



Industrial View

First and only platform for MSMEs



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How does
AP make it
BIG





(L to R) Shankarachary, Cherlapally, ILA executive member and FSME-AP advisor, G Prasad Kumar, minister for HTLTSSI, APK Reddy, President, FSME-AP and editor, Industrial View, N Kiran Kumar Reddy, CM, AP, Sudheer Reddy, Secretary, ILA, Cherlapally and M V Rajeshwar Rao, CEO, CREDAI at the launch of the magazine at CM's chamber



FSME-AP, President, Shri APK Reddy is being felicitated by the Kothagudem Chamber of Commerce, on the occasion of their first oath taking ceremony and revamping of their Association on October 10. (from left) Chamber of Commerce, Kothagudem, President, Kodumuri Srinivasarao, Dhandyala Ravikumar (FSME-AP Convener), Kambhampati Ravi (General Secretary) and Satyanarayana Agarwall (Treasurer) are also seen in the picture



FSME-AP

Launch of Industrial View

Chief Minister N Kiran Kumar Reddy launched Industrial View on 22 June, 2013. The CM handed over the first copy of the inaugural issue to MSME minister G Prasad Kumar.

Speaking on the occasion, the chief minister said, "A magazine for the MSME sector is a welcome development and the need of the hour."

M V Rajeshwara Rao, Former Secretary General FAPCCI and advisor to FSME-AP, Sudeer Reddy, Secretary, Cherlapally Industrial Local Authority, Sankarachary, Cherlapally, ILA executive member and FSME-AP advisor were also present on the occasion.

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The jurisdiction of court cases pertaining to the items published in Industrial View will only be Hyderabad (the place of its publication). Cases of other jurisdictions will not be entertained.

- Editor

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APK Reddy

Industrial View

First and only platform for MSMEs



How does AP make it big?

Andhra Pradesh is richly endowed with natural resources and competitive advantages. Hyderabad, the State capital is centrally located and exudes a huge potential to be transformed into a transit hub of South Asia.

It has in the recent years become prominent as preferred destination for leading software services companies.

Visakhapatnam Port in AP is the largest cargo handling port in the country which provides a major share of cargo to south east Asian countries and Australia.

Andhra Pradesh is strategically located in India. Andhra Pradesh is known as Gate of South-East Asia. For export, it has easy access to the most economically developed countries like Japan, Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Thailand, New Zealand and Australia.

The State is blessed with seven agro climatic conditions and variety of soils poised to large agriculture production. Andhra Pradesh is primarily an agro- based state and employs 65% of the state's population. Andhra Pradesh is a Mineral house of the

country. It has world's largest single deposit of Barites in Kadapa and it has huge Granite reserves. It has been producing and promoting various colours of lime stone slabs for flooring.

Due to the presence of world class Research & Development Institutions in the state and availability of large pool of skilled manpower at competitive prices Hyderabad became the Bulk Drug Capital of India with a contribution of more than 1/3 rd of the country's Bulk Drugs production.

Strong business presence of Global Software giants, Andhra Pradesh has become a leading state in promotion of Software industry in the country.

Andhra Pradesh is the 3rd largest power utility in the country. APGENCO's Hydel Installed Capacity is highest in India.

The god gifted Andhra Pradesh has good resources in each of its districts. In this issue, **Industrial View** tries to portray the details of developed areas of each district, in a nutshell and the scope of development.

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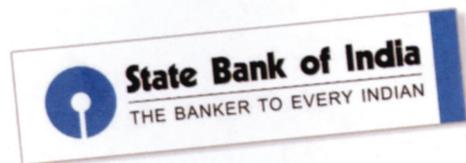


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***Hyderabad has good scope in
Cement, Pharma, Engineering
and Defence &
Aerospace industries.***

WAH

Hyderabad



Hyderabad is a historic beautiful City and is the Capital of Andhra Pradesh. The city is called “Pearl City” and famous for its twinkling pearls and glass embedded bangles. The Hyderabad city houses some of the most prestigious industries like Vazir sultan Tobacco, Indian Oxygen, Hyderabad Industries, etc.. With cosmopolitan culture, the city has congenial and hospitable environment for growth and development of SSI and tiny industries. Hyderabad being the State Capital is highly developed in all aspects. The strength of Hyderabad district lies in its infrastructural facilities and its invaluable Human resources, rather than in agricultural & mineral resources.



Airport:

Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is the biggest asset for the capital. This has been the best option for international entrepreneurs to invest. It is connected to all major cities of the world.

Human Resources:

Availability of trained manpower attracting industrialists to institute companies here in the city.

Infrastructure: Connected to all major cities of the country and the world the city is better equipped with infrastructure. It's been attracting the industrialists to move forward.

Tourism:

Hyderabad which is also known as 'Pearl City' is centre of attraction for the tourists with Charminar, Hussainsagar Lake, Ramoji filmcity, Hi-tech city... etc.

Real Estate:

The Real Estate boom in Hyder-

Industries:
City surroundings were flooded with industries of Pharma and Bio-tech. The companies are creating number of employment opportunities and getting benefitted by exporting their products.

abad is unexpected to estimate the growth. This is because the software companies and industries in the city surroundings creating wealth to the land owners. The expansion is in the all sides of Hyderabad so the Real Estate Industry is growing like anything.

Film Industry: The tollywood film industry, which is generating more number of employment after bollywood, is based in Hyderabad. Due to the agitations in Telangana region, some tollywood bigwigs are planning to shift to Visakhapatnam.

Education:

Hyderabad plays an important role in the state education system. Having well noted education centres and job opportunities every student in the state is looking towards Hyderabad to settle their life.

Hyderabad has potential in industrial growth especially in Information Technology (IT), IT enable services, Pharma and Bio-tech. Being with lot of facilities for all sectors of the society Hyderabad is the important place for the Andhra Pradesh people.

Agri-Bio-tech parks:

Agricultural University and Biotechnology institutes located Hyderabad is well advanced in research of new inventions.



Changing face of Ranga Reddy



Ranga Reddy district surrounds the State capital of Hyderabad. It includes the city's suburbs and serves as a hinterland to it. RR district is industrially well developed as it lies close to the capital and enjoys the advantages of good infrastructure, communication network, transport, market and human resources. The world famous Hi tech city located at Madhapur is in this district, with an upcoming hardware park nearby attracting global software companies to the state. An Apparel Park established in Gundlapochampally village which is 25 kms from the state capital is also in the district.

Industries

The Ranga Reddy district is playing an important role in the development of industries in the State. RR is more advantageous position for setting up of industries as the location is nearer to the market and also the easy availability of required technical man-power. This district has a strong industrial base with public sector undertakings like BHEL (R&D), ECIL, HAL, HMT Bearings, NFC DRDO , DRDL Mishra Datu Nigam Ltd., BDL, NRSA, etc. There are 31 Industrial Estates/Industrial Development Areas existing in the district. All these industrial estates are occupied. These industrial areas are endowed with infrastructure facilities like roads, water supply and availability of power. Further, Industrial Municipalities have been formed in Jeedimetla, Kukatpally, Kattedan, S.V.C.I.E. ALEAP, Vikarabad, Medchal, Moulali, Mallapur, Kushaiguda, Uppal, Autonagar and Nacharam for maintaining the existing IDAs/I.Es by the industries association.

Agriculture:

Jawar, Castor, Ground Nut and Pulses are the major crops grown in the district. Mango, Grapes, Sapot and Guava are the major fruits. Jasmine and Rose are the chief flowers grown in the district.

Poultry:

The poultry has got a good share in the economy of the district. Proximity to the state capital makes this activity a success in the district for supplying chicks to the small poultry

farmers. There are captive poultry feed plants available and there is a scope for establishing some more feed mixing plants in the district and required veterinary facilities are also available.

Tourism: The district has different Tourism locations like Shameerpet, Kompally, Ramoji Film City and many resorts, Golconda Fort, Taramati Bardhari, Gandipet lake, Osman sagar, Keesara, Falkunama Palace, Shilaparamam... etc.



Ranga Reddy has scope for Semi-conductor, Cement, Pharma industries and Hardware park, IT & ITES industry in the future.

Medak on the move

*Medak has scope for
Auto Components and
Engineering Industry*



Medak district is a backward district with more than eighty percent of the population dependent on agriculture. It has a low literacy rate and low per capita income. Industrialization is confined to a few pockets, nearer to Hyderabad. Main crops grown in the district are rice, maize sugarcane, jowar and chillies. A large quantity of maize and sugar cane are available for industrial exploitation. Cultivation of aromatic plants is being encourages. There is surplus fruit in the district like Mango, Papaya for industrial use. The district has a good poultry population and significant eff production. Manual deposits are not many. Quarry, Quartz and sand are found.

Human Resources:

Medak district, being a neighbouring district of Hyderabad, has the advantage of good educational infrastructure. Yet, the district does not have an impressive literacy rate and it is rated as one of the backward district of the state. This forced the youth to work in factories.

Agriculture and Horticulture:

Paddy, Cereals, Jowar, Oil seeds and Chillies are the major crops. Paddy occupies an important place in district occupying 33 % of the area. Cotton and Sugarcane are also predominantly cultivated. Mango, Guava, Orange, Papaya, Grapes and Water Melon are the major fruit crops of the District.

Minerals:

Medak district has very meager mineral resources. The Major minerals found in the district are Quartz, Reserve of 3280 thousand tonnes and Laterite. Other Minerals found are Amethyst Quartz, Silica sand, Ochre, Pink granite and morram.

Water Resources:

Medak district is highly dependent upon monsoons for water. Due to insufficient rains, the districts main source of water is ground water. Drinking water Majeera barrage and Singoor Reservoir is supplied to the Industrial Areas of

**NIMZ establishment
Government of India has
proposed to develop
National Investment
Manufacturing Zones
(NIMZs) as Intetrated
Industrial township with
all infrastrcture facilities
in the national
manufacturing policiy.
13,000 acres of Raikod
and Jarasangham
Mandals of Medak
District are selected for
NIMZ. And within the five
years period NIMZ will be
established in Medak.**

Patancheru, Ramachandrapuram.

Tourism:

Medak old church built in the year 1620 consisting of 1 brass gun. This is the biggest church in South India. Yedupayalu is located in Kulcharam mandal were the 7 sub-rivers of Manjeera join at one place. There is a archeology museum in Kondapur. Singoor Project is located at about 30 Kms from Sangareddy, in Pulkal Mandal were from the drinking water is drawn for supply to Twin cities.

Industries:

Medak 284 Large & Medium Industries. In Private sector, the important industries like Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, MRF Ltd., Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Hetero Drugs Ltd., Medicorp Technology

Ltd., Neuland Labs Ltd., Biological Ltd., Samkarg Pistons Ltd., ITW Signode India Ltd., Pennar Steels Ltd., Asian paints Ltd., Ralchem Ltd., PSM Spinning Ltd., Kirby Building Systems Ltd etc were established.

COW Automotive & Engineering Cluster at Toopran in Medak District under survery. This too creates major job opportunities.

New Industrial Estates:

APIIC has presently identified places at Phase-II, Patancheru for 3.5 acres & IDA Pashamylaram, Patancheru for 200 Acres for development of Industrial Estates.



Adilabad *Ahoy..!*

Adilabad has scope for Iron & Steel in eastern part of the district and Paper Industries in Western part of this district.



Adilabad district has natural boundaries of potential rivers like Penganga on northwest, Wardha on north, Pranahitha on the east and Godavari on eastern side.

Adilabad district has forests constitutes about 43% of the total geographical area. The Kadam project was the mainstay irrigation in Luxettipet and Khanapur mandals while Swarna and Gaddenna projects are for Nirmal revenue division.

Agriculture: The southern part of the district consisting of Nirmal, Luxettipet, Khanapur and surrounding mandals is fairly developed agriculturally, owing to the availability of irrigation facilities there. The principal crops of the district are jowar, paddy, cotton, wheat, maize, chillies, sugarcane and soya. Cotton occupies an important place (27% of state production) in the agriculture sector of this district. The Regional Agricultural Research Station situated at Adilabad is conducting research on cotton in modern cultivation and pest management tech-



niques to advise the farmers for better yields achievement.

Horticulture: Horticulture in this district produce assumes importance for it provides, supplementary income including foreign exchange and employment.

Sericulture: ITDA Utnoor is instrumental in taking initiative in the implementation of National Sericulture Project. In addition to the traditional mulberry, cocoons, tusser is another important area suitable in this forest area. Utnoor has got both reeling and twisting units and also a Tusser weaving unit which is used both as training cum production centers.

Forest Produce: Forest wealth assumes a great importance in the district. These forests are drying deciduous in nature and they are good sources of timber and forest fuel. The district has generally two tiers of vegetations. The top tier consists mostly of teka, nallamaddi, ippa, masti, chirman, Bijasel etc

Industries
Cotton production related industries are situated in Adilabad. Apart from the Singareni Coal Collieries Ltd in Bellampally and Coal Chemical Complex and the Associated Cement Companies Ltd in Mancherla, Orient Cement in Devapur, Sirpur Paper mill in Kagaznagar.. etc are the major industries of Adilabad district. There is scope for agribased industries, Textile and Mineral based production in this district.

and the lower tier consists of usiri, maredu, modugu, bamboo and sarappu etc.

Minerals: The Adilabad district consists of Archrean terrian Sdemantary terrain and Deccan Traps. The sedimentary terrain is the reserve for mineral deposits which is exposed in parts of Adilabad, Jainath, Bela, Kerameri, Wankidi, Asifabad, Rebbena. Thiryani Tandur, Bellampally, Kasipet, Mandamarri, Jaipur, Chennur Mandlas. The rich coal belt extending from North of Godavari to Thiryani Mandals in the sedimentary terrains.

Handicrafts: Toy making crafts Dhokra casting crafts are very popular in Adilabad District. Nirmal for toy making, Ushagaon, Jangaon & Keslaguda village of Jainoor & Kerameri mandal for Dhokra casting are famous worldwide. The present day trend is on making animals birds fruits and vegetable which is appearance look as real as the natural pieces.



Nizamabad

Emerging on the
food industry horizon



**Agriculture rich
Nizamabad has
better scope for
Agro-based and Food
Processing
industries.**

Nizamabad District is in the slot of agricultural districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The soils of the district are primarily of two kinds, Black cotton and Sandy loams. The Black cotton soils are in Bodhan Revenue Division. Sandy loams cover other parts of the district. The district's inventory of minerals is poor. Clay of superiority quality fit for manufacturing high quality bricks and tiles is abundantly available in the district. There is a find of quartz in Nandipet Mandal in Nizamabad Revenue Division. Attempts for its exploitation have not been that serious. Iron ore and granites are found in the district and their utility is yet to pick up.



Agriculture:

Rice mills play an important role in industrial sector of Nizamabad. 524 small & medium scale units are here. Major exportable item in this district are boiled rice, rice bran oil, rice flakes. Maize is cultivated in over 1 lakh hector of area, it has good market potential both domestic and export. Turmeric cultivation is much in district which has major source for export, spices grinding has good demand for export. Cotton seed oil sunflower oil, cotton bales ginned are export items. Ankapur has second place in Asia for seed processing units. The processed turmeric is exported item.

Engineering Industry:

Agricultural implements like seed drills, pliers (Hand tools) insecticide dusters and sprayers, electro plated water taps etc are being prepared here. Paper and paper product ancillary units like hand made paper, paper cups and plates etc also have good market.

Textile: Power looms, fabric screen printing units, ready made garments, cotton blankets, cotton tapes are concentrated near Nizamabad, Jakaranpally Mandal area.

Chemical and Allied Industries:

Paints, reclamation of oil wire enamel, cleaning powder, PVC rigid pipes, acid slurry, plastic blow moulded articles, Hawaii chappals, industrial and automobile gaskets, bobbins (plastic) are

Industries

Ankapur is a small, self-sufficient, progressive Model Village located in Armoor Mandal, Nizamabad District. It is also called as mini USA. In recent years the farmers have adopted modern methods and have succeeded in substituting subsistence farming with commercial farming. Besides cultivating commercial crops like turmeric, maize and vegetables on a large scale, the farming communities have been raising crops for seeds in preference to cereals and traditional crops for food grains

encouraged Nizamabad urban and Bodhan town area.

Electric and electronic products:

Battery eliminator, voltage stabilizers, emergency lamps, air coolers, electric ceiling fans, electric motors 1 to 10 HP are encouraged Nizamabad town area.

Service and Business establishments:

Motor repairing and rewinding, screen printing, wet and dry grinding, tailoring, photo lamination, internet cafe, travel agency, courier service are the key business sectors.

Tourism:

There are many temples including the Hanuman Temple, the Neela Kanteshwara temple, the Khilla Ramalayam temple and the Saraswathi temple (near Basra). Besides these temples history buffs will enjoy visiting the Archaeological and Heritage Museum in Nizamabad. Domakonda Fort and Kentu Masjid are also the tourist centers.



Transformation of Karimnagar

**Northern part
of Karimnagar
is agriculture
rich so this
areas has
better scope
for Food
Processing
units.**

Karimnagar District occupies an important place not only in the Telangana region but also in the state of AP in terms of historical and cultural heritage. It stands second in Telangana in area production of paddy. It has huge coal deposits. Important crops in the district are paddy, green gram, sugar cane, maize, jowar, red gram chillies. Commercial crops are Cotton, Oil seeds are Ground Nut, Sunflower, Castor. Important Horticulture crops are mango, citrus, sweet orange. Main rivers are Manair and the Godavari. The main source of irrigation for agriculture is Kakatiya canal of Sriram sagar. Major irrigation upper and lower Manair.



Agriculture: Karimnagar is one of the the largest rice production district of the state. With sufficient water resources like Kakatiya canal and Maneru dam and some other big lakes the agriculture industry is in good position. Important crops in the district are paddy, green gram, sugar cane, maize, jowar, red gram chillies and commercial crops are cotton, oil seeds are ground nut, sunflower, castor. Important Horticulture crops are mango, citrus, sweet orange. Cold storage godowns, Rice mills are in huge numbers in this district. Dairy and Poultry industries are also the key money making sectors of Karimnagar dist.

Mineral Textile Industries: Northern Thermal Power Company (NTPC) is located in Ramagundam of Karimnagar district. NTPC is the biggest thermal power production house in AP. Karimnagar district is famous for artistic silver filigree items, gift items and stone carving. The silver filigree items are export quality. One silver filigree cooperative society with 65 artisan's members and 150 families are in this activity. The art is recognized by UNESCO also. Ramadugu is famous for stone carving. For handloom weaving units and textile units in Karimnagar are Manakoduru, Veenavanka, Jammikunta, Kamalapur, Sultanabad, Siricilla and Vemulavada are well known and for mineral based industries the potential areas are Godavarikhani, Ramagundam mandals.

Infrastructure: Being connected to Hyderabad, infrastructure facilities is getting boom in Karimnagar. Mining: Coal mining in various parts of the district is the main source of



the people. Coalmine based engineering and Granite mines are also in this district.

Tourism: Jagityala Fort, Dhulikatta (Buddhist monuments), Elagandal fort, Shivaram sanctuary are the main tourist parts of Karimnagar. There are important pilgrim centres like Sri Rajarajeswara Temple (Vemulavada), Sri Kaleshwara Mukteswara swamy temple (Kaleshwaram), Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple (Dharmapuri).

Education: Shatavahana University and various educational institutions are in Karimnagar district.



Warangal Wows all...!

Warangal was the capital of the Kakatiyas who have left their indelible stamp in the form of awe-inspiring architectural wonders. Notably 81% of the populations live in rural areas and their main activity is agriculture and Mango is major horticultural produce. Skilled Weavers of Bachannapet are being exploited by middlemen. They are supplied raw material by master craftsmen on a buy back arrangement. Major minerals available in the district are laterite, dolomite, coal, clay, black granite and limestone, besides sand. There are 2 Industrial Estates in the district located at Warangal and Jangaon. The District has 5 Large and Medium Industries in Paper, Coal Mining, Granite Slab Polishing and Rice Bran Oil.

Agriculture: In Warangal notable 81% of the populations live in rural areas and their main activity is agriculture. The farm machinery and improved implements have a major role in timely cultivate operations i.e., preparation of tilling, sowing, harrowing etc., to cover more area in short time with less expenditure and to avoid labour problems.

Textile: Skilled silk weavers of Bachannapet are being exploited by middlemen. They are supplied raw material by master craftsmen on a buy back arrangement. Here, establishment of a raw material supply center with credit support by banks may be thought



of marketing support to these weavers would go a long way in promoting the cluster. There is no Tussar silk reeling unit or weaving unit. These may be promoted among Tribals and other weaker sections of the Society.

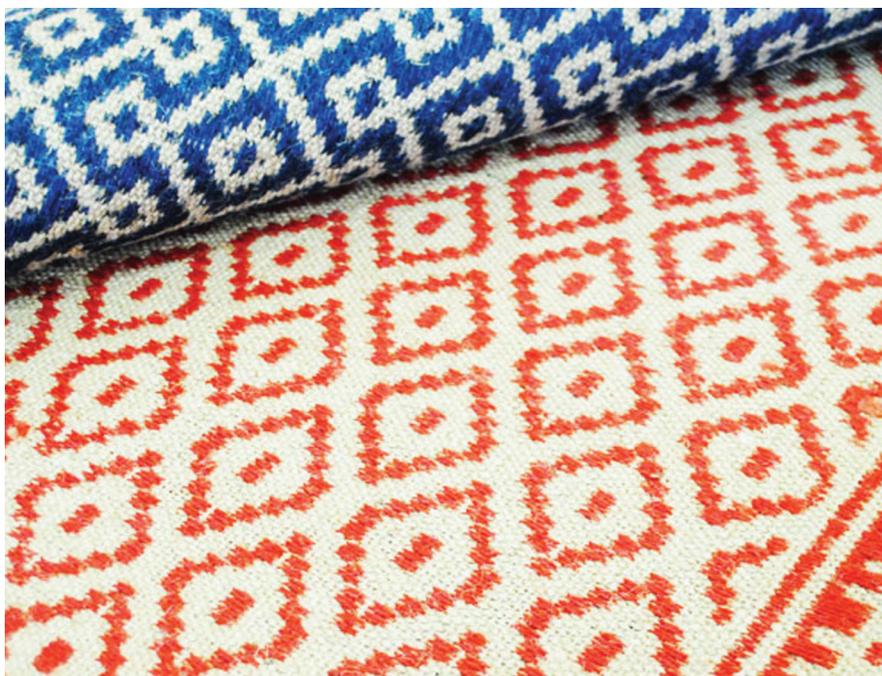
Minerals: Major minerals available in the district are laterite, dolomite, coal, clay, black granite and limestone, besides sand.

Tourism: Discover the age old Capital of Kakatiya Kingdom, Warangal, lies the 5th biggest City in the State. The real beauty of temples located in this arena lies in the jewel-like precision of its light-diffusing screens and carvings. Warangal's glorious history, beautiful lakes, fine architectural temples, rich flora and fauna have contributed to its importance.



Industries

The district has 5 large and medium industries in Paper, Coal Mining, Granite Slab Polishing and Rice Bran Oil. Major Industries in the District are Singareni Collieries Ltd, Ballapur Industries Ltd, Lamansio Granites, Sri Venkateshwara Solvents Oil P Ltd.



Khammam

crosses new milestones

In Khammam district Bhadrachalam, Manugur and Burgampadu area are covered with thick forest. Nearly 50% of the geographical area is under forest in this district. The river Godavari flows through Cherla and Bhadrachalam mandals on which the agriculture of the district depends. Khammam district is endowed with rich mineral resources besides forest resources. The Principal mineral deposits are Coal, Iron Ore, Barytes, Quartz, Graphite, Copper Ore and Granite. Coal is mined at Kothagudem, Mangoor, Yellandu areas in Khammam District by Singareni Collieries Company. Granite deposits of black, pink and other varieties are also available in the district.



Agriculture:

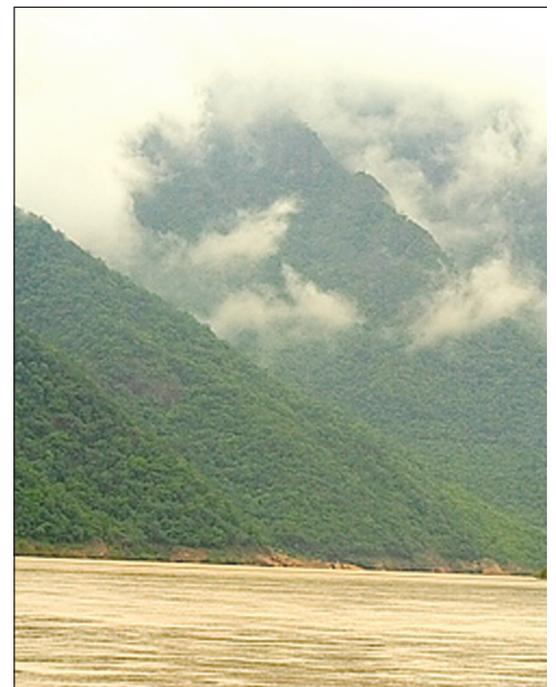
Nearly 48% of the total geographical area of the district is covered by forest, but there are patches of fertile land in the middle of the forest. The areas on the banks of the river Godavari are considered as the most fertile lands in the district. Out of all the lands in Madhira Mandal is rich and fertile. The important forest products available in the district are Teak, Nallamaddi, Timber, Firewood, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Beedi leaves, Nuxvomica, Cashew etc., Forest resources play an important role in the economy of Khammam district.

Dairy:

Dairy development is a subsidiary activity of the agriculturist and it pays good dividends to a small and marginal farmers. There are 4 chilling centers existing in the district.

Tourism:

Bhadrachalam is a reputed pilgrim center in the State on account of the Temple of Lord Srirama on the bank



Minerals and Industries:

Khammam District is endowed with rich mineral resources besides forest resources. The Principal mineral deposits are Coal, Iron Ore, Barytes, Quartz, Graphite, Copper Ore, Granite. Coal is mined at Kothagudem, Mangoor, Yellandu areas in Khammam District by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. Granite deposits of black, pink and other varieties are also available in the district.

of river Godavari. Parnashala which is nearest to Bhadrachalam town also attracts devotees and Perantalapalli, down wards of Godavari is another place which is attracting pilgrims in the district. The other important temples are Sree Venkateswara Swamy at Jamalapuram and Sri Krishna Temple at Nemali.

Power:

Khammam district is the hub for power generation as Kothagudem Thermal Power Station with five power generating stations besides Navabharath Ferro Alloys captive power plant. Lower Sileru power generation plant, Gowthami Bio-mas Power plant, Khammam and Kakatiya Sugars & Cements captive power plant, Kallur. An important NTPC Power Grid is located at Budidempadu village of Khammam Urban Mandal to facilitate industrial needs in the district.

Khammam has better scope for Spinning and Engineering industries

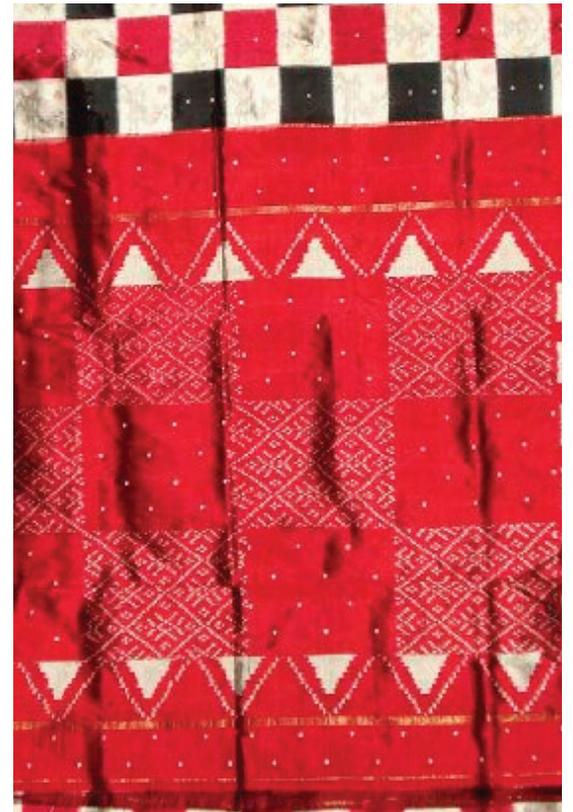


Nalgonda has good scope for Cement industries and Textile & Spinning industries.

Nalgonda

rich in mineral deposits

Agriculture is the main occupation for 70% of the population of the district. The major crops in the District are Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Redgram, Greengram, Groundnut, Sesamum, Castor and Cotton. Nagarjuna Sagar, the major irrigation project provides irrigation facilities to the extent of 1.24 lakh hectares. Nalgonda District is industrially progressing in Andhra Pradesh State The cement plants and many sophisticated industries have already been established. Due to the rich mineral resources there is further scope for the establishing of new industries in the district. The popular Pochampally Saris and Puttapaka Saris are made here.



Cement Industry:

Units for Fly ash bricks, hallow blocks, CI castings required by cement industry, bolts and nuts Jute bags, twines, industrial boots and hand gloves, material handling equipment and spares for cement industry PP bags, sheet metal work shops, welding electrodes, welding workshops are in Miryalaguda, Damacherla, Vemulapally, Venkatadripalem, Tripuraram etc

Textiles: Units for machine maintaining in textile industry, packing material and corrugated boxes, box strapping, gum tape, paper rolls etc. paper cones and packing material, plastic blow and injection moulded articles for textile are encouraged near

Choutappal, Pochampally, Bibinagar, Valigonda, Chityal, Nagarikal, Narketpalli etc.

Leather Industry: For leather tanning units Gundala, Bibipet are encouraged. For Pharma ancillary units the areas suggested are Nagarikal, Chityal and Choutappal areas.

Power: Nagarjuna Sagar Main Power House is the major hydel power generating unit in the district. It Generates 810 MW of Power. Nagarjuna Sagar Right Canal Power House generates 90 MW power and Left Canal Power House generates 60 MW power.

Tourism: Panagal is the historical place is situated near Nalgon-

da town. It was once the capital during Kakatiya dynasty. Udayasamudram a biggest tank, the temples of Pachala Someswara and Chaya Someswara are the ancient ones which are worth seeing. Pillalamarri at Suryapet and Nagarjuna Sagar dam are the key tourist centres. Yadagiri Gutta and Kolanpaka are the important pilgrim centres.

Agriculture:

Nalgonda district is famous for agro based industries and also has good potentiality in mini rice mills, agricultural implements units dall mills, cold storage units, biogas equipments, chilli and other spices, grinding units, dairy products.



Mahabubnagar

set to weave success tales

Water resources rich Mahaboobnagar has good scope for Textile and Spinning industry.



Mahabubnagar district land has abundant resources for many minerals like Diamonds, Gold, Semi Precious/ Abrasive/ Decorative stones, Asbestos, Clays, Quartz/ Quartzite, Feldspar/ Nephilene Syenite, Limestone Slabs etc. Surprisingly most of the mineral reserves in the district are still untapped. The principal food grain crops in Mahabubnagar district are rice, jowar, bajra and ragi while, the principle commercial crops are groundnut, castor, chillies and tobacco. Red-gram is the major pulse crop. The poultry has got a good role in the economy of the district. The proximity of the state capitals of Hyderabad and Bangalore makes this activity a success in the district. Well known Gadwal sarees are the products of Mahaboobnagar District.



Agriculture:

Though Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers flow through the Mahaboobnagar district suffered droughts which resulted migrations in huge numbers. The principal food grain crops in Mahabubnagar district are rice, jowar, bajra and ragi while, the principle commercial crops are groundnut, castor, chillies and tobacco. Red-gram is the major pulse crop.

Horticulture:

Mango, Sweet Orange, Pomegranate, Grapes, Guava are the major fruits and Jasmine and Rose are the chief flowers grown in the District. The district is identified as a Major potential area for floriculture because of the proposed International Airport in Shamshabad having the scope for Exports.

Poultry:

The poultry has got a good role in the economy of the district. The proximity of the state capitals of Hyderabad and Bangalore makes this activity a success in the district. There are captive poultry feed plants available and there is a scope for establishing some more feed mixing plants in the district and required veterinary facilities are also available.

Minerals:

The district is endowed with Minerals like Quartz, Feldspar (this mineral finds use in Ceramic Indus-



Industries & Infrastructure

There is One Industrial Estate in the district located at Mahabubnagar and 4 Industrial Development Areas at Kothur, Jadcherla, Palem, Gadwal, Almost all plots, sheds and shops developed are allotted to the entrepreneurs except Gadwal. The District is having 60 Large and Medium Industries in the sectors of Basic Metals, Fibre Glass, Pharmaceutical Formulations, Particle Board Manufacturing, Poltry, Textiles etc. Government planned to institute One Green Park, One Textile Park and a Leather Park with the estimation of 2100 Cr.

tries. It covers of 534 hectares), Laterite, Limestone, Barytes, Semi-precious Stones as Major Minerals and Stone & Metal, Black/Colour Granite, Limestone Slabs, Fullers Earth, Gravel as Minor Minerals.

Power:

There is surplus power available in the district for industrial purposes. Further Express Feeders have been setup to cater the industrial needs.

Kurnool

on the path of progress



Kurnool district is one of the important districts in the state of Andhra Pradesh and the most prominent district of the Rayalaseema region. Nallamalas and Erramalas are the two important mountain ranges in the district. Kurnool district has got a strong agricultural background. About 70% of the working population of the district is either directly or indirectly engaged in agricultural and allied activities. The major portion of the district comprises rich black cotton soil which is being cultivated aptly for growing rich cash crops like Groundnut and Cotton. Kurnool district is also endowed with rich mineral resources. Kurnool District has major industries like Sree Rayalaseema Alkalies and Allied Chemicals Ltd, Heritage Foods (India) Ltd etc.

Kurnool has better scope for Textile & Spinning industries and Engineering Industry



Agriculture and Horticulture:

Kurnool district has got a strong agricultural background. About 70% of the working population of the district is either directly or indirectly engaged in agricultural and allied activities. The major cash crops like cotton, tobacco and groundnut are extensively grown. Other principal food crops are jowar, bajra and paddy. About 5% of the geographical area of the district is under various horticulture crops like mango, citrus, guava, banana, sapota and onion.

Minerals: Kurnool ranks as one of the mineral rich districts of Andhra Pradesh. It is endowed with extensive deposits of Cement grade Limestone, Building stones. Besides this Barytes, Iron ore, Clays, Ochre, slate, steatite and quartz occur relatively in small quantities.

Infrastructure:

There are 5 Industrial Estates

existing at Kurnool, Nandyal, Adoni and Dhone. Besides this with central assistance an Industrial Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC) Project has also been set up at Nandyal.

Water resources:

Tungabhadra, Hundri and Kunderu rivers are the three main water resources of Kurnool districts.

Tourism:

There are several famous pilgrim centres as well as temples and shooting spots in the district like Srisailam, Mantralayama, Mahanandi, Yaganti, Sangameswara temple, Brahmagundam, Belum caves, Ahobhila, Urukunda Eranna, Gundla Brahmeswaram, Chodeswari temple at Nandavaram village, Maddileti swamy near Rangapuram village, Kalva Bugga etc.

Industries

The district is having 39 large and medium industries. Major Industries in the district are Sree Rayalaseema Alkalies and Allied Chemicals Ltd, Heritage Foods (India) Ltd etc.

Basing on the availability of the above resources and infrastructural facilities available mineral resource units, agro based units and horticultural based units are suggestible to the entrepreneurs.

Anantapur

changing in the tune with time

**Anantapur has better scope for
Cement Industry and Defence &
Aerospace academies.**



The main occupation of the people in the district is agriculture. The recent techniques adopted for sprinkles cultivation and Israeli method of minimal use of available water resources are all helping the farmers to deviate from the traditional crops like paddy, Ragulu etc.. because is Anantapur is the one of the drought hit areas of Andhra Pradesh with less amount of ground water availability. The district has rich deposits of mineral resources like iron ore, lime stone, White shale and barrettes. This district occupied first place in Sericulture development. In this district Mulberry crops growing in 32% acres compared to the state.



Agriculture:

Groundnut is the major crop being cultivated of the district. The other crops in the districts are Mulberry, Paddy, Sugarcane and sunflower. The major food crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize and millets. In addition to above oil seed crops like sunflower, groundnut, sesame and castor are cultivated over an area of 9 lakh hectares.

Horticulture:

Anantapur district is ideally suited for growing horticultural products. Mango, chini, lemon, grapes, banana, papaya, sapota etc are the major horticultural crops.

Sericulture:

Anantapur occupied first place in Sericulture Development in Andhra Pradesh. Mulberry crops being grown in 31.597% acres. This is the main and major industry, which creates

employment in this district. Out of 30,000 looms working under co-operative societies. In 2013-13 financial year Govt. has decided to grow mulberry plants in 2,380 acres.

Minerals:

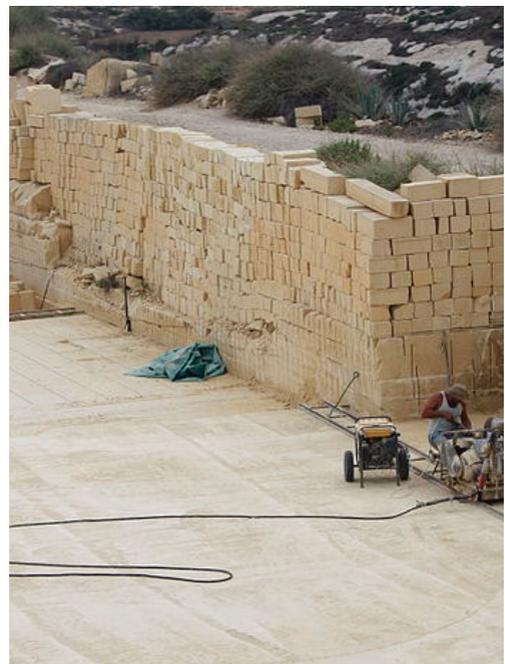
The district has rich deposits of mineral resources like iron ore, lime stone, white shale and barrettes. The minerals available in the district are iron ore, lime stone, steatite, white clay & natural clay, white Shale, serpentine dolomite, green quartz and corundum.

Industries:

The District has 42 Large and Medium Industries with an investment of Rs 1,000 crores.

There is scope for agro based industries, rice mills, mini dall mills, poultry feed mixers, oil extractors and ground nut decorticators. So investment in the relevant field will benefit the entrepreneur.

Lepakshi Knowledge Hub is 40 sq. kms. of integrated institutional and economic ecosystem developments with innovative new age concepts such as greenhouses, green building certifications, etc. It is one of the few clusters in India with extensive focus on knowledge creation and transfer. Lepakshi Aerospace & Defence Cluster, Education & Innovation Hub, Logistics & Free Trade Warehousing Zone, Agro Food Science & Technology Park, Lepakshi Heritage Wellness Village, Health & Wellness Cluster, Media & Entertainment City and Global Village will be important clusters the Lepakshi Knowledge Hub.



Kadapa

needs new impetus to industrialization efforts

The district has occupied an important place in the Industrial map of Andhra Pradesh with its highly valued rich mineral resources. It has the best deposits of Barytes which is worth mentioning that the state's first one million tonne capacity cement plant was established in Cuddapah district. However the District has not been industrially developed as the expectations due to various reasons. Kadapa District is one of the most potential districts for the development of various horticultural crops. . Kadapa district despite having low rainfall has proned to be a congenial place for Citrus Plantations and Mango orchards.



A mineral rich District, Kadapa has better scope in Iron & Steel and Engineering industries.

Agriculture:

Paddy, ragi, maize, bajra, jowar are the most cultivating crops in this district. This district has, Agriculture Research Centre (ANGRAU-Utukur), Fruit Research Station/Regional Agriculture Research Station (Ananta Rajpet), Krushi Vignan Kendra(Utukur), National Horticulture Research Development Foundation (Mydukur), which provides all sorts of agricultural support to the district farmers.

Horticulture:

Kadapa district is one of the most potential districts (The soil and climate conditions) for the development of various horticultural crops. Despite having low rainfall has proned to be a congenial place for citrus and mango orchards. Sericulture: Sericulture is one of the predominant activities in Rayalaseema region and it contributes a substantial amount of silk produced in the State. Kadapa occupies 4th place in the state's sericulture activity. It is highly income generating but also employment generating as it is labour intensive activity.

Industries:

The district is having 11 Large and Medium Industries in the sectors of Basic Metals, Fibre Glass, Pharmaceutical Formulations, Particle Board Manufacturing, Poultry, Textiles etc. Apart from this there are 4371 unregistered Small Scale/Tiny Industries. There is scope for Textile Park at Mylavaram, Apparel Park at Proddatur, Agri Export Zone in Cuddapah and Gems & Jewellery/ Diamond Cutting & Polishing SEZ at Proddatur.



Minerals

Kadapa district is the repository of mineral wealth. The important minerals that are available in the district are barytes, asbestos and lime stone. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is extracting asbestos in Brahman Palli and barytites in Mangampet. Deposits of barytes occur in the Vempalle dolomites and associated basic igneous rocks in Pulivendla, Kamalapuram and Kadapa mandals and white clay are situated in Pullampet shales and Cumbum shales of Rajampet, Anantharajupeta, Chinna Orampadu and Hastavaram. Limestone deposits are also found in Jammalamadugu, Kamalapuram and S.Mydukur mandals.



Chittoor district is one of the few major mango growing districts in the entire state. Cashew nut is also grown in mainly Satyavedu, Puttur and Srikalahasti mandals. Tirupati is the major centre (pilgrim, political, educational and industrial) of this district. Chittoor district is basically any agricultural district with added potentialities and having good agriculture, Horticultural, Dairy and mineral resources. APIIC has developed huge number of plots and sheds for setting up of industries in Chittoor district. Major Industrial activities of the district covers Fruit Processing Industries, Sugar Factories, Confectionery Units, Granite Cutting and Polishing units, Chemical industries, Electrical and Electronic industries, Engineering and Metallurgical industries and Textile industries.



Chittoor District has good scope for Iron & Steel , Food processing industries and Engineering Industries.

Agriculture and

Horticulture: Chittoor district is basically an agricultural district with added potentialities and having good agriculture, Horticultural, Dairy and mineral resources. Paddy, ragi, groundnut and Sugar Cane are the major cultivating crops in this district. Chittoor district is one of the few major mango and cashew growing districts in the entire state.

Dairy:

Huge number of milch animals in the district yielding about 15-18 lakh litres of milk per day. There is scope for further processing of milk and making milk products such as Ghee, Butter, Kova etc., Chittoor district has the advantage of proximity to Chennai and Bangalore.

Minerals:

Row-grade steatite, soap stone, Grate and also road metal and building stones, granite in different colors, 7 pink and grey are available in the district. There are about 150 such

units existing in the district and there is scope for more units.

Textile:

There are about 2300 power loom units established in and around Nagari area in Chittoor district. 13,000 power looms are working providing an employment of 40,000 people. There is very good scope for development of Hosiery and Knitted Wear and ready-made garment industries.

Industries:

This district has 102 large and medium industries in lead acid batteries, ghee and milk powder, milk chilling, confectionary, sugar, ceramic, cotton yarn, bio mass etc.. Major industries in the district are Ammaraja Batteries Ltd, Aswani Bio-Pharma, Heritage Foods (India) Ltd, Kalahasti Castings, Lanco Kalahasti Castings, Sagar Sugar Allied Products, Shree Vani Sugars, Stiles India Ltd, Om Shakthi Renergies Ltd. APIIC has formulated a project for establishment of Food Processing Industrial Park at Kuppam, at the estimated project cost of 959 crores in this District.

IT sector:

Government has identified Tirupati as potential IT-Hub as tier –II city with a strategy to develop the IT-Park.

Tourism:

Tirupati is the one of the highest rated pilgrimage and tourism spot in this state. Sri Kalahasti, Kani-pakam are next two important pilgrimage centres. Kailasanatha kona water falls, Chandragiri Fort, SV Zoological Park, Kalyana Revu, Ganganna Sirassu waterfalls, Koundinya Elephant Sanctuary, Rishi Valley, Horsley Hills are the important tourist spots.



NIMZ - KALIKIRI
 Government of Andhra Pradesh has planning to establish NIMZ at Kakikiri, Valmikipuram, Gurramkonda and Kalakada Mandals in Chittoor District. It is expected to be in 20,000 acres and the approximate investment will be Rs 50,000 crores. It will generate 5lakh job opportunities.

Pennar, Swarnamukhi and Kandaleru are the rivers in the district. Rice is the staple food of the people and paddy is the principal food crop. There is scope for agro based Industries such as rice bran oil plants, sugar factories, rice and half boiled rice mills in this district. Mica, quartz, feldspar, vermiculite and barytes are available in this district. Farmers are having a good time in the aquaculture. Fish is also available in plenty and good number of aqua processing plants. The power supply to the district is through Grid of Machkund and Tungabhadra hydroelectric projects, besides Nellore thermal station.

Nellore

All set to rocket to growth

Sri City

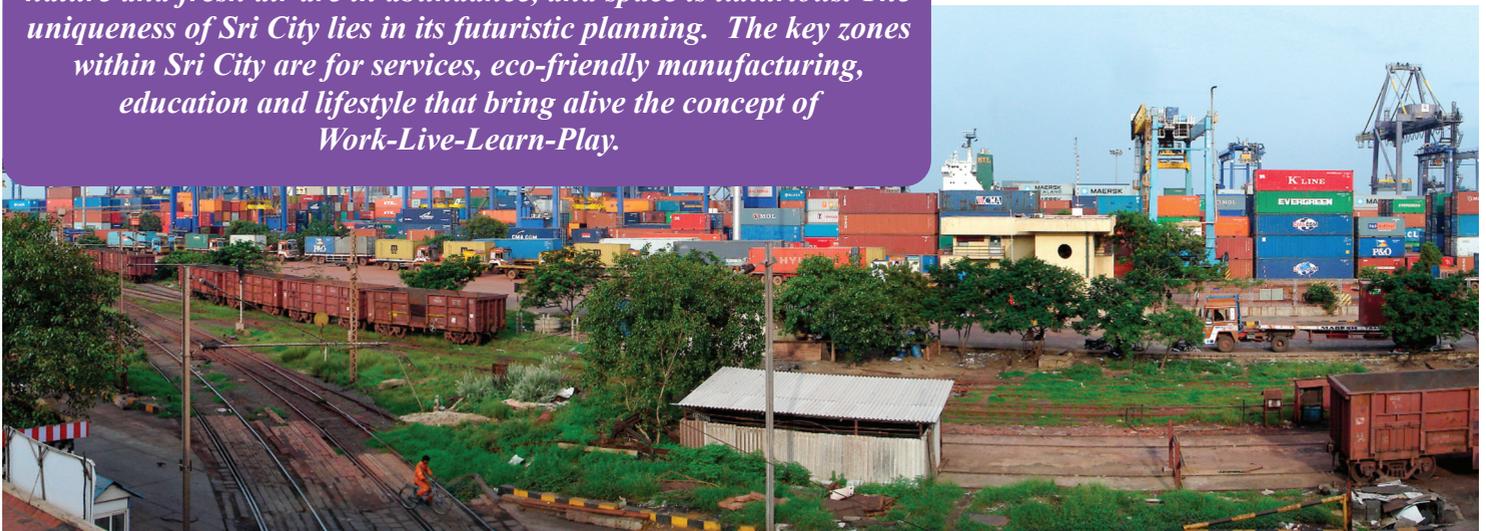
Located along National Highway 5 Sri City is a world-class Integrated Business City spread over 100 sq km. Sri City is a combination of the best of working and living conditions where nature and fresh air are in abundance, and space is luxurious. The uniqueness of Sri City lies in its futuristic planning. The key zones within Sri City are for services, eco-friendly manufacturing, education and lifestyle that bring alive the concept of Work-Live-Learn-Play.

Nellore has good scope in Textile & Spinning, Food Processing, Auto Components & Automobile and Iron & Steel industries.

Agriculture & Horticulture:

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of this district. Rice is the principal food crop followed by bajra, jowar and ragi. Tobacco, Groundnut, Chillies, Sesamum, Sugarcane are also mainly cultivated. Among Horticultural crops, Citrus occupies an important place. Other important fruit varieties raised in the district are mango, papaya, guava and sapota.

Minerals: The most important mineral produced and exported from the district is mica. The other minerals found are Quartz, Silica sand, Lime shell, Lime



kankar, Barytes, Copper ore, Vermiculite and china clay. Based on these minerals a few Industries both in Large, Medium and SSI sectors have come up. Still there is scope to set up similar types of industries.

Marine Resources: Nellore district has a long Coast line with 'Scampi' under cultivation, farmers are having a good time in the aquaculture. Fish is also available in plenty and good number of aqua processing plants, feed mills and ice plants are existing in the district.

Infrastructure: There are 4 Industrial Estates, 3 IDAs and one Autonagar in the district. Besides industrial infrastructure, good and broad road and railway network connects Nellore district to various parts of the country.

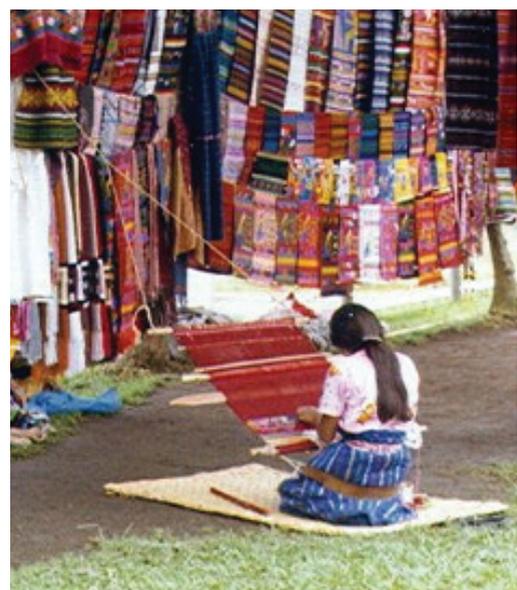
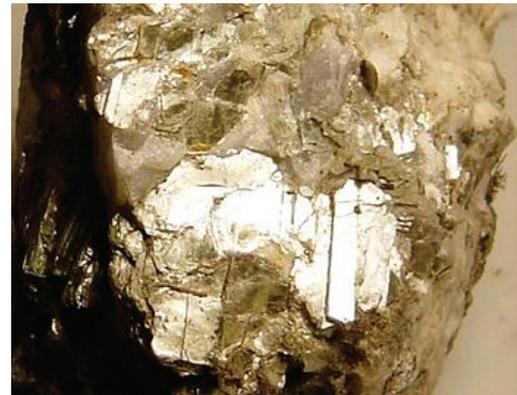
Power: The power supply to the district is through Grid of Machkund and Tungabhadra hydroelectric projects, besides Nellore thermal station. There are 80 electrical substations in the district.

Tourism: With more than 10

important tourist spots like Jonnawada, Narasimha Konda, Pulicat Lake, Nelapattu, Penchala Kona, Udayagiri Fort, Mypadu, SHAR, Krishnapatnam Fort, this district has good potential for tourism development projects. Many untapped and underutilized areas in this particular field in the district makes 'tourism' an encouraging and enterprising field of development in the district.

Trasport: Nellore is only 165 Km away from Chennai, which is a cosmopolitan city connecting India to the World with the International Airport and most of the Air cargo requirements of Nellore district are being easily met by the facilities available at Chennai.

Industries: The district has 38 large and medium industries in the sectors such as Sugar cane crushing, Prawn Processing, Shrimp feed, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals, Dry Batteries, Carbon Electrodes, Beverages, Textiles, Dairy Units, Aluminum Cans, Rubber, Mould Caps, Iron Castings etc... are in this district.





**Textile & Spinning, Iron & Steel, Pharma Industries
have good scope in Prakasam District.**

Prakasam

on the path of progress



Agriculture and mining are the major source of income of the district. There is a scope for establishing Cotton ginning, spinning mills and textile units. Since irrigation facilities improved in the District there is a scope for further growth of cotton cultivation. The District is endowed with Minerals like Iron Ore, Slate, Silica Sand, Barytes, Granite, Quartz and Building stone, Lime Kankar etc. About 3.00 Lakhs Animal skins and hides are being exported every year to Chennai and Hyderabad for processing and sales to Foreign Country. Development of Brackish water prawn culture made good progress in the coastal areas.

Agriculture & Horticulture:

Agriculture is the backbone of the district's economy and major chunk of the working population depend on Agriculture. The major crops grown are tobacco, paddy, groundnut, cotton, and pulses etc. They are also getting benefited from the crops like wweet orange, mango, sapota and Tomato. Since irrigation facilities improved in the District there is a scope for further growth of cotton cultivation.

Forest:

The district is having forests in 28% of its total geographical area. Subabul, Eucalyptus and Casurina is grown in an extent of 2.05 lakh acres. Hence there is an ample scope for starting medium scale paper manufacturing unit.

Minerals:

Prakasam district is endowed with minerals like iron ore, slate, silica sand, barytes, granite, quartz and building stone, lime kankar etc. There is good demand for barytes, slate and granite in foreign countries. Vast deposits of granites are available in the district. The World famous Black Galaxy granite deposits available in Chimakurthy, RL Puram and Budawada areas. Apart from the above, there are plenty of deposits of colour granite.in Uppumagalur, Elchuru, Darsi, Kanigiri, Addanki etc., And also Black Pearl granite reserves.

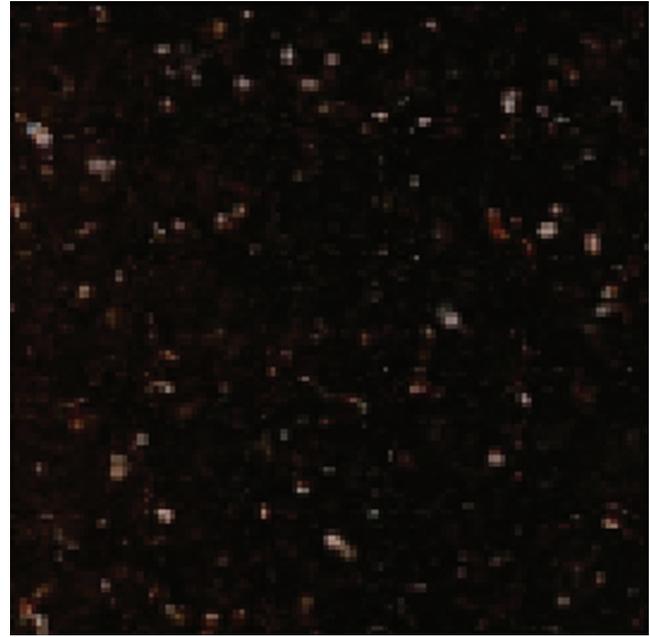
Tourism:

The district is having coastal line of nearly 100 Kms. The Tourism Development Corporation has already proposing resorts at the places like Ramayapatnam, Pakala, Ethamukkala, Kothapatnam, and Odarevu. Further there is a scope for setting up of resorts in private sector also.

Infrastructure:

There are six industrial estates in the district located at Ongole, Markapur, Giddalur, Growth Centre (Ongole), Autonagar (Ongole), and Wood Complex (Ongole). Almost all plots, sheds, were developed and are also being allotted to the entrepreneurs.

Industries: Prakasam has large and medium industries in Tobacco processing, Dairy Development, Mining and Textile. Major industries in the district are ITC Limited, Amaravathi Textiles Pvt Limited, etc...





Guntur District has good scope for Textile & Spinning and Cement industries

GUNTUR

on the threshold of good growth

The district is rich in mineral resources. The principal minerals available are limestone, lime kankar, Napa slabs, Copper and Lead. Paddy is main crop followed by Sugarcane, Turmeric, Maize, Ground Nut and Pulses. All Mandals in the district are suitable for taking up horticulture crops more particularly Acid Lime, Sapota. The important Rivers and reverlets in the district are the Krishna, the Naguleru. The District has 38 Large and Medium Industries in the sectors based on Lime Stone, Granite, Sand etc. There is scope for modern Rice mills, Rice Bran oil, Vegetable Oil Refinery, Energy Foods, Mini Dhal mills, Oil mills, Spice powders, Turmeric Oil, Readymade garments, Cloth weaving, Hosiery, Spinning Mills, and industries based on Minerals such as Lime Stone and Granite.



Agriculture and Horticulture: Chilies and Paddy is main crop followed by Sugarcane, Turmeric, Maize, Ground Nut and Pulses. The Guntur district is the main producer and exporter of most varieties of Chilies and chili powder in India to countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Middle East, South Korea, U.K. and USA & Latin America. Acid Lime, Sapota grown in all mandals. The horticultural crops existing in the district are Sapota, Coconut, Banana, Cashew, Guava, Acid Lime, Orange, Papaya etc.

Minerals:

The district is rich in mineral resources. The principal minerals available are limestone, lime kankar, Napa slabs, Copper and Lead. Lime stone is being utilised

by the cement factories of Macherla and Tadepalli. There are copper mines at Agnigundala of Ipur Mandal.

Power: The energy requirements of domestic, agriculture and Industrial sectors in the district are around 350-400 MW against which the availability is only 200-300 MW. Eighty three percent of the total power available is being consumed by Agriculture sector leaving 13 and 4 percent to Domestic and Industrial sectors respectively.

Water resources: The important rivers and reverlets in the district are the Krishna, the Naguleru, the Chandravanka and Gundlakamma. The two Major irrigation projects in the district are Prakasam Barrage and Nagarjuna Sagar Project.

Industries

The district has 38 large and medium Industries in the sectors based on Lime Stone, Granite, Sand etc. The Deccan Cements Ltd, Sri Chakra Cements and KCP Cements are some of the predominant industries. There are 11 Industrial Estates, 4 Autonagars and 2 Shopping Complexes in the District.



Textile&Spinning, Cement andFood Processingindustries has good scope in Krishna districts.

KRISHNA

beckons industrialists

Krishna district is one of the developed districts in the coastal Region of Andhra Pradesh. The district is endowed with fertile soil, rich agriculture, marine resources and mineral wealth. The District Headquarters is Machilipatnam, a port town famous for Artificial Jewellery and Kalamkari fabrics. Vijayawada is an important railway junction and the commercial capital of district and has good concentration of Automobile parts manufacturing units. Krishna district is the rice bowl of South India. Krishna District is very famous for the distinctive handicrafts like Kondapalli, toys, Kalamkari printing and Veena making.

Agriculture & Horticulture:

Paddy, jowar, ragi, bajra, maize, greengram, redgram, blackgram are the major crops and sugar cane, jute, chillies, cotton, turmeric, Groundnut, Sunflower and oil palm are major commercial crops. Krishna has been identified as AEZ for Mangoes. Mango has been exported to Europe, Honkong, Singapore, Malagsia, Dubai, Brunai etc.

Sericulture: Silk production (Mulberry variety), sericulture is existing in Nuzivid, Nandigam, Gampalagudem, Bapulapadu, Challpalli, Avanigadda, Gantasala Mandals.

Forest based resources: Tullapuniki wood (Kondapalli Toys), Planatation of Eucalyptus trees, casuarina, subabul, Jatropa, Pongamia. NABARD has sanctioned an RIDF loan for raising Bio-Diesel plantation (Pongamia) in Krishna. District has a bright future provided the oil extraction units start functioning.

Marines: Fish and prawn business in all coastal area mandals of Krishna district. The pisciculture activity in this district can be broadly classified into 3, (a) Marine fishing (b) Brackish water fishing (c) Inland fishing. Existing infrastructure in district are: 1) Fishing Harbour at Machilipatnam; 2) Shore communication wireless system was established at Gilakaladindi; 3) Three Govt. fish seed production farms at Penamaluru, Poranki, and Moturu.

Crafts: Krishna district is famous for the distinctive handcrafts like Kondapalli toys, Kalamkari printing and Veena making as those activities are very famous and widely being pursued by the local artisans.

Education: Vijayawada education focuses on the overall development of the students. Comprising of well known universities, famous degree colleges and renowned colleges of engineering, education in Vijayawada occupies a pre-eminent position in the life of the students. The reputed NTR University of Health Sciences of Vijayawada offer comprehensive knowledge on the various arenas of health and physique. Equipped with all the necessary and modern infrastructural amenities, the well known engineering colleges of Vijayawada present the students with a deeper insight into the field of science and technology. The highly qualified and experi-



Industries

Industrial Estate exclusively for Women Entrepreneurs has been proposed at Surampalli, Gannavaram Mandal on Vijayawada-Nuzvid Road. The Auto Nagar at Vijayawada is a citadel for manufacture of Automobile spare parts. There is immense potential is available for production of Biomass power which can be tapped gradually.

enced professors of the engineering colleges of the city encourage the students to participate in all the extra curricular activities of the educational institution for further enrichment of knowledge.

The rice granary of AP

West Godavari has good scope for Food Processing industries and Sugar Industries.

West Godavari

marching ahead in all fields

West Godavari district is known as rice granary of Andhra Pradesh. Paddy is the principle crop of the District besides Sugarcane, Chillies, Coconut and Tobacco. Fish and prawn is exporting from the Districts to foreign countries and West Bengal and other north eastern states in the country. The Kolleru Lake, which connects the West Godavari District and Krishna district is an extensive shallow depression and is an ideal place for breeding. There is scope for dehydrated vegetables, high grade pectin from lime peels, beverages from sugar cane, garlic acid from myrobalan, liquid glucose from starch, ceramic Sanitary ware, glazed floor tiles and wall tiles and porcelain grinding media.

Agriculture:

Agriculture is the backbone of the district's economy and about 78% of the working population depends on Agriculture. The major crops grown are Paddy, Sugarcane, Maize, Tobacco, Red Gram, Green Gram, Black Gram, Groundnut, Sunflower and Pulses etc.

Minerals:

The district is rich in Ball Clay, Fire Clay, Lime Stone, Dolomite, Quartz, Road Metal, and Building Stone Minerals.

Marine:

West Godavari district is having 17 Km of costal line and river Godavari passing through this district. From WG nearly Rs. 1000 Cr of fish and Rs 700 Cr worth prawns has been exported to foreign countries and various places in country.



The thousands of acres in this district is under aqua tanks and it is increasing due to further excavation of tanks.

Tourism: Kolleru Lake, Perupalem Beach (Near Narsapuram), Bowdha Aramamlu at Jeelakarra Gudem near Kamavarapu Kota are the prominent tourist places in West Godavari district. Dwaraka Tirumala, Pattiseema, Bheemeswara Samy Temple, Ksheera Rama Lingeswara Swamy Temple are the important pilgrim centre.

Infrastructure:

There are 5 Industrial Estates in the district located at Eluru, Eluru (Expansion), Bhhimavaram, Tanuku and Palakol. Almost all plots, sheds and shops developed are allotted to the entrepreneurs.



Industries

The district is having 52 large & medium scale industries providing employment to more than 25 thousand persons. Andhra sugars, Sri Krishna Hessians', Foods, Fats and fertilizers are some of the major industries. Pile Carpet Industrial Cluster (Eluru), Brass Utensils and Products manufacturing Cluster (Ajaram, Peravali mandal), Stone Crushing units cluster (Devarapalli), Lace Products Cluster (Narsapuram), Palm Fiber Products Cluster (Nidadavole) are the important Industrial clusters in West Godavari district.



**Food Processing
Units and Sugar
industries have
good scope for East
Godavari.**



East Godavari

LEVERAGING AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY



The main economic activity of East Godavari is agriculture. East Godavari contributes about 10% of the total foodgrain production in the state. Coconut occupies the first place among the horticulture crops. The Major important minerals are graphite, china clay, fire clay, oil and natural gas. Precious stones are found in Addateegala Mandal. Prominent Industries are Rice milling, Oil refining, Solvent Extraction, Sea Food Processing, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Paper Industries, Automobile Components, Sugar Mills, Beverages, Bio-mass Power Plants and Gas based power plants etc.

Agriculture & Horticulture: The main economic activity of East Godavari is agriculture and 64.8% of population is depended on agriculture. East Godavari contributes about 10% of the total food grain production in the state. The district stands top in the State in production of paddy, banana and coconut. It is mainly concentrated in the central Delta (Konaseema area).

Sericulture: Sericulture is first introduced in uplands and then extended to delta area of this district

Poultry: There are captive poultry feed plants available and there is a scope for establishing some more feed mixing plants.

Marine & Ports: East Godavari district has a coast line of 161 kms with 90 villages completely depend on fishing. The

Fish available in this region is being exported to foreign countries. Kakinada Port is the major exporting centre for sea and agri based products. The presence of a small island called Hope Island about 5 km from Kakinada coast makes Kakinada Port a natural harbour. Kakinada is the second largest in the state after Visakhapatnam port and is the first port in the country to be built on a Public-private partnership basis in 1996.

Natural Gas status: Presently ONGC is producing gas from Krishna-Delta basin. ONGC, GSPC, Reliance Industries are exploring oil and natural gas in this region. GAIL is marketing and distributing the natural gas through Gas Collection Stations. ONGC has established mini Oil refinery at Tataipaka.

Industries

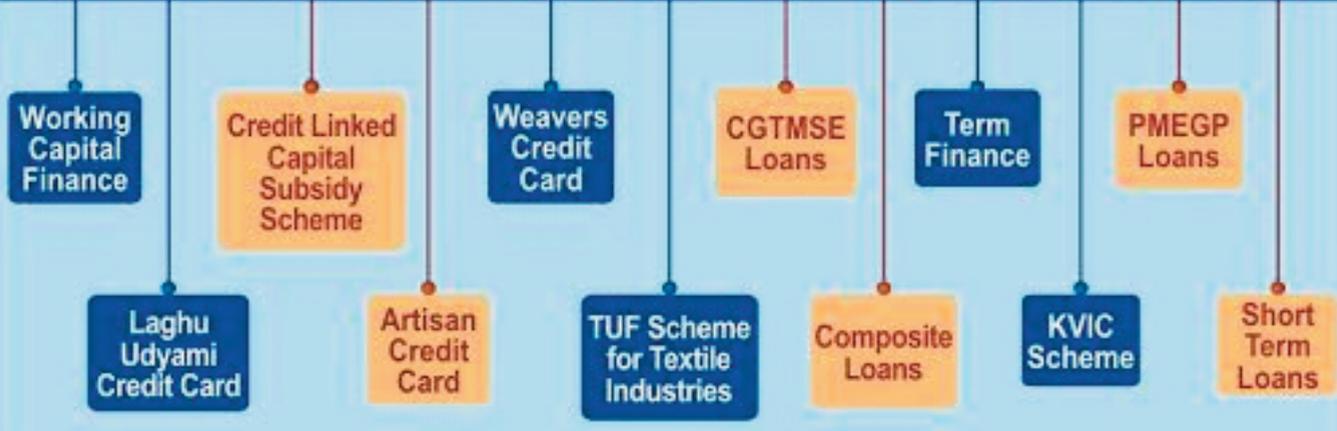
107 large & medium scale industries are generating employment in huge numbers. Prominent Industries are Rice milling, Oil refining, Solvent Extraction, Sea Food Processing, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Paper Industries, Automobile Components, Sugar Mills, Beverages, Bio-mass Power Plants and Gas based power plants etc.





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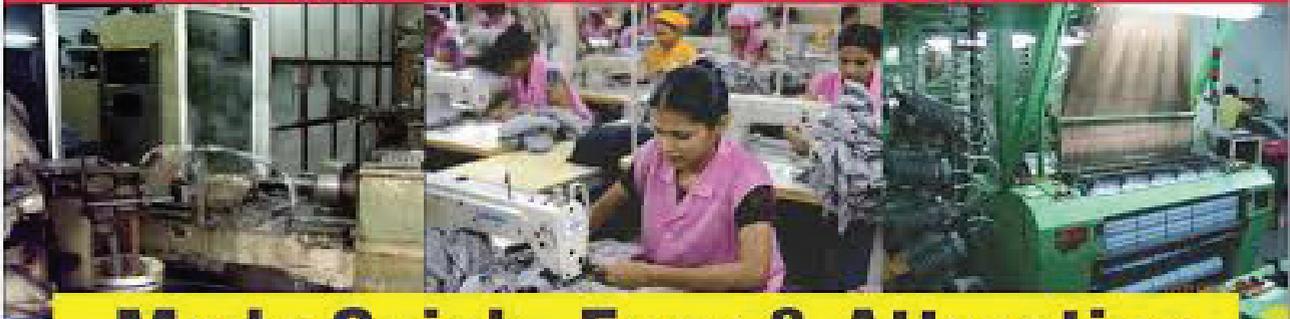
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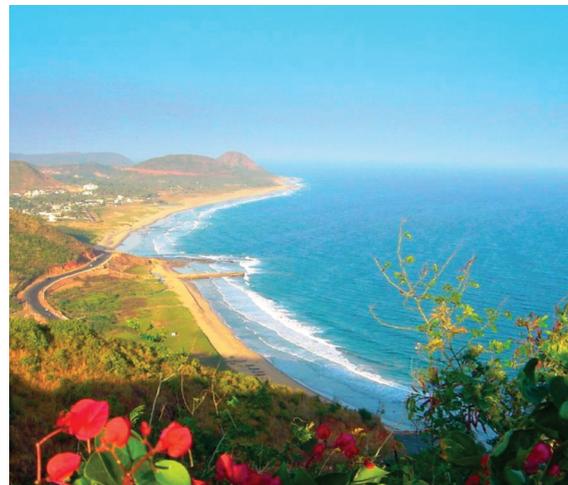


Textile & Spinning, Iron & Steel, Auto Components & Automobile, Engineering Industries have good scope in Visakhapatnam. Defence & Aerospace Industry will also have good future in the port city.

Visakhapatnam

blessed with vast potential for industrialization

The District presents two distinct Geographic divisions. The strip of the land along the coast and the interior called the plains division and hilly area of the Eastern Ghats flanking it on the North and West called the Agency Division. Agriculture is the mainstay of nearly 70% of the households. The existing water supply system is inadequate to cater to the needs of the increasing demand of industrial water for industries. Visakhapatnam is a place of tourist importance and It is also the education centre for Vizag, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. Vizag is rapidly growing city in the country.



Visakhapatnam: Visakhapatnam is the second biggest city in Andhra Pradesh with great infrastructure (port-airport-roadways) and human resource facilities.

Agriculture: Agriculture is the main stay of nearly 70% of the households. Though Visakhapatnam city is industrially developing, the rural areas continued to be backward. Paddy is the principal food crop of the district followed by Ragi, Bajra and Jowar and Cash Crops such as Sugarcane, Groundnut, Sesamum Niger and Chillies are important.

COMMUNICATION & CONNECTIVITY:

Roads: Visakhapatnam is well connected with Roads.

Rail: Visakhapatnam District is well connected with all the met-

ros and it is divisional HQ of South Eastern railway

Air Port: Visakhapatnam is well connected with other parts of the country like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Bhuvaneshwar, Chennai etc.

Visakhapatnam Port Trust: Visakhapatnam has a Natural Harbour and it is one of the Major Ports in India.

Tourism: Visakhapatnam is a place of tourist importance and the important places includes Simhachalam, Kailashgiri, Vuda Park, Lumbini Park, RK Mission, RK Beach, Mudasarlova, Dolphinnose, Submarian Museum, Yarada Beach, Mutyalammappalem Beach, Rushikonda Beach, Thotla konda, Bovi konda, Araku Valley, Borra caves etc.

Industries

Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone (VEPZ) located at Duvvada Village is an ideal destination for setting up an Export Oriented Industry. Govt of India accorded permission for SEZ at

Visakhapatnam under public private participation.

Industrial Development is conspicuous in Visakhapatnam urban agglomeration with the large scale industries like Hindustan Shipyard, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Coromandal Fertilisers, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, L.G.Polymers Ltd.,



Vizianagaram

set to make a mark



Vizianagaram district has good scope for Pharma and Iron & Steel industries.

The History of Vizianagaram District is connected with hoary past of Kalinga. The main Soils in the District are Red soils, Sandy loams. The river Nagavali is the main water source of this district.

82% of the population of the district is living in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In view of the un-assured irrigation conditions in the district majority of crops grown are dry crops. All the saline land available is put to use for Salt cultivation and there is scope to set up one or two Iodised Salt units. High quality Manganese is available in Cheepurupalli, Merakamudidam and Garividi mandals.

Agriculture:

Vizianagaram District is predominantly an agricultural district as 68.4% of the workers are engaged in agriculture and about 82% of the population of the District is living in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The major crops grown here are Paddy, Ragi, Bajra, Sugarcane, Pulses, Mestha, Cotton, Maize, Korre Chillies, Seasonal Tobacco and Groundnut.

Tourism:

Janjhavathi Rubber Dam is first of its kind in Asia. There is a wide scope to develop tourist spot in this area. NRIs can use this opportunity to make their investments in tourism projects at this rubber dam. Tatipudi reservoir is a beautiful eco-tourism spot and Punyagiri temple are the important tourist spots in Vizianagaram.

Marine:

There is a Coastal belt of 28 kms in the district with 8 main villages. Fishermen population is high in Poosapatirega and Bhogapuram mandals. All the saline land available is put to use for salt cultivation. There is a scope to set up one or two Iodised Salt units.

Minerals:

The important minerals that occur in the district are manganese of High quality in Cheepurupalli, Merakamudidam and Garividi Mandals, Kankar, Lime Stone Manganese and Lime Kankar occurs in Garividi and Merakamudidam mandals, Quartz in Cheepurupalli Mandal and Granite (Column) in Parvathipuram and Makkuva Mandals.

***Industries:***

There are 29 large and medium scale industries established and providing employment to more than 30 thousand persons. These industries are mainly engaged in the manufacture of Jute Twine, Ferro Alloys, Sugar, Cement, Pharmaceuticals, Sponge, Iron, food products etc.



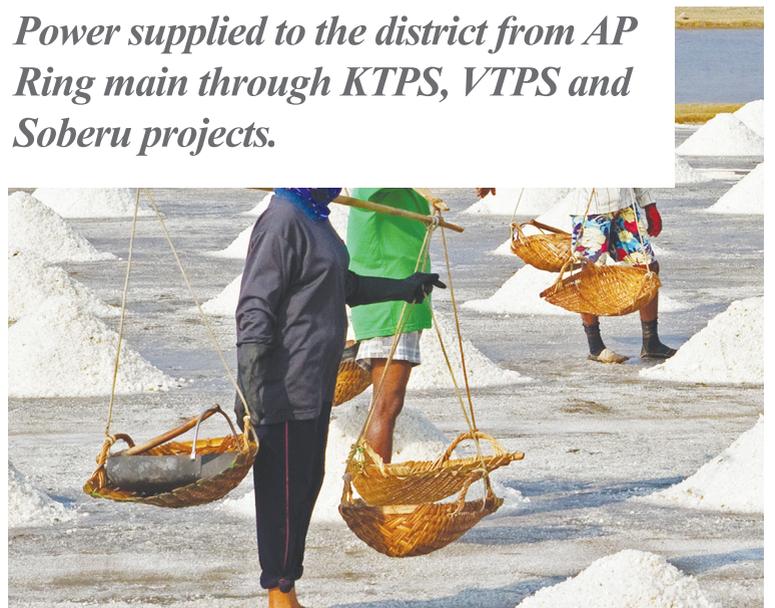
Srikakulam

sees immense scope agro-based units

One of the backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, Srikakulam, has good scope for Iron&Steel and Food Processing industry.



The important rivers in the district are Nagavali, Vamsadhara, Suvarnamukhi. The Nagavali and its tributaries provides irrigation for major parts of the district. Though Srikakulam is identified as backward district it has got immense scope for establishing agro-based industries. Cashew, mesta and coconut are the most important crops grown in the district. The female population is comparatively more in as much as the district has 1013 females for every 1000 males. There are no Hydro or Thermal power generation units in Srikakulam district. Power supplied to the district from AP Ring main through KTPS, VTPS and Soberu projects.



Agriculture & Horticulture:

Agriculture resources of Srikakulam are Paddy and Sugar cane are the major crops grown. Coconuts, Cashew, Mango, pineapple and Banana are the major commercial crops of this district.

Salt:

The district has 193Kms of long coastal line. Salt is been cultivated in 5 Mandals - S.Bommali, Tekkali, V.Kotturu, Nandigam & Gara. So there is scope for setting up of 10-15 iodized salt & salt grinding units in these Mandals.

Minerals:

This district is very rich in Granite and Beach sand mining (Ilamanite, Silica etc.). About 200 granite quarries are working duly obtaining Quarry licenses. Most of the granite raw blocks are being transported and exported.

Transportation: The important Howrah – Chennai main line passes through the district that connects both both the ends in the East and South of India. The nearest Airport is Visakhapatnam which is about 100 kms away from the district head quarters. It connects to all important places in the country.

Infrastructure:

Though Srikakulam is identified as backward district it has got immense scope for establishing agro-based industries. Cashew, mesta and coconut

are the most important crops grown in the district. In spite of few drawbacks, many technically qualified persons are available in the district to take off any venture successfully.

Tourism:

Callingapatnam beach resorts, Mopasbandar Sea-view Resorts/Cottages, Sri Suryanarayana Swamy Temple, Sri Kurmanadha Swamy Temple, Vijayaditya Sagar Park, Telineelapuram are the important tourists spots of the district.

Industries:

The district has 29 large and medium industries in Jute, Textiles, Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals, Auto Parts Sector. Major Industries in the district are Dr Reddy Labs, SAM KRG Pistons, GMR Technologies.

Basically, the district was predominantly classified as agrarian potential. There is good scope for establishment of various industries both resource and demand based.



Though Andhra Pradesh has such great fertile lands, minerals, rivers, human resources but the policies followed by the governments forced the Small and Medium Entrepreneurs into NPAs.

Andhra Pradesh has emerged as one of the most attractive investment destination by attracting a large number of investors. The State is home to more than 5 thousand large & medium scale industries creating employments to huge numbers. Almost 3 crore people are directly and in-directly depends on industrial sector.

But due to government's policies Entrepreneurs are committing suicides.

The below given are the problems being faced by SME sector in AP:

- ✓ Problems in matters relating to industrial finance, financial institutions and capital markets as also policies towards sick industries, industrial restructuring and industrial relations policies.
- ✓ Irregular industrial statistics and not undertake



special studies relating to industrial development and sickness.

- ✓ Non-review of financial performance of the companies annually.
- ✓ Not aware of study scientific and technical advances and technology transfer issues having bearing on the development in various industrial fields.
- ✓ Not aware of Monitoring the programmes and progress of Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to industrial sector export promotion and allied activities.

Though the state government does not have proper power generation, they are inviting foreign investments and entrepreneurs from India to invest in Andhra

Pradesh.

They have been offering un-interrupted power and other subsidies to the new investors, but ignoring the problems faced by the existed companies/factories.

The SME sector is the back bone of Large Scale Industries, there is no doubt, but government did not support SMEs.

Due to power cuts, government has been providing only 50% of power. Because of this, factories are working only for 15 days instead of 30days. This leads to the decay in the production.

But the entrepreneurs have to pay salaries and other expenditures for total 30 days.

The bankers deducting money from the – and converting the SMEs into NPAs.

If the government works on this to settle this issue the SME sector will regain its glory and will become the main stay of Indian economy. RBI and other financial bodies should discuss the issue and have to solve the problem as early as possible.



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బి) పంటలు/చెట్ల పెంపకం, పశుపోషణ, చేపలు, రొయ్యల పరిశ్రమలు, పండుల పెంపకం, కోళ్ల ఫారాలు మొదలైనవి. ఖాదీ, పాలీ వస్త్రాల, హాండ్ వెస్టర్ మిషిన్, పరిశ్రమలతో సహా.

సి) 20 మైక్రాన్ల కన్న తక్కువ మందం ఉన్న పాలిథిన్ కవర్ల తయారీ లీసెన్సింగ్ ప్లాస్టిక్ కంటైనర్లు మరియు పర్యావరణానికి హాని కలిగించే కాలుష్యాలను విడుదల చేసే అన్ని రకాల పరిశ్రమలు :

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