



# Proceeding on National Dissemination Workshop: Sectoral Roadmap (Glass & refractories)

26 February 2022 (Wednesday), Venue: Rajahmundry,  
E&W Godavari cluster, Andhra Pradesh

Prepared for



**Bureau of Energy Efficiency  
New Delhi**

*Prepared by*



**The Energy and Resources Institute  
New Delhi**

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# National Dissemination Workshop: Sectoral Roadmap (Glass & refractories)

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The national dissemination workshop on sectoral roadmap for glass & refractory sector under the project 'Energy and Resource Mapping of MSME sector in India' was organized in East West Godavari cluster at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2022 (Wednesday). . The workshop was conducted both off-line and online to cover stakeholders from other glass and refractory clusters, share findings of the study and present the potential roadmap for the sector. The agenda of the meeting is enclosed as Annexure 1.

The key participants of the workshop included entrepreneurs of glass & refractory industries, office bearers and representatives of Dwaraka Tirumala Refractory Association (East West Godavari), Jharkhand Refractory Manufacturers Association (Chirkunda, Jharkhand), Indian Refractory Makers Association (IRMA), Glass Industrial Syndicate (Firozabad), Glass craft Export (Firozabad), Federation of Safety Glass (Jaipur), Ambala Scientific Instruments Manufacturers Association (Ambala), officials from the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), State Energy Conservation Mission (SECM), Department of Energy (Andhra Pradesh) MSME-DI (Ranchi), technical experts from Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute (CGCRI- Kolkata), and sectoral experts.

The list of participants is given in Annexure 2 and the select photographs of the event are shown in Annexure 3. The summary of the deliberations in different sessions is provided below.

## Inaugural session

- Mr Ananda Mohan Ghosh, Fellow, TERI, welcomed the participants at the outset and provided a brief insight into the project. Mr Ghosh highlighted the support provided by the industry associations and entrepreneurs towards preparation of sectoral roadmap.
- Mr George Babu, Dwaraka Tirumala Refractory Association appreciated the study conducted by TERI with support from BEE, which will be immensely useful for improving the energy performance of refractory industries in East and West Godavari cluster. He reminded the importance of small scale refractory industry, which provides direct and indirect employment to a significant number of semi-urban and village population. He raised the issue of uncertainties and quality of coal which is sourced from Singareni collieries and added that the support from government is required to resolve the fuel supply issue. He also shared that the refractory units do not use any instrumentation to monitor key operating parameters such as temperature although it is critical, but follow traditional methods which may lead to production losses and poor kiln efficiencies. He proposed the need for setting up a testing facility in the cluster with financial support from relevant government bodies such Ministry of MSME, BEE, etc. Further he mentioned that the refractory industries are not able to switch over to efficient technologies such as tunnel kiln due to high initial costs. In addition, higher cost of natural gas (NG) prohibits fuel switch of coal based downdraft kiln to NG based tunnel kiln in East and West Godavari cluster. He concluded that being small scale,

it may not be possible for individual industry to implement capital intensive EE measures and therefore proposed BEE to evolve suitable programmes/ initiative for demonstration of pilot projects in the cluster on priority basis taking into account dynamics of the cluster. He expressed his confidence in the study and mentioned that the study will surely help the industries in improving their energy performance and will facilitate addressing other challenges related to growth of the cluster.

- Dr T Seetaramaiah, Refractory Expert presented board perspective of refractory industry focusing on key challenges, raw material processing, technology options, policy measures, and future growth drivers. The key points of the presentation include the following:
  - Key challenges include inability to access cleaner fuels at affordable costs and good quality raw materials; dependence on low efficiency technologies; over-dependence on China for raw material supplies; etc. These challenges, coupled with the pandemic impacts, have resulted in closure of a large number of units in East West Godavari cluster.
  - Development of good-quality raw materials (e.g. by processing other readily available raw materials/wastes); by switching from coal to NG-based firing technologies in locations where NG is readily available; and by diversifying to low energy intensive products such as monolithics, pre-cast pre-fired shapes and unburnt refractories to tap new markets
  - Setting up of an R&D/knowledge/training centre in Rajahmundry to meet the needs such as technology innovation/development, quality testing of materials and products, and training of workforce.
  - Recommended policy-level measures such as providing ceramic units with access to NG; and soft loans to enable technology switch from coal-based DD kiln to NG-based tunnel kiln. With these, the MSMEs can compete at both national and international markets.
  - Higher growth are envisaged for the refractory sector as the corresponding end-use sectors are expected to have higher growth e.g. steel to triple the production and cement production will be double by the year 2030.

A copy of the slides presented by Dr T Seetaramaiah is enclosed as Annexure 4.

- Dr Himansu Sekhar Tripathi, Senior Principal Scientist, CGCRI, Kolkata shared the latest developments in glass and refractory sectors with the participants. These include (1) development of new refractory products, (2) identification of contaminants, (3) undertaking reverse engineering, (4) comparison of materials and (5) quality assurance, process control and product improvement. Dr Tripathi stressed on the needs for sample analysis and quality certification of refractory products either in-house, establishing suitable facilities or use of external laboratories. He mentioned that MSME units need to focus on product diversification, which generally does not entail high capital investments. Further, he also stressed on the needs to explore potential options such as recycling & beneficiation of process wastes to reduce the raw material costs. He concluded saying that the industries must take advantage of services of testing facilities of CGCRI. Training

is an important aspect for skill development of workers and CGCRI is willing to join hands with the industry towards skill upgradation and impart enhanced operating practices.

- Mr Girish Sethi, Senior Director, expressed gratitude towards all the participants for being a part of the national dissemination workshop both through online platform or physically at the venue during the on-going COVID pandemic. He stressed on the importance of MSME sector in Indian economy which contributes for about 25-30% of GDP. He thanked the cooperation provided by BEE and the industry personnel which helped in completing the project activities successfully. He also mentioned that the growth of refractory industries is directly linked with large industry sectors like iron & steel, cement, which are expected grow due to increase in demand from infrastructure and real estate development. The refractory industries in India should become competitive to meet the growing demand from user segment by improving both energy performance and product quality. He also appreciated the suggestion of Dr H S Tripathi from CGCRI regarding availing their services of testing facilities to improve product quality and product diversification. He also assured that TERI will be available in providing handholding support to the MSMEs for adopting energy efficient technologies and practices.
- Mr P Shyam Sunder, Joint Director, BEE provided an overview of the various initiatives undertaken by BEE in improving the energy intensity of Indian economy the initiatives for SME sector. He mentioned that MSME, being an informal sector, need handholding for capacity building and mainstreaming. He elaborated the energy mapping study for MSME sector and explained how this is a unique study initiated by the bureau to understand the energy consumption characteristics of ten different energy intensive MSME sectors and clusters. He elaborated on the broader objectives of the ongoing initiatives of the BEE is to capture both supply-side and demand-side issues for formulating a sustainable roadmap for the intervening sectors. He added policy initiatives of the Government of India play key roles in transforming all energy intensive end-use sectors for improving energy performance. He stressed that the industry must move both in terms of transformation and energy transition. Hence, refractory units must transform and adapt to new circumstances and challenges by product diversification, technology improvement including energy efficiency, and process upgrading including adoption of RE options, fuel switch, etc. Adoption of advanced technologies and best operating practices are important in improving key performance indicators for which policy instruments can a play role. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency is keen on launching suitable programs for improving the overall energy performance of the sector.

## Special Address

- Mr Anirbandip Dasgupta, Executive Secretary, Indian Refractory Makers Association (IRMA) described how refractory sector is essential for operation and growth of various other industry sub-sectors like steel, forging, ceramics, glass, etc. He stressed upon the importance to remain competitive of the industry by optimizing production costs, which can be achieved mainly through energy conservation. He opined that although the efficiencies of DD kilns are lower, about 12-15% and hence require a switch over to continuous fired kilns such as

tunnel kilns. It is important to identify the needs of the sector. IRMA can provide handholding support to the industries in handling various issues including fuel availability and access. TERI, through its in-depth studies, has come out with various energy saving opportunities, which need to be implemented. The initiatives must lead to development of 'model clusters' in terms of technology, operating practices and energy efficiency performance. Further, he suggested that IRMA and TERI can work together in improving the overall energy efficiency of refractory sector in order to remain competitive.

- Mr Rajendra Gupta, Senior Vice President, Glass Manufacturers and Exporter's Association, Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh thanked TERI's role in providing technology solutions for using natural gas based furnaces in Firozabad glass cluster. He felt cluster level R&D centre (CDGI) has so far limited roles in technology development and energy efficiency improvements in the cluster. He also mentioned that the glass industries in MSME sector must use upgraded refractory materials rather than using conventional IS6/ IS8 refractories for improving life of furnaces. Further, he suggested that IRMA, TERI with support from BEE could plan to organize cluster level awareness workshops on refractory selection for glass industries. He further added that there are still significant opportunities in improving energy efficiencies of downstream processes like reheating furnace, bangle making furnace and muffle furnace, etc. He sought the help of BEE for promoting energy efficient motors for wide scale adoption by refractory and glass units.

### Presentation on key highlights and launching of sectoral roadmap

Mr N Vasudevan, Senior Fellow, TERI, provided an in-depth presentation on project activities, sectoral analysis focusing on technologies in use, production, energy and resource consumption, benchmark energy performance including comparison with the global benchmark, need of the individual cluster/sector as a whole, potential options for improvement, implementation barriers (technologies, financial and human skill, etc.), implementation plan of the proposed strategies in the roadmap. He also shared details of two distinct strategies i.e. cluster level strategies and policy level intervention plans proposed for transition towards energy efficiency in glass and refractory sector. A copy of the presentation is enclosed as Annexure 5. At the end of the presentation, Mr P Shyam Sunder, Joint Director, BEE, Mr N Vasudevan along with other dignitaries launched the sectoral roadmap.

### Panel and open house discussion

#### ***Moderator:***

The panel discussion was moderated by Mr P Shyam Sunder, Joint Director, BEE. The salient points discussed during this session are summarized below.

Mr A. Chandra Sekhara Reddy, CEO, SECM, Department of Energy, Government of Andhra Pradesh shared about the keenness of the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards development of MSME clusters through policy support for adopting futuristic and energy efficiency technologies, providing financial support for cluster development initiatives, etc. Acknowledging the commitment of Government of Andhra Pradesh in energy saving aspects, Mr Reddy also elaborated the initiative



undertaken by the SECM with support of BEE in various sectors. These include (i) awareness generation, (ii) demonstration projects and financial support, and (iii) capacity building.

Mr Rajendra felt the need for experts from IRMA/ CGCRI in assisting glass industries for selection and use of better quality refractories in glass sector including practical training. The glass industry is also an important consumer of refractory products—for example, the refractory bricks used in melting furnaces by glass units in Firozabad and other glass clusters. There is a need for creating awareness among glass units on the kind and quality of refractory products used for different applications. He also mentioned that it may generate business opportunity for refractory units to manufacture high-quality refractory products tailored to meet the requirements of glass industry. He further expressed that support from BEE is required for generating awareness on selection of energy efficiency motors among refractory and glass units where a large number of low-efficiency motors are in use.

Mr George Babu requested IRMA to support them in contacting concerned government departments for timely supply of coal. He also opined that while technology modernization is important, it would require significant investments which the industry has to look for, as there is always an associated risk while deploying new technologies. He further added that there is a need for pilot demonstration of identified technologies at cluster level for acceptance by the industries and suggested both state level government and BEE may evolve relevant intervention plan for E & W Godavari refractory cluster.

Mr Dasgupta extended that IRMA will support and closely associate with refractory industries in the region for enhancing awareness on energy efficiency aspects. He made the following suggestion.

- Local units must work together to understand the various needs such as fuels, raw materials, market-related aspects, etc., and identify suitable measures including a detailed plan of action to approach the relevant government departments for financial and other assistance.
- Establish common facility centre (CFC) e.g. common firing facility based on tunnel kiln technology to address the coal supply primarily for those industries operating coal-fired DD kilns.
- IRMA is keen to support the local (Andhra Pradesh) refractory units/clusters in overcoming the challenges being faced. For instance, IRMA and TERI could jointly try and intercede with the relevant policy-level agencies to resolve the issues faced with coal supplies from Singareni.

Mr Seemakurty Ramapasad, Partner, Tirumalesa Ceramics, Jaggampeta, E&W Godavari expressed interest in receiving more details on tunnel kiln technology for switching over from coal fired DD kiln to tunnel kiln in green refractory firing.

## Concluding remarks and way forward

Mr P Shyam Sunder shared the way forward in his closing remarks. He affirmed that there is a significant potential to improve the overall performance of the glass and refractory sector by adopting energy efficiency measures and best practices. In this context, he mentioned that videos of tunnel kilns have been already shared in the public domain (YouTube) which may be accessed for more details. He also informed the participant that BEE will provide support for testing centres at cluster level. Further, it would make available suitable subsidy and low interest loans for adoption of tunnel kilns in refractory sector. Further he also shared the following way forward initiatives:

- Initiative on establishing pilot energy management cells (EMCs) in different clusters is in progress which will be provided with necessary pool of energy audit instruments for undertaking routine performance monitoring in selective clusters across India.
- The aggregation of technologies and energy conservation measures are being carried out by BEE to formulate financing scheme to suit the needs of glass and refractory industries.
- The outcomes of the study will be discussed among inter-ministerial committee members to evolve an appropriate action plan. BEE is expected to initiate financing options for energy efficiency from the next financial year.

The proceedings of the workshop were published in the local media (Annexure 6).

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Annexure 1: Agenda

Annexure 2: List of participants

Annexure 3: Select photographs of proceeding

Annexure 4: Copies of presentation of Dr. T Seetaramiah

Annexure 5: Copies of presentation of TERI

Annexure 6: Copies of news clips

## Annexure 1: Agenda



Bureau of Energy Efficiency



The Energy and Resources Institute

### National Dissemination Workshop Sectoral Roadmap (Glass & Refractories)

**Date& Time:** 16<sup>th</sup> February 2022, Wednesday (10:00 AM to 13:30 PM) **Venue:** Hotel Shelton, Rajahmundry

The glass and refractory sectors are generally energy intensive and inefficient. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) had conducted an 'energy mapping study' of different clusters in glass and refractory sectors with technical support from TERI to (1) identify energy efficiency options for performance improvement, and (2) to prepare a roadmap with appropriate policy instruments for the sustainable growth of these sectors. The project had (1) conducted energy audits and collected data from different clusters in the sectors, (2) collated sectoral report to identify energy saving potential and level of investments, and (3) prepared a sectoral roadmap in consultation with the key stakeholders.

The objective of the workshop is to share the findings of the energy mapping study and salient features of the roadmap. The features of roadmap include implementation mechanism at cluster level with support from key stakeholders including relevant ministries and government departments.

#### Agenda

<b>Registration and Tea: 10:00 – 10:30</b>
<b>Inaugural Session: 10:30 –11:15</b>
<b>Welcome Address and cluster overview:</b> Mr A George Babu, Dwaraka Tirumala Refractory Association
<b>Refractory industry perspective:</b> -Dr. T Seetaramaiah, Refractory Expert
<b>Small scale industry perspective:</b> Mr Girish Sethi, Senior Director, TERI
<b>Developments in glass and refractory sectors:</b> Dr Himansu Sekhar Tripathi, Senior Principal Scientist, CGCRI
<b>Project background:</b> Mr P Shyam Sunder, Joint Director, BEE
<b>Special Address: 11:15 -11:30</b>
- Mr Anirbandip Dasgupta, Executive Secretary, Indian Refractory Manufacturer Association
- Mr Rajendra Gupta, Senior Vice President, Glass Manufacturers and Exporter's Association, Uttar Pradesh
<b>Launch of Sectoral Roadmap: 11:30 -12:15</b>
- Key Highlights of Sectoral Roadmap: Mr N Vasudevan, Senior Fellow, TERI
- Launch of Roadmap on Glass & Refractory sector
<b>Panel discussion on glass &amp; refractory sector roadmap (MSMEs) : 12:15– 12:45</b>
<i>Moderated by Mr P Shyam Sunder, joint Director, BEE</i>
- Mr Rajendra Gupta, Senior Vice President, Glass Manufacturers and Exporter's Association, Uttar Pradesh
- Mr A George Babu, Dwaraka Tirumala Refractory Association
- Mr N Vasudevan, Senior Fellow, TERI
- Mr Anirbandip Dasgupta, Executive Secretary, Indian Refractory Makers Association (IRMA)
- Dr. T Seetaramaiah, Refractory Expert
- Mr A Chandra Sekhara Reddy, CEO, SECM, Dept. of Energy, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
<b>Open - house discussions: 12:45 – 13:15</b>
<b>Way forward: 13:15 – 13:30</b>
Announcements for way forward – Mr P Shyam Sunder, joint Director, BEE
<i>Technology demonstrations, policy action and schemes</i>
<b>Networking Lunch: 13:30 onwards</b>



## Annexure 2: List of participants



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### National Dissemination Workshop Sectoral Roadmap (Glass & Refractories)

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> February 2022, Wednesday

(10:00 AM to 13:30 PM)

Venue: Hotel Shelton, Rajahmundry

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Details of online participants joined through online

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42.	Rama Prasad Seemakurty	
43.	Sahil Jain	



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### Annexure 3: Select photographs of proceeding









## Annexure 4: Copies of presentation of Dr. T Seetaramiah

### **PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF E.& W. GODAVARI SME REFRACTORY CLUSTER:**

- **REFRACTORY SECTOR IS CONSIDERED TO BE AN HIGH-TECH AREA,**
- **BUT SME CONVENTIONAL REFRACTORY PRODUCTS ARE BEING SOLD AT THROW AWAY PRICES.**

**1**

### **RESOURCES AVAILABLE:**

- **MINERAL WEALTH AVAILABILITY:**  
**VALUABLE REFRACTORY MINERALS IN E.&W. GODAVARI, VIZAG DISTRICTS.**  
**BALL CLAY,**  
**CHINA CLAY,**  
**FIRECLAY &**  
**SILLIMANITE.**
- **NATURAL GAS IN KRISHNA-GODAVARI BASIN &**
- **HUGE MARKET DEMAND FROM VISAKHAPATNAM STEEL PLANT**

**2**

## **INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:**

- **AROUND 50 MSME REFRACTORY UNITS ESTABLISHED 30-40 YEARS BACK IN E.&W. GODAVARI& VIZAG DISTRICTS.**
- **AT PRESENT BELOW 10 MICRO& SMALL SCALE UNITS ARE STRUGGLING FOR SURVIVAL.**
- **OTHER UNITS HAVE BEEN CLOSED.**

**3**

## **REASONS FOR CLOSURE:**

- **OUT DATED TECHNOLOGY& NO UPGRADATION.**
- **HIGH ENERGY CONSUMING DD KILNS FOR FIRING& FRICTION SCREW PRESSES FOR PRESSING.**
- **NO CALCINATION FACILITIES FOR REFRACTORY RAW MATERIALS.**
- **NON AVAILABILITY OF FUELS LIKE COAL, NATURAL GAS TO SME UNITS.**
- **PRODUCTION OF ONLY CONVENTIONAL PRODUCTS.**
- **COST OF PRODUCTION HIGH& LOW SELLING PRICES.**

**4**



## **ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR REFRACTORY RAW MATERIALS:**

S. No	Raw material	Input material	Energy requirement Kg.o.e/t
1.	<b>Calcined clay</b>	<b>Fireclay</b>	<b>120-150</b>
2.	<b>Insulating clay grog</b>	<b>China clay fireclay</b>	<b>100-130</b>
3.	<b>Sintered sillimanite</b>	<b>Sillimanite sand</b>	<b>180-220</b>

**5**

## **ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR REFRACTORY PRODUCTS:**

Se.No.	product	Energy consumption Kg.o.e/t	Type of energy
1.	<b>Monolithics</b>	<b>&lt;10</b>	<b>Electricity</b>
2.	<b>Pre-cast pre-fired shapes</b>	<b>&lt;30</b>	<b>Electricity</b>
3.	<b>Un-burnt refractories</b>	<b>&lt;20</b>	<b>Electricity</b>
4.	<b>Burnt fireclay shapes.</b>	<b>&gt;110</b>	<b>Coal, petcoke, F.O or natural gas.</b>

**First three types are low energy consuming categories of GREEN REFRACTORIES.**

**6**

## **TECHNOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS:**

- 1. TO POOL TECHNICAL PEOPLE WITH IN THE STATE& DEVELOP AND PROVIDE TECHNOLOGY ON MONOLITHICS, PCPF SHAPES& ADVANCED REFRACTORIES TO LOCAL MSME.**
- 2. TO ESTABLISH UP GRADATION PROCESS FLOW SHEETS FOR CLAYS TO UTILISE LOW GRADE MATERIALS.**
- 3. TO RECOMMEND FOR ESTABLISHING UP A R&D CUM KNOWLEDGE CUM TRAINING CENTRE IN RAJAHMUNDRY.**

**7**

## **ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES FOR MSME:**

- 1. TO PUT EFFORTS TOGETHER FOR SECURING NATURAL GAS FOR MSME REFRACTORY UNITS.**
- 2. TO CONVERT DD KILNS TO CONTINUOUS TUNNEL KILNS BY PROVIDING SOFT LOANS.**
- 3. TO ESTABLISH ELECTRICAL PRESSES REPLACING F.S.P.S.**
- 4. TO MANUFACTURE INSULATING Grog UTILIZING LOCAL CLAYS & NATURAL GAS AND SUPPLY BOTH RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS.**
- 5. TO SHIFT PRODUCT MIX FROM BURNT REFRACTORIES TO MONOLITHICS, INSULATING CASTABLES & UN-BURNT REFRACTORIES.**

**8**

## **FUTURE OUTLOOK**

- **WE ARE THE SECOND BIGGEST PRODUCERS OF STEEL, CEMENT & REFRACTORIES IN THE WORLD.**
- **STEEL PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO GROW UPTO 300 MILLION TONNES BY 2030.**
- **CEMENT PRODUCTION WILL ALSO INCREASE DUE TO INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT.**
- **HENCE REFRACTORY REQUIREMENT IN FUTURE WILL BE ATLEAST DOUBLED, IF NOT MORE.**
- **MSME's SHOULD GEAR-UP FOR PRODUCTION OF VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS.**

**9**

# **THANK YOU**

**10**



## Annexure 5: Copies of presentation of TERI

The slide features the TERI logo in the top left and the stylized 'teri' logo in the top right. The main title is 'National Dissemination Workshop' in orange, followed by the subtitle 'Energy and resource mapping of MSME sectors (Glass & Refractory sectors)'. The date '16<sup>th</sup> February 2022' and location 'E&W Godavari (Rajahmundry)' are listed below. A row of five icons (power plug, solar panel, lightning bolt, lightbulb, and another power plug) is positioned above a dark navigation bar. The navigation bar contains the TERI logo and eight categories: ENERGY, AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, HABITAT, RESOURCE SECURITY, CLIMATE, and HEALTH & NUTRITION. The 'Content' section is a horizontal flowchart with five steps: 'Project background' (with a blue circuit icon), 'Sectoral analysis' (with a magnifying glass and bar chart icon), 'Energy saving potential' (with a green energy ladder icon), 'Barriers and challenges' (with a red and white barrier icon), and 'Recommendations, implementation plan & impacts' (with a colorful path icon). The TERI logo and 'Industrial Energy Division' are at the bottom left.

**teri** THE ENERGY AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE  
Creating Innovative Solutions for a Sustainable Future

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# National Dissemination Workshop

## Energy and resource mapping of MSME sectors (Glass & Refractory sectors) 16<sup>th</sup> February 2022 E&W Godavari (Rajahmundry)

ENERGY AGRICULTURE ENVIRONMENT HABITAT RESOURCE SECURITY CLIMATE HEALTH & NUTRITION

### Content

Project background → Sectoral analysis → Energy saving potential → Barriers and challenges → Recommendations, implementation plan & impacts

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## About the Project

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### Objectives and key activities

#### Objective

- Mapping of sectors from energy perspective
- In-depth study on energy consumption and identify opportunities for savings
- Preparation of sectoral roadmap with energy efficient perspective

#### Key activities and deliverables

- In-depth studies covering representative industries in select clusters
- Identification of potential energy efficiency options including technology upgradation
- Preparation of cluster profiles and sectoral report
- Development of sectoral roadmap with implementation plans
- Stakeholder consultations and validation of roadmap

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## Major clusters



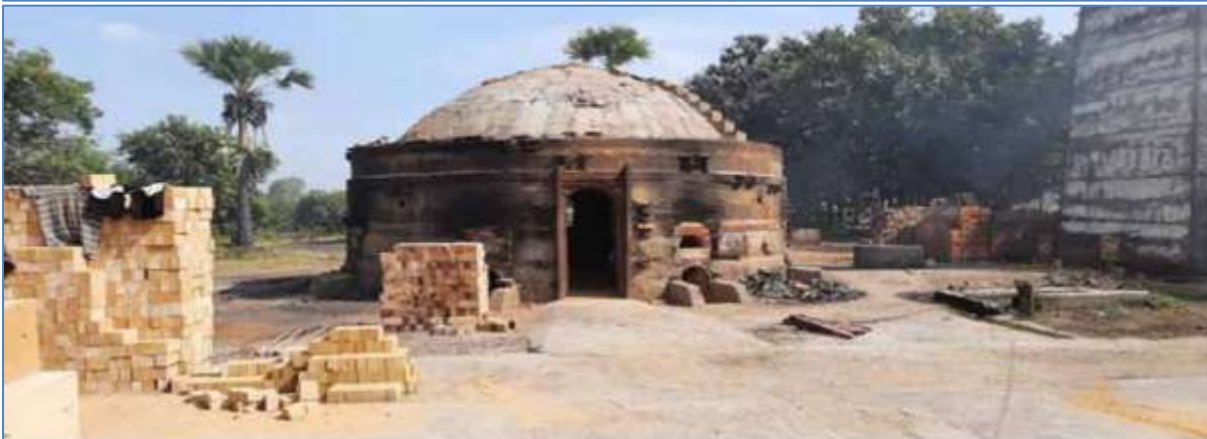
### Glass

- Firozabad (Glass melting)
- Jaipur (Toughened glass)
- Ambala (Blown glass)
- Vadodara (Blown glass)



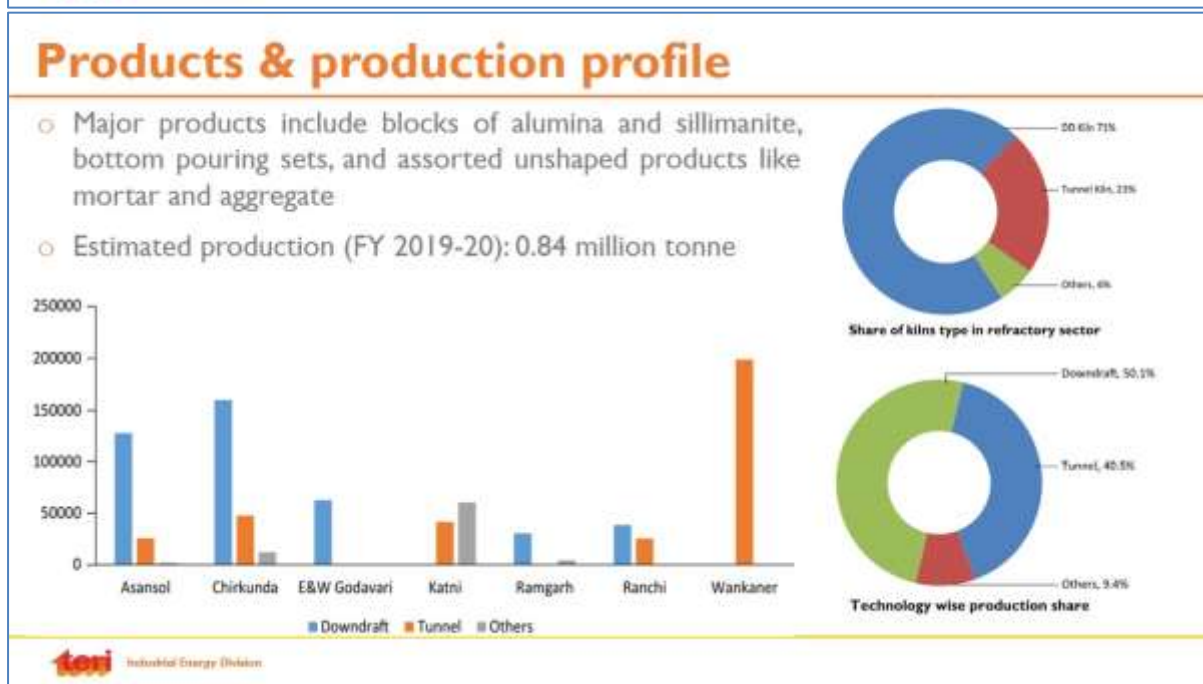
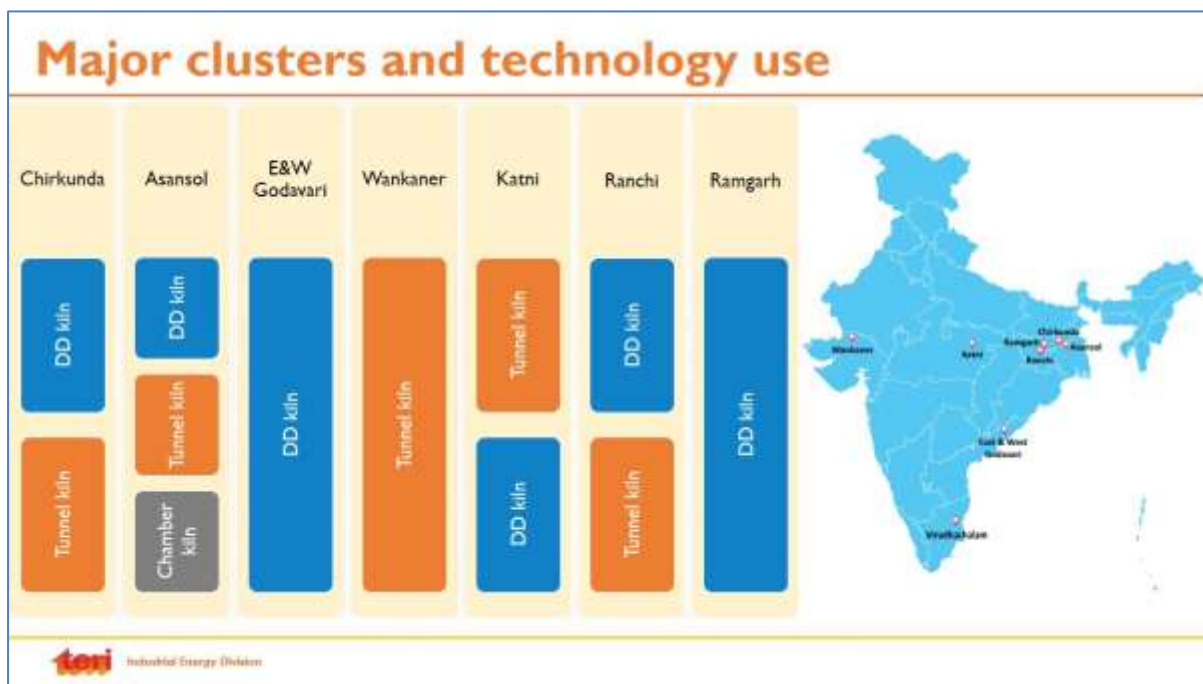
### Refractory

- E&W Godavari
- Chirkunda
- Ranchi & Ramgarh
- Wankaner
- Katni
- Asansol



## SECTORAL ANALYSIS

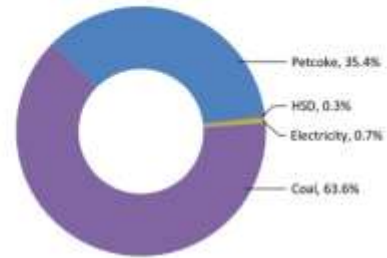
### Refractory sector





## Energy consumption profile

Energy type	Unit	Energy consumption (unit/year)	Equivalent energy (toe)	GHG emissions (t-CO <sub>2</sub> )
Coal	tonne	148,578	67,068	269,818
Petcoke	tonne	44,720	37,296	151,421
HSD	kL	385	336	976
Electricity	million kWh	8.7	745	7,103
<b>Total</b>			<b>105,446</b>	<b>429,318</b>

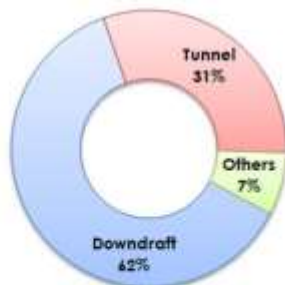


Share of energy type

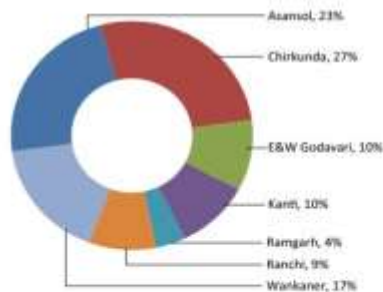
- o HSD is used in DG set for power backup

## Energy consumption profile

- o Energy sources – coal (DD Kiln), petcoke (TK), and electricity.
- o Estimated energy consumption: 105,446 toe per year
- o Equivalent GHG emissions: 429,318 tonne CO<sub>2</sub> per year.
- o Thermal energy share is 99% and used in firing process



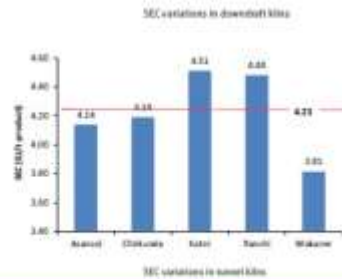
Energy consumption share by technologies



Clusterwise energy consumption

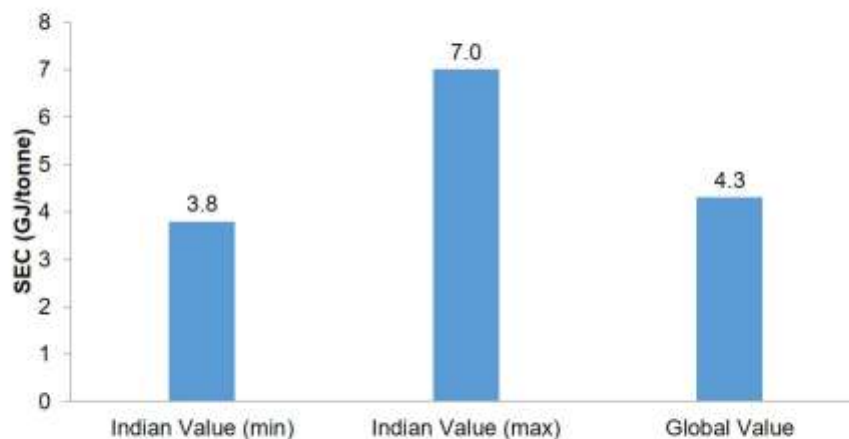
## Energy performance indicators

- o SEC of refractory manufacturing : 3.8-7.0 GJ per tonne
- o SEC of DD kilns : 6.23-7.04 GJ per tonne,
  - o Variations in SEC attributed to firing practices and coal quality.
- o SEC of tunnel kilns : 3.81-4.51 GJ per tonne
  - o Variations in SEC attributed to operating practices and production rates.
- o Low level of instrumentation, manual operation, and low skill set are resulting in poor kiln operation in refractory sector.



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## Comparison with global level



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## Energy efficiency options

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### DD kiln based units

Energy efficiency option	Replication potential	Energy saving (toe/yr)	Monetary benefits (Rs lakh/yr)	Investments (Rs lakh)	Payback period (year)	GHG emissions reduction (tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr)
Enhancing insulation of crown and doors	100%	2,654	412	243	0.6	10,676
Kiln monitoring and control tool	100%	5,490	851	284	0.3	22,087
Installation of kiln waste heat recovery system	17%	1,268	197	473	2.4	5,103
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,412</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>37,866</b>
Technology Upgradation:	100%	26,897	4,171	7,444	1.8	1,08,207
Switch over to tunnel kiln technology						

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## Tunnel kiln based units

Energy efficiency option	Replication potential	Energy-saving (toe/yr)	Monetary benefits (Rslakh/yr)	Investments (Rs lakh)	Payback period (year)	GHG emissions reduction (tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr)
Enhancing insulation of tunnel kilns	100%	1,954	410	80	0.2	7,934
Low thermal mass cars	100%	1,341	281	300	1.1	5,443
Fuel switch over solid fuel to gaseous fuel	100%	2,931	271	915	3.4	69,206
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,226</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>82,583</b>

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## Cross cutting & resource efficiency options

Energy efficiency option	Replication potential	Energy-saving (toe/yr)	Monetary benefits (Rs lakh/yr)	Investments (Rs lakh)	Payback period (year)	GHG emissions reduction (t CO <sub>2</sub> /yr)
<b>Cross-cutting technology</b>						
Energy efficient motors	100%	38	29	95	3.3	363
<b>Resource efficiency options</b>						
Productivity enhancement in downdraft kiln	100%	-466	460	985	2.1	-4439
Installation of material feeding conveyor system	100%	196	903	1129	1.2	1867
<b>Total</b>		<b>-270</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-2,572</b>

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## Sectoral analysis

### Glass sector

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## Major glass products and technology use

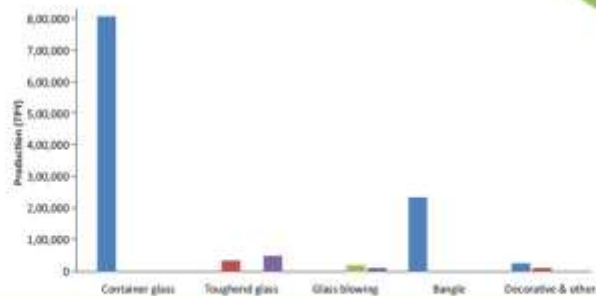
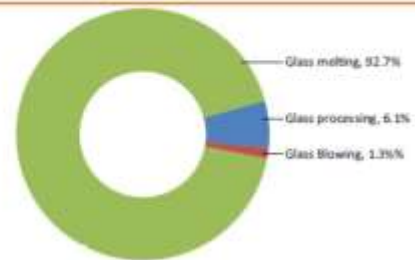
	<b>Container glass</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• End-port fired regenerative tank furnace</li><li>• Annealing lehr</li></ul>
<b>Glass bangles</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pot furnace</li><li>• Reheating furnace</li></ul>	
	<b>Decorative glass</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Day-tank furnace</li><li>• Annealing furnace</li></ul>
<b>Blown glass</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Glass blowing machines</li><li>• Annealing furnace</li></ul>	
	<b>Toughened glass</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tempering furnace</li><li>• CNC machine</li></ul>



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## Production profile

- Glass production in MSME (FY 2019-20) : 1.15 mt
- Glass melting based segment is predominant
  - Total production from glass melting industries: 1.06 mt
  - Firozabad cluster accounts for 93% of glass production.
- Glass processing industries accounts for 7% of production

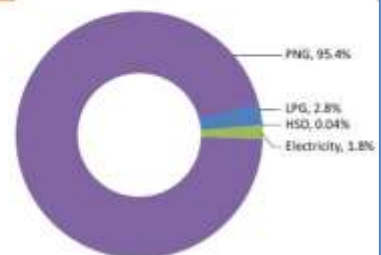


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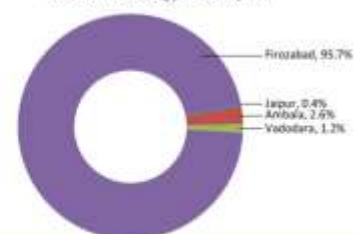
## Energy consumption profile

Energy type	Unit	Energy consumption (unit/year)	Equivalent energy (toe)	GHG emissions (t-CO <sub>2</sub> )
PNG	million SCM	302	2,64,142	5,20,291
LPG	tonne	6,776	7,655	20,225
HSD	kL	133	116	338
Electricity	million kWh	57	4,863	46,371
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,76,777</b>	<b>5,87,225</b>

Share of energy type



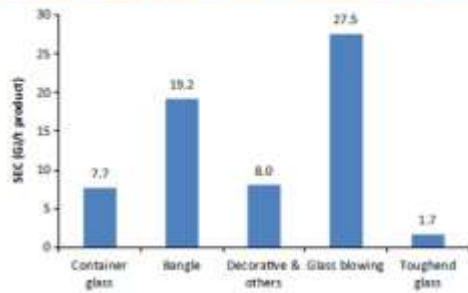
Clusterwise energy consumption



- Major energy forms: NG, LPG, and electricity.
- NG accounts for 95% of energy consumption
- Glass blowing units use LPG & electricity
- Toughened glass units use electricity

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## Energy performance indicators



- o SEC (glass melting): 7.7-19.2 GJ per tonne
- o SEC of toughened glass is lowest as it involves only heat treatment
- o SEC of container glass is lower due to higher capacities and automation
- o Higher SEC of bangle making is attributed to low capacity and manual processing
- o SEC of glass blowing is the highest due process limitations

## Comparison with global level

Energy performance indicator	Unit	Indian MSME units	Global levels
SEC - Melting process (Regenerative tank furnace @50% cullet)	GJ/tonne molten glass	4.3	3.8
SEC - Melting process (Pot furnace)	GJ/tonne molten glass	11.3 (Glass bangle)	8.44 - 16.9 (Discontinuous melting for table glassware)



## Energy efficiency options

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### Container glass (Tank furnace based units)

Energy efficiency option	Energy saving (toe/yr)	Monetary benefits (Rs lakh/yr)	Investments (Rs lakh)	Payback period (year)	GHG emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> /yr)
Furnace automation and control system	5,537	1,233	4,830	3.9	10,901
Air ingestion control in regenerator system	2,500	770	557	0.7	4,921
Energy efficiency in compressed air system	2,278	508	966	1.9	4,487
Technology upgradation: Annealing Lehr associated with tank furnace unit	2,788	621	1,022	1.6	5,488

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## Glass bangle (Pot furnace based units)

Energy and resource efficiency option	Energy saving (toe/yr)	Monetary benefits (Rs lakh/yr)	Investments (Rs lakh)	Payback period (year)	GHG emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> /yr)
Crown insulation improvement in pot furnace	3,940	878	474	0.5	7,934
Crown insulation improvement in reheating furnace	217	48	20	0.4	5,443
Waste heat recovery (WHR) in reheating furnace	1,400	312	462	1.5	5,971
Technology upgradation: Reheating furnace	8,373	573	1,580	2.8	-53

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## Glass processing (Blowing & toughening units)

Energy and resource efficiency option	Energy-saving (toe/yr)	Monetary benefits (Rs lakh/yr)	Investments (Rs lakh)	Payback period (year)	GHG emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> /yr)
Electrification of LPG fired annealing furnace	180	118	138	1.2	-1,601
Energy efficiency in LPG fired annealing furnace	20	19	38	2.0	68
Energy efficiency in electric annealing furnace	67	55	197	3.6	641

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## Cross-cutting technologies

Energy and resource efficiency option	Energy-saving (toe/yr)	Monetary benefits (Rs lakh/yr)	Investments (Rs lakh)	Payback period (year)	GHG emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> /yr)
Energy efficient motors (IE3/IE4 efficiency class motors)	231	52	139	2.7	456
EE air compressor (Tank furnace, glass blowing and toughened glass units)	21	17	55	3.2	197

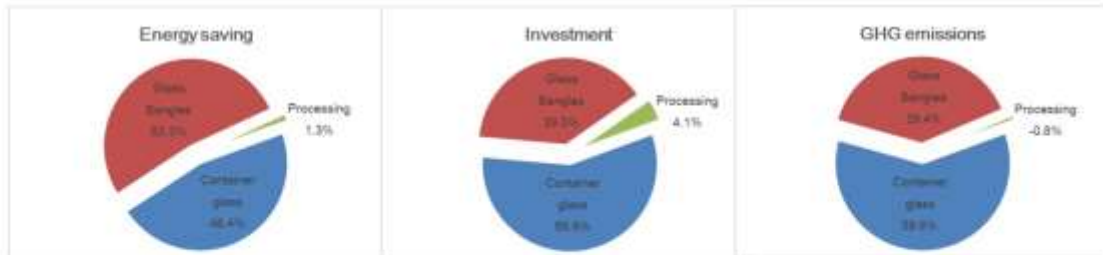
- Other cross cutting options such as LED lighting and BLDC fans in plant and office buildings
- Installation of rooftop Solar PV system

## Resource efficiency options

Energy and resource efficiency option	Energy saving (toe/yr)	Monetary benefits (Rs lakh/yr)	Investments (Rs lakh)	Payback period (year)	GHG emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> /yr)
Improved pot arching in pot furnace units	1,102	1,164	2,607	2.2	-2,023
Centralised LPG distribution system in glass blowing units	98	94	116	1.2	334

## Energy saving potential

- Energy saving potential of container glass & bangle making industries : 9-14%;
- Energy saving potential in glass products processing sector is 3-5%.
- Cross-cutting technologies and resource efficiency options will further help in reducing the operating costs in glass industry



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## BARRIERS & CHALLENGES

### Glass & refractory sectors

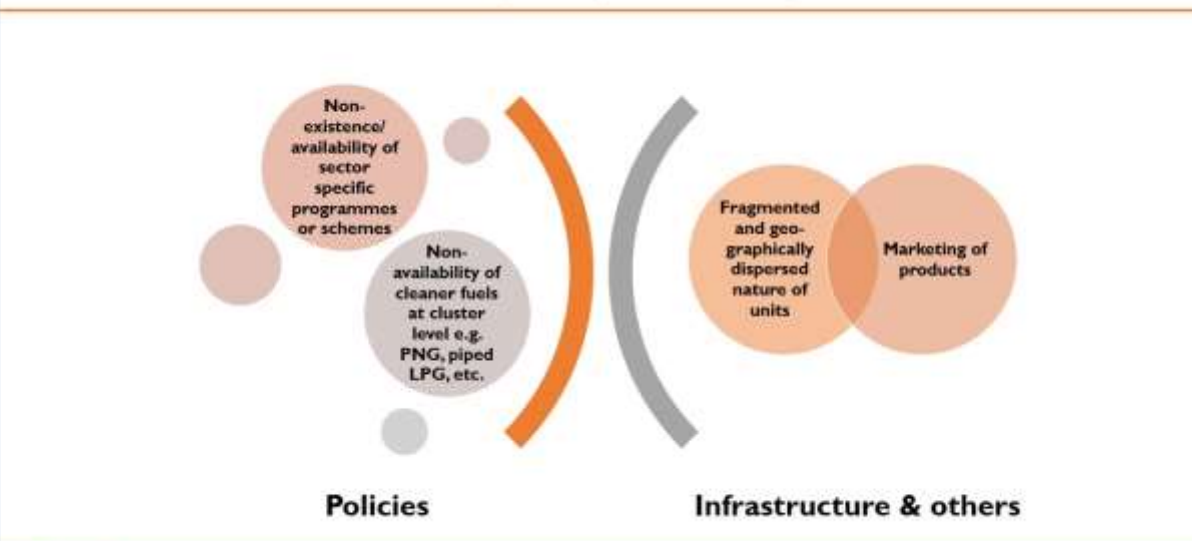
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## Barriers and challenges (Direct)



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## Barriers and challenges (Indirect)



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## Achieving energy efficiency improvements Recommendations & implementation plan

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### Strategies for implementation



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## Cluster level strategies

Facilitating adoption of equipment/technology having at least minimum EE levels at competitive prices (self-sustainable model)

- o Targeting basic utilities requiring low investments and periodic replacement.
- o Involvement of EM Cell is crucial to ensure faster implementation and sustainability
  - o Proactive engagement with OEMs, LSPs, sectoral experts, ESCOs, banks & FIs inline with need assessment of the cluster.



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## Roles & responsibilities of cluster level EMC

Key roles	Responsibilities of relevant organizations
1. Cluster level needs assessment	1. Bureau of Energy Efficiency and SDAs
2. Establishment of linkage with technology/equipment OEMs	- Supporting establishment and coordination with cluster level "Energy Management Cell"
3. Setting up minimum efficiency and quality levels for equipment/ system and spare parts	2. Industry associations/ apex bodies
4. Rate contract for bulk procurement	- Coordination and facilitation of programme
5. Ensure minimum inventory level to avoid procurement delay and opportunity cost	- Periodic need assessment, review and customisation
6. Establishment of single-window financing with Banks/Fis	3. Ministry of Micro Small and medium enterprises and MSME-DI
7. Development of financially self sustainable model	- Development of basic infrastructure for local bodies
	4. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)
	- Linkage with existing national level programme
	5. SIDBI, FIs and Banks
	- Single window financing

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## Policy level strategies - Upgradation fund

- o High initial cost may be mitigated through ease of financing as well as fiscal benefits
- o Facilitation to diversify product through cluster level development centres will help in sustainable business to MSME sector



### Upgradation Fund

- Technology upgradation
- Skill development
- Technology and Product Development centres

## Upgradation fund - Refractory sectors

Key activities	Facilitation
1. Energy efficient technologies like tunnel kilns and raw material processing	<b>1. Bureau of Energy Efficiency and SDAs</b> - Facilitate technology specific DPRs - Technology demonstration through pilot projects in PPP /ESCO modes - Develop/ strengthen technology providers and LSPs - Create awareness <b>2. Ministry of Micro Small and medium enterprises and MSME-DI</b> - Implementation of scheme in MSMEs - Establishment of cluster level technology and product development centres <b>3. SIDBI, FIs and Banks</b> - Financial assistance and linkage with partial risk guarantee fund
2. Technology and product development centres in refractory product manufacturing	
3. Dissemination of BOPs through cluster level experts	

## Upgradation fund - Glass sectors

Key activities	Facilitation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Energy efficient technologies in glass melting</li> <li>2. Electrification of melting and associated processes</li> <li>3. Technology, product and skill development centres in glass blowing and artisans based clusters</li> <li>4. Product development and promotion centres at cluster level to enhance competitiveness in domestic &amp; international markets</li> <li>5. Dissemination of best operating practices (BOP) through cluster level experts</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Bureau of Energy Efficiency and SDAs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate technology specific DPRs</li> <li>- Technology demonstration through pilot projects in PPP /ESCO modes</li> <li>- Develop/ strengthen technology providers and LSPs</li> <li>- Create awareness</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Ministry of Micro Small and medium enterprises and MSME-DI</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of scheme in MSMEs</li> <li>- Establishment of cluster level technology and product development centres</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. SIDBI, FIs and Banks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial assistance and linkage with partial risk guarantee fund</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

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## Policy level strategies -Common facility centre (CFC)

- o Supporting sustainability and growth of MSMEs by addressing common issues like high end technology, market access, financing, etc.



### Common Facility Centres

- Efficient processing technologies
- Testing facilities
- Raw material banks

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## Common Facility Centres – Refractory sector

Key activities	Implementing agencies
1. Tunnel kiln for firing of refractory in Chirkunda and E&W Godavari cluster	1. Ministry of Micro Small and medium enterprises and MSME-DI
2. Product testing facilities	2. State government
	3. Cluster level associations

## Common Facility Centres – Glass sector

Key activities	Implementing agencies
1. CFCs /Cooperative societies for annealing of glassware products in Ambala cluster	1. Ministry of Micro Small and medium enterprises and MSME-DI
2. Raw material bank for borosilicate glass tubes bulk procurement (imported) in glass processing clusters	2. State government
3. Product testing facility for glassware in Firozabad and Ambala cluster	3. Cluster level associations

## Policy level strategies - Infrastructure development

- To enable MSMEs access to green fuel supply system, industrial estate, and other relevant infrastructure to improve competitiveness and sustainability



### Infrastructure Development

- Facilitate industrial sheds
- Facilitate clean fuels

## Development of new industrial zones – Refractory sector

### Key activities

1. Development of industrial zone/industrial park for refractory manufacturing units of Chirkunda, Asansol, E&W Godavari cluster, willing to adopt new tunnel kilns
2. Development of green fuel supply system

### Implementing agencies

1. Ministry of Micro Small and medium enterprises and MSME-DI
2. State government
3. Cluster level associations

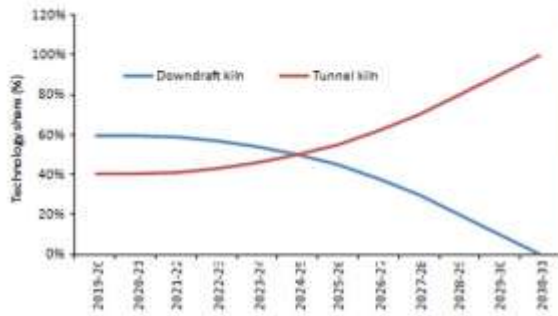
## Development of new industrial zones – Glass sector

Key activities	Implementing agencies
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Development of industrial sheds for relocation of small scale household glass blowing units of Ambala and Vadodara Clusters</li><li>2. Development of green energy supply system in Ambala and Firozabad clusters</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Ministry of Micro Small and medium enterprises and MSME-DI</li><li>2. State government</li><li>3. Cluster level associations</li></ol>

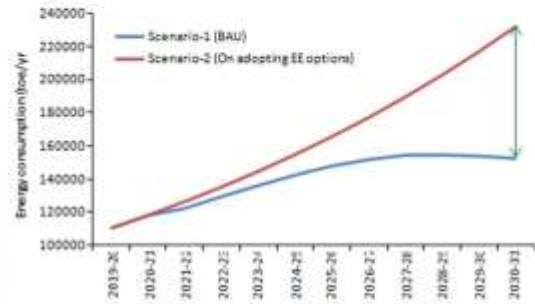


## Potential impacts on policy implementation

## Impacts on energy consumption – Refractory sector



Effect on technology share

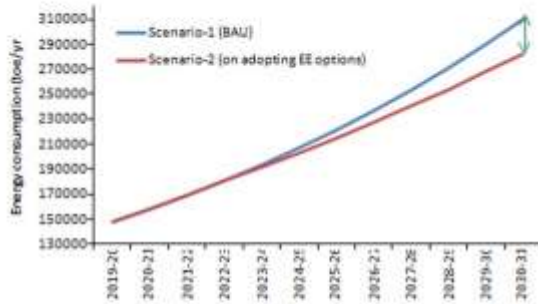


Effect on energy saving

Energy saving potential (2030-31) : 79,846 toe

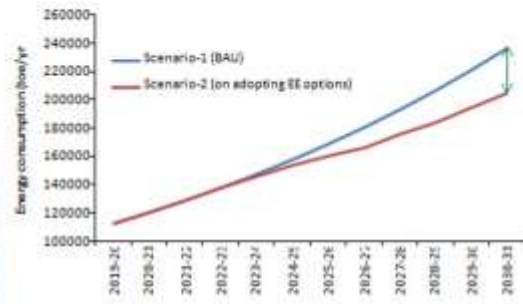


## Impacts on energy consumption – Glass sector



Glass melting industries  
(Container glass)

Energy saving potential (2030-31) : 28,066 toe

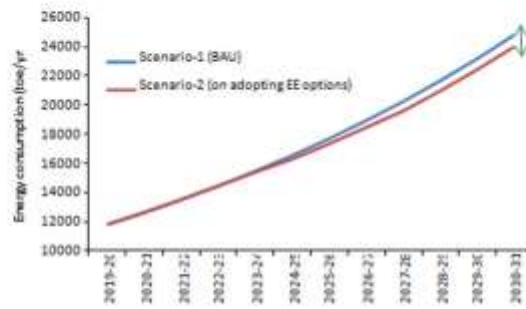


Glass melting industries  
(Glass bangles)

Energy saving potential (2030-31) : 31,639 toe



## Impacts on energy consumption – Glass sector ...contd.



Glass processing industries  
(glass blowing & toughened glass)

Energy saving potential (2030-31) : 812 toe

# Thank you

Ananda Mohan Ghosh  
N Vasudevan



Annexure 6: Copies of news clips

# సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమలను ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి

లక్షలాది మంది కార్మికులకు ఉపాధికల్పించే సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమలకు మౌలిక సదుపాయాలు కల్పించాలి

రాజమహేంద్రవరం, పెన్ పవర్, ఫిబ్రవరి 16 :

లక్ష మందికి ఉపాధి కల్పించే సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలని ఆనంద్ గోష్టి శ్యామ్ సుందర్, జార్జి బాబు పేర్కొన్నారు. మంగళవారం షెల్టాన్ హోటల్లో నేషనల్ డిజైన్ మిషన్ వర్క్ షాప్, సెంట్రల్ రోడ్డు మ్యాప్ గ్లాస్ అండ్ ఫ్యాక్టరీస్ కాన్ఫరెన్స్ సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమల యాజమాన్య లు సమావేశం నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా వక్తలు మాట్లాడుతూ సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ ఎదుర్కొంటున్న అనేక సంక్షోభాలు గురించి చర్చించారు. తూర్పు, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో అపార ఖనిజ నిల్వలు ఉన్నాయని సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగాన్ని ప్రోత్సహిస్తే లక్షలాది మంది కార్మికులు ఉపాధి లభిస్తుందని పేర్కొన్నారు. సిరామిక్ వస్తువులు తయారీకి బొగ్గు వినియోగించడంవల్లన నాణ్యత రావడంలేదని, సకాలంలో సిరామిక్స్ వస్తువులు అందించలేక పోతున్నామని పేర్కొన్నారు. సిరామిక్ రంగానికి గ్యాస్ అందించినట్లయితే నాణ్యతతో పాటు సకాలంలో సిరామిక్ ఉత్పత్తులు తయారు చేయడానికి ఉపయోగపడుతుందని తెలిపారు. తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోనే గ్యాస్ ఉత్పత్తి అవుతున్నప్పటికీ గుజరాత్ కు వెళ్ళి పోవడం వలన గుజరాత్ లో గ్యాస్ తో తయారైన వస్తువులు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కు తీసుకువచ్చి అమ్మకాలు చేస్తున్నారని వీటితో ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లో తయారైన సిరామిక్ వస్తువులు పోటీ పడలేక పోతున్నామని అన్నారు. గ్యాస్ అందుబాటులో లేకపోవడం వల్ల

సిరామిక్ రంగానికి అపార సప్లం కలుగుతుందని అన్నారు. సిరామిక్ రంగాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించేందుకు సిరామిక్ టెక్నాలజీ ఇండస్ట్రీ తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలో ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని దీనివలన పాలి



టెక్నికల్ విద్యార్థులతోపాటు, సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగానికి కూడా ఉపయోగపడుతుందని అన్నారు. సంక్షోభంలో ఉన్న సిరామిక్ రంగాన్ని ప్రభుత్వ మౌలిక వసతులు, రాయితీలు కల్పించి ప్రభుత్వం ఆదుకోవాలని డిమాండ్ చేశారు. ఈ సమావేశంలో ఎం.వాసుదేవ్, ఎ.జార్జిబాబు, ఎస్.రాంప్రసాద్, డి.వి.వి రమణారెడ్డి, కె.శ్రీనివాసరావు, అప్పలరాజు, ఎన్.వెంకటేశ్వరరావు, రాజ్ కిషోర్, ఎ.లత, రంగనాథ్, నరేష్ తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

# సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమలను ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి

**లక్షలది మంది కార్మికుల కు ఉపాదికల్పించే సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమలకు మౌలిక సదుపాయాలు కల్పించాలి**



రాజమండ్రి సిటీ స్టేట్ రిపోర్ట్, ఫిబ్రవరి 17 : లక్ష మందికి ఉపాధి కల్పించే సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలని ఆనంద్ గోష్ , శ్యామ్ సుందర్, జార్జి బాబు పేర్కొన్నారు. మంగళవారం షెల్టాన్ హోటల్ లో నేషనల్ డిజైన్ మిషన్ వర్క్ షాప్, సెంట్రల్ రోడ్డు మ్యూప్ గ్లాస్ అండ్ ఫ్ల్యాక్టరీస్ కాన్ఫరెన్స్ సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమల యాజమాన్యలు సమావేశం నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా వక్రలు మాట్లాడుతూ సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ ఎదుర్కొంటున్న అనేక సమస్యలు గురించి చర్చించారు. తూర్పు, పశ్చిమగోదావరి జిల్లాలలో ఆపార ఖనిజ నిల్వలు ఉన్నాయని సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగాన్ని ప్రోత్సహిస్తే లక్షలాది మంది కార్మికులు ఉపాధి లభిస్తుందని పేర్కొన్నారు. సిరామిక్ వస్తువులు తయారీకి బొగ్గు వినియోగించడంవల్లన నాణ్యత రావడంలేదని, సకాలంలో సిరామిక్స్ వస్తువులు అందించలేక పోతున్నామని పేర్కొన్నారు. సిరామిక్ రంగానికి గ్యాస్ అందించినట్లయితే నాణ్యతతో పాటు సకాలంలో సిరామిక్ ఉత్పత్తులు తయారు చేయడానికి ఉపయోగపడుతుందని

తెలిపారు. తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోనే గ్యాస్ ఉత్పత్తి అవుతున్నప్పటికీ గుజరాత్ కు వెళ్ళిపోవడం వలన గుజరాత్ లో గ్యాస్ తో తయారైన వస్తువులు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కు తీసుకువచ్చి అమ్మకాలు చేస్తున్నారని వీరితో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో తయారైన సిరామిక్ వస్తువులు పోటీ పడలేక పోతున్నామని అన్నారు. గ్యాస్ అందుబాటులో లేకపోవడం వల్ల సిరామిక్ రంగానికి అపార నష్టం కలుగుతుందని అన్నారు. సిరామిక్ రంగాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించేందుకు సిరామిక్ టెక్నాలజీ ఇండస్ట్రీ తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలో ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని దీనివలన పాలిటెక్నికల్ విద్యార్థులతోపాటు, సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగానికి కూడా ఉపయోగపడుతుందని అన్నారు. సంక్షోభంలో ఉన్న సిరామిక్ రంగాన్ని ప్రభుత్వ మౌలిక వసతులు, రాయితీలు కల్పించి ప్రభుత్వం ఆదుకోవాలని డిమాండ్ చేశారు. ఈ సమావేశంలో ఎం వాసుదేవ్, ఆరుగుల జార్జి బాబు, ఎస్. రాంప్రసాద్, డి. వి.వి రమణారెడ్డి, కె. శ్రీనివాసరావు, అప్పలరాజు, ఎన్. వెంకటేశ్వరరావు, రాజ్ కిషోర్, ఎ. లత , రంగనాథ్, నరేష్ తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.



# సంక్షోభంలో ఉన్న సిరామిక్స్ రంగాన్ని ఆదుకోవాలి

- మౌలిక వసతులు, రాయితీలు కల్పించి ఉపాధి అవకాశాలు పెంచాలి



రాజమహేంద్రవరం, మైమ్ న్యూస్, ఫిబ్రవరి 16 : లక్ష మందికి ఉపాధి కల్పించే సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలని ఆనంద్ గోష్, శ్యామ్ సుందర్, జార్జి బాబు పేర్కొన్నారు మంగళవారం షెల్టాన్ హోటల్ లో నేషనల్ డిజైన్ మిషన్ వర్క్ షాప్, సెంట్రల్ రోడ్డు మ్యాప్ గ్లాస్ అండ్ ఫ్యాక్టరీస్ కాన్ఫరెన్స్ సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమల యాజమాన్య లు సమావేశం నిర్వహించారు ఈ సందర్భంగా వక్తలు మాట్లాడుతూ సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ ఎదుర్కొంటున్న అనేక సంక్షోభాలు గురించి చర్చించారు. తూర్పు, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో అపార ఖనిజ నిల్వలు ఉన్నాయని సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగాన్ని ప్రోత్సహిస్తే లక్షలాది మంది కార్మికులు ఉపాధి లభిస్తుందని పేర్కొన్నారు. సిరామిక్ వస్తువులు తయారీకి బొగ్గు వినియోగించడంవల్లన నాణ్యత రావడంలేదని, సకాలంలో సిరామిక్స్ వస్తువులు అందించలేక

పోతున్నామని పేర్కొన్నారు. సిరామిక్ రంగానికి గ్యాస్ అందించినట్లయితే నాణ్యతతో పాటు సకాలంలో సిరామిక్ ఉత్పత్తులు తయారు చేయడానికి ఉపయోగపడుతుందని తెలిపారు. తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోనే గ్యాస్ ఉత్పత్తి అవుతున్నప్పటికీ గుజరాత్ కు వెళ్ళి పోవడం వలన గుజరాత్ లో గ్యాస్ తో తయారైన వస్తువులు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కు తీసుకువచ్చి అమ్మకాలు చేస్తున్నారని వీటితో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో తయారైన సిరామిక్ వస్తువులు పోటీ పడలేక పోతున్నామని అన్నారు. గ్యాస్ అందుబాటులో లేకపోవడం వల్ల సిరామిక్ రంగానికి అపార నష్టం కలుగుతుందని అన్నారు. సిరామిక్ రంగాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించేందుకు సిరామిక్ టెక్నాలజీ ఇండస్ట్రీ తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలో ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని దీనివలన పాలిటెక్నికల్ విద్యార్థులతో పాటు, సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగానికి కూడా ఉపయోగపడుతుందని అన్నారు. సంక్షోభంలో ఉన్న సిరామిక్ రంగాన్ని ప్రభుత్వ మౌలిక వసతులు, రాయితీలు కల్పించి ప్రభుత్వం ఆదుకోవాలని డిమాండ్ చేశారు. ఈ సమావేశంలో ఎం వాసుదేవ్, ఏ జార్జి బాబు, ఎస్. రాంప్రసాద్, డి. వి.వి రమణా రెడ్డి, కె. శ్రీనివాసరావు, అప్పలరాజు, ఎన్. వెంకటేశ్వరరావు, రాజ్ కిషోర్, ఎ. లత, రంగనాథ్, సరేష్ తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

# సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమలను ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి

**లక్షలాది మంది కార్మికుల కు ఉపాధికల్పించే  
సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమలకు మౌలిక సదుపాయాలు కల్పించాలి**



రాజమండ్రి (సిటీ) ప్రజా పాలన ప్రతినిధి :ఫిబ్రవరి 17 :లక్ష మందికి ఉపాధి కల్పించే సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలని ఆనంద్ గోష్, శ్యామ్ సుందర్, జార్జి బాబు పేర్కొన్నారు. మంగళవారం షెల్టాన్ హోటల్ లో నేషనల్ డిజైన్ మిషన్ వర్క్ షాప్, సెంట్రల్ రోడ్డు మ్యూజియం గ్లాస్ అండ్ ఫ్యాక్టరీస్ కాన్ఫరెన్స్ సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమల యాజమాన్యం సమావేశం నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా వక్రలు మాట్లాడుతూ సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ ఎదుర్కొంటున్న అనేక సంక్షోభాలు గురించి చర్చించారు. తూర్పు, పశ్చిమగోదావరి జిల్లాలలో అపార ఖనిజ నిల్వలు ఉన్నాయని సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగాన్ని ప్రోత్సహిస్తే లక్షలాది మంది కార్మికులు ఉపాధి లభిస్తుందని పేర్కొన్నారు. సిరామిక్ వస్తువులు తయారీకి బొగ్గు వినియోగించడంవల్ల నాణ్యత రావడంలేదని, సకాలంలో సిరామిక్ వస్తువులు అందించలేక పోతున్నామని పేర్కొన్నారు. సిరామిక్ రంగానికి గ్యాస్ అందించినట్లయితే నాణ్యతతో పాటు సకాలంలో సిరామిక్ ఉత్పత్తులు తయారు చేయడానికి ఉపయోగపడుతుందని తెలిపారు. తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోనే గ్యాస్ ఉత్పత్తి అవుతున్నప్పటికీ గుజరాత్ కు వెళ్ళిపోవడం వలన గుజరాత్ లో గ్యాస్ తో తయారైన వస్తువులు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కు తీసుకువచ్చి అమ్మకాలు చేస్తున్నారని వీటితో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో తయారైన సిరామిక్ వస్తువులు పోటీ పడలేక పోతున్నామని అన్నారు. గ్యాస్ అందుబాటులో లేకపోవడం వల్ల సిరామిక్ రంగానికి అపార నష్టం కలుగుతుందని అన్నారు. సిరామిక్ రంగాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించేందుకు సిరామిక్ టెక్నాలజీ ఇండస్ట్రీ తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలో ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని దీనివలన పాలిటెక్నికల్ విద్యార్థులతోపాటు, సిరామిక్ పరిశ్రమ రంగానికి కూడా ఉపయోగపడుతుందని అన్నారు. సంక్షోభంలో ఉన్న సిరామిక్ రంగాన్ని ప్రభుత్వ మౌలిక వసతులు, రాయితీలు కల్పించి ప్రభుత్వం ఆదుకోవాలని డిమాండ్ చేశారు. ఈ సమావేశంలో ఎం. వాసుదేవ్, ఆరుగుల జార్జి బాబు, ఎస్. రాంప్రసాద్, డి. వి.వి రమణ రెడ్డి, కె. శ్రీనివాసరావు, అప్పలరాజు, ఎన్. వెంకటేశ్వరరావు, రాజ్ కిషోర్, ఎ. లత, రంగనాథ్, నరేష్ తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

