



**Government of India**

**Ministry of MSME**

**District Industrial Potential Survey Report of**

**Damoh District**

**Madhya Pradesh**

**And**

**Industrial Development Plan**

Carried out by

**MSME-DEVELOPMENTINSTITUTE, INDORE**

(Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India) Phone 0731-2421659/037

Fax: 0731-2421723

e-mail: [dcdi-indore@dcm sme.gov.in](mailto:dcdi-indore@dcm sme.gov.in)

Web: [www.msmeindore.nic.in](http://www.msmeindore.nic.in)

## **FOREWORD**

District Industrial Potential Survey Report of Damoh District, Madhya Pradesh is a key report which not only contains current industrial scenario of the district but also other useful information about the district. This report provides valuable inputs which may be useful for existing & prospective entrepreneurs of the district.

It is the only readily available source which provides the latest data on infrastructure, banking and industry of the district. It also provides information on potentials areas in manufacturing and service sector of the district.

I sincerely hope that District Industrial Potential Survey Report of District Damoh will facilitate easier dissemination of information about the district to policy makers and also to the professionals working in the MSME sector.

I convey my thanks to the O/o DC (MSME), New Delhi, Directorate of Industries, Govt. of M.P., Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of M.P., DGFT, FIEO, SIDBI, Lead District Bank, DIEPC, KVIC, District Mines Office, Agriculture Department for providing valuable data / information required in the preparation of this report.

I appreciate the efforts made by Shri Brijesh Kumar Swarnkar, Asstt. Director in preparing the District Industrial Potential Survey Report of Damoh District.

July, 2021

Indore

(Deep Chand Sahu)

Joint Director

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## **1. Executive Summary:**

**Chapter 1:** Introduction about the district and discussion an elaboration of Key Parameters Methodology, etc. like History, Scope & Objectives.

**Chapter 2:** District at a Glance All aspects of development in Statistical Units-Geographical Feature, Socio Economic Features, Demography, Administrative Set-up, Pattern of Land Utilization, Rainfall, Soil Conditions, Agricultural Produces, Forest, Livestock & Poultry, Fishery, Power, Roads and Communications, Health Facility, Banks and Post Offices, Industry, etc.

**Chapter 3:** Analysis of available resources-Contains both Human and Material Resources supported by Statistical Information: Human Resources, Material or Physical Resources, Cropping Pattern, Size of Land holdings, Agricultural Marketing, Irrigation Facilities, Horticulture/ Floriculture/Sericulture, Forest, Fishery, Livestock, Minerals, Tourism, etc.

**Chapter 4:** Available infrastructure for industrial Development-Contains both Physical and Structural Dimensions: Industrial Estate/Area/Park, Water, Power, Railways, Roads and Communications, Air & Water transport, etc. Social Infrastructure: Entrepreneurship, Market Potential, Lending Institutions, Technical Skills, Training Facilities, etc. Schemes/ Programmes/ Incentives

**Chapter 5:** Present Industrial Scenario-Category-wise along with investment and employment in Large Scale Industries with number, investment and employment also be highlighted. Classification of Manufacturing & Servicing Units, Ancillary Products, Exporting/Export worthy products, etc. Existing and Prospective MSE Cluster.

**Chapter 6:** Prospects of New MSMEs Industrial Development -Type of MSMEs would be promoted based on availability of surplus resources and demand factor. Present market information.

**Chapter 7:** Schemes and Interventions - List of Large-Scale Industries/PSUs-both State & Centre/Industries Association, Details of facilities available in ITIs/Polytechnics/Engineering Colleges.

**Chapter 8:** District Industrial Development Plan.

**Chapter 9:** The Chapter gives a broad idea about different agencies to whom one entrepreneur will contact for specific requirement.

**Chapter 10:** Summary and Conclusion

## 2. Introduction

This place has long history dating back to ancient times excavated. Stone Age tools found in Singrampur Valley are testimony to the fact that this place was the cradle of human civilization and habitat since millions of years. In more recent times, around 5th century, it was part of mighty grand empire of Guptas of Pataliputra, It was established by the plaques and coins along with various monuments found in the region belonging to the reign of Samudragupta, Chandragupta, and Skandgupta. From 8th century to 12th century some parts of the Damoh district were parts of Chedi Empire ruled by Kalchuri dynasty from capital Tripuri.

The magnificent temple at Nohta is a Living example of the glory of Kalchuries in 10th century. Historical evidences also prove that some regions of the district were under the Chandels of the Jejak - Bhukti. 14th century heralded the era of Muslim rule in the region and stone carving at Salaiya and Batiyagarh mention Khilzi and Tuglaq as Sultans. Later on, the Sultan of Malwa annexed the region in to his fold. In the last quarter of the 15th century, Sangram Shah of Gond dynasty annexed the region into its dynamic and mighty empire consisting of 52 forts.

It was the era of peace and prosperity for the region. In Singrampur, Rani Durgawati attained martyrdom battling against the might of Mughal Empire represented by its General Asaf Khan along with his army. Her zeal to retain integrity and sovereignty of a kingdom is unparallel in world history. Bundelas entered in to the region for a brief span after which Marathas took over the reigns in 1732 and remains The ruler uptill Britishers annexed Marathas kingdom after the death of Peshwa in 1888.

## 3. District at a Glance

### 3.1 Location & Geographical Area

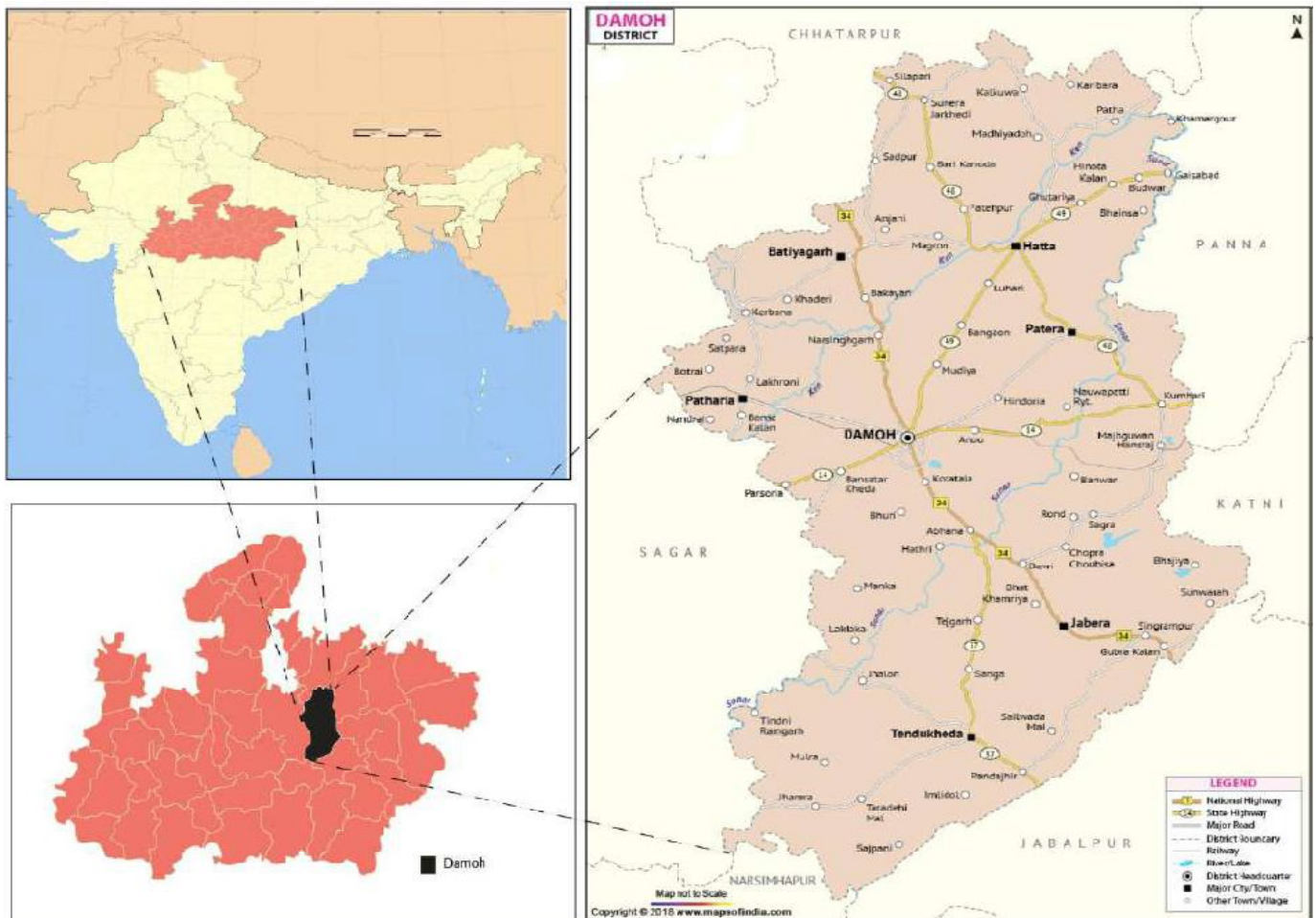
District Damoh lies between 23°09' and 24°27' North latitude and between 79°03' and 79°57' East longitude in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh. The shape of the district is irregular and elongated from North to South with projection in the East and West. District Damoh lies on the Malwa-Bundelkhand plateau, the south-eastern part of the great Vindhyan plateau, which stretches north of and parallel to the river Narmada. The District is bounded by district Chhatarpur in the North and northwest, district Sagar in the West, districts Narsimhapur and Jabalpur in the South and it is situated between 23.50 north latitude and between- 79.30 east longitudes. The tropic cancer passes through the southern part of district. Height is 34 meter from length of about 145kms in the North-south direction and so 80kms sea level east-west direction & total area of Damoh district is 7306 sq.km.

### 3.2 Topography

Topographically, district Damoh is divided into three physiographic sub divisions, namely, Vindhya range, Vindhya scarps and Bundelkhand upland. The Vindhya scarp covers the entire Sonar valley and the southern plateau, excluding the main line of hills belonging to the Vindhyan range, which may be grouped with the rest of the southern hills. Except a few small streams joining the river Hiran, a tributary of the river Narmada, the whole district is drained into river Yamuna through the tributaries and feeders of the river Ken.

**Soils :**The major part of the district is covered by medium black fine clay soils. Alluvial types of grey to black clay loam soils occur on the banks of rivers Sonar and Bearma in the North and in the West. Sandy clay loam and sandy loam soils are found in most other parts. Small portion of skeletal soil formed due to the weathering of sandstone is observed near the foothills in the southern part of the district.

Source:-DTIC,Damoh



### 3.3 Demographic Profile (2011 Census):

Damoh is one of districts of Madhya Pradesh in India, Damoh District population in 2021 is 1,413,839 (estimates as per aadhar uidai.gov.in Dec 2020 data). As per 2011 census of India, Damoh District has a population of 1,264,219 in 2011 out of which 661,873 are male and 602,346 are female. Literate people are 747,715 out of 445,737 are male and 301,978 are female. People living in Damoh District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 574,595 out of which men are 367,711 and women are 206,884. Total 99,158 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of 86,368 are cultivated by men and 12,790 are women. 143,256 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 99,701 and 43,555 are women. Damoh District sex ratio is 910 females per 1000 of males. Next Damoh District Census will be in 2021.

### 3.4 Statistical Data

S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
<b>1</b>	<b>Geographical features</b>			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude			23°09' -79°03' east
	ii) Longitude			24°27' -79°57' north
	iii) Geographical Area		Hectares	728.583
(B)	Administrative Units			
	i) Sub divisions	2019-20	Nos.	04
	ii) Tehsils	2019-20	Nos.	08
	iii) Sub-Tehsil	2019-20	Nos.	03
	iv) Patwar Circle	2019-20	Nos.	215
	v) Panchayat Simitis	2019-20	Nos.	460
	vi) Nagar nigam	2019-20	Nos.	--
	vii) Nagar Palika	2019-20	Nos.	05
	viii) Gram Panchayats	2019-20	Nos.	461
	xi) Revenue villages	2019-20	Nos.	1229
	x) Assembly Area	2019-20	Nos.	04
<b>2.</b>	<b>Population</b>			
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2011	Nos.	660478
	ii) Female	2011	Nos.	603225
(B)	Rural Population	2011	Nos.	1013296
<b>3.</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>			
A.	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2019-20	Hect.	335214
	ii) Forest cover	2019-20	"	267118
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2019-20	"	44251
	v) cultivable Barren land	2019-20	"	10846
<b>4.</b>	<b>Forest</b>			
	(i) Forest	2019-20	Sq.km <sup>2</sup>	2688.98
<b>5.</b>	<b>Livestock &amp; Poultry</b>			
A.	<b>Cattle</b>			
	i) Cows	2007	Nos.	399692
	ii) Buffaloes	2007	Nos.	88954
B.	<b>Other livestock</b>			
	i) Goats	2007	Nos.	96378
	ii) Pigs	2007	Nos.	7260
	iii) Dogs & Bitches	2007	Nos.	--
	iv) <b>Railways</b>			--
	i) Length of rail line	2019-20	Kms	81
	<b>V) Roads</b>			
	(a) National Highway	2019-20	Kms	51
	(b) State Highway	2019-20	Kms	---
	(c) Main District Highway	2019-20	Kms	380.50

(d) Other district & Rural Roads	2019-20	Kms	556.30
(e) Rural road/ Agriculture Marketing Board Roads	2019-20	Kms	--
(f) Kachacha Road	2019-20	Kms	102.50
<b>(VI) Communication</b>	2019-20		
(a) Telephone connection	2019-20		5237
(b) Post offices	2019-20	Nos.	161
(c) Telephone center	2019-20	Nos.	---
(d) Density of Telephone	2019-20	Nos./1000 person	---
(e) Density of Telephone	2019-20	No. per KM.	---
(f) PCO Rural	2019-20	No.	---
(g) PCO STD	2019-20	No.	---
(h) Mobile	2019-20	No.	---
<b>(VII) Public Health</b>			
(a) Allopathic Hospital	2019-20	No.	01
(b) Beds in Allopathic hospitals		No.	348
(c) Ayurvedic Hospital		No.	01
(d) Beds in Ayurvedic hospitals		No.	15
(e) Ayush Dispensaries		No.	37
(f) Community health centers		No.	06
(g) Primary health centers		No.	15
(h) Homeo. Dispensaries		No.	02
(i) Sub Health Centers		No.	192
(j) Private hospitals		No.	--
<b>(VIII) Banking commercial</b>			
(a) Commercial Bank		Nos.	50
(b) rural Bank Products		Nos.	28
(c) Co-Operative bank products		Nos.	--
(d) PLDB Branches		Nos.	--
<b>(IX) Education</b>			--
(a) Primary school		Nos.	1391
(b) Middle schools		Nos.	586
(c) Secondary & senior secondary schools		Nos.	167
(d) Colleges		Nos.	07



(e) Professional college		Nos.	09
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### 3.5 Languages

At the time of the 2011 Census of India, 99.16% of the population in the **district** spoke Hindi and 0.43% Urdu as their first **language**.

### 3.6 Administrative SetUp

District Damoh is divided into seven community development blocks and eleven tehsils(Batiyagarh, Damoh, Hatta, Jaberah, Patera, Patharia and Tendukheda). As per census 2011, the total population of the district is 12,64,291 (297,603 households) living in 1229 inhabited villages belonging to 460 Gram Panchayats and nine towns.

According to Census 2011, the total number of villages in the district are 1210. Out of which 1176 villages are inhabited and 34 villages are un-inhabited. Tahsilwise number of villages are Hatta(158), Patera(159), Batiyagarh(150), Patharia(131), Damoh(238), Jaberah(190) and Tendukheda(184). Number of Gram Panchayats are 461. There are 219 Patwari halka, Revenue village 1229 under revenue administration. In the district there are 7 tahsils, 7 CD blocks, namely Hatta, Patera, Batiyagarh, Patharia, Damoh, Jaberah and Tendukheda. There are 9 towns in the district. As per urban classification, Hatta(M) and Damoh(M) are municipalities, whereas Patharia(N.P.),Hindoria(N.P.) and Tendukheda(N.P.) are Nagar Panchayats. Narsinghgarh(C.T.), Hirdepur(C.T.), Bansatar Kheda(C.T.) and Jaberah(C.T.). In all the CD blocks headquarters there are 7 Janpad panchayats. The district has one parliamentary constituency i.e.Damoh and Four assembly constituencies viz. Pathariya, Damoh, Jaberah and Hatta.

The district is the basic territorial unit of administration in the state as well as in India.The Collector, as the head of district administration is the keyfunctionary of the Government, having vast powers and wide responsibilities. In many ways he is the link between the State Government and the people. He is the custodian of law & order and local administration. Collector is the Chief Executive Officer of the district and as such he/she exercises general supervision over various departments. Co-ordination of the activities of various departments, control over local-self-governing bodies, execution of Government schemes and miscellaneous functions, such as Panchayats, Census, election and relief measures in time of natural calamity like floods, famine and epidemics, etc.

The Organizational set-up of the collectorate may be divided into three mains, viz.(i) land revenue, land-records including consolidation of land and other allied matters. (ii) law & order and (iii) development.

The Collector is assisted by Deputy Collectors, SDM, Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Patwaris' etc. Collector is also associated with a number of other committees in the district. The most important among them is the District Advisory Committee. The Collector is also vested with statutory powers under excise act, so as to enable him/her to implement the excise and prohibition policy of the Government. Superintendent of Police is the head of police department at the district headquarters, in order to facilitate proper and smooth judicial administration there are 18 police-stations, 9 police out-post and One Anu Suchit Jan-Jati Kalyan Thana in the district. 12 The Judiciary

is independent. At the district level, there is District Court headed by District and Session Judge. District and Session Judge is assisted

Source:-DTIC,Damoh

### 3.7 Availability of Minerals:

Minor & Major i.e. Sand, Murum & Flag Stone are available at Damoh District. Details of Minerals is given below:

#### **PRODUCTION OF MINERALS**

S.NO.	NAME OF MINERAL	PRODUCTION in tones
	<b>MAJOR MINERAL</b>	
1.	LimeStone	2866778.00Cu. Meter
	<b>MINOR MINERAL</b>	
S.NO.	NAME OF MINERAL	PRODUCTION
1.	Fag Stone	8836Cu. Meter
2.	Gitti	346764 Cu. Meter
3.	Murum	108018cu. Meter
4.	Sand	86733Cu. Meter
5.	Stone	303589 Cu. Meter

Source:-DTIC,Damoh

## 4. Analysis of Resources

### 4.1 Agriculture

#### Resources

#### Agricultural Profile:

District Damoh has good tree cover with about 36.7% of its geographic area as forest land (267,118 ha), as shown in Table 1.2 below. It has just about 41.8% of the land under agriculture, net sown area being 304,618 ha. The district has 39.2% of the net sown area under irrigation, nearly half of it being irrigated by wells. The proportion of irrigated area in district Damoh is slightly lower than the average for Bundelkhand region (46%) and far lower than the state average (59%). The district has 241,269 ha as double cropped area and 202,020 ha as single cropped area, with cropping intensity 166.3%. The cropping intensity is higher than the state average of 155.1% and the national average of 141.6%.

Table : Land Use Pattern – District Damoh

S No	Land Use	Area, ha	As %
1	Forest Area	267,118	36.67%
2	Barren and Uncultivable	50,368	6.91%
3	Pastures	35,014	4.81%
4	Land under Misc Tree Crops	801	0.11%
5	Culturable Waste land	10,846	1.49%
6	Fallow land	9,038	1.24%
7	Current Fallow	6,530	0.90%
8	Net Area sown	304,618	41.81%
9	Rainfed land	185,074	60.76%
10	Total Area Irrigated	119,543	39.24%
11	Canal Irrigation	12,953	10.84%
12	Well Irrigation	58,908	49.28%
13	Tank and lakes irrigation	2,535	2.12%
14	Waterfall irrigation	3,966	3.32%
15	Other sources	41,181	34.45%
16	Area under non-agriculture uses	44,251	6.07%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>728,583</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## LAND DISTRIBUTION

The privately owned land in district Damoh is 389,641 ha belonging to 130,696 farming families (Table 1.3). The land distribution is more skewed compared to the other districts of Bundelkhand. Marginal farmers and small farmers constitute nearly two-third of the families (42.9% and 22.1%, respectively), collectively owning about one-sixth (17.1%) of land; whereas the top one-sixth of the farmers own nearly two third of the cultivable land. This skewed pattern of landholding may not pose a serious problem in near future, but the interventions should be planned to ensure equity for the results to sustain in the long run.

Table : Land Distribution Pattern

Category	No of Farmers	As %	Area, ha	As %
Marginal farmers	56,036	42.88%	24,806	6.37%
Small farmers	28,860	22.08%	41,703	10.70%
Semi medium farmers	24,093	18.43%	66,715	17.12%
Medium farmers	17,074	13.06%	181,930	46.69%
Large farmers	4,633	3.54%	74,487	19.12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,696</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>389,641</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### **WATER RESOURCES:**

District Damoh has more than 300 traditional water bodies, built over a period of many centuries, for the use of local population for domestic and productive purposes. These tanks provide livelihoods to many families through irrigation and aquaculture - fisheries, water chestnut, lotus seed, etc. IGG has inventoried 218 of these tanks providing flow irrigation to 59,651 hectares of cropland every year. In addition, the recharge benefits help the farmers to irrigate between 30-50 thousand hectares of land depending on the rainfall distribution within the particular year.

Recently, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have launched Bundelkhand Initiative Water, Agriculture and Livelihoods (BIWAL) for repairing and rejuvenation of traditional water bodies and strengthening rural livelihoods in collaboration with the Department of Panchayat and Rural Development and Bundelkhand Development Authority (BDA). It is likely to improve water availability, thereby increasing the potential for aquaculture and irrigated agriculture.

#### **AGRICULTURE AND CROPS:**

The principal crops grown in district Damoh include Bengal gram, paddy, wheat, black gram, soybean and lentil (Table 1.4). The area under cereals, pulses and oilseeds is 33.1%, 56.4% and 11.2% of the gross cropped area, resp. Vegetables are grown on 4,682 ha (0.90%) and spices, mostly onion, is grown on 1,201 ha (0.23% of gross cropped area).

Table : Main Crops and their Productivity

S No	Crop	Area, ha	As% of GCA	Average Yield, kg/ha	State Average, kg/ha	India Average, kg/ha
<b>1</b>	<b>Kharif crops</b>					
1.1	Paddy	71,018	11.20%	2,027	1,737	2,342
1.2	Sorghum	1,378	0.22%	2,181	1,747	1,013
1.3	Maize	4,429	0.70%	1,916	2,255	2,300
1.4	Black gram	63,379	10.00%	687	438	572
1.5	Red gram	32,794	5.17%	849	807	785
1.6	Sesame	2,372	0.37%	575	489	375+
1.7	Soybean	52,411	8.27%	724	1,065	1,042
<b>2</b>	<b>Rabi crops</b>					

2.1	Wheat	95,628	15.08%	2,757	2,860	3,047
2.2	Bengal gram	177,990	28.07%	935	1,009	942
2.3	Lentil (Masoor)	20,267	3.20%	795	1,111	1,205
2.4	Mustard	2,622	0.41%	973	1,111	1,205
2.5	Groundnut	1,055	0.17%	1,220	1,641	1,444
3	Vegetables	4,682	0.74%			
4	Spices	1,201	0.19%			

The area under main crops is as per the follows:

- Kharif cereals 76,825 ha (12.12% of the gross sownarea)
- Kharif pulses 96,173ha (15.17% of the gross sownarea)
- Kharif oilseeds, mostly soybean, 54,783 ha (8.64% of the gross sownarea)
- Rabi cereals 95,628 ha (15.08% of the gross sownarea)
- Rabi pulses 1,98,257 ha (31.27% of the gross sownarea)

## 5. Available Infrastructure and IndustrialDevelopment

### 5.1 Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the DistrictDamoh

S. No.	Name of Ind. Area	Land acquired (In hectare)	Land developed (In hectare)	Prevailing Rate Per Sqm (In Rs.)	No of Plots	No of allotted Plots	No of Vacant Plots	No. of Units in Production
1.	Semi Urban Industrial Estate-Damoh	2.46	2.46	22	39	39	--	27
2.	Industrial Area - Gandhi Ashram, Damoh	0.90	0.90	22	18	18	--	08
3.	Industrial Area – Marutal, District, Damoh	93.05	27.47	22	133	10	123	06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96.41</b>	<b>30.83</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>41</b>

Source:-DTIC,Damoh

## **5.2 Logistics Infrastructure Profile of District:**

### **Road Transport:**

Damoh Bus Stand is at the centre of the city where bus availability is frequent for nearby stations like Sagar, Jabalpur, Chhatarpur, Katni, Tikamgarh and Panna. Bus services are also available to other metro cities like Bhopal, Indore, Nagpur and Allahabad. District Headquarters Damoh is well connected by road. Murwara, Damoh are the Cities in this district having road connectivity to major towns and remote villages. Damoh is about 252 KM by road to Bhopal (Capital of Madhya Pradesh).

### **Rail Transport:**

Damoh is well connected by Train. It is situated between Bina (JN) and Katni (JN). Some of the rail way stations in district are Damoh, Patharia, Ganeshganj, Bandakpur, Aslana, Sagoni, Ghatera, KarhiyaBhadoli .... which connects most of the towns and villages in the District.

### **By Air:**

The nearest airport is Jabalpur Airport which is 110 Km from Damoh.

## **5.3 Social Infrastructure-Available Infrastructure for Industrial Development**

### **Social Infrastructure-**

Damoh district has total 50 Commercial Bank branches, 28 Rural sector Bank Branches. State Bank of India is the Lead Bank of the Damoh District.

District Cooperative Central Bank has a total of 17 branches and 102 committees including headquarter in Damoh district. The following facility is available for the farmers and bailee through branches.

1. Savings Account Facility.
2. Current account Facility.
3. Recurring Deposit Facility.
4. Fixed Deposits Account Facility.
5. Debt facility against Fixed Deposit.
6. Facility of transfer of funds to other banks.(NEFT / RTGS, IMPS)

On the level of the committee, the farmers of District Damoh are given loans at zero percent. And fertilizer seed is distributed. And the committee's debtor farmers have been given the facility of Rupee card, from which the farmers are withdrawing the amount of credit distribution directly through the ATM.

### Government Colleges of Damoh District

S.No.	College Address
1	Gyan Chandra Shrivastav, Government Post Graduate College, Damoh
2	Government Kamala Nehru MahilaMahavidyalaya, Damoh
3	Government College, Hatta (District-Damoh)
4	Government College, Pathriya (District-Damoh)
5	Government College, Jibera (District-Damoh)
6	Government College, Tengkheda (District-Damoh)
7	Government College, Batiyagarh (District-Damoh)

### Schemes

- Landless agricultural laborers
- Freebies of books and stationery for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribe students
- Goan ki Beti Scheme
- Pratibha Kiran Scheme
- Assistance to Scheduled Castes Researchers
- Assistance to Scheduled Tribes Researchers
- Integrated scholarship
- Chief Minister's Merit and Janakalyan Yojana
- Excellent Meritorious Student Award
- Research scholarship to disabled students
- Scholarship to helpless students
- Guarantee Scheme for Higher Education Loan
- Scholarship scheme for talented students seeking higher education abroad
- SC / ST / OBC Post Metric Scholarship

There are 6 Govt ITI, DIET-1 (Hatta) and 1 Government Polytechnic College, Damoh.

## 6. PRESENT INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO

### Details of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises and Artisan Units in the District Damoh

NIC Code No.	Type Of Industry	Number Of Units	Investment (Lakh Rs.)	Employment
20	Agro based	69	13.93	88
22	Soda water	--	--	--
23	Cotton textile			
24.	Woolen, silk & artificial Thread based clothes.	--	--	--
25.	Jute & jute based	--	--	--
26.	Ready-made garments & embroidery	65	5.34	102
27.	Wood/wooden based furniture	74	0.83	78
28.	Paper & Paper products	02	7.06	07
29.	Leather based	07	0.09	07
31.	Chemical/Chemical based	--	--	--
30.	Rubber, Plastic & petro based	--	--	--
32.	Mineral based	13	2.78	07
33.	Metal based (Steel Fab.)	04	0.70	06
35.	Engineering units	13	1.16	25
36.	Electrical machinery and transport equipment	08	0.51	14
97.	Repairing & servicing	62	7.26	106
01.	Others	84	93.28	124
	<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>132.94</b>	<b>564</b>



Sr No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial Unit	No.	7672
2.	Total Industrial Unit	No.	41
3.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	No.	02
4.	Estimated Avg. No. Of Daily Worker Employed In Small Scale Industries	No.	18258
5.	Employment In Large And Medium Industries	No.	1816
6.	No. Of Industrial Area	No.	03
7.	Turnover Of Small Scale Ind.	In Lacs	---
8.	Turnover Of Medium & Large Scale Industries	In Lacs	---

**Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings:**

**List of the units in Damoh & Near By Area:**

- 1 Diamond cement factory Pvt.Ltd., Nursingharh, District Damoh(MP).
- 2 Diamond cement factory Pvt. Ltd., Imlai, Teh.-Damoh, Distt.Damoh(MP).
- 3 MyCem Cement Factory, Narsingharh, District Damoh, (M.P)

**Major Exportable Item:** Pulses & Portland Cement etc.

**Growth Trend:** 5-6%

**Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry:**

- i. Cement Industry.
- ii. Wooden based Industries.
- iii. Agro based units

**Medium Scale Enterprises:** NA by DTIC, Damoh.

**Major ExportableItem:**

Major Exportable Items are wooden based, agro based, Portland cement & Pulses etc.

**ServiceEnterprises:**

Motor Binding & Computer Hardware Servicing,  
MobileRepairing ,  
Electrical Appliances Repairing, Scooter  
Repairing,  
Cycle Repairing,  
T.V Servicing, Welding Woks,  
Photocopy Servicing,  
Radio Servicing, Beauty  
Parlor etc.

**Potentials areas for service industry:**

Beauty parlor,  
Repairing of Mobile/ cell phone  
Motor re-winding  
Repairing & maintenances of electrical home appliances etc,

**Potential for newMSMEs:**

Readymade Garment & embroidery, Fly Ash  
Bricks, Food Processing etc.

**Existing Clusters of Micro &Small Enterprise- Nil****Identifiable Clusters:**

1. Mini Cluster of Fly Ash Bricks Manufacturing.
2. Food ProcessingCluster

## **Prospects of New MSMEs Industrial Development:**

### **Tourism:**

The Nohleshwar temple is a magnificent example of the Kalchuri dynasty from the 10th century. It is situated on the Jabalpur-Damoh highway and hence easily accessible by road.

Jatashankar: It's a temple situated on the periphery of Damoh city. It houses the icons of Lord Shiva, the destroyer in Hindu mythology. It's a place of pilgrimage as well as scenic beauty for visitors. Peace seekers as well as girls urging for good matrimonial matches throng here to please Lord Shiva, so as to grant their wishes. This structure has got invaluable Archeological importance.

### **AgroProduce:**

- ❑ Paddy is sown mainly in Jabera, Tendukheda, Patera and Damoh blocks of the district.
- ❑ Wheat is one of the major crops of the district Damoh. It is sown in almost all blocks of Damoh.
- ❑ Gram is the main crop of the district. It is sown in almost all blocks of Damoh.

### **Handloom, Craft and Textile:**

Wood and wooden based furniture units present in the area have the opportunity to trade.

**Major Market for these products:****Major markets for identified products of the District Damoh**

ITCHSC ODE	PROD UCT NAME	IMPORTER COUNTRY/ MAJOR MARKETS	SHARE IN INDIA' S EXPOR TS IN%	INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORT SIN%	INDIA'S WORLD RANK	INDIA'S GROWTH IN EXPORTE D VALUE DURING 5 YEARS (2014-2018)  IN %	(MAJ OR IMPO RTER S)  SHARE IN WORLD IMPORT  IN %
9403	Wooden furniture	USA Netherland Germany	0.9% 8.8 8.6	0.9	24	9	USA- -31.7 Germany - 7.1 UK- 5.7
0713	Pulses	Algeria UAE Sri Lanka	12.6 9.2 7.4	3.1	9	6	China- 7.7 Pakistan - 5.6 USA - 4.4
2521	Limestone	Bangladesh UK USA	61.8 20.2 5.1	9.1	3	0	Ukraine - 6.1 Taipei - 5.8 Korea Republic of -4.1

**8. Schemes/programmes/incentives:****(1) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP)**

- To generate employment opportunities in rural and urban areas of the country through setting up of new self- employment projects / micro enterprises in nonfarm sector.
- To provide continuous and sustainable employment to all segments of traditional and prospective artisans and rural/ urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- To increase the wage-earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.
- Any individual, above 18 years of age can apply (For project costing above 10 lakh in manufacturing and 5 lakh in service sector, the applicant should have passed at least VIII standard).
- Self Help Groups, Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act 1860; Production Co- operative Societies and Charitable Trusts are also eligible.
- The maximum cost of the project/unit eligible: Rs.25 lakhs in case of manufacturing sector

and Rs.10 lakhs in case of business/servicesector.

- Subsidy under PMEGP (of project cost)//General category 15% .(Urban), 25%(Rural)/Special Category (including SC/ ST/ OBC/ Minorities/Women, Ex- servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas, etc.):25%(Urban),35%(Rural).
- Second financial assistance up to Rs.1.00 crore available for existing and better performing PMEGP/ MUDRA/REGP registered units for expanding/up grading existing units with subsidy of 15% (20% in NER/HillyStates).

Scheme is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as the nodal agency at the National level. At the State level, the Scheme is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks. Only online application is accepted. The beneficiaries can submit their applicationonlineat<https://www.kviconline.gov.in/pmegportal/pmegphome/index.jsp>

Online EDP training introduced in the month of October 2019.

Application procedure simplified by discontinuing role of District level Task Force Committee (DLTFC). Implementing Agencies permitted to forward the application to the banks directly by adopting score card evaluation.

## **(2) Credit Linked Capital Subsidy for Technology Upgradation(CLCSS)**

To facilitate technology to MSEs through institutional finance for induction of well-established and proven technologies in the specific and approved 51 sub-sector/products. Both upgradation projects (with or without expansion) and new projects are eligible.

- Any Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) having valid Udyam Registration and availing institutional credit to buy new Plant & Machinery approved under the scheme.
- Special Benefits are applicable in case of SC/ST, Women, NER / Hill States / Aspirational Districts/LWE Districts. The subsidy shall be admissible for investment in acquisition/replacement of Plant & Machinery /equipment's & Technology up-gradation of any kind (Core plant & Machinery). Second hand & fabricated will not be eligible. Upfront subsidy of 15% on institutional Credit up to Rs. 1.0 Crore (i.e. subsidy cap of Rs. 15.00 lakh) for identified sectors/ subsectors/ technologies.
- However, to be considered as eligible, for special benefits there is no restriction for identified sectors.
- Applicant meeting the eligibility criteria should approach to loan lending bank branch / PLI. On behalf of applicant, the lending bank branch will examine & apply for subsidy claim through a dedicated online application & tracking management System (MIS), the application will reach to the Ministry through nodal Banks / Agencies. These are SIDBI, NABARD, SBI, BoB, Andhra Bank (Merged with UBI) and Corporation Bank (Merged with UBI).

## **(3) Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises(CGTMSE)**

The Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGS) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) to make available collateral-free credit to the micro and small enterprise sector. Both the existing and the new enterprises are eligible to be covered under the scheme.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, GoI and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), have established a Trust named Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to implement the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises.

New as well as existing Micro & Small Enterprises. Guarantee coverage ranges from 85% ( For Micro Enterprise up to Rs 5 lakh ) to 75% ( For others). 50% coverage is for Retail Activity

The credit facilities which are eligible to be covered both for term loans and/or working capital are collateral free. Loan up to a limit of Rs. 200 lakh is available for individual MSE on payment of guarantee fee to bank by the MSE.

MSE meeting the eligibility criteria may approach eligible Banks / Financial Institutions/ Regional RuralBanks/NBFCs.

#### **(4) Skill development and training**

##### **(a) Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP)**

- To motivate young persons representing different sections of the society including SC/ST/ Women, Physically Handicapped, Ex-servicemen and below poverty line (BPL) persons to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options.
- To promote new enterprises, capacity building of existing MSMEs and inculcating entrepreneurial culture in the country.

Assistance provided for: Industrial Motivational Campaign (IMC): One-two day activity, for 50-100 persons within an expenditure of Rs.20,000.

- Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAPs): Two week activity with an intake capacity of 25 persons, within expenditure limit of Rs.50,000
- Entrepreneurship-cum-skill Development Programmes (E-SDP): Six weeks activity aimed at conducting special entrepreneurship development programmes for new livelihood enterprise creation and rural enterprise development. The intake capacity for the programme is 25 participants with an expenditure limited to Rs1,25,000
- Management Development Programmes (MDP) and Mega Events: One week activity aimed at capacity building of MSMEs. The intake capacity of the programme is limited to 25 participants within an expenditure limited to Rs. 50,000. Mega events is considered for larger audience at national level.
- Youths representing different sections of the society including SC/ST/Women, Physically Handicapped, Ex-servicemen and Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons and existing MSMEs. ESDP Programmes are implemented through MSME- DIs/TCs/Other IAs.

### **(b) Technology Centres (Tool Rooms & Technology Development Centres)**

- The Technology Centres (TCs) have been set up to aid integrated development of MSMEs by providing quality Tool, Industry ready manpower, consultancy in tooling & related areas and Processes & Products development
- TCs serve in Tooling, Mould , Dies, Foundry & Forging, Electronics, Electrical Measuring Instruments, Fragrance & Flavour, Glass, Sport Goods and Footwear designing sectors across the country.
- Units desirous of availing tooling and dies facilities and consultancy services.
- The eligibility for training programmes includes from school dropout to M.Tech level.
- To provide access of MSMEs to tooling facilities for enhancement of their efficiency.
- Process & Product development in relevant sector.
- Consultancy and Job works in relevant Sector
- Skill Development.

Online application for training can be filled at respective Technology Centres' website or in person at Technology Centre. For tooling and consultancy services, the relevant Technology Centres may be visited.

Head of the respective Technology Centres (contact details at annexure).

### **(5) Infrastructuresupport**

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

To organize the traditional industries and artisans into clusters in order to make them competitive and provide support for their long- term sustainability.

- The GoI assistance for various clusters: Regular Clusters (up to 500 artisans) – up to ₹ 2.50 cr. per cluster; Major Clusters (more than 500 artisans) – up to ₹ 5.00 cr. per cluster.
- The scheme supports 'Soft', 'Hard' and 'Thematic Interventions'. Soft Interventions: 10% of Hard Interventions with maximum ceiling of ₹ 25.00 lakhs (100% scheme funding); Hard Interventions: As per project requirement. 90% (95% in case of NER, J&K and Hilly States) of Hard Intervention cost is covered under GoI support. 10%-5% (NER, J&K and Hilly States) is contributed by IA/SPV along with land.
- Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), institutions of the Central and State Governments and semi-Government institutions, field functionaries of State and Central Govt., Panchayati Raj

institutions (PRIs), etc. with suitable expertise to undertake cluster development.

- Private Sector /Corporate entities can also take up projects directly by forming cluster-specific SPVs.
- Corporate and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) foundations with expertise in cluster development are encouraged to participate as Implementing Agencies. In case where a private sector entity is the IA, it shall contribute at least 50% of total project cost excluding the cost of land.
- The eligible agency/ organization has to submit the proposal through SFURTI portal to any of the other designated Nodal Agencies under the scheme (as mentioned in the guidelines and as appointed from time to time) for onward submission to Ministry and Scheme Steering Committee for approval.

The Guidelines of SFURTI scheme is available at: [https://sfurti.msme.gov.in/WriteReadData/Circular/SFURTI\\_NEW.pdf](https://sfurti.msme.gov.in/WriteReadData/Circular/SFURTI_NEW.pdf). Application can be submitted at: <https://sfurti.msme.gov.in/SFURTI/SfLogin.aspx>

#### **(b) A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)**

To set up a network of Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) and Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) with an aim to create jobs and reduce unemployment by promoting culture of entrepreneurship and innovation in the Agro-rural sector.

National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Coir Board or any other Institution/agency of GoI/State Govt. can set up LBI

Private partner institutions and entities can also set up LBIs under PPP mode with aforesaid institutions like NSIC, KVIC, Coir Board or any other Institution /agency of GoI/State Govt.

Existing incubation centres currently operating under different Ministries and Departments of Government of India or institutions including National/Regional level institutions of GoI/State Govts. Existing incubator should have adequate expertise/ infrastructure to support incubation activity for promoting Innovation, Entrepreneurship, agro-based industry.

Eligible private institutions including Industry Associations, along with Academic Institutions, R&D laboratories, Universities, Government entities, Technology Parks, Technical institutions with a proven track record in promotion of technology based entrepreneurship in agro- rural landscape can set up new incubation centres.

#### **LIVELIHOOD BUSINESS INCUBATOR-**

One time grant of 100% of the cost of Plant and Machinery, other than land and infrastructure, up to INR 100 Lakhs, for Government agencies. For PPP mode with Govt., one-time grant of 50% of cost of Plant & Machinery, other than the land and infrastructure, or INR 50.00 Lakhs, whichever is less.

#### **TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS INCUBATOR-**



One-time grant of 50% of cost of Plant & Machinery excluding the land and infrastructure or an amount up to INR 100 Lakhs, whichever is less. For existing TBIs, one-time grant of 50% of cost of Plant & Machinery excluding the land and infrastructure or an amount up to INR 30 Lakhs, whichever is less.

The Eligible institution/Agency has to submit the proposal in a prescribed format given in the scheme guidelines to [js.ari@nic.in](mailto:js.ari@nic.in) or [aspire-msme@gov.in](mailto:aspire-msme@gov.in) for onward submission to the Scheme Steering Committee for approval. The guidelines of the ASPIRE Scheme is available at <https://aspire.msme.gov.in/ASPIRE/Home.aspx>

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

- To support the sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills & quality, market access, etc.
- To build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self help groups, consortia, upgradation of associations, etc.
- To create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing Industrial Areas/ Clusters of MSEs.
- To set up Common Facility Centres (for testing, training, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc.).
- Promotion of green & sustainable manufacturing technology for the clusters.
- CFCs: Grant will be restricted to 70% of the cost of Project of maximum Rs. 20.00 Crore. GoI grant will be 90% for special category projects (located in North-East & Hilly States, Island territories, Aspirational Districts/ LWE affected Districts, Clusters with more than 50% (a) Micro/Village, (b) Women owned, (c) SC/ ST units). The cost of Project includes cost of Land (Subject to maximum of 25% of Project Cost).
- Infrastructure Development: Grant will be restricted to 60% of the cost of project (Rs. 10.00 Crore for Industrial Estate & Rs. 15.00 Crore for Flatted Factory Complex). GoI grant will be 80% for special category projects as mentioned above.
- Marketing Hubs/Exhibition Centres by Associations: The GoI grant will be restricted to 60% of the cost of project of maximum Rs. 10.00 crore for Product Specific Associations with BMO rating of Gold Category and above from NABET(QCI) and 80% for Associations of Women Entrepreneurs. Remaining project cost is to be borne by SPV/State Government.
- Thematic Interventions: Grant will be restricted to 50% of total cost of maximum 5 activities not exceeding Rs. 2.00 lakh for each activity. GoI grant under this component for each CFC would be Rs. 10.00 lakh.
- Support to State Innovation Cluster Development Programme: The GoI fund would be limited to State Government share or Rs. 5.00 Crore whichever is lower and the assistance would be 90% of project cost in respect of CFC projects in North-East/Hilly States, 10 Island territories, Aspirational Districts/ LWE affected Districts, as well as for projects where beneficiaries are SC/ ST/ Women owned enterprises.
- Online applications can be filled at <https://cluster.dcmsme.gov.in>. Hard copy of applications need to be sent through State Governments or their Autonomous Bodies or field institutes of the Ministry of

MSME i.e., MSME- DIs. The proposals are approved by the National Level Steering Committee of MSE-CDP. Website: <http://www.dcsmse.gov.in/MSE-CDProg.htm>

- (6) MP MSME protsahanyojna- Government of Madhya Pradesh Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is considered engine for socio economic growth in the country and is fast emerging as the most vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy. MSMEs provide the largest share of employment after primary sector. We are aware that, employment generation is one of the main challenges faced in the country today. This makes development of MSME sector most crucial. The Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) recognizes this aspect and accordingly, is giving priority to the development of the MSME sector in the state.
- (7) STARTUP- Startup India Scheme is an initiative by the Government of India for generation of employment and wealth creation. The goal of Startup India is the development and innovation of products and services and increasing the employment rate in India.
- (8) STANDUP- Stand-Up India Scheme facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector.
- (9) MUDRA- [MUDRA] is an NBFC supporting development of micro enterprise sector in the country. MUDRA provides refinance support to Banks / MFIs / NBFCs for lending to micro units having loan requirement upto 10 lakh. MUDRA provides refinance support to micro business under the Scheme of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana.

## 9. District Industrial Development Plan

As per the Damoh Development Plan 2005, 100 Acres of Industrial Land in Marutal area has been planned to be developed for allotment of developed industrial plots for the MSMEs. In addition to this, 33 Hectares of Land in Village Imlai and Mahukheda and 120 Hectares in other areas has been identified to be developed as Industrial lands.

Name of the MSME activity	Place where identified in the District	Scheme in which it can be synchronized
EDP Training	Damoh	Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme
ESDP	Hatta, Pathriya, Jaber, Tengkhara, Batiyagarh	

## 10. Whom to contact and for what

S NO.	OFFICE	PURPOSE
1	Joint Director MSME DI Indore	For any assistance for new or existing enterprise, Udyam registration
2	District Trade and Industry Centre Damoh	Udyam Registration, PMEGP Scheme, MukhyamantriUvaUdyami, MukhyamantriSwarojgar Scheme, MSME ProtsahanYojna
3	Financial Institutions, Banks SIDBI etc.	Financial Solutions for Entrepreneurship
4	Directorate of Industries Bhopal	For Delayed Payments.
5	Electrical Connection	Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Vitran Co.

## 11. Conclusion and wayforward

### 11.1 Identification of institutional/otherresponsibilities.

To bring all the consultation of expertise to the workers/industry who are not skillful enough and need to be trained for Designing, Marketing, proper packaging and exporting of their product.

They need to be trained by the already established Govt., Non- Govt bodies and the stakeholders involved such as fieo (Federation of Indian Export Organisations), Fisheries, Horticulture, and industry specific export promotion EPC's (export promotion councils), Handicraft Association of India etc.

### 11.2 Regulatory and operational reformrequired.

- strategies for Product / Market diversification ( New Product New Market, Old Product New Market, New Product Old Market)
- strategies for sourcing Raw material & Capital goodsindigenously (AtmanirbharBharat)
- strategies to effectively coordinate with Export Promotion Councils, Commodities boards, local chamber of commerce and District Industry Center - transferring ownership of the plan to stakeholders themselves for effective management of theprogramme.

### 11.3Infrastructure utilities logistics interventionsrequired.

- These will be further set out according to the needs of specific sectors as per ongoing extensive stakeholderconsultation.
- R & D facilities are notadequate,
- Testing facilitiesrequired,
- Promotion of postal exports /ecommerce

### 11.4Tie-ups of producers withexporters.

- Clusters in the District could be made more strengthened and institutional. Ongoing extensive consultation will play a role in better identification of expertise as well as interestedcontenders.

- These will be further set out according to the needs of specific sectors as per ongoing extensive stakeholder consultation.

#### **11.5 Comprehensive analysis of the strength of the district.**

This area produces good quantity Pulses, Gram, Wheat, Limestone, Portland. Cement.

#### **11.6 Any identified gaps in product quality/ design, production efficiency/ competitiveness.**

- These will be further set out according to the needs of specific sectors as per ongoing extensive stakeholder consultation.
- Manufacturing units are needed to boost up the item quantity exported to dominate the external markets.