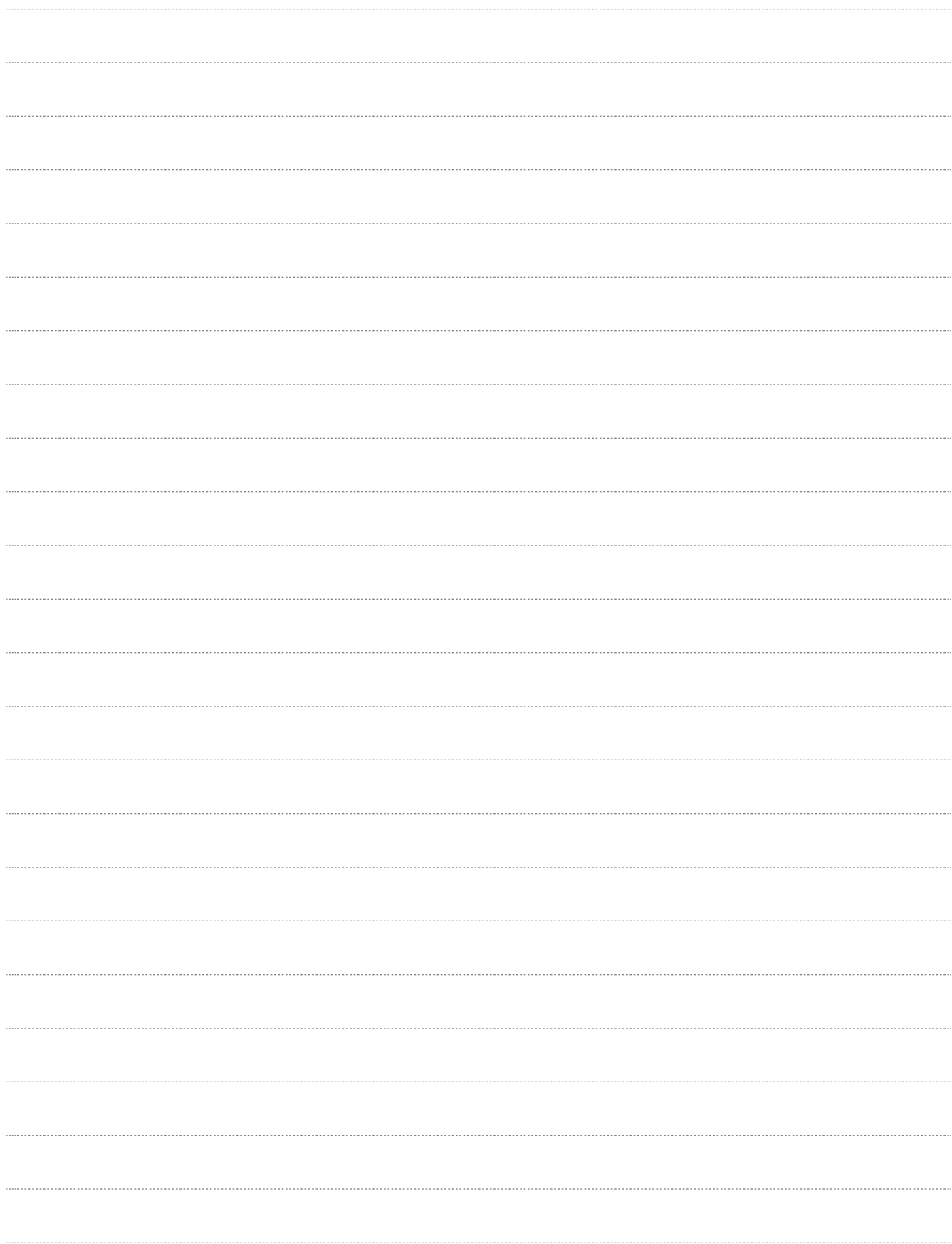
The networking approach through the MSE-Cluster Development Programme of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises has helped the MSE Clusters to overcome barriers such as technological obsolescence, supply chain incompetence, global competition and investment shortages. It has reached out to a large number of enterprises, facilitating economies of scale in terms of deployment of resources (such as testing facility, design centre, production centre, effluent treatment plant, training Centre, R&D centre, raw material bank/sales depot, product display centre, information centre etc. and other need based facility) due to geographical proximity of units.

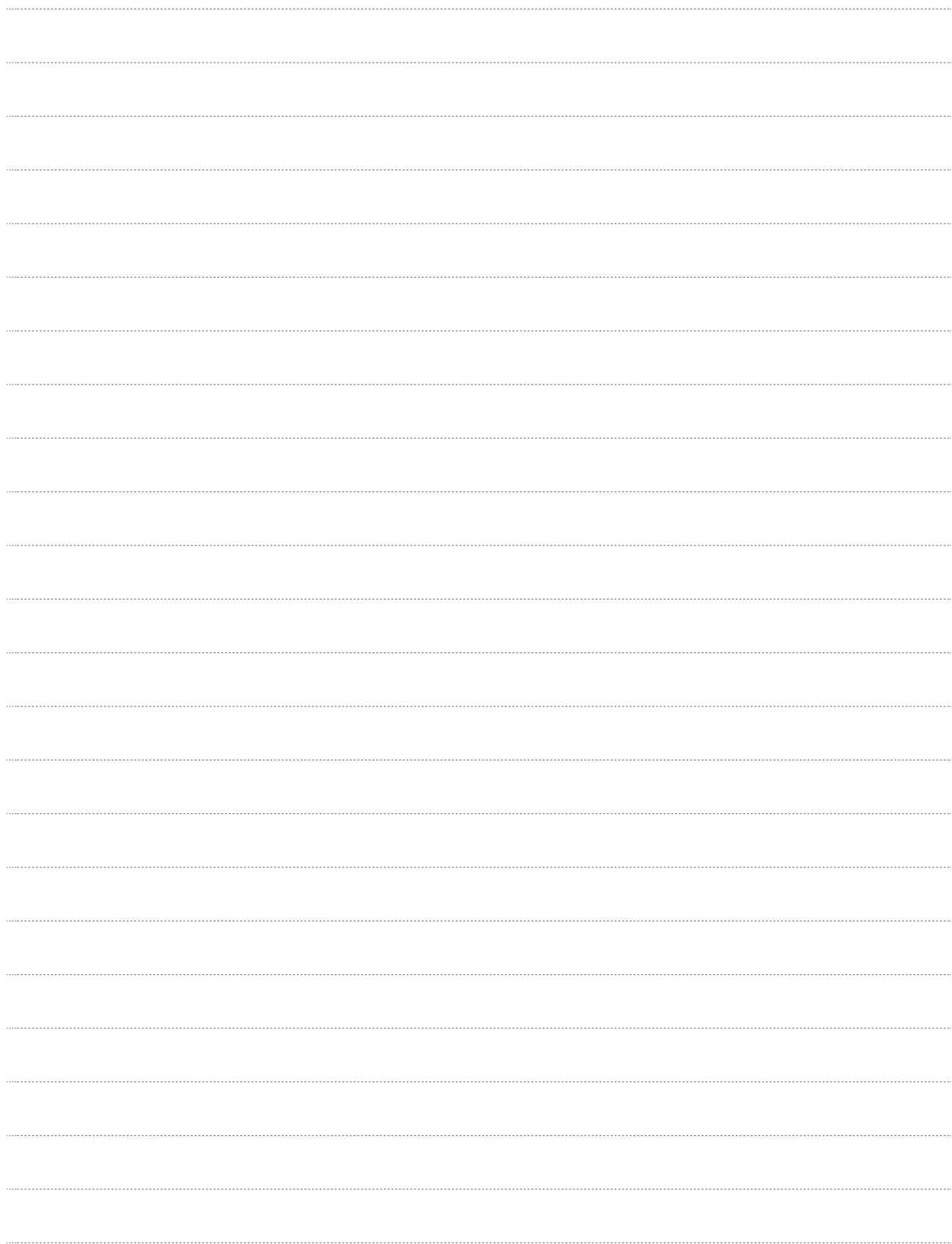
This scheme has built a sustainable eco-system for Micro & Small Enterprises by facilitating investment, foster innovation, augment skill development and has also decimated the threats of globalization & liberalization. Common Facility Centres (CFC) that have been setup in the clusters act as Incubation centers for budding entrepreneurs apart from enhancing productivity/competitiveness of existing MSEs.

The Indian MSME sector is poised for rapid growth and integration with major global value chains through our Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of "Make in India"; globally competitive MSEs would make considerable impact in realising this vision.

MSE-Cluster Development Programme has brought significant change in flourishing the MSE Clusters in India and further will facilitate in their endeavor to become competitive globally. This will enable our MSEs to zoom in a trajectory towards efficient productivity and balanced development of the nation.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



(भारत सरकार)

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय

Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

(AN ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED ORGANISATION)



MSE-CDP

Micro and Small Enterprise Cluster Development programmes for holistic development of selected MSEs clusters through value chain and supply chain management on co-operative basis



PMEGP

**Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP)**

A credit linked Scheme to facilitate participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to micro sector. Its objectives are to generate continuous and sustainable employment opportunities in Rural and Urban areas of the country through start-ups.



NMCP

**National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme**

To promote growth oriented enterprise through 10 interventions like lean manufacturing, design clinic, quality management systems etc.



ASPIRE

**ASPIRE**

To promote Innovation & Rural Entrepreneurship through rural livelihood incubator, technology business incubator and fund of funds To establish Technology Centre Network to promote Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro-Industry. I propose to set up a fund with a corpus of Rs.200 crore. 105B."



SFURTI

**Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries(SFURTI)**

Making traditional industries more productive and competitive by organizing the traditional industries and artisans into clusters.



PCR

**Performance & Credit Rating Scheme**

To create an eco-system of MSEs for easier/cheaper access to credit for the rated enterprises. The rating done for MSEs generates an awareness about the strengths and weaknesses of the operations and creditworthiness of the enterprise.



ATI

**Assistance to Training Institution**

To promote entrepreneurship and skill development through capital grant for creation/strengthening of infrastructure and programme support for conducting entrepreneurship development and skill development programmes



MA

**Marketing Assistance**

To assist MSMEs to organise/ participate in exhibition of their products and services in domestic and global markets. Organizing Buyer-Seller Meets, Intensive Campaigns and Marketing Promotion Events are also included.



CLCSS

**Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Schemes(CLCSS)**

To enable micro and small enterprises to adopt modern technology to improve their productivity

[dcmsme.gov.in](http://dcmsme.gov.in)

[udyogaadhaar.gov.in](http://udyogaadhaar.gov.in)

[msme.gov.in](http://msme.gov.in)

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