



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MSME
MSME DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES

OF

SAMBALPUR



MSME DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

VIKASH SADAN, COLLEGE SQUARE
CUTTACK-753003, ODISHA

TEL. 0671-2548049

FAX: 0671-2201006

Email: dcdi-cuttack@dcmsme.gov.in Website: msmedicuttack.gov.in

FOREWORD

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Institute, Cuttack under the Ministry of MSME, Government of India undertakes the Industrial Potentiality Survey for selected districts in the state of Odisha and brings out the Survey Report as per the guidelines of Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME, Government of India, New Delhi. Under its Annual Action Plan 2017-18, the district of **Sambalpur** has been taken up for the survey including few other districts of the state. The Industrial Potentiality Survey report covers various aspects like the present industrial scenario of the district, availability of surplus resources, problems and prospects in the district for industrial development with a special emphasis on scope of setting up micro and small scale enterprises.

The Industrial Potentiality Survey Report focuses on the physical and geographical features, natural and human resources and the present status of infrastructure like roads, communication, water, electricity, banking including other financial & technical institutions, industrial estates, growth centres, etc. as these are the sine-qua-non of the pace of industrial development in an area and also beneficial for both existing and prospective enterprises. Considering the above factors and the available sector-wise surplus resources in the district and demand factor, the potential industries have been identified which can be promoted in the coming years for an all round development of the district.

This report will be of immense use not only to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs but also to various Central & State Government organizations, Banks and Financial Institutions, promotional agencies looking after the development aspects of different sectors, academic, management and research institutes, prospective entrepreneurs from inside as well as outside the State. The report provides useful information and a detailed idea of the industrial potentialities of the district and the scope of setting up of new industries especially in the MSME sector in rural & semi-urban areas.

I hope, this Industrial Potentiality Report will be an effective tool to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs, financial institutions and promotional agencies while planning for investment in MSE sector in the district. The report can also be useful as a reference material both for the consultants and professionals working in various Government and Non-Governmental organizations in their day-to-day work.

I wish to record my appreciation for the concerted effort made by Sri S. N. Dash, Asst. Director(E.I) in preparing this report.

Dated: 31st August, 2018

(Dr.S.K. Sahoo)
Dy. Director I/c

CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Chapter	Page No.
01.	Introduction	1
02.	Executive Summary	3
03.	District at a Glance	4
04.	District Profile	8
05.	Resource Analysis	12
06.	Infrastructure for Industrial Development	26
07.	Present Industrial Structure	35
08.	Scope of New Industries	43
09.	Plan of Action for promoting MSMEs in the District	50
10.	Steps to set up MSMEs	51
11	Conclusion	53
12.	Annexures	54

INTRODUCTION

The district of Sambalpur in its present form came into existence with effect from 01.01.1994. The newly created district of Baragarh, Deogarh and Jharsuguda were a part of the undivided district of Sambalpur. The district situated on the north –western part of Odisha and located within the latitude of 20^o.21' N longitude of 80^o.55' E. The name of the district is also related to the presiding deity of the district “**Maa Samaleswari**”. Sambalpur represents the center of western Odisha culture along with its district language Sambalpuri. Further, the name Sambalpuri is also famous Worldwide for its **Sambalpuri Handloom** cloth. The total geographical area of the district is now 6624 sq. kms. The population of the district as per 2011 census is 10.41 lakhs. This district consists of three Sub-Divisions namely Sambalpur, Rairakhol and Kuchinda. It also has got 9 Blocks for implementation of developmental activities.

Sambalpur district has two distinctly different kinds of scenario in the field of economic development. The region under the Command Area of the Hirakud Dam Project has a fairly developed agricultural sector which contributes for the development of other sectors also. The rainfed areas like Kuchinda and Rairakhol sub-divisions are backward and pursue only traditional agriculture and reflect lack of development of the other sector due to missing of linkage both forward and backward that of irrigation area of Hirakud Dam Project. So, there is a need to focus the potential items which could be developed in these backward areas also.

Despite having plenty of water and agricultural resources, the district remain backward from the point of view of industry due to many reasons.

Scope & Objective

The scope of the study is limited to the present Sambalpur district in respect of MSME sector and related activities. The year 2016-2017 has been taken as the status year in the report.

The study has the following objectives.

- i) to explore the availability of natural and human resources and skill
- ii) to see the available infrastructure for industrial development
- iii) to evaluate the existing industrial activities of the district in utilizing the resources and catering to the local demand.
- iv) to identify the viable projects in small scale sector which can come up in the district in the ensuing years based upon the locally available surplus resources and the demand factor.

Methodology:

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

The district Industrial Potentiality Survey of Sambalpur has been conducted by this Institute as per the instructions and guidelines of the Development Commissioner, MSME, Ministry of MSME, Government of India as part of its Action Plan.

All the district level offices relating to Agriculture, Forest, Fishery, Veterinary, Horticulture, Power, Industries Dept, Statistical Office, OSFC, Lead Bank etc. were contacted to collect relevant information besides having detail discussion with them to get the feed back on development of these sectors.

Industry Associations in the district were also contacted and their view points have been included in the report. The collected information and data have been analyzed in detail in the report. The comments and suggestions of the district level officers related to industry, Industry Association representatives, Banks & Financial Institutions have been incorporated in the report. Besides, the technical officers of this Institute have been consulted for assessing the technological viability of the identified projects.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present district of Sambalpur with 4.25% of State area and 2.48 % of State population is well known world over for famous Sambalpuri Fabrics. The significant feature of the district is that there are 89 Rice Mill, 32 Mini Rice Mill and 34 Huller with Seller exist in the district. It is also well known for rice production and with Bargarh it is popularly known as Rice Bowl of Odisha. The unique feature is that there are 14,000 weaver families who are getting direct employment in handloom sector. The headquarters town of the district i.e. Sambalpur is well connected with all big cities of the country by rail and road. The district has three Sub-divisions, nine Tahasils, nine CD Blocks, One Municipality, four NACs, Five Census Towns, and one hundred Thirty Eight Grampanchayats with a total of One thousand three hundred thirteen villages also out of which one thousand two hundred twenty nine are inhabited and eighty four are uninhabited. The decennial growth rate of population has been 11.9% during 2011. The literacy rate has substantially increased to 76.2% in the district from 63.99%.

The famous Samaleswari Temple, Hirakud Dam etc. are situated in the district and attract the tourist to this district.

The district has not escaped from the ever-increasing problem of unemployment and poverty. Lack of awareness for commercial ventures due to ignorance is prevailing in the district, though there is enough scope for setting up commercial ventures especially MSMEs. Paddy is the principal crop of the district. Besides other crops like Mung, Biri, Groundnut, Vegetable and fruits etc. are grown in the district. Agriculture in the district is done through traditional methods. So there is further scope to increase the productivity as well as production from agriculture by adopting modern technology. The climate of the district is also suitable for growing different horticultural crops also. Floriculture can also be introduced and commercialized in the district to cater to the increasing demand in the market.

The district is well connected through rail and road. There is no problem of marketing as the district headquarters Sambalpur and other commercial center is well connected to all big cities of the country. However, the conversion of single rail line to double rail line which passes through the districts is very much essential for all round development of the district specially for widening the scope of marketing and to and fro journey of tourists.

The district is noted for different irrigation projects due to existence of Hirakud Dam. All rivers are rain fed. There are a number of medium and minor irrigation projects, dug wells, tube wells, bore wells, water harvesting structure etc.

Apart from this, though the district has not done well in inland Pisciculture, still there is a good scope for pisciculture i.e fresh water fishery. As the network of rivers passes through the district, pisciculture can be adopted as a means of self-employment for the educated unemployed youth of the district. The district has also growing demand for fish which is presently being met by import from neighbouring district and neighbouring state also. Increasing production of fish will further encourage the setting up of food processing industries in the MSME sector.

The district is also well placed so far as infrastructural facilities are concerned. There is a good network of roads, availability of land, water, power and financial Institutions, which can cater to the increasing demand, so far as setting up of MSMEs are concerned. The district is weaver populated district in Odisha. For sustainable employment opportunities in rural areas this sector has got an important role. The Tie and Dye design work in Sarees, Dress Materials, Lungis etc. are famous throughout the state as well as in national and international level.

The district is now making a head way in the industrialization after setting up of Large and Medium Enterprises. There is a need of setting up of more number of large and medium scale industries besides motivating the local people to go for setting up of more number of MSMEs. There is much scope for setting up of more number of MSMEs in the district basing on the resources available and demand of the local people and inflow of tourists.

The district has also a rich tradition of handicraft and cottage industries. The artisans of the district have been crowned with glory of manufacturing of world class handloom products. There is a need of giving special attention to this class of entrepreneurs for exploring further opportunities available in the sector. The district has also good scope for development of tourism based industries. The tourist's spot of the district needs special attention. If these are well developed and publicized then definitely it will go a long way in giving a boost to the inflow of tourist both domestic and foreign to this spot which are basically religious tourism in nature. Further, the National Highway like NH-6, NH-42 which are passing through the district carries a lot of tourist from other tourist centres of the state. So development of way side entertainment amenities like modern Dhaba, Restaurants, Hotels, Children garden/park etc. will attract more number of tourists and increase the revenue earning. Besides this, other industries both MSMEs and Service enterprises have been suggested in different sectors depending on the resources available and demand of the area.

The District Industrial Potentiality Survey of Sambalpur has been divided into following sections.

Chapter-1, the district at a glance reflects the different development parameters till date to have a glimpse on the development. **Chapter-2**, deals with district profiles in brief which covers all aspects of development. The **Chapter-3** deals with the important aspect of the study those resources available. In this chapter the available resources have discussed in human and material with support of statistical information. The infrastructure available for industrial development has been discussed in the **Chapter-4** with physical and structural dimensions. This chapter contains the incentives given by State Govt. and Central Govt. for development for MSMEs. The **Chapter-5** reflects the present industrial sector with no. of medium and large scale industries and small units with investment and employment. Besides, this Chapter also to reflects the growth of MSMEs over the years and category-wise concentration units in the district. The chapter also deals with the existing and prospective MSE cluster in the district both Industry and artisan based. The **Chapter-6** reflects the scope of prospective industries based on surplus resources available and demand factor. In this chapter about 10 most potential items with market information, technology etc are incorporated. **Chapter-7** deals with plan of activities to be initiated by promotional agencies and other concerned to promote entrepreneurship in the district. The **Chapter-8 deals** where to contract for what and the steps to set up MSMEs. This chapter deals with main function of the different promotional agencies contacted with setting of MSMEs.

CHAPTER-I
DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1.	Geographical features			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude		Degree	20 ^o .21' North
	ii) Longitude		Degree	80 ^o .55' East
	iii) Geographical Area	2017	Sq. Kms	6624
(B)	Administrative Units			
	i) Sub divisions	2017	No.	3
	ii) Tehsils	2017	No.	9
	iii) Sub-Tehsils	2017	No.	-
	iv) Patwar Circle	2017	No.	-
	v) Panchayat Samitis(CD Blocks)	2017	No.	9
	vi) No. of Municipalities & Corporation	2017	No.	1
	vii)No. of NACs	2017	No.	2
	viii) Gram Panchayats	2017	No.	136
	ix) Census villages(Both Inhabited & Uninhabited)	2017	No.	1313
	x) Assembly Area	2017	No.	4
2.	Population(2011 Census)			
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2011	'000	527
	ii) Female	2011	'000	514
(B)	Rural Population	2011	'000	733
3.	Agriculture			
	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2014-15	'000 hectre	666
	ii) Forest cover	2014-15	'000 hectre	124
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2014-15	'000 hectre	42
	iv) Barren & Culturable land	2014-15	'000 hectre	7
4.	Forest			
	(i) Forest	2014-15	'000 hectre	124
5.	Livestock & Poultry			
A	Cattle			
	i) Cows (Indigenous & Cross Bred)	2012	No	292514
	ii) Buffaloes	2012	No	11429

B	Other livestock			
	i) Goats	2012	No	242489
	ii) Pigs	2012	No	11652
	iii) Dogs & Bitches	2012	No	
	iv) Poultry	2012	No	495318
6.	Railways			
	i) Length of rail line	2015-16	Km	167.82
	ii) No. of Rly. Station & PH	2014-15	No	18
7.	Roads			
	(a) National Highway	2016-17	Km	260.85
	(b) Express highway	2016-17	Km	-
	(c) State Highway	2016-17	Km	134.30
	(d) Major District Road	2016-17	Km	158.67
	(e) Other District Road	2016-17	Km	434.79
	(f) Rural road	2016-17	Km	1229.45
	(g) G.P. Road	2016-17	Km	7799
	(h) Panchayat Samiti Road	2016-17	Km	724
	(f) Forest Road	2016-17	Km	751.90
8.	Communication			
	(a) Telephone connection	2011-12	Nos.	45259
	(b) Post offices	27.03.2017	Nos.	202
	(c) Telephone center	2010-11	Nos.	-
	(d) Density of Telephone	2010-11	-	-
	(e) Density of Telephone	2010-11	No. per KM.	-
	(f) PCO Local	2010-11	No.	40
	(g) PCO STD	2010-11	No.	709
	(h) Mobile	2010-11	No.	351650
9.	Public Health			
	(a) Allopathic Hospital		No	2
	(b) Beds in Allopathic hospitals		No	1419
	(c) Ayurvedic Hospital		No	15
	(d) Homeopathic hospitals		No	16
	(e) Unani hospitals		No	
	(f) Community health centers	2016-17	No	11
	(g) Primary health centers		No	31
	(h) Dispensaries		No	
	(i) Sub Health Centers		No	2
	(j) Private hospitals		No	
	(k) Mobile Health Unit		No	4
10.	Banking commercial			
	(a) Commercial Bank Branches	2017-18	No	178
	(b) Rural Bank Branches	2017-18	No	78
	(c) Semi-Urban Branches	2017-18	No	30
	(d) Urban Branches	2017-18	No	70
11.	Education			
	(a) Primary school	2016-17	No	906
	(b) Middle schools(Upper	2016-17	No	584

	Primary)			
	(c) Secondary & senior secondary schools(Junior Colleges)	2016-17	No	241
	(d) Colleges	2016-17	No	72
	(e) Technical University/Reputed Institute	2016-17	No	1(Indian Institute of Management-Sambalpur)

CHAPTER-II

DISTRICT PROFILE

Location:

The district of Sambalpur is located in the North West part of Odisha. The district is bounded by Baragarh Districts on the west, Jharsuguda on the north, Bolangir districts in the south and the Deogada in the east. After creation of the three new districts viz., Bargarh, Jharsuguda and Deogarh, Sambalpur district remains in the central place touching a small part of Bolangir district on the South-Western side.

Topography

Topographically, the district can be divided into three tracts viz., i) flat open landscape in the south -west, ii) the undulated sub mountain areas in the center and iii) the table land with a range of hills on the north. The first natural tract covers a greater part towards Bargarh district extending to and covering a greater part towards Bargarh district. The second one covers the area around Sambalpur town extending north ward to Jharsuguda.

The topography of the district is mostly undulating comprising of ridges and valleys. Those entire ridges coast are up lands with upper slopes. These together constitute the high lands. The bottom valley lands are called 'Barena'.

Administrative set-up:

The district consists of three sub-divisions and nine blocks. The sub-divisions are Rairakhol, Kuchinda and Sambalpur Sadar. There are 9 Tahasils, 9 CD Blocks, 1 Municipality, 4 Urban Local Bodies and 148 GPs. The list of Tahasils, Blocks and ULBs (urban Local Bodies) in the district are enumerated below:

Tahasils	Blocks	Urban Local Bodies
1. Bamra	1.Maneswar	1.Sambalpur Municipality
2. Jamankira	2.Dhankauda	2. Burla NAC
3. Jujumura	3.Maneswar	3.Hirakud NAC
4. Kuchinda	4.Jujumura	4.Kuchinda NAC
5. Maneswar	5.Jamankira	5.Rairakhol NAC
6. Naktideul	6.Kuchinda	
7. Rairakhol	7.Kaema	
8. Rengali	8Rairakhol	
9. Sambalpur	9.Nakitdeul	

Climate & Rainfall:

The district experiences extreme type of climate of severe cold and hot conditions. The summer season commences from 1st week of March and last till 1st half of June. In the month of May the temperature rises to 46 degree centigrade whereas in December it comes down to 4-5 degree centigrade. The district gets rainfall from south-Western monsoon. Rainfall in Sambalpur district is 1749.8mm during the year 2014 which is adequate for growth of Khariff crops. The relative humidity is high during rainy season being generally over 80%. After rainy season, the humidity

gradually decreases and the weather becomes dry towards the winter. The tables below reflect month-wise highest and lowest temperature and actual rainfall in the district.

Table 1

Month-Wise Highest and Lowest Temperature (degree Centigrade) & Humidity in Sambalpur District during the year 2014

Sl. no	Month	Maximum	Minimum	RH(%)
1	January	28.1	11.9	82
2.	February	30.3	12.9	75
3.	March	34.3	17.3	71
4.	April	40.4	21.0	55
5.	May	40.5	22.7	62
6.	June	39	23.8	69
7.	July	32.2	20.8	87
8.	August	31.8	20.1	88
9.	September	31.7	21.9	89
10.	October	32.0	23.1	85
11.	November	30.4	16.8	78
12.	December	26.8	13.0	79

Source: Director, Agriculture & Food Production, Odisha

Table 2

Month-Wise Actual Rainfall (mm) in Sambalpur District During 2014

Sl. no	Month	Rainfall(mm)
1	January	0.0
2.	February	21.1
3.	March	15.0
4.	April	2.6
5.	May	38.6
6.	June	93.6
7.	July	491.8
8.	August	679.1
9.	September	356.6
10.	October	49.0
11.	November	0.0
12.	December	2.3
Total		1749.8

Source -Director of Agriculture & Food Production, Odisha

Soil and Land Resources:

The Major soil groups available in the district are red, yellow and red and black laterite. In the occurrence of black soil is limited to area in aneswar and Jujumura blocks. In Kuchinda plains laterite soils occur extensively. Such soils are also observed in flat uplands of Dhankuda. A round periphery of Hirakud reservoir, low level ground laterites is found which could be contributed to comparatively high water table. The geographical area of the district is 6,62,400 hectares and the net area sown in the year 2014 -15 was 1,50,837 hectre so the percentage of net area sown to total geographical area is 22.77.

Water Resources:

Sambalpur district forms a part of the central Basin of Mahanadi which flows from the North-West of Sambalpur district to the South-East. Apart from Mahanadi, there are a number of small tributaries of Mahanadi passing through the district.

Mineral Resources:

The minerals viz; Bauxite, Coal, Dolomite, Graphite and Coarse Crystal Quartz are found In the District.

Infrastructural Facilities:

In the district, out of the 1229 inhabited villages, 1049 village have drinking water wells/tube wells. Similarly, 1227 numbers of inhabited villages (i.e nearly 100%) of the total villages are electrified.

Forest:

Sambalpur district has got 1216.13 Sq. Kms. of forest area as on 31.3.2010 which is 20.83% of the total geographical area of the district. The forest resources like fire-wood, Bamboo, Timber, Kendu Leaf and minor forest produce including Ayurvedic and Medicinal herb are available in the district. The coverage of the forest is only 2.09% to the total forest area of the state.

Population:

The district has a population of 10,41,099 as per the Census of 2011 which is 2.48 % of State population. The density thus worked out to 157 person per Sq. Km. About 70.41% of the population live in rural area and 29.59% people lives in urban areas.. Scheduled Tribe constitutes about 34.1% of the total population while Scheduled Caste constitutes about 18.4%. Literacy rate according to 2011 census is 76.2% which is higher than the State average of 72.9%.

Economic Activities:

Sambalpur district has two distinctly different kind of scenario in the field of economic development. The areas under the command area of Hirakud Dam project has fairly a developed agricultural sector, which contributes to the development of other sector also. Besides agriculture, Handloom is the principal source of livelihood of the people. The Padmapur Sub-Division, Bhatli and Ambabhana Blocks are backward with traditional agriculture and lack of development of other sector as well. During the recent years there is an increased demand for taking up allied industries and service activities. Poultry, Diary schemes are becoming increasing popular. Apart from these, Handloom is the main source of livelihood of Sambalpur and Barapali Block.

Industries:

There are 14 large and medium industries existing in the district. There are 7976 no. MSMEs gone into production in the district as on 2016-17 with an investment of Rs.50970.79 lakhs and providing employment opportunities to 31541 persons.

Administrative Set up

The district has three Sub-divisions with 9 Tahasils, 9 Community Development Blocks, 24 Police Stations, 138 Gram Panchayat with 1313 villages. There are 5 towns in the district including 1 Municipality and 4 NACs.

Rivers:

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

Tourism:

There are a number of identified tourist spots, which attracts domestic as well as foreign tourists. Among these Hirakud Dam, Maa Samaleswari Temple, Chipilima are important. Lakhs of tourists are visiting every year. Development of infrastructures including way side amenities will attract more number of tourists to the district.

Vegetation:

The major vegetables producing the district are Potato, Cabbages, Tomato, Chilli etc. Besides, a number of fruits like Mango, Banana, Citrus, Papaya, Guava, Litchi, Ber are produced in the district.

CHAPTER-III

RESOURCE ANALYSIS

The key to economic development of the district lies in the effective utilization of available human and material resources. Therefore, analysis of resources is of great importance in the context of exploring the possibility of industrial development of the area. In this chapter, a brief resume has been attempted to analyze the resources available in the Sambalpur district. The availability of resources can be discussed from two angles viz. (A) Human resources, (B) Material Resources.

A. Human Resources:

The availability of quality and trained human resources is considered vital as it organizes all other factor of production efficiently for an optimum output.

i) Population:

The total population of the district is 1041099 as per 2011 census. Out of the total population 5,26,877 are male and 5,14,222 are female. Population-wise the district ranks among the 30 districts of the State. The percentage of SC & ST population to total population is 18.4 % and 34.1 % respectively. The growth rate of population (2001-2011) is 11.9 %. The density of the population in the district is 157.

ii) Literacy:

Literacy is the important factor in influencing the process of development in general. In this direction, the literacy rate of the district is much above and higher than the state literacy rate. The literacy rate of Sambalpur district is 76.2%, which is above the State average of 72.9%. The male literacy is 84.4% and the female literacy is 67.9%. The literacy status reflects that educated people are more in the district which could be utilized in industrial venture for self employment.

iii) Occupational Pattern:

According to 2011 census, the total workforce available in the district is 505840. The total main workers 336854 and the marginal workers in the district are 168986. Occupational classification of worker in the district is reflected in the table below.

Table-3
Composition of workers in the district of Sambalpur
(2011 census)

Sl. No.	Composition of main workers	No. of worker	% to total population
1.	Cultivator	86800	8.34
2.	Agricultural labour	160798	15.45
3.	H. H. Industry	59288	5.69
4.	Other workers	198954	19.11
5.	Total workers	505840	48.59
6.	Main workers	336854	32.35
7.	Marginal workers	168986	16.23

It is observed from the above table that a significant portion of the main worker is engaged in primary sector. The work force engaged in non-farm activities is quite negligible. This implies that the industrial activities are not vibrant in the district.

Employment Scenario:

The live register position of employment exchange of the district is one of the important parameter of the human resources utilization. This also reflects both skilled and un-skilled labourer, which has got a bearing on the industrial activities of the area. The employment seekers in the live register of the district have been shown in the table below.

Table-4
Employment Seeker in the live register in the Sambalpur District
(in nos.)

Sl. No.	Category	2015			2016			2017		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I. General										
1.	Matriculate	6287	2134	8421	5798	2015	7813	4770	1751	6521
2.	Intermediate	7112	5314	12426	7042	5192	12234	6638	5169	110807
3.	Graduate	1946	2045	3991	1699	1783	3482	1575	1751	3326
II. Technical										
1.	Skilled Worker	1876	61	1937	1667	61	1728	1796	57	1853
2.	Diploma Holder	886	157	1043	887	132	1019	905	131	1036
Total persons in the Live Register		18107	9711	27818	17093	9183	26276	5384	8859	14243

Source: District Employment Exchange, Sambalpur

The unemployment among the educated youth both in the technical and non-technical category is increasing gradually as there is less scope for employment in govt. sector. If the industrial activities would pick up, this backlog of unemployed youths could get some avenue to engage themselves in these activities either as employer or employee.

Table-5
Employment in organized sector in Sambalpur District

Sl. No.	Sector	2015			2016			2017		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Central Govt.	6073	209	6282	6077	209	6286	6060	209	6269
2.	Quasi Govt.	6174	421	6595	6212	430	6642	6062	381	6443
3.	State Govt.	10791	2742	13533	10800	2771	13571	10713	2688	13401
4.	Local Bodies	416	106	522	416	106	522	416	106	522
Total		23454	3478	26932	23505	3516	27021	23251	3384	26635
5.Private sector		11316	886	12202	10791	784	11575	11024	628	11652
Grand Total										

Source: District Employment Exchange, Sambalpur.

The above data indicates that there are fewer opportunities for jobs either in central, state or local bodies. There is an ample scope for educated unemployed youth to select some self-employed ventures depending upon the resource available and demand of the people.

Technical Manpower:

The stock of technical manpower of the district is one of the important factors for industrial development as this segment of educated unemployed youth with proper training and motivation can run some enterprises successfully. Besides, there is also good chance of getting job in industrial sector also.

Now a days there are many technical institutes coming up both inside and outside the district in both Govt. and Private sectors. The students of this district are also getting chance to get admitted in the State and national level institutes though in less number.

A comparative statistics on population in Sambalpur district is given in the table below.

Table-6
Comparative Statistics on population

Sl. No.	Parameter	Sambalpur	Odisha	India
1.	Total population (2011 Census)	10,41,099	4,19,74,218	121,05,69,573
2.	Growth rate of population (2001 to 2011)	11.9%	14.00%	17.64%
3.	% of Urban population to total population (2011 census)	23.00%	26.90%	31.80%
4.	% of literacy (2011 census)	76.2%	72.9%	73.0%
5.	Male	84.4%	81.6%	51.47%
6.	Female	67.9%	64.0%	48.53%
7.	% of SC population (2011 census)	18.4%	17.1%	16.63%
8.	% of ST population (2011 census)	34.1%	22.8%	8.63%
9.	Density of population (2011 census)	158	269	382
10.	Sex ratio (per 000' males) (2001 census)	976	979	943

Source: Statistical Abstract of Odisha 2012 by DE&S, Odisha

Material Resources:

Agriculture and water resources are main material resources available in the district.

Agriculture:

The economy of Sambalpur district is agrarian in nature. Agriculture plays a dominant role in the economy of the district. The percentage of cultivators and agriculture labourers to total worker constitute 8.34% and 15.45% respectively. The percentage of Net Area Sown to total area of

the district is about 35.62%. The total cultivated area in the district is reflected in the following table:

Land utilization pattern:

Land is the primary factor for carrying out any productive activity. The land utilization pattern given in the table below reflects a comparative picture of utilization of land in various economic activities including unused land.

Table-7
Land utilization pattern of Sambalpur district (2014-15)
(Area in 000' Hect.)

Sl. No.	Category	Area	% to total
1.	Forest Area	123	29.03
2.	Misc. Trees and Groves	1.9	0.84
3.	Permanent Pasture	19	4.48
4.	Culturable Waste	27	6.38
5.	Land put to non agricultural use	42	9.91
6.	Barren and un-culturable land	6.5	1.53
7.	Current Fallow	27.75	6.55
8.	Other fallow	24	5.66
9.	Net Area Sown	150.83	35.62
Total Geographical Area		423.7	100.00

Source: Directorate of Agricultural & Food Production, Odisha.

Cropping Pattern:

Principal agriculture crops produced in the district are Rice, Mung, Biri, Groundnut and Vegetables. The district is also having surplus production of Rice, Groundnut, Biri, Kulthi etc. The gross cropped area during 2016-2017 & 2017-2018 are reflected in the below table.

Table-8
Gross cropped area of Sambalpur District

(Area in 000 hect.)

Sl. No.	Items	Area(2016-17)	Area (2017-18P)
1.	Paddy	160.06	130.02
3.	Total cereals	165.25	134.24
4.	Total pulses	51.09	56.59
5.	Total food grain	216.34	190.83
6.	Total oilseeds	25.99	24.57
7.	Total vegetables	18.40	20.19
8.	Total Fibres	-	0.01
9.	Total spices	7.44	13.37
10.	Sugarcane	0.04	0.05
11.	Fruits	-	-
Total gross cropped area		268.21	249.02

Source: Directorate of Agricultural Production, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Though the district's climate is very much suitable for Agricultural production, due to lack of awareness, the farmers grow only varieties of rice and non-remunerative crops. They should be

motivated to go for cash crops which can be utilized as industrial inputs. The area and production of different agriculture crops during the last two years is reflected below.

Table-9

Area & production of different agricultural crops in Sambalpur district during 2016-2017 and 2017-2018

(Area in 000 hect. And Production in 000 M. tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Crops	2016-17		2017-18(P)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production
1.	Rice	160.06	306.93	130.02	232.74
2.	Wheat	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.15
3.	Jowar	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
4.	Bajra	-	-	-	-
5.	Maize	5.08	12.35	4.11	9.92
6.	Ragi	-	-	0.01	0.01
7.	Small millets	-	-	-	-
Total Cereals		165.25	319.45	-	-
8.	Mung	24.66	10.99	27.15	12.96
9.	Kulthi	1.71	0.67	2.00	0.84
10	Biri	16.30	6.95	16.92	7.59
11	Arhar	2.77	2.51	2.94	2.63
12	Gram	0.25	0.18	0.30	0.20
13	Cowpea	1.37	0.97	1.40	1.02
14	Fieldpea	0.84	0.64	1.00	0.74
15	Lentil	-	-	-	-
16	Total Foodgrains	216.34	343.85	190.83	271.15
Total pulses					-
17	Groundnut	1.03	1.67	1.84	3.46
18	Sesamum	18.62	7.12	17.31	7.01
19	Mustard	6.21	3.04	5.20	2.42
20	Sunflower	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.21
21	Castor	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
22	Linseeds	-	-	-	-
23	Safflower	-	-	-	-
24	Soybean	-	-	-	-
Total Oil Seeds		25.99	11.95	24.57	13.13
26	Potato	1.00	12.00	1.76	22.18
27	Onion	1.52	15.88	2.86	32.86
28	Other Vegetables			14.80	200.26
29	Sweet Potato	2.08	19.76	0.77	7.31
Total Vegetables		18.40	236.18	20.19	262.61
Total Fiber		-	-	0.01	0.05
Total Spices		7.44	15.88	13.37	25.18

16	Sugarcane	0.04	2.66	0.05	3.27
----	-----------	------	------	------	------

Source: Office of the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Table- 10
Marketable surplus of Rice in Sambalpur District during 2016-17
(Figure in Lakh tonnes)

Sr. No	Item	Quantity
1.	Projected Population (2009-10) (in lakh nos)	19.88
2.	Adult equivalent (in lakh no.) 88%	17.49
3.	Total consumption requirement	2.53
4.	Total requirement	2.88
5.	Production total	3.19
6.	Surplus	1.10

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha.

The above table depicts that there are 0.31 lakh tonnes rice surplus which can be utilized for different industrial purpose.

Land Holdings:

The agricultural productivity very much depends on the size of land holdings. Fragmented and very small size of land holdings reduces productivity due to problems in using modern method of cultivation. Category-wise no. of holdings of the district with area during the year 2010-11 is reflected in the below table.

Table-11
Category-wise number and area of operational holdings in Sambalpur District during 2010-11

Sl. No	Category (in hect.)	No.	% to total no. of holdings	Area (in hect.)	% to total area
A)	Marginal (0.00 to 1.00)	63136	62.43	38910	26.06
B)	Small (1.00 to 2.00)	22990	22.73	39855	26.70
C)	Semi-medium (2.00 to 4.00)	10820	10.70	34155	22.86
D)	Medium (4.00 to 10.00)	3717	3.68	24741	16.57
E)	Large (10.00 and above.)	466	0.46	11667	7.81
Total		101129	100.00	149328	100.00

Source: Agriculture Census 2010-11, Odisha

The above table depicts that 62.43% of the total no. of holdings are owned by the marginal farmer and they hold only 26.06 % of the total area followed by 22.73% by small farmers with only 26.70% of the total area. The medium class farmers (4.00 to 10.00 ha) hold 3.68 % of total holdings. The large farmers though are very less (i.e. 466 no.) but hold 7.81 % of the total area.

Agricultural Marketing & Cooperative Society:

Profitability of agriculture depends on existence of good marketing linkages and value addition, which could be achieved by creation of better storage and market yard facilities.

There are three regulated markets in the district namely Sambalpur, Attabira and Padmapur. Besides, there are 180 village markets in the district. Emphasis are being given on establishment of Krusak Bazars through Cooperative Department to provide farmers to sell their produce directly to the consumers thereby eliminating the middlemen.

So far as marketing facilities are concerned, there are 57 numbers of Agriculture Cooperative Societies, 15 numbers of Wholesale Primary and Student Consumer Cooperative Stores and 4 number of Regional and Specialized Commodity Marketing Cooperative Societies exist in the district.

Irrigation:

Irrigation coverage in Sambalpur district is highly satisfactory due to existence of Hirakud Dam. All rivers are rainfed. There are a number of medium and minor lift irrigation project, dug well, tube wells, bore wells, water harvesting structure etc. The following table reflected the irrigated area in Sambalpur district.

Table-12
Irrigated area (potential created) up to 2013-14 in Sambalpur District
(Area in '000 ha)

Sl. No.	Source	Kharif	Rabi
1.	Major & Medium	31.510	23.000
2.	Minor (flow)	21.592	2.349
3.	Minor (Lift)	11.607	6.505
		7.880	1.576
4.	Other sources	12.119	11.973
Total		84.708	45.403

Source: Directorate of Agricultural & Food Production, Odisha.

Farm Mechanism:

Agricultural productivity in the district has remained at low level mainly due to slow pace of adoption of modern practice of agriculture including irrigation. One of the most important factors that affect the agricultural production/productivity in the district is the slow progress in mechanization of farming. There is one private supplier of tractor in the district. In addition to these, the OAIC also undertakes supply of tractor. There is also good number of repair outlet in the district. There is need of agro service centre in the district. The demand for tractor, power tiller, and agriculture implements in the district is also rising. As regards supply of diesel pumps in the district, these are located in all towns of Sambalpur district.

The following table depicts the sale of Agricultural implements from Agricultural Department of Govt. of Odisha during 2013-2014.

Table-13
Sale of Agricultural Implements during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	Name of Articles	No.
1.	Tractor	150
2.	Power Tiller	1312
3.	Self Propelled Reaper	89
4.	Self Propelled Transplanter	31
5.	Power Operated Implements	246
6.	Power Thresher	-
7.	Spl. Power Operated Implements	203
8.	Rotavator	172

9.	Comb Harvester	38
10.	Pump Sets	1395
11.	Manual/ BD Implements	30

Source: O/o. Directorate of Agril. and Food Production, Odisha.

Fertilizer consumption

The fertilizer consumed in the district under different items during 2016-17 is reflected in the table below.

Table-14
Fertilizer consumption during 2016-2017 in Sambalpur District
(Area in hect., Nutrient in M.T)

Sl. No.	Season	N	P	K	Total	Per hect. Consumption (Kg.)
1.	Kharif & Rabi	16230	8537	3394	28161	57.86
Odisha		302435	130889	61023	494347	57.49

Source: Directorate of Agriculture Production, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Table-15
Major indicators of Agril. in Sambalpur district vis-a-vis Odisha 2013-14
(Area in 000' hect.)

Sl. No.	Item	Sambalpur district
1.	Normal rainfall (mm.)	1495.7
2.	Geographical Area (Sq. Km)	6624
3.	Cultivated Area	140
4.	Net Area Sown	179
5.	Gross cropped Area	273
6.	Kharif cropped Area	182.56
7.	Rabi cropped Area	71.16
8.	Cropping intensity (%)	153
9.	Net irrigated area	45.03
10.	Total fertilizer consumption (000 M.T)	26878
11.	Fertilizer consumption per hect.(in kg.)	105.94

Source: Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Odisha.

Horticulture

The climate and soil content of the district is suitable for growing number of horticultural crops. Vast scope exists in the district due to favourable land holding pattern as well as demand for the activity. Under integrated programme for Development of Spices, multiplication and demonstration for ginger in 50 Ha. and turmeric in 50 Ha. have been made in the district. Planting materials are produced in Department nurseries to supply farmers with transit nurseries. The Government of India has decided to develop mango, citrus and banana in ten blocks. Banana, Mango and K. lime are the important horticultural fruits in the district. There are Cold Storages in Private Sector also in the district. The district is covered under National Horticulture Mission since 2007-

08. Different activities under this are being carried out in order to cover more number of people for their livelihood.

The cultivation of medicinal plants are also being undertaken in the district. The National Medicinal Plant Board is also functioning to champion this cause in the district and is implementing the central sector schemes. Area and production of different horticultural crops both fruits and vegetables are reflected in the following tables.

Table-16
Area and production of different Vegetable & Spice corps in Sambalpur district during 2016-17

Sl. No.	Item	2016-17 (Area in hect., production in MT)	
		Area	Production
1.	Brinjal	1855	30255.05
2.	Tomato	1770	25877.4
3.	Cabbage	568	16886.64
4.	C.Flower	1238	18854.74
5.	Pea	95	874.95
6.	Okra	1600	14256
7.	S.Potato	2078	19741
8.	Other Vegetables	914	7458.24
9.	Potato	1000	12000
10.	Onion	1520	15884
11.	Garlic	326	1372.46
12.	Coriander	970	455.9
13.	Chilly	4842	5858.82
14.	Ginger	732	4640.88
15.	Turmeric	185	1039.7

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Bhubaneswar

Table-17
Area & Production of different fruit crops in Sambalpur district
(Area in hect. & production in M.T)

Sl. No.	Item	2016-17	
		Area	Production
1.	Mango	5260	29613.8
2.	Guava	345	7.12
3.	Citrus	423	3969.76
4.	Litchi	996	4771.68
5.	Sapeta	43	192.77
6.	Banana	632	12628.92
7.	Papaya	82	1904.4
8.	Pineapple	11	101.25
9.	Other Fruits	774	3146.4
10.	Ber	326	2140.2
11.	Coconut(Prod. in Lakh No.)	392	20.3
12.	Cashew	7810	5185.95

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Bhubaneswar

Table-18
Area and production of different Floricultural crops
(Area in Hect. and Production in Qtls.)

Sr. No	Name of the crop	2016-17	
		Area	Production(Qtl.)
1.	Marigold	149	1329.08
2.	Rose	113	240
3.	Gladioli (Production in no. of Spike)	77	79
4.	Tube Rose	17	37.91
Total		356	318.87

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Bhubaneswar

Most of the fruits grown locally are consumed within the district. As the climate of the district is very conducive for many horticultural crops, implementation of the production programme of the concerned department will increase the scope for MSME in the district based on the locally available resource.

Forest

The total forest area of the district is 2151.71 Sq. kilometer. Over the years, forest suffered serious depletion due to relentless pressure arising forever increasing demand for fuel wood, fodder and timber. The total forest area in Sambalpur district is categorized as follows.

Table-19
Forest area of Sambalpur district as on 31-3-2014

Sl. No.	Category	Sq.Kms.
1.	Reserve Forest	2151.71
2.	Unclassified Forest	1.18
3.	Demarcated Protected Forest	363.01
4.	Un-demarcated protected Forest	-
5.	Other	181.29
b)	Total forest land under the control of Revenue Dept.(3+4+5)	1115.87
c)	Total Government forest (a+b)	3631.77

Source: PCCF, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

The major forest products in the district are Kendu leaf, timber, fire-wood and fodder. The productions of these products are negligible for industrial use except Kendu Leaf. There are other minor forest product items available but not of commercial magnitude like Mahua, Tamarind, Bahada, Harida etc. But resources exist for processing of Ayurvedic Medicine manufacturing including Essential Oil and Cosmetics.

The production of Kendu leaf is very significant in Sambalpur district which is used in Bidi Industries. This trade generates ample employment opportunity for the downtrodden rural people. The Bamboo forest in this district shall be developed by necessary cleaning and tending operations, so as to increase yield of bamboo crops in the district. There is a vast scope for plantation of medicinal plants, species in the degraded forest so as to increase resources of medicinal plants for manufacturing Ayurvedic and Herbal Medicines. This would cater to the needs of the local Ayurvedic Pharmacy and the traditional healers. There is also vast scope exists in the district for plantation of economically important species like Teak, Sisu, Gambhari etc. Important schemes/projects exist in the district are Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest, Economic Plantation, Fuel Wood and fodder plantation, farm forestry, bamboo plantation, echo-tourism, herbal garden etc. There are

different minor forest produce like Sabai Grass, Jhuna, Harida, Bahada and medicinal plants available in the district which can be used for industrial purpose.

Animal Husbandry

The animal resources within the district offer good potential for diary development. The populace traditionally maintain dairy animal without giving serious thought on economic aspect of it. Off late this activity has become an important source of income of the people and it is day by day getting more popular among the rural educated youth. But non-availability of quality animals is the reason for low achievement. The demand for milk is also quite high in the district. The district has 2,92,514 cattle according to 2012 Census out of which 2,56,566 is cross breed and indigenous 35,948. The total buffalo population of the district is 11,429 according to 2012 Census. Thus dairy animals are dominated by local non-descript cows and buffalo with low milk yield and longer dry spells. The farmers have not adopted fodder cultivation on large scale.

The rural population of the district has the experience of rearing country fowl, which has good demand. The poultry population as per 2012 Census stood at 4, 95,318. The district has however got the advantage of dry fish, which is a very vital component of poultry and cattle feed. The information of animal husbandry in the district is given in the following table.

Table-20
Livestock population in Sambalpur District (as per 2012 census)

Sl. No	Category	No. of livestock
1.	Cattle	292514
	1) Cross Breed	256566
	2) Indigenous	35948
2	Total Buffalo	11429
3	Total Sheep	19477
4	Total Goat	242489
5	Total Pig	11652
6	Total Poultry(14-15)	495318

Source: District At A Glance,2018, DE&S, Odisha

Considering 3,03,943 as cattle and buffalo population in Sambalpur district, if mortality rate is calculated @ 5% then 1,520 hides can be made available per annum in the district which can be used for industrial purposes.

There is a need of central agency for collection of these hides. The govt. is also taking some programmes like Integrated Diary Development Programme, Diary Development and Animal Husbandry Programme.

There are 18 no. of Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries, 115 no. of Livestock Aid Centres during 2012. Pig ingredients and mixed cattle feed are locally available in market. OAIC, OMFED and other milk plant also supply cattle feed to diary farmers and assisting in milk marketing. Plenty of green fodder is also available in the district. Diary equipment and machinery are available in major town of the district. There is a state livestock breeding plant at Chiplima in the district. There is Semen bank in Chiplima farm. The district milk union has 134 affiliated milk producers' cooperative socialites. All 134 Societies have fast-aid and 14 societies have AI facilities. There are chilling plants in the district. The milk, egg and meat production in the districts are reflected in the table below:

Table-21

Production of Milk, meat and egg in Sambalpur District during 2016-17

Sl. No	Milk Production (in 000 MT)	Egg Production (In lakh no)	Meat Production (In MT) Except Poultry
1.	36.42	342.20	2.60

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Service, Odisha

Fisheries Resources:

In Sambalpur district there are small and big ponds, Katas, Mundas expanding to 5258 nos. with an area of 11466.70 hect. The details of water resources available in the districts are as follows:

Table-22

Details of water resources available in Sambalpur District during 2009-10.

Sr. No	Category	No.	Area in Hect.
1.	G.P. Tanks	3585	5371.0
2.	Private Tanks	1361	1166.72
3.	Revenue/ NAC Tanks	119	163.28
4.	Katas/MIP	187	1308.71
5.	Reservoir	6	3457.0
Total		5258	11466.7

Source: Asst. Director, Fisheries, Sambalpur

Out of the total water resources 3585 nos. of tanks having water area 5371.0 hect. is suitable for pisciculture. 192 tanks have been given to 192 SHGs on long term lease basis to boost of the fish production and economic development of BPL groups in the district. There are fish farm in the district . To meet the demand of 387 lakhs fish seeds the Department has given target to produce 70, 00,000 fry production. Five Reservoirs, covering more than 40 hect. Water area; have been taken Reservoir Development Programme in Sambalpur District. Five Captive Nurseries have already been excavated during 2008-09. 2955 nos. of tanks having water area about 3360 Hect. has been developed through FFDA and stocked with quality fish seeds. The details fish production during different years are as follows:

Table-23
Fish production in Sambalpur District
(Area in Hect.)

Year	Production of Fish			
	Fresh Water	Brakish Water	Marine Water	Total
2011-12	11564	0	0	11564
2012-13	12585	0	0	12585
2013-14	12788	0	0	12788
2014-15	15581	0	0	15581

Source: Asst. Director, Fisheries, Sambalpur

There is a vast scope for generation of employment in this sector through implementation of Self-employment Programme for unemployed youths of the district. In this sector programme like Intensive Pisciculture, Fish Seed Hatchery, Integrated fish farming, Ornamental fish farming, scampi culture, fisheries (net and boat) and Pearl culture are operating in the district since 2002-03. The establishment of one Training-cum-Laboratory to provide free facilities to fish farmers on modern know how is in progress. It is expected that due to increase in population and demand for the adjacent district, Sambalpur district is having ample scope for improvement in fish production due to its existing water bodies. So far as infrastructural facilities concerned, there is one seed hatchery with capacity 180 lakh number at Chiplima run by Fish Seed Development Corporation provide the necessary infrastructure for development of fishery. Similarly, FFDA organizes the training programme for progressive fish farmers, women SHG and water shed groups for promotion of pisciculture and looks after fish culture in the district. It is reported that if captive nurseries and fish landing shed along with ice box is provided then there would be improvement in fish harvest in the reservoirs.

Mineral:

Varieties of economic mineral areas occurring in the district, which includes Bauxite, Lime Stone, Quartz etc. Bauxite deposit has been traced in Gandhamardan Plateau. Extensive deposit of Limestone suitable for Iron and Steel Industries, other metallurgical industries and cement making occurring in the district. Number of mines, Production and despatch of minerals in Sambalpur district is reflected in the following tables.

Table-24
Mineral Resources of Sambalpur District

Srl. No.	Name of Mines	Minerals	Area in Hect.
1.	Pudapada	Soap Stone	4.047
2	Brahmanipali	Quartz	33.589
3	Kanchupali	-do-	6.827
4	Jhankarpali	Chinaclay	40.47
5	Brahmanipali	Quartz	25.046
6	Tabbira	Coal	170.305

Source: Deputy Director, Mines, Sambalpur

The following tables reflect different activities in the mines of Sambalpur district.

Sericulture:

Sericulture is an agro-based rural industry with potential generation of productive employment in rural sector. The programme is basically for three resources available in the district i.e. Tassar, Mulberry and Eri.

Mulberry Sericulture has been introduced in Sambalpur district at Sambalpur block since the year 1993-94. The programme is implemented at beneficiaries' level. It has been taken mostly by SC/ST and Women beneficiaries. There is proposal for establishment of Mulberry Extension Service Centre, organization of Mulberry Silk Worm Rears Cooperative Society, establishment of Mulberry Demonstration farm and establishment of reeling unit in the district.

CHAPTER-IV

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Availability of basic infrastructure like industrial accommodation, power, water, communication and social infrastructure etc. are the pre-requisite for the industrial development of an area. The availability of social overhead capital is positively correlated with the development of industrial activities of an area. This chapter is thus devoted to explore the available infrastructure in Sambalpur district for industrial development.

The infrastructure can be categorized into physical and social one.

(A) Physical Infrastructure

i) Land

The availability of land, which is a primary factor of production, can be assessed from the land utilization pattern of the district, which is already discussed in the previous chapter. It indicates that sufficient area of non-agricultural in nature, vast patch of barren land are available in the district, which can be utilized for industrial purposes. Similarly agricultural land also can be diverted for industrial purpose provided benefits/returns accrues in the later would be more than the former.

ii) Factory Accommodation

At present, there are two Industrial Estates at Sambalpur & Rengali consisting of area 19.680 & 21.170 Acres respectively. One more Industrial Estate at Basantpur is very soon coming up with 100 acres of land. In Sambalpur industrial estate there are 37 numbers of sheds and in Rengali industrial estate there are 4 numbers of sheds which have been occupied by industrial unit. Industrial establishment in MSME and Cottage Sector encountered a number of problems for speedy realization of this project due to non-availability of industrial recognition. For this necessary steps should be taken to provide suitable accommodation to small and cottage industries. In the outskirts of Sambalpur town i.e. at Basantpur one more Industrial Estate is going to be started soon. The Basantpur I.E has been allotted with 100 Acres of land and many MSMEs can be accommodated in this Industrial Estate. This is a very welcome step for the district.

iii) Water

Sambalpur district is having many source of water for industrial use. Water from the flowing rivers like Mahanadi and number of small tributaries of Mahanadi etc and from the major and minor irrigation projects is sufficiently available in the district. The ground water is also sufficiently available. Besides there are five urban local bodies who have got provision of water supply scheme. A good number of tube wells are functioning in the districts.

iv) Power

Power is a critical input to start an industry in any place. The electrification of the village in the district is nearly 100%. A total number of 1227 villages have been electrified as on 31.03.2016 out of 1229 inhabited villages of the district

Table-25
Pattern of consumption of electricity in Sambalpur district 2013-14
in M.U

Sr. No	Sector	SED
1.	Domestic Urban	69.895
2.	Domestic Rural	13.758
3.	Commercial	7.345
4.	Small Industries	0.754
5.	Medium Industries	5.933
6.	Large Industries<132KV	10.109
7.	Public lighting	2.371
8.	Irrigation	1.248
9.	Public Water Works	3.885
10.	Public Institution	6.122

Source: WESCO, Odisha.

v) Railways

The district has good railway network of about 167.82 km(broad gauge) and passes through 18 railway stations of the district. Sambalpur is well connected in rail with New delhi, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Raipur, Kolkata and Tata. Etc. After opening of Railway line from Talcher to Sambalpur the network of Railway connection is improving, Similarly Sambalpur has been working as an important Railway Division.

vi) Road

In the district of Sambalpur, road network constitute the most important means of communication for the economic and industrial development as the district has a sizeable spread of road. The state Highways along with the connecting major districts roads makes all weather traffic possible in this district. The district and village roads make communication easy even in interior area of the district. The district has total road length of 12095.96 (excluding municipal road) Kms. with the following break up during 2016-17.

Table-26
Length of different category of roads in Sambalpur district 2016-17

Sl. No.	Category	Length (in kms.)
1.	National Highways	260.85
2.	State Highways	134.30
3.	Major District Road	158.67
4.	Other District Road	434.79
5.	Rural road	1229.45
6.	Panchayat Samiti Road	603
7.	Gram Panchayat Road	7799
8.	P.S Road	724
9.	Forest Road	751.90
Total		12095.96

Source: District Statistical Hand Book

The above table shows that the Gram Panchayat road constitutes the major road net work of the district.

vii) Road Transport

The availability of motorized transport is well frequent in the district. Chief means of motor vehicles on road in the district are good vehicles, public/private buses, motorcar, jeep, taxi, auto rickshaw, motorcycle, scooters and tractor. OSRTC is the only public sector undertaking providing transport services amenities to passengers. About -vehicles are registered in the district by 2014-15.

Number of motor vehicle registered as on 2014-15 in Sambalpur district is reflected below.

Table-26
Motor Vehicle registered in Sambalpur district during last three years

Sl. No.	Category of Vehicle	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Motor cycle,Scooter & Moped	10782	11526	24285
4.	3-Wheeler	61	475	815
5.	Jeep	88	360	39
6.	Cars	1893	1448	2628
7.	Taxi	21	84	54
8.	Bus and Contract Carriage	45	43	77
9.	Trucks & Lorries	1298	1033	1125
10.	Petrol/Water carriage	721	708	879
11	Misc Vehicles	12	25	618
Total		14921	15702	30520

Source: O/o. Road Transport Authority, Sambalpur,

viii) Air Transport

The only airport of the state i.e. Bhubaneswar is 325 Kms. away from the Sambalpur town. Bhubaneswar has now air links with all the metros and other important destination.

ix) Water Transport

There is no facility of water transport in the district taking into account the geographical location of the district.

x) Post Offices:

There are 202 Post Offices in the district as on March 2017.

xi) Telecommunication Services:

As on 2009-10 there were 15003 landline connections, 358 PCOs in the district and during 2010-11 there were 20232 landline users, 568 PCOs and 84358 Mobile Users in the district. There is a very fast growth in the mobile network and users in the district.

Social Infrastructure

A) Entrepreneurship

Sambalpur district is now prospering industrially due to setting up of many large & Medium enterprises. There are adequate facilities to set up MSEs in the district. Many Government, Quasi Government organization & NGO's are now making untiring efforts to develop entrepreneurship by way of sensitizing people about the potentiality available and facilities offered. The role of following organization is worth mentioning for their Endeavour to promote and develop MSME sector in this area.

a) MSME-Development Institute

MSME-Development Institute, Cuttack provides techno-economic and managerial assistance/consultancy service including training on EDP, MDP, preparation of project profile/scheme/ servicing technology, in field of export, marketing etc. besides sensitizing the educated unemployed youths to go for self enterprising venture in MSME sector based on the resources available and consumption pattern of the people. Various programmes are also conducted from time to time in different parts of the district. Besides interested persons, entrepreneurs also visit MSME-DI at Cuttack and Branch office at Rourkela for getting the assistance. Visit MSME-DI, Cuttack at www.msmedicuttack.gov.in

b) District Industries Centre, Sambalpur

DIC, Sambalpur deals with identification of prospective items, registration of MSME units, preparation of schemes, feasibility report, arrangement of land and other facilities, marketing assistance and training etc. Schemes of KVIC as well as PMEGP scheme are also being implemented through DIC. This is a nodal agency in the district so far as the promotion of MSMEs in the district is concerned.

c) IDCO

Odisha Industrial Infrastructural Development Corporation commonly known as IDCO is rendering help to entrepreneurs of the district whose main function is development of industrial estates, industrial areas, provision of industrial infrastructure and amenities and allotment of built up sheds and plots etc.

d) Odisha Rural Marketing Society

ORMAS is operating in the district for facilitating raw materials and marketing of rural products.

e) DRDA

District supplies and marketing societies has been functioning under the supervision and control of DRDA at Sambalpur. It provides marketing support to rural artisan and village industries product.

f) KVIC

The KVIC office at Sambalpur is providing forward and backward linkages, equipment and financial assistance for implementing its own programme. It is now the nodal agency for implementation of PMEGP Scheme.

g) NSIC

There is branch of NSIC at Rourkela which is extending promotional services to MSMEs of Sambalpur area also.

Besides nationalized Banks, OSFC & NABARD also conducting different programmes including awareness programme, seminars etc. for entrepreneurship development. Still, there is need of more concentrated effort in this direction to accelerate the process of industrialization in the district.

B) Market Potentials

There is tremendous scope to market the products made out of locally available resources in the district. The surplus resources of agriculture, horticulture etc. can be processed by making value addition, which will find a ready market in the district as well as in the nearby districts. The products produced in the district also find avenues to market in the nearby cities/districts depending upon the price and other factors.

The name of important Hats (Market) and their distance from district hqrs. is reflected below.

Table-27
Main Hats (Markets) in Sambalpur District

Sl. No.	Name of the market	Distance from district hqrs.	Availability of public/private bus services
1.	Kamili Bazar	2	Both Private and Government buses
2.	Padiabahal	20	-
3.	Maneswar	8	-do-
4.	Jamankira	55	-do-
5.	Kabribahal	104	-do-
6.	Riarkhaol	67	Both private & government buses

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Sambalpur

h) Lending Institutions

The Banking net work in the district is well spread in the whole of the district. The number of branches is aggregating 178 in all. The average population per branch is 5848 . The amount sanctioned under CGTMSE Scheme in the district is worth mentioning i.e Rs.2965.82lakhs. Information on important parameters in respect of the financial agencies is attached as under.

Table-28
Bank wise Branches in Sambalpur District as on 31.03.2018

District	Areas	No. of Bank Branches
Sambalpur	Urban Branches	70
	Semi Urban Branches	30
	Rural Branches	78
	Total	178

Source: 151th SLBC Agenda Report, Odisha

Table-29
Financing under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018 in Sambalpur District(Rs. in Crore)

Category	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursement Amount
Sishu	97019	224.13	213.52
Kishore	3262	72.67	69.03
Tarun	756	56.47	54.35
Total	101037	353.27	336.90

Source: SLBC, Odisha

Financing under STAND UP INDIA Scheme during 2017-18 in Sambalpur District(Rs. in Crore)

Table-30

Category	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursement Amount
SC	1	0.10	0.10
ST	3	0.73	0.06
Women	24	6.42	3.39
Total	28	7.25	3.55

Source: SLBC, Odisha

Table-31

Deposits, Advance and CD Ratio in respect of Sambalpur district

Items	31.03.2017	31.03.2018
Deposits	22178.09	23067.42
Advance	5152.66	4762.80
CD Ratio	23.23	20.65

Source: SLBC, Odisha

Strengths and Weakness:

The commercial banks have good net work of branches along with sound deposit base. But the recovery position is not satisfactory particularly under government sponsored programmes, the NPA is more in case of CBs.

It is to be mentioned that the flow of credit to the non farm sector (MSME) in the district does not depict an encouraging trend considering the need of this sector in Sambalpur district. There is one branch of OSFC at Sambalpur to provide term loan for establishment of MSME in the district. It also provides financial assistance for ventures in areas like transport, hotels, nursing homes and clinics and for acquisition of mining and road construction equipments etc.

The performance of OSFC is decreasing day by day in financing MSMEs of the district due to poor recovery from MSME units.

The role of informal credit delivery system in Sambalpur district:

Micro Finance Institution like BISWA, MASS, AWARD, LIGHT, ADARSA, ASHA, SAMADAHAN, SWARUP, PBTI, SARC etc. are involved in promotion of thrift and savings of the SHG in the district. The districts possess excellent potential for formation, promotion and linkage of SHGs thereby helping the poor rural people from the clutches of the money lender. The NGO wise status of SHG is furnished below:

Incentives:

Incentives play an important role in boosting the industrial activity in an area. It speeds up the process of industrialization. The mission of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015, Govt. of Odisha is to create a business climate conducive to accelerate investment in industry & infrastructure projects, raise income, employment and economic growth in the state and reduce regional disparities in economic development. For the promotion and development of MSMEs in the district and as well as in the state the IPR, 2015 & MSME Development Policy, 2009 provide certain benefits/concessions to the MSMEs in various areas which is discussed in detail in the annexure attached.

Incentives for MSMEs by Government

Incentives play an important role in boosting the industrial activity in an area. It speeds up the process of industrialisation. The mission of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015, Govt. of Orissa is to create a business climate conducive to accelerate investment in industry & infrastructure projects, raise income, employment and economic growth in the state and reduce regional disparities in economic development. For the promotion and development of MSMEs in the district and as well as in the state the IPR, 2015 provide certain benefits/concessions to the MSME in various areas. The highlights of Odisha Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015 is provided at Annexure-B and other policies for MSMEs of Government of Odisha are reflected at Annexure-C.

1. NMCP Schemes

The Government of India has announced formulation of National Manufacturer Competitiveness Programme in 2005 with an objective to support the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in their endeavor to become competitive and adjust the competitive pressure caused by liberalization and modernization of tariff rates. The components of these Schemes are as follow:

Digital MSME:

- The objectives of “Digital MSME” Scheme are promotion of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in MSME Sector and to motivate MSMEs to adopt ICT tools and applications in their business processes. The scheme is revolving around Cloud Computing which is emerging as a cost effective and viable alternative in comparison to in-house IT infrastructure installed by MSMEs. The scheme also has provision to give subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh per unit for user charges for a period of 2 years.
- ii) **Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme (LMCS):** The objective of this scheme is to increase the competitiveness of the MSME Sector through the adoption of LM techniques with the objective of reducing waste, increasing productivity, introducing innovative practices for improving overall competitiveness, inculcating good management system and imbibing a culture of continuous improvement.
 - iii) **Design Clinic Scheme for MSMEs:** The main objective of the Design Clinic is to bring the MSME Sector and design expertise on a common platform, to provide expert advice and solutions on real time design problems resulting in continuous improvement and value addition for existing products.
 - iv) **Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs):** The objective of this scheme is to enhance the awareness of MSMEs about Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) to take measure for protecting their ideas and business strategies. Effective utilization

of IPR tools like patents, trade marks, copy rights, GI etc. by MSMEs would also assist them in technology upgradation and enhancing competitiveness.

- v) **Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubation:** The main objective of this scheme is to assist incubation of innovative business ideas that could be commercialized in a short period of time resulting in the formation of MSMEs that have distinctive presence in the market. The scheme is implemented in a PPP mode.
- vi) **Zero Defect Zero Effect:** - The scheme is an extensive drive to create proper awareness in MSMEs about ZED manufacturing and motivate them for assessment of their enterprise for ZED and support them. The objective is to drive manufacturing with adoption of Zero Defect production processes without impacting the environment (Zero Effect).

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

- (i) **Domestic Fair/ Exhibition:** To encourage manufacturing Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in their efforts of tapping and developing domestic markets.
- (ii) **International Cooperation:** To encourage manufacturing Micro and Small Enterprise Associations for tapping and developing overseas markets.
- (iii) **National/International Workshop:** International/National Workshops/Seminars on Marketing/Packaging are organized for promotion of new marketing techniques, emerging global marketing/product innovation trends in various product and services verticals, development in packaging, reviewing public procurements with Central Ministries/Departments/Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Public Procurement Policy 2012 for MSEs and topics relevant to MSME sector.
- (iv) **Vendor Development Programme (VDP) for Ancillarisation:** VDPs are being organized by MSME Development Institutes to provide common platform to PSEs/Large Scale Enterprises both in public and private sector as buyers and MSME units as sellers in order to provide appropriate market linkages and facilitate a business tie-up between them for mutual benefit.

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

4. Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP): The O/o. DC(MSME) launched MSE-CDP for holistic development of selected MSEs clusters through value chain and supply chain management on co-operative basis. This aims at holistic and integrated development of MSEs through Soft Interventions, Hard Interventions and Infrastructure Up gradation.

5. Credit:-

- (a) **CLCSS Scheme:** The CLCSS Scheme aims at facilitating Technology Up gradation of Micro and Small Enterprises by providing 15% capital subsidy on institutional finance

availed by them for induction of well established and improved technology in approved sub-sectors/products. The admissible capital subsidy under the revised scheme is calculated with reference to purchase price of Plant and Machinery.

- (b) **CGTMSE:** - The objective of the scheme is to provide funding to MSMEs without collateral security and /or third party guarantee. The credit facility is up to Rs.2.00 Crore per borrowing unit. SIDBI and NABARD are implementing agencies. All financial institutions, Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) are eligible to finance the MSEs.
- (c) **PMEGP:** - The objective of the scheme is (i) to generate employment opportunities through self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in non-farm sector. (ii) to arrest migration of rural youths to urban areas; and (iii) to increase the wage earning capacity of artisans. KVIC is the nodal implementing agency at the national level. KVIB & DIC are the implementing agency at the state level.

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

a) **Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM)** - This office provides handholding support for online registration of running MSME units under UAM. It makes the registration process easier for small businesses by using AADHAR No/Mobile no/Email ID of the applicant. The facility is provided by M/o MSME free of cost. No agency/Representative/Franchise has been appointed by Govt. of India for UAM registration. The details could be viewed at <https://udyogaadhaar.gov.in>.

b) MSME Samadhaan Portal -

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

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

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

CHAPTER-V

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

The economy of the district is mainly agrarian in nature and the industrial climate of the district is conducive for setting up of new units. In spite of presence of all the requisite factors like vast agricultural and forest resources, communication facility and availability of skilled man power, the district has not made adequate stride in the field of industrialization. Now of course due to setting up of a number of Large and Medium industries both inside and in the neighbouring district, a number of MSMEs are also being established in the district.

General Industrial Climate

A detailed analysis of the present industrial scenario is required to know the progress made in industrial front and the future plan of action to develop MSMEs based on surplus resources and other opportunities available. As already discussed, there is existence of requisite factors including surplus resources, cheap labour force, establishment of a number of large and medium industries etc. In spite of all these positive factors, the district has not made desired progress in the field of industrialization due to some missing link.

Table-32

Industry at a Glance

Sr No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial Unit	No.	1402
2.	Total Industrial Unit(GIP)	No.	7976
3.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	No.	16
4.	Employment in Small Scale Industries	No.	31541
5.	Employment in large and medium industries	No.	7121
6.	No. of Industrial Area	No.	2
7.	Investment of Small Scale Industries	In Lacs	50970.79
8.	Investment of medium and large scale industries	In Lacs	1707107.92

YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED (GIP):

Table-33

MSMEs gone into production in Sambalpur during 1991-1992 to 2016-17				
Sl. No.	Year	Nos.	Investment in Lakhs	Employment
1	1991-92	165	443.23	1372
2	1992-93	201	421.64	1421
3	1993-94	182	352.27	1069
4	1994-95	185	1149.33	977
5	1995-96	175	515.78	681
6	1996-97	219	860.47	1163
7	1997-98	237	2166.88	1503
8	1998-99	254	1114.56	1146
9	1999-00	88	315.93	285

10	2000-01	92	518.01	426
11	2001-02	113	428.98	409
12	2002-03	110	339.94	431
13	2003-04	130	764.88	706
14	2004-05	136	1186.25	639
15	2005-06	159	1644.93	767
16	2006-07	96	538.24	289
17	2007-08	150	418.58	390
18	2008-09	119	246.73	317
19	2009-10	117	375.45	409
20	2010-11	106	687.83	397
21	2011-12	162	618.52	651
22	2012-13	180	717.6	621
23	2013-14	201	2107.47	715
24	2014-15	945	7228.77	2898
25	2015-16	430	2340.20	1121
26	2016-17	3024	23468.32	10738
TOTAL		7976	50970.79	31541

Source: DI, Cuttack, Govt. of. Odisha

Table-34
DETAILS OF EXISTING MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES IN THE DISTRICT:

Category of Product wise No. of MSME set up with Investment & Employment in the DIC:SAMBALPUR by end of 2016				
Sl. No.	Category Name	No. of SSI unit set up	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment
1	FOOD AND ALLIED	1649	9242.81	9153
2	CHEMICAL & ALLIED	196	1077.52	1735
3	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS	55	55.72	254
4	ENGINEERING & METAL BASED	674	3327.59	4230
5	FOREST & WOOD BASED	322	166.6	1928
6	GLASS & CERAMICS	642	2379.76	13319
7	LIVESTOCK & LEATHER	36	10.86	164
8	PAPER & PAPER PRODUCT	192	705.15	895
9	RUBBER & PLASTICS	124	576.49	546
10	TEXTILES	308	179.51	1587
11	MISC. MANUFACTURING	344	515.23	1325
12	REPAIRING & SERVICING	2936	10391.43	8364
Total		7478	28628.67	43500

Source: DI, Cuttack, Govt. of. Odisha

Table-35**Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings**

List of Large Scale Industries in the District :SAMBALPUR since inception till 31.3.2017				
Sl. No	Name and Address of the unit	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment	Item of Product
1	MAA SAMALESWARI SPONGE IRON LTD., KATARBAGA, RENGALI	3233	162	SPONGE IRON
2	T.R.CHEMICALS PVT.LTD. , BELPADA, BAMRA	2600	160	SPONGE IRON
3	SAMALESWARI FERRO METALS PVT.LTD. , BISHALKHINDA, DHANKAUDA, SAMBALPUR	1300	87	SPONGE IRON
4	HINDAL CO. LIMITED, HIRAKUD	400900	971	ALUMINIUM INGOTS
5	BHUSAN STEEL & POWER, THELKULI, RENGALI, SAMBALPUR	401200	1831	SPONGE IRON
6	ARYAN ISPAT & POWER PROJECTS PVT.LTD. , BAMALOI, RENGALI	38662.64	535	STEEL PLANT
7	RATHI STEEL & POWER PROJECT LTD. , SIKRIDI, PITAPALI, RENGALI , CHIPILIMA, SAMBALPUR	27285	550	INTEGRATED STEEL PLANT
8	R.B.SPONGE IRON LTD. , KENGHATI, JAYANTAPUR , JUJUMORA	2400	55	SPONGE IRON
9	HINDAL CO IND. LTD. (CAPTIVE POWER PLANT) , HIRAKUD	850	971	ELECTRICITY
10	JAY JAGANNATH STEEL & POWER LTD. , BELPADA,BAMRA. , F/L.DANGARMUNDA	8740.88	130	SPONGE IRON
11	M/S.VISAKHA INDUSTRIES LTD. AT:PARAMASPURASAN DIST:SAMBALPUR.	4817	110	ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS.
12	SHYAM D.R.I.POWER LTD. , PANDLOI,RENGALI	40200	921	STEEL PLANT
13	VIRAJ STEEL & ENERGY LTD. , GURUPALI	17700	378	INTEGRATED STEEL PLANT
14	MAA SAMALESWARI INDUSTRIES PVT.LTD. , LAPANGA	1900	150	SPONGE IRON
15	ADITYA ALUMINIUM LTD. , LAPANGA	754119.4	110	ALUMINIUM
16	MAHANADI COAL FIELDS LIMITED. , PO-JAGRITI VIHAR, BURLA , DIST.- SAMBALPUR	1200	0	COAL MINING

Source: DI, Cuttack, Govt. of Odisha

Growth Trend: In recent years the Govt. of Odisha has signed a number of Memorandum of Understandings for setting up of different mega projects in Steel, Power, Cement and Aluminium sector. Due to setting up of increasing number of large and medium industries in Sambalpur and in its surrounding areas and also presence of Rourkela Steel Plant, the biggest PSU in the state in neighboring Sundargarh district, there is positive growth in the large and medium enterprises in the area.

Vendorisation/Ancillarisation of the Industry: Rourkela Steel Plant being the largest PSU and being located in the neighbouring district of Sundargarh, there has been the growth of MSMEs in the district of Sambalpur who are catering to the needs of the large industries in Sambalpur and also in Sundargarh district. So there is scope for further growth of MSMEs considering the fact that a number of large industries have already been set up and started production and more are in the pipe line. The following ancillary and downstream industries can be set up in the district.

1. Oxygen Gas/Acetylene gas
2. Refractory materials
3. Refractory Bricks
4. Lancing Pipes
5. Steel casting
6. Foundry
7. Nut, Bolts, Rivets and Fasteners
8. Sophisticated machine shops
9. Structural Fabrication workshops
10. Ferric alum
11. Grease
12. Hard Pitch
13. Bleaching powder
14. Conveyor belt
15. Welding Electrodes
16. Electrical Junction box/fittings
17. Repairing Workshops of heavy electrical meters/equipments
18. Hand gloves/safety helmets
19. Hard Coke
20. Lime
21. HDPE woven sacks
22. Consumables
23. Repair and Maintenance Workshops
24. Bucket and Bucket Chain
25. Roof bolt, Bearing plate
26. Coal Drill spares
27. Steel Square Cog
28. Copper Power Cables of different specifications
29. GI Pipe fittings
30. GI Wires of various sizes
31. Insulators of Voltage range(50 V to 33 KV)
32. Electric Tubes, chokes, starters, frames with holders

Table-36

Medium Scale Enterprises: UAM registered medium scale units in the district.

Sl. No.	Enterprise Name	Address	Emp.	Activity	Investment (RS. Lakhs)
1	Sri Krishna Cold Storage	AT/Po: Sason, Near Railway Station	20	SERVICES	250
2	Agrawal Graphite & Carbon Products Pvt. Ltd	Head office: 1st Floor Shanti Kunj, Farm Road	15	MANUFACTURING	957
3	KOSHAL MULTI-CARE HOSPITAL PVT. LTD.	CORRESPONDENCE- TOP ELECTRO COMBINE, V.S.S MARG, SAMBALPUR.FACTORY LOCATION- INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, BAREIPALI, SAMBALPUR.	60	SERVICES	490

Source: https://udyogaadhaar.gov.in/UA/MSMEDI/UAM_Report.aspx

Service Enterprises: As there is positive growth of industrialization in the area, so there is increase in urbanization inviting therein for more migration of people to the area. The district of Sambalpur is having a number of large and medium enterprises besides being a centre of MSMEs. A number of new large and medium enterprises are also in the pipeline for implementation both in the district and in its surrounding districts. The Govt. of Odisha has also declared from Dhenkanal to Rourkela via Sambalpur as one Industrial Corridor wherein a good number of Large and Medium enterprises and mega power projects are being implemented. So considering this, there is scope for service based industries in the district.

Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise

Manufacturing Sector: There is one Rice mill cluster in the district, the major concentration of enterprises being in and around Sambalpur .

Table-38

Name of the cluster: Rice Mill Cluster:

1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	Rice, Husk
2	Name of the SPV /Association	Sambalpur Rice Millers Association
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	60
4	Turnover of the Clusters	250 crores
5	Value of Exports from the Clusters	nil
6	Employment in Cluster	1500
7	Average investment in plant & Machinery	Rs.50 lakhs-2 crores
8	Major Issues / requirement	1. Formation of SPV 2. Technology Upgradation 3. Marketing
9	Presence of capable institutions	1. Regional Industries Centre 2. FCI 3. Central Rice Research Institute (CRRRI), Govt. of India, Cuttack 4. National Productivity Council (NPC)
10	Thrust Areas	Credit for Modernisation
11	Problems & constraints	1. Trust Building 2. Awareness on latest technology and market intelligence

There is no cluster in the service sector in the district..

Details of Identified cluster: There are many activities identified in the handcraft sector which can be promoted as Clusters. The list is as below:

Table-39

List of Identified clusters from Handicraft sector

Srl. no.	Location	Craft	No. of Artisans
1	Jhankarbahali	Bamboo	120
2.	Chaurmpur	Dhokra casting	48
3.	Ampada	Lac Bangles	30

Table-40

Udyog Aadhaar Regd. Enterprises of Sambalpur vis-à-vis Other districts of Odisha

Sl No.	District Name	Udyog Aadhaar Regd.	Micro	Small	Medium
1	ANGUL	1172	912	253	7
2	BALANGIR	710	580	126	4
3	BALASORE	25067	24841	215	11
4	BARGARH	647	495	149	3
5	BHADRAK	3553	3468	84	1
6	BOUDH	2118	2097	21	0
7	CUTTACK	8256	7437	790	29
8	DEOGARH	54	48	5	1
9	DHENKANAL	700	601	94	5
10	GAJAPATI	449	408	41	0
11	GANJAM	6011	5507	500	4
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	878	526	350	2
13	JAJPUR	1033	861	163	9
14	JHARSUGUDA	425	291	128	6
15	KALAHANDI	439	329	106	4
16	KANDHAMAL	359	325	34	0

17	KENDRAPARA	515	468	46	1
18	KENDUJHAR	424	350	71	3
19	KHORDHA	8339	6460	1803	76
20	KORAPUT	767	595	169	3
21	MALKANGIRI	177	169	8	0
22	MAYURBHANJ	975	890	83	2
23	NABARANGAPUR	326	281	45	0
24	NAYAGARH	965	892	73	0
25	NUAPADA	141	120	21	0
26	PURI	5013	4771	238	4
27	RAYAGADA	834	698	129	7
28	SAMBALPUR	919	672	240	7
29	SONEPUR	388	352	35	1
30	SUNDARGARH	2377	1736	615	26
	Total :	74,031	67,180	6,635	216

Source: https://udyogaadhaar.gov.in/UA/Reports/DistrictBasedReport_R3.aspx

Note: Data browsed on 30th August, 2018

Tourism

Sambalpur district is famous for **Samaleswari Temple** and many more tourist place which attracts not only domestic but also foreign tourists. The district has vast potential for development of tourism related industry which is still untapped. The district has 7 identified tourist centres, which are as follows.

Table-41
Tourist centre with its importance in Sambalpur district

Sr. No	Name of the Tourist centres	Importance of the centre
1.	Sambalpur	Lord Samaleswari Temple Sambalpuri handloom
2.	Hirakud	DAM
3.	Ushakothi	Scenic Spot
4.	Huma	Religious Centre
5.	Chipilima	Scenic Spot
6.	Gudguda	Scenic Spot
7.	Kendhara	Scenic Spot

Source: Department of Tourism and Culture, Odisha

Development of hotel industries, recreation centre including other infrastructure is essential to attract tourists. There are two hotels registered in District Industries Centre Sambalpur. Still there is enough scope to promote Hotel Industries/ Tourism based industries with modern amenities like health club, swimming pool etc.

Problems faced by the existing industries: The following points were raised by the members of Industry Associations in the district.

1. The Single window policy does not work well in the district.
2. The MSMEs should be provided marketing support so as to facilitate initial growth momentum.
3. Poor attitude of Bankers towards MSMEs thereby adversely affecting the credit flow to the sector.

CHAPTER-VI

SCOPE OF NEW INDUSTRIES

As already discussed, Sambalpur district has rich natural resources which remained untapped. Mineral like quartzite, lime stone, China clay & Coal etc. are available. Thus the district has got agro, mineral and forest resources of adequate quantities. On the other hand with the increase of volume of trade and commerce, a huge construction activity is in progress. The functioning of large/medium industrial projects have resulted in growth of urbanization. The consumption pattern and demand for quality products is also increasing among inhabitants with the increase of their income level. Further, with rise of income, people become more civilized and due to demonstration effect, appreciable shifts in consumer preference have taken place in the locality.

As mentioned earlier there is ample scope for establishing MSME units to give a push to the economic activities in general and industrial activities in particular to solve the immediate problem of the unemployment.

Keeping in view the above fact, the potential industries particularly in MSME sectors has been identified under the following heads.

A) Agro-based & Food Industry

The most important crop of the district is paddy. Besides, there is also considerable development in the production of oil seeds, spices like turmeric, chilies and off season vegetables. Among the fruits most important one grown in the district are mango, Lemon and papaya. Similarly, Maize, Ragi, are also important agriculture products available in the district. Based upon these, a good number of agro-based industries can be established in the district. It is to be mentioned that traditional method of manufacturing food items needs to be changed for clean production under strict hygienic with attractive durable packaging to make it attractive to cater to the needs of the people. Besides, there is also considerable development in the production of oil seeds, pulses and vegetables. There is also plan to increase fruit production in the district taking advantage of varying agro-climatic condition in the district suitable for different kind of crops.

Taking above facts into consideration, following items have been identified to be developed in the district.

- 1) Rice Mill
- 2) Flour Mill
- 3) Cashew Processing
- 4) Spices Processing
- 5) Paddy Processing
- 6) Ginger Processing and Dehydration
- 7) Setting up Of Dal Mills
- 8) Chilly Drying
- 9) Tomato Ketchup / Vegetable Sauce
- 10) Mango Pulp / Jelly/ Jam / Pineapple Sauce
- 11) Bari and Papad Making
- 12) Oil Extraction
- 13) Vermicelli Unit
- 14) Cattle & Poultry Feed
- 15) Flour mill

- 16) Rice Bran oil
- 17) Bakery
- 18) Ice sector
- 19) Mushroom carrying
- 20) Fruit and juice concentrates

It is observed that a huge amount of agriculture and horticulture products are supplied to outside the State like West Bengal and Jharkhand without doing any processing or value addition. Very often the tribal consume the seed of mango and tamarind which adversely affects their health. If these items are processed properly, it may help in increasing the income of the tribal. Similarly, Turmeric and chilies, which are abundantly grown in the district, can be processed and packed to get better return. Preparation of powder, dehydrated products, extraction of oil etc. can be done for augmenting economic condition of the local people.

B) Chemical & Allied Industries

Considering the present demand, resources and manpower available in the district the following chemical and allied industries can be set up in the districts.

- 1) Agarbati
- 2) Phenyle
- 3) Lemon Grass Oil
- 4) Different Pesticide items
- 5) Essential Oil
- 6) PVC Poles and fittings
- 7) Non-ferrous casting
- 8) Waste Plastic Processing
- 9) Tyre retreading
- 10) Industrial Oxygen
- 11) Soap Making
- 12) Industrial Solvent
- 13) Tube Vulcanising
- 14) Coal Briquettes
- 15) Recycling of Plastic
- 16) Bandage cloth making
- 17) Office Stationary/Cover making/Note book making
- 18) Carpet making
- 19) Storage Boltary
- 20) Rixin bag making
- 21) Activated carbon Bios Husk
- 22) Refined/used Lubricant oil
- 23) Neem & other Bio- pesticides

C) Forest & Paper based Industries

As already discussed, the district is endowed with forest resources like timber, fire wood, Kendu Lead and minor products like tamarind, hill broom, mahua flower, sal leaves, different types of fibres and medicinal plants etc. The actual availability of these forest products are much more than what the figures shows, if collection will be done in a systematic and organized way. Based on the availability of resources in the forest sector and the local demand, these items have been identified in this sector for setting up of units.

- 1) Bamboo Products
- 2) Broom Making
- 3) Collection and processing of Sal seeds, Mahua Flowers.

- 4) Collection and Processing of Mohua flowers
- 5) Herbal medicinal plants
- 6) Leaf cup / Plate Making (pressed)
- 7) Seasal Fibre Processing and rope Making
- 8) Natural color extraction
- 9) Honey Processing & Bottling
- 10) Agarabati

D) Mineral Based Industries / G & C

The district is endowed with mineral deposits like quartz, limestone, China Clays coal etc. The following items are identified mainly based upon the available minerals and local demand.

- 1) Stone Crushing
- 2) Pottery
- 3) Lime/Shydrade Lime
- 4) Jewelry
- 5) Tile making
- 1) Agarabatti making
- 2) Sponge Iron
- 3) Smokeless Coke
- 4) Soft cake
- 5) Fly Ash Bricks
- 6) Cement Concrete
- 7) Blocks & Hollow Bricks
- 8) Mechanical & Metallurgical Industries

E) Based on demand factor, following Mechanical and Metal items have been identified in the district.

- 1) General Engineering
- 2) Agricultural Implements
- 3) Fabrication Units
- 4) Steel Furniture Units
- 5) Brass / Bell Metal Utensils
- 6) Aluminum Utensils
- 7) Steel Trunks
- 8) Automobile Servicing
- 9) Bolts & Nuts

F) Fishery & Livestock based Industries

It is observed that most of the hides and skins available in the district are being supplied to the neighbouring states. If proper collection of these skins and hides are done, these raw materials can be utilised to establish some of the units as identified below.

- 1) Processing and curing of raw hides and skins
- 2) Cattle and poultry feed
- 3) Pork processing
- 4) Milk products like cheese/butter
- 5) Packaging of milk
- 6) Bone milling
- 7) Fancy leather and foam goods
- 8) Poultry farm
- 9) Gents and Ladies handbag
- 10) Leather waist belt and school bag

- 11) Fodder byproduct
- 12) Integrated fish farming
- 13) Integrated Layer Farming/
- 14) Fish hatchery
- 15) Fishing net,
- 16) Fish Seed rearing
- 17) Prawn farming

G) Textile including Hosiery

Considering the manpower available and local demand, the following textile industry can be set up in the districts.

- 1) Handloom Textile
- 2) Power Loom
- 3) Tassar weaving
- 4) Mulberry silk fabric product
- 5) Cotton shocks
- 6) Sanitary towels
- 7) Readymade garments
- 8) School uniform
- 9) Sambalpuri garments
- 10) Surgical gauge and bandage
- 11) Readymade garment

H) Electrical and Electronics

Considering the local demand and manpower available, the following industries are identified for the district.

- 1) Electrical Motor winding
- 2) T.V. Antenna assembling & Booster
- 3) Computer assembling
- 4) Software development
- 5) Data processing
- 6) Computer paper manufacturing
- 7) Electrical insulator
- 8) Electronic horn
- 9) Stabilizers
- 10) DTP Printing
- 11) Cable T.V
- 12) Emergency Light
- 13) Electrical Cable
- 14) Graphics and animation
- 15) Electronics Milk Tester

I) Repairing, servicing and Miscellaneous Units

Activities under service sectors generally require less capital and labour intensive in nature. It is widely feasible because of growing need towards these services. The following servicing units identified for the districts.

- 1) T.V /Radio Servicing Centers
- 2) Computer Servicing Centers

- 3) Watch Repairing
- 4) Bicycle / Rickshaw Repairing
- 5) Auto Rickshaw Repairing
- 6) Motor Garage
- 7) Book Binding
- 8) Tailoring and Embroidery
- 09) Motor winding
- 10) Electrical / Electronic Appliances Servicing
- 11) Nursing Home
- 12) Clinical Laboratory
- 13) Laundry
- 14) Modern Saloon
- 15) DTP / STD booth/ Lamination/ Photo studies
- 16) Motels /Restaurants / Road side Dhabas
- 17) Beauty Parlour
- 18) Upholstery works
- 19) Poultry Fast food
- 20) Hardware Shop
- 21) Xeroxing

J) Ancillary & Down Stream Industries

The developments of ancillary and down stream industries except a few consumer units have not got momentum in the district. For the benefit of mother plants and MSMEs there is a need to develop the particular units. The following units under this context can be suggested to be established in the district considering the presence of mother plants in and around the districts.

- 1) Insulated tapes
- 2) Alum
- 3) PVC Tapes
- 4) Paints
- 5) General Machine Parts
- 6) Nitric/Hydrochloric/Sulphuric Acid
- 7) Soda Ash
- 8) Lime stone powder
- 9) Laminated Hessian bags
- 10) Lime
- 11) Leather hand glove
- 12) Fused Aluminium, Aluminium slages & circles
- 13) Aluminium collapsible Tubes
- 14) Aluminium Hardware Fitting & Architecture
- 15) Aluminium Bus Body & Trunk Body Fabrication
- 16) Titanium Doixide Pigment
- 17) Match Stick from Sulphuric Powder
- 18) Gypsum Board
- 19) Cement from Ash of Thermal Powder
- 20) Cement From Plant & Lime Sludge Of paper Mills
- 21) Coal Briquettes from Coal Dust
- 22) Red Oxide Pigments From rejected Iron Oxide
- 23) Ferric Chloride from Spent Liquor
- 24) Petromax Mentle from thorium Nitrate

Block-wise Potential item identified

Taking into account the surplus resources available, demand of the people and manpower available in the district, the following potential items are identified which can be promoted in some of the following blocks.

Maneswar Block

Rice mills, Rice Huller Units, Paddy Processing Units, General Engineering, Fabrication, Rice Bran Oil Extraction, Stone Crushers, Fly Ash Bricks, cattle & Poultry feed, K.B. Bricks, Cement Hollow Bricks, Sal Seed Oil Extraction, Restaurants, Mudhi Making, Roadside Dhabas, Bamboo Works, Processing of Mohua Flowers/Seeds, Spices making, Agarbati/Mosquitoes Repellents, Agro Processing units, Milk processing units, Leaf cup & Plate making, Automobile Servicing units, Ready-made Garments.

Jujumura Block

Rice mills, Rice Huller Units, Paddy Processing Units, Sisal Fiber / rope making, General Engineering, Fabrication, Oil Expeller Units, Fly Ash Bricks, Bari / Papad making B Bricks, Sal Seed Oil Extraction, Restaruant, Mudhi Making, Roadside Dhabas, Bamboo Works, Processing of Mohua Flowers /Seeds Spices Making, Agro Processing Units, Milk Processing Units, Leaf cup & Plate making, Servicing Units, Agarbati / Mosquito Repellents, Ready-made garments.

Jamankira Block

Honey Processing & Bottling, Rice Huller Units, Paddy Processing units, General Engineering, Fabrication, Bakery Units, Stone Crushers, Tourism Related, Chilly Drying Unites B Bricks, Cement Hollow Bricks, Sal Seed oil Extraction, Restaurants, Ginger Processing, Roadside Dhabas, Bamboo works, Processing of Mohua Flower/Seeds, Spices Making, Agro Processing Units, Milk Processing Units, Leaf cup & Plate Making, Automobile Servicing units, Agarbati / Mosquito's Repellents, Tailoring Units.

Kuchinda Block

Honey Processing & Bottling, Rice Huller Units, Paddy Processing Units, Dal Processing, General Processing, Fabrication, Bakery units, Stone crushers, Tourism Related, Chilly Drying units B Bricks, Sal Seed Oil Extraction, Restaurants, Ginger Processing, Roadside Dhabas, Bamboo Works, Processing of Mohua Flowers/Seeds, Spices Making, Agro Processing units, Milk Processing units, Leaf cup & Plate Making, Automobile Servicing units, Agarbati/Mosquito Repellents, Rice mills, Mango Jelly/Jam/ Pulp, Litchi Drinks, Tomato Squash/Vegetable Squash, Ready Made Garments/Tailoring Units, Cashew Processing, Agriculture Implements.

Bamra Block:-

Honey Processing & Bottling, Rice Huller Units, Paddy Processing Units, Dal Processing, General Engineering, Fabrication, Bakery units, stone Crushers, Mini Flour mill, Chilly Drying Units B Bricks, Cement Hollow Bricks, Sal Seed oil/Mohua seed oil Extraction, Restaurants, Ginger processing, Roadside Dhabas, Bamboo works, Processing of Mohua Flowers/Seeds, Spices making, Agro Processing Units, milk processing units, leaf cup & Plate making, Automobile servicing units, Agarbati/ Mosquito Repellents, Rice Mills, Mango Jelly Jam/Pulp, Lichi Drinks, Tomato Squash/ Vegetable Squash, Ready made garments/Tailoring units, Cashew processing, Agriculture Implements, Carpentry works, Cold Storage For Chilly/Mohua Flowers, Natural colour extraction from wild flowers Like Palasha.

Rengali Block:-

Rerolling mill, General engineering ,Fabrication, Rice Bran Oil Extraction, Stone Crushers,Fly Ash Bricks, Cattle & Poultry Feed, K.B Bricks, Cement Hollow Bricks, Coal Tar, Mineral Water & Bottling, Restaruant, Motels, Roadside Dhabas, Aluminium Utensils, Screen Printing, Smokeless Coke,Agrio Processing Units, Milk Processing Units, Milk Processing Units, Agricultural Implements, Areated Water, DTP /Lamination / STD Booth / Xeroxing /Photo Studios, Automobile Servicing Units, Electrical Appliances / Electronic Appliances Servicing, Fast Food Joints, Injection Mould Plastic Goods, Bakery, Upholstery Works, Fabrication, Bakery Units, Stone Units, Mini Flour mill, Chilly Drying Units B Bricks, cement Hollow Bricks, Sal Seed Oil/Mohua seed oil Extraction, Restaurants, Roadside works, Processing of Mohua Flowers /Seeds, Spices Making, Agro Processing Units, Milk Processing Units, Leaf Cup & Plate Making, Automobile servicing units,, Agarbati / Mosquito Repellents, Rice mills, Mango Jelly / Jam /Pulp, Litchi Drinks, Tomato squash/ Vegetable squash, Ready made garments / Tailoring Units, cement tiles making, Agriculture Implements, Carpentry Works, Cold Storage For Chilly /Mohua Flowers, HDPE polythene bag making, Ready made garments making, Rexene bags making, Hume pipe Making, Cast iron Foundry, Tyre Retreading.

Rairakhol & Naktideul Blocks

Honey Processing & Bottling, Rice Huller Units, Paddy Processing Units, Dal Processing, General Engineering.

All the products identified in this chapter are of illustrative in nature. Before taking up any item for implementation of these project, entrepreneur/promoters are advised to conduct market survey.

For the products identified in this chapter are mostly having proven technology. For some of the items for which technology are required can be made available from MSMEDI, Cuttack, CFTRI, Mysore with its branch at Hyderabad, Regional Research Laboratory(RRL)/IMMT, Bhubaneswar, OUAT, Bhubaneswar, APICOL, Bhubaneswar, Directorate of Handicraft, Bhubaneswar, FPO, Jam Nagar, New Delhi etc.

CHAPTER-VII

PLAN OF ACTION FOR PROMOTING MSMEs IN THE DISTRICT

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

- i) **Intensive Industrial Motivational Campaigns:**
Intensive Industrial Motivational Campaigns need to be organised at the Block levels to motivate the educated unemployed youths of the area to take up MSME activities based on resources available, skill and demand factor etc. to make them self employed besides creating employment opportunities for others. The facilities and opportunities available should also be told to the educated unemployed to utilize these for their ventures.
- ii) **Entrepreneurial Development Programmes:**
As it has been observed that the youths of different areas are taking mind set and management skills of entrepreneurship so there is need of organising intensive EDP in different parts of the district. The persons before taking of any enterprise should be aware of the basics of the art of entrepreneurship and also the risk taking ability through systematic training. The promotional agencies of the district as well as the state level and financial institutions should speed up their efforts in organising the EDPs as well as making follow up to get the desired results in this direction.
- iii) **Seminars/Workshops:**
Different seminars/workshops highlighting the need of MSME sector should be organized at the various schools and colleges to inculcate the attitude of entrepreneurship in the minds of the students and youths of the district and to motivate them to take to self employment ventures particularly in MSMEs as means of livelihood to face the challenge of unemployment.
- iv) **Development of Infrastructure:** More and more industrial estates should be constructed in the district to facilitate the entrepreneurs to get the land and sheds easily. The industrial estates should be equipped with all requisite infrastructural facilities for smooth running of the MSMEs. Further steps should be taken to select suitable areas for development of industries in the district. Besides the road, electricity, telecommunication etc. needs to be strengthened for smooth functioning of the unit.
- v) **Study Tour:** The existing as well as prospective entrepreneurs of the district should be taken to various industrial units/clusters in the state and outside for study tour to have on the spot exposure on information about the running enterprises. The local DIC as well as promotional agencies, banks should take initiatives in this regard.
- vi) **Industrial Exhibitions:** In the district hqrs and other urban centres of the district Industrial Exhibitions, exhibiting the products manufactured should be conducted at regular intervals for the information of the people who are the ultimate buyers besides development taking place in industrial fields like technology, quality etc. should be displayed.

- vii) **Setting up of Large/Medium Industries:** In the present liberalized and globalize era steps needs to be taken to invite the entrepreneurs from out side to set up the medium/large scale industry inside the district. This in turn will give a boost to the morale of the local entrepreneurs to set up ancillary and downstream MSMEs basing on the requirements of the large/medium scale industries.

CHAPTER-VIII

STEPS TO SET UP MSMEs

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

Sl. No.	Type of assistance	Name, address and website of agencies
1.	Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum(UAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Odisha, Kila Maidan , Cuttack,• General Manager, RIC, Jagatpur.• MSME-DI, Govt. of India, Cuttack www.udyogaadhaar.gov.in
2.	Identification of project profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack www.msmedicuttack.gov.in
3.	Land and Industrial shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MD, IDCO, IPICOL House, Janpath, Bhubaneswar www.idco.in
4.	Financial assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MD, OSFC, OMP Square, Cuttack, www.osfcindia.com• MD, IPICOL, Janpath, Bhubaneswar, www.ipicolorissa.com• Director, KVIC, Gandamunda, Bhubaneswar, www.kvic.org.in• Secretary, KVIB, Near Rupali Square, Bhubaneswar• General Manager, NABARD, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, https://www.nabard.org/english/Orissa.aspx• General Manager, SIDBI, OCHC Building, Unit-3, Bhubaneswar, www.sidbi.com• Nationalized Banks
5.	For raw materials under Govt. supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.D., OSIC, Khapuria Industrial Estate, Cuttack, www.osicltd.in
6.	Plant and machinery under hire/purchase basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Regional Manager, NSIC, Abdul Hamid Street, Kolkata</u>• Sr. Branch Manager, NSIC, Link Road, Cuttack, www.nsic.co.in
7.	Power/Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chairman, GRID Corporation of Odisha, GRIDCO, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.gridco.co.in• Chairman, CESCO, IDCO Tower, Bhubaneswar, www.cescoorissa.com
8.	Technical Know-how	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Director, MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack-753003, www.msmedicuttack.gov.in

9.	Quality & standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Indian Standards(BIS), Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distributors, Govt. of India, 62/63, Ganganagar, Bhubaneswar, www.bis.org.in/dir/bhbo.htm • Director National Productivity Council, Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India, A/7, Surya Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.npcindia.gov.in/offices • Director, MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack-753003
10.	Marketing/Export assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director, MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack -753003 • Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., 611, 3rd Floor, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.ecgc.in/portal/servicenetwork/easternpopup.asp • Director, EPM, N4, Block-N4, IRC Village, Bhubaneswar-751015, www.depmodisha.nic.in • Sr.Branch Manager, NSIC, Link Road, Cuttack.
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD, APICOL, Near Baramunda Bus Stand, Bhubaneswar, www.apicol.co.in • Director, Horticulture, Udyan Bhavan, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, www.orihort.in • Director, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Mangalabag, Cuttack, www.odishaahvs.com • Director, Handicraft & Cottage Industries, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.dhorissa.ori.nic.in • Director of Textiles, Satya Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.odisha.gov.in/textiles • Director of Fisheries, Jobra, Cuttack, http://www.odishafisheries.com • Coconut Development Board, Pitapalli, Khordha, www.coconutboard.nic.in • Coir Board, Jagamara, Bhubaneswar, www.coirboard.gov.in • Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Aranya Bhavan, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, www.odishaforest.in

CONCLUSION

The district of Sambalpur is endowed with vast human and natural resources for industrial development. The district has the unique locational advantage of having agricultural and water resources. Similarly, agricultural surplus like Rice and Vegetables in the district offer scope to go for new small scale industries in the district.

The district is famous for Handloom fabrics in tie and dye method. There are a number of skilled artisans who are engaged in these activities. With a suitable strategy, these activities can be upgraded and which can be major source of livelihood of the people of the district.

Sambalpur is one of the important district considering its different tourists centers which attracts both domestic and foreign tourists giving wider scope for establishing tourism based industries.

Cheap labour forces are available in the district as more than 90% of the people in the district lives in rural areas. Similarly, skilled labourers are also available adequately to work in the industries.

In this district, the unemployed educated youths are less aware of the Industrial Opportunities available in the district.

So, there is a need for development of entrepreneurship among local educated youths through Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Industrial Motivational Campaign, conducting Seminar and Industrial Exhibitions, Study Tours, Construction of more Industrial Estates and other Industrial Infrastructure. These efforts will definitely yield the result in flourishing the industrial activities in the district.

Infrastructure plays the most pivotal role in promotion and development of Rural Non Farm Sector. Government is taking proactive steps to bridge the gap. Recently there is a news that Government is setting up an Industrial Estate in Basantpur i.e outskirts of Sambalpur town with a 100acre of land where more than 100 no MSME units can be accommodated. However, in the district there exists some gap in infrastructure in areas like transport and communication, roads and common facilities centers etc.

In view of the declining scope in employment opportunities in the primary agriculture and organized industrial sector, promotion of Rural Non Farm sector has assumed critical importance for boosting the rural economy and providing sustainable employment opportunities to the people in the rural areas.

Annexure -A
STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION AND CORPORATION INVOLVED IN PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIES

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES, ODISHA:

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

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

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

www.ori.nic.in/diorissa/diodisha.nic.in/

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE:

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

- ✓ To identify prospective entrepreneurs to take up viable projects.
- ✓ To identify viable projects and make demand survey on the available resources of the district and plan for promotion of viable industries in the area.
- ✓ To prepare viable and feasible project reports.
- ✓ To strengthen the guidance cell to solve the problems of the entrepreneurs.
- ✓ To maintain up-to-date data on MSE sector.
- ✓ To recommend financial proposals to Odisha State Financial Corporation/ Financial Institutions/Banks etc.
- ✓ To allot Govt. land /shed in Industrial Estates.
- ✓ To recommend for power connection.
- ✓ To arrange EDP/ESDP training.
- ✓ To arrange exhibition, fair, publicity and visit of industrialists to trade fairs and different industrial estates of other states.
- ✓ To solve the problems of the industrial units at the district level.
- ✓ To monitor the health of the existing MSE units and the progress of those in the pipe line.
- ✓ To recommend different incentives as per the industrial policy of the State Government.
- ✓ To provide necessary marketing assistance.
- ✓ To monitor the implementation of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.
- ✓ To assist revival of sick MSE units.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ODISHA LTD. (IDCOL):

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

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

The Head office of IDCO is located at Bhubaneswar.

ODISHA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (OSFC):

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

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

ODISHA SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (OSIC), CUTTACK:

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

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

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

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

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

APICOL intends to take up special campaigns for entrepreneurship development in agriculture, set up Agri Park and common infrastructure for commercial agriculture and render assistance to agro industrial enterprises for obtaining improvised management, technical and administrative services. It further intends to liaison and tie-up with established agricultural houses for higher value, commercial agriculture including agri-marketing as well as correspond with reputed houses (in agri-business), foreign exports and collaboration. Besides, it provides opportunities for high income and employment generation.

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

INSTITUTE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT (IED):

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

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

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

The Industrial promotional and Investment Corporation of Odisha Ltd. has been established with the principal objective of promoting large and medium scale industries in the State.

IPICOL through the Industrial Coordination Bureau provides assistance and guidance to entrepreneurs in project identification, project finance, preparation of project reports, getting registration and license, obtaining clearance from various authorities and statutory bodies and removal of operational constraints for medium and large scale units. It promotes industries in joint sector by way of equity participation. It provides financial and managerial support for revival of sick units. The Foreign Investment Division of IPICOL is the single contact point for the NRIs and the foreign investors desirous of making investment in industrial projects.

The location of the office at Bhubaneswar is IPICOL Building, Bhubaneswar, Ph-(0674) - 2543679, 2543461, Fax: 0674-2543766 E-mail- ipicol@sancharnet.in, Website: www.ipicolorissa.com, www.investodisha.org

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ODISHA (IIDCO):

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

Services rendered by IDCO:

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

Industrial Growth Centres of about 1000 acres each are being established at Duburi, Chhatrapur, Jharsuguda and Kesinga.

Three Mini Growth Centres are also being established at Khurda, Rayagada and Paradeep under the Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme of Government of India. 100 acres of land will be developed for each growth centre.

Export Promotion Industrial Park of about 205 acres of land with necessary infrastructure is being set up at Bhubaneswar under EPIP scheme of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. An Industrial Park is being set up at Paradeep as joint venture with M/s. Bang Pekong, Thailand with state of the art technology/facilities. A Software Complex is being set up at Bhubaneswar for development of electronic projects with about 200000 sq.ft. area to accommodate different Software companies.

A Petro-Chemical Complex at Paradeep over 3000 acres has been developed close to the proposed refineries of IOC & Nippon Denro. IDCO has been declared as the Nodal Agency for implementation of the two Special Economic Zone of Paradeep and Gopalpur approved by Government of India. It is the only state Government PSO which has obtained ISO-9001 and ISO-14001 certificate for providing infrastructure and services of high order and maintaining modern environment management system. The detail address of IIDCO is IDCO Tower, Janpath, Bhubaneswar-751002, Ph-(0674)-2542784, 2540043, 2530476, 2540820, Fax-(0674)-2542956 E. mail cmdidco@dte.vsnl.net.in, Website: www.idco.in

DIRECTORATE OF EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING:

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

OTHER INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ARE:

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

Annexure-B
Policies for Promoting MSMEs in Odisha by Govt. of Odisha

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL INCENTIVES FOR MSMEs IN INDUSTRIAL POLICY RESOLUTION 2015, GOVT. OF ODISHA

1. LAND AT CONCESSIONAL RATE

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

2. EXEMPTION OF PREMIUM ON CONVERSION OF Ag. LAND FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

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

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

3. INTEREST SUBSIDY

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

Micro Enterprise-Rs. 10 Lakh	Small Enterprise- Rs. 20 Lakh	Medium Enterprise -Rs. 40Lakh
------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

4. STAMP DUTY EXEMPTION

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

➤ Transfer of land/shed by Govt./IDCO/Private Indl Estate Developers to new units and existing units acquiring fresh land for E/M/D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro & Small Sector • Medium Sector • Priority Sector 	75% of Stamp duty 50% of Stamp duty 100% of Stamp duty
---	--	--

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

5. ENERGY

A. Exemption of Electricity Duty for 5 years	New MSMEs New units in the Priority Sector	Up to Contract demand of 500 KVA Up to Contract demand of 5 MVA
	New & Existing industrial units setting up Captive Power Plant	

	with non-conventional sources & bio-fuel as Green Energy Subsidy.	
B. Seasonal Units such as food processing, sugar, salt and cotton ginning & pressing unit shall be allowed for temporary surrender of a part of their contract demand as per norms of OERC.		
C. One-time reimbursement of cost of Energy Audits for achieving energy efficiency up to		
Micro Enterprise-Rs. 1 Lakh	Small Enterprise – Rs. 2 lakh	(Medium Enterprise – Rs. 3 lakh)

6. VAT REIMBURSEMENT - in a tapered manner

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

7. REIMBURSEMENT OF ENTRY TAX

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

8. REIMBURSEMENT OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX (ET)

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

9. EMPLOYMENT COST SUBSIDY- for employing skilled & semi-skilled workers of domicile of Odisha as regular employees.

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

10. PATENT REGISTRATION

New units and Existing units in MSME & Priority Sector taking up Expansion / Modernization / Diversification	100% of the registration cost limited to Rs. 10 Lakh
--	--

11. QUALITY CERTIFICATION - & its renewal for next consecutive two years

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

12. ASSISTANCE FOR TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW

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

13. ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDY

- ❖ 75% OF COURSE FEE LIMITED TO Rs.50,000/- per course to budding entrepreneurs to undergo Management Development Training in reputed national level institution.

14. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INFRASTRUCTURE SUBSIDY

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

15. CAPITAL GRANT TO SUPPORT QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE

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

provided the park / estate / cluster is User-managed	50% of total cost up-to Rs. 5 crore
--	-------------------------------------

16. ANCHOR TENENT SUBSIDY

- ❖ 25% SUBSIDY ON COST OF LAND
- ❖ Vat Reimbursement for additional 2 years subject to the overall limit.

17. MARKETING ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATIONS

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

18. FILM INDUSTRY

- ❖ All Feature films produced fully or partly in Odisha exempted from entertainment Tax
 - ❖ Producers of films utilize Kalinga Studio Limited, Film & Television Institute of Odisha and Kalinga Prasad Colour Laboratory shall avail incentives as per terms and conditions of OFDC.
 - ❖ Soft loan assistance at a nominal rate of interest decided by OFDC.
 - ❖ Multiplexes / Cinema Halls shall get Govt. land/IDCO land at concessional indl, rate.
19. Non-Mineral based new indl units in industrially backward districts with investment of Rs. 5.00 crore in Plant & M/c treated as Priority Sector unit & eligible for all incentives of Priority Sector.

Annexure-C

ODISHA MSME DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 2016

GIST OF FISCAL INCENTIVES PROVIDED:

Capital Investment Subsidy to new Micro & Small Enterprises:

- General category 225% of cost of Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.1 crore.
- SC,ST, differently abled, women & technical (Degree/Diploma) Entrepreneurs @30% of cost of plant and machinery limiting to Rs.1.25 crore.
- Set up in industrially backward including KBK districts – additional 5% of cost of plant and machinery within limit of Rs.1 cre/Rs.1.25 crore as applicable as above.
- Enterprises engaged in recycling of E-waste, Hospital waste, Construction & demolition waste – additional 5% of cost of Plant & Machinery with upper limit of Rs.10 lakh over & above the limits prescribed as above.

Seed Capital Assistance:

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

Project Report Subsidy:

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

Reimbursement of Audit Cost for Water Conservation:

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

Assistance for raising Capital through SME Exchange:

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

Trade Mark Assistance:

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

Reimbursement of Training Expenditure:

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

Award to MSM Enterprises/Entrepreneurs:

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

ODISHA PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE POLICY FOR MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES, 2015**☐ Objectives:-**

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

☐ Strategy:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ Special Vendor Development Programme or Buyer Seller Meet shall be conducted by OSIC Ltd., in consultation with State Govt. depts and agencies and shall play pivot role in consortia formation.

☐ State Govt. Depts and Agencies under its control and other agencies as specified in the policy shall prepare Annual Procurement Plan for purchase and upload the same on their official website.

☐ Price Preference exemption from payment of earnest money, payment of 25% of prescribed security deposit, adopting e-procurement.

☐ **Sanction of Departure:-**

The administrative Deptts may sanction departure from the scheme in particular cases where such departure is in the interest of the State.

☐ **Miscellaneous:-**

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

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

ODISHA STARTUP POLICY-2016

- Envisages to emerge among top 3 “Startup Hubs” in India by 2020
- Criteria for entity to be considered as “Startup” include:
 - The date of incorporation/registration not prior to five years
 - Turnover not to exceed Rs.25 crore for any preceding financial years
 - Working towards innovation, development, deployment or commercialization of new products, processes or services driven by technology or intellectual property and makes it scalable to achieving commercial success.

- Policy provides incentives and exemptions over & above the Startup Policy of Government of India
- Incentives for startup ecosystem
 - One time grant of 50% of capital cost (excluding cost of building) limited to Rs.1.00 crore to set up incubator facilities in approved Universities/Educational Institutions.
 - Performance capital grant of Rs.5.00 lakh for each successful startup to approved Universities/Educational Institutions; Incubators; & Industry groups/Industry House
 - Reimbursement of Rs.1.00 lakh per year for 3 years to institutions/Incubators/Industry towards internet, electricity & monitoring charges
 - Creation of Startup Capital Infrastructure fund/Seed fund upto Rs.25.00 crore.

- Incentives for startup:
 - Provision of Rs.10,000 per month for one year to Startups already received seed round funding approved
 - Reimbursement of marketing/publicity assistance upto Rs.5.00 lakh for introduction of innovated product in the market.
 - Reimbursement of VAT/CST as per IPR 2015
 - Reimbursement of cost of filing and prosecution of patent application as per IPR 2015
 - Mandatory 20% procurement by State Govt. Departments/PSUs.

Odisha Export Policy 2014 at a Glance

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

Salient Features of the Odisha's Export

- ✓ During 2016-17, total export from Odisha was Rs.40.872 crore.
- ✓ Major items of exports are : Metallurgical products, Marine products, Software products, Engineering and Allied products.
- ✓ Odisha has a tremendous potential for export of products like: Handicrafts, Handlooms, Textiles, Agro-processed food products.
- ✓ Advantage for export of Odisha: 480 km of sea coast, number of ports like: Paradip, Dhamra, Gopalpur and many more upcoming ports.
- ✓ Major minerals available in the State: Iron ore, Manganese Ore, Bauxite, Chromite, Coal, Lime Stone etc.
- ✓ Air Cargo Complex at Biju Pattnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar with Cargo Customs Clearance Facility.
- ✓ Container Terminal Facility at Paradip Port with Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) permission facility.
- ✓ Multi-modal Logistics Park (ICD0 by CONCOR at Jharsuguda & Balasore.
- ✓ Testing Laboratory for pre-shipment export inspection by EIA (Export Inspection Agency) and MPEDA (Marine Products Development Agency for multi-product and seafood products respectively.
- ✓ Exposure visit through participation in International Trade Fairs both inside India and abroad as per provisions of State Export Policy-2014.

ODISHA FOOD PROCESSING POLICY, 2016

GIST OF FISCAL INCENTIVES PROVIDED:

Capital Investment Subsidy:

General Area - @ 25% of capital investment in Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.2 crore to MSMEs including large industries.

SC/ST/Women/KBK area - @ 33% of capital investment in plant & machinery limiting to Rs.3 crore to MSMEs including large industries.

State-of-the Art NABL accredited Food Testing Laboratory - @ 50% of investment in Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.4 crore.

Anchor Industry - @ 25% of investment in Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.5 crore.

Cold Chain & Primary Processing Centre - @35% of capital investment in plant & machinery limiting Rs.5 crore.

Assistance for Reefer Vehicle - @ 35% of the cost of standalone New Reefer Vehicle (s)/Mobile pre-cooling van (s) limiting to Rs.25.00 lakh

Modernisation of Meat Shops through Urban Local Bodies-

- General Area - @ 35% of the cost of machinery / equipment and technical civil works limiting to Rs.5.00 lakh
- Industrially backward districts including KBK districts - @ 50% of the cost of machinery/equipment and technical civil works limiting to Rs.5 lakh.

Assistance for Human Resource Development:

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

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

Assistance for promotional activities:

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

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

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

ODISHA BECKONS

Ideally located on the eastern coast of India, Odisha is richly endowed with natural beauty and resources which easily make it the most promising State for economic investment. The state has chromite, nickel, manganese, iron ore, bauxite ore and coal deposits to the extent of 98%, 93%, 40%, 28%, 59% and 24% respectively of the total reserves in the country which makes Odisha a favourite destination for investment in MSME sector. The presence of a few large industries has created scope for ancillary and downstream industries in MSME sector.

Odisha's diverse agro-climatic condition which includes 10 agro-climatic zones and 8 major soil types is favorable for production of different types of crops, vegetables, fruits and spices. In the marine segment, the state is bestowed with coastline over 480 kms and is the 9th largest producer of fish in India. Although Odisha is country's leading producer of rice, pulses, vegetables, oilseeds, cotton and fruits, the agro and food processing industry is in a nascent stage. The agro-horticultural produce is marred by colossal waste and very low level processing. There is a huge potential for investment in the food processing sector under MSME, with abundant availability of raw materials like maize, pulses, oilseeds, okra, tomato, citrus fruits, coconut, banana, mango and milk.

An overview of Odisha

Capital: Bhubaneswar

Population- 36,706,920(2011)

District: 30

Major Industries: Steel, Power, Aluminium, Cement, Mining, IT and Education.

Connectivity

Airport: Bhubaneswar

Ports: Paradeep, Dhamra, Gopalpur

Highway: More than 15 National Highways connect Odisha with the rest of the country.

MSME: A Shining Promise

The last five decades have seen an unprecedented growth of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in this country. The newfound dynamism is an important indicator of the possibilities that this sector presents and is an inspiration to many aspiring entrepreneurs. While on one hand the MSME sector has been churning out impressive employment opportunities for the youth of this country. It is also playing a key role in improving industrialization of the rural and backward areas. This in turn is helping in reducing the regional imbalances and in more equitable distribution of the National Income and wealth. The contribution of the MSME sector in the Indian context is not only economic growth but also social development.

Contribution of MSME to the growth of India. The past few years reveal that the contribution of MSMEs to the overall industrial production and GDP of the country has been consistent. While the total industrial production marks a 39% contribution, the GDP records it to nearly 6%.

Energy resources:

Odisha is the first State in the country to take up Power Sector Reform to ensure stable and quality power at a reasonable cost. The Energy Department has Public Sector Undertakings viz. Grid Corporation of Orissa Limited (GRIDCO), Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL), Orissa Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPC) and Orissa Power Generation Corporation Limited (OPGC) under its Administrative control. The Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) which is quasi-judicial independent body, ensures a transparent regulatory regime in the power sector of the State.

MSME Policy:

The Odisha MSME Development Policy, 2009 aims at broad basing the growth of MSMEs of the State in all potential sectors of economy thereby widening opportunities for employment generation, revenue augmentation, exports and realizing the full potential of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Sector of the State.

IPR Policy:

Industrial Policy Resolution IPR,2015 has been formulated after going through an elaborate iterative process wherein all stakeholders, including Industry Associations, Sector Specific Associations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Experts and Government Department/Agencies concerned have been consulted and their suggestion has been duly considered.

Food Processing Policy:

The MSME Department of Government of Odisha has brought out a new dedicated policy for food processing industries called Odisha Food Processing Policy,2013. It aims at value addition and waste reduction of the farm produce thereby increasing the income of farmers, maximizing direct and indirect employment generation opportunities and increasing the flow of investment across the supply chain from farm to market.

Export Policy:

Govt. has initiated actions to evolve Odisha Export Policy for boosting up export turnover of the state. The policy aims at enhancing skills of exporter, help them complete in global market and facilitate adoption of cutting-edge technology.

Procurement Policy:

MSME Department, Govt. of Odisha, has declared Odisha Procurement Preference Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises, emphasizing on the mandatory procurement preference so as to broaden the marketing avenues for Micro and Small Enterprises of the State.

Single Window Clearance:

The State has an established Single Window Clearance mechanism in pursuance of the Orissa Industries (Facilitation) ct 2004 for providing time bound clearances and approvals. A Combined Application Form (CAF) has been created which all departments/authorities are mandated to accept. This is an effective institutional mechanism for industrial promotion and investment facilitation at various levels.

A three tier single window clearance mechanism to facilitate speedy implementation of industrial projects is in place. At the helm, the High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) chaired by the Chief Minister and State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA) chaired by the Chief Secretary shall provide the overall direction and guidance. IPICOL has been functioning as the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and Technical Secretariat for SLSWCA. District Level Single Window Clearance Authority (DLSWCA) is activated in all the districts. The Regional Industries Centres (RIC) and District Industries Centres (DIC) are effectively taking on the function of District Level Nodal Agency(DLNA).
