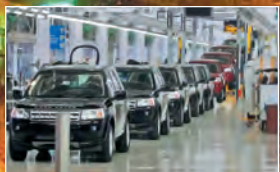


# MAHARASHTRA AHEAD



RABHA



***Growth Engine of India*** ▶▶

# World Speaks

*‘ Mumbai outpaces Bangalore ,becomes India’s Top Biotech City’*

- Biospectrum in association with Association of Biotechnology Led Enterprises[ABLE]-  
Biospectrum Top 20 Industry Overview 2009-10

*Maharashtra has 20.6% of Investment of India ( Highest)*

- RBI Report on Investment 2008-09 published in September 2009

*‘ The State of Maharashtra has proven to be best in higher education. Maharashtra is home to highest number of institutions rated high in the country and has the maximum numbers of universities’*

- Ernst & Young Report on ‘Building Blocks-Infrastructure in Education-Edge 2010

*‘Mumbai is among the ‘Top 40 Cities in world’, in terms of economic activity, political power, knowledge and influence, and quality of life’*

- The Wealth Report 2010 , Knight Frank

*‘ Mumbai ranks 3rd as most promising investment market and 1st as the most favoured development market in Asia Pacific’*

- ULI Report 2011



# Growth Engine of India



I am happy to present October issue of 'Maharashtra Ahead'. We remember two great sons of India on 2nd October, birth anniversary of Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri who gave famous slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'.

The remembrance of Mahatma Gandhi is inspirational to us. He dreamt of prosperous India through rural development. He taught the world that principle of peaceful co-existence and path of truth would lead to social development. Festivals like Dussehra, Navratri, Id-ul-Zuha come in this month. Dhamma Chakra Pravartan Din is also celebrated in this month at Deekshabhumi, Nagpur with great enthusiasm. Every year, lakhs of people pay homage to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar who by embracing Buddhism enlightened Dalits who had been trapped in vicious circle of barbarous social practices and illiteracy.

Maharashtra known as the land of great warriors has emerged as industrious State in modern times. Praiseworthy entrepreneurship of people of Maharashtra and congenial atmosphere for industrial development is responsible for Number One position in attracting domestic and foreign investments.

The global recession did not deter industrial growth in the State. In 2011-12 State attracted highest number i.e. 1/3 of the total FDIs of the country since April 2000 to June 2012. With conducive environment and better industrial infrastructure, Maharashtra has always attracted investors. To attract more investment, Biotechnology, E-Governance, Information Technology, Tourism, and Special Economic Zone policies are being implemented effectively in the State.

The Mega Project Policy of the State has received an overwhelming response from the industrialists. In last 5 years, 343 mega projects worth Rs. 2.78 lakh crore have been approved and expected to generate 3.19 lakh employment opportunities. In 2011-12 the proposed mega projects worth Rs. 1.12 lakh crore have been finalized. Focusing on the balanced regional development, State has strengthened its lead in Auto, IT, Agro industries and other sectors.

The State endeavours to transform Mumbai, the financial capital of India into the prime financial centre of South Asia. Infrastructure development schemes for total facelift of the city are at various stages of completion. World Class Mumbai will play an important role in industrial development of the State. Mumbai is known as Retail Capital and Entertainment Capital. Pune is known as BT, Auto and IT hub, Jalna is famous as Seed Capital and Nashik has come up as Wine Capital of the India.

State Government is taking special efforts to set up industries across the State for balanced regional development. New industrial centres have come up at Nagpur, Chandrapur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Sangli, Kolhapur, Nanded, Latur and Solapur.

We are proud about the development of golden quadrilateral between Mumbai -Pune, Nashik -Aurangabad which will give impetus to economic and industrial growth propelling State as growth engine of the Country.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has played commendable role in the State's industrial development. It is a great coincidence that MIDC is celebrating its golden jubilee year in the birth centenary year of Late Shri Yashwantrao Chavan, who laid foundation of industries in Maharashtra. Small Scale and rural industries have also pivotal role in industrial development and creating ample employment and self-employment opportunities to generate resources which will add to glory of the State.

In this special issue, we have tried to cover various aspects of industrial development of the State. Hope you will welcome this issue as every other issue.

**Pramod T. Nalawade**  
*Editor-in-Chief, 'Maharashtra Ahead', DGIPR*

## Editor-in-Chief

Pramod T. Nalawade

## Managing Editor

Pralhad Jadhav

## Team Maharashtra Ahead

Suresh Wandile

Kirti Pande

Kriti Lalla

## Sales and Circulation

Digamber Palve

Vilas Bodke

## Produced by

Navbharat Press Ltd.

Director Operations: D.B. Sharma

## Project Management Team

G.M. Operations: A. Shrinivas

A.G.M.: Dalvinder Singh

Manager: Ashok Shirke

Editorial Coordinator: Subhash Shirke

## Prepress

A.G.M. Prepress: Sachin Phulpagar

## Art

Art Director: Mahesh Jadhav

Photos Correction: Siddhesh Sawant

Maharashtra Ahead is printed on behalf of the Directorate General of Information and Public Relations, Government of Maharashtra, at Navbharat Press Ltd

Navbharat Bhavan,  
Plot no. 13, Sector 8,  
Sanpada (East),  
Navi Mumbai 400 706.

Published by Pramod T. Nalawade at Mantralaya,  
Mumbai-400032

Letters should be addressed to  
Directorate General of Information and Public  
Relations, New Administrative Building, 17th Floor,  
Opposite Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032.  
Email: maharashtraahead.dgipr@gmail.com  
Please visit the website  
<http://dgipr.maharashtra.gov.in>



Directorate General of Information  
and Public Relations

A Government of Maharashtra Production

# Contents

- 5** The Leader State, Forever!  
- The Chief Minister
- 6** Catalyzing the Industrial Efforts  
- Narayan Rane, Minister for Industries
- 8** Industrious Endeavours  
- Sachin Ahir, Minister of State for Industries
- 9** Corridors of Growth  
- Subhash Shirke
- 12** Weaving The Future  
- Irshad Bagwan
- 16** State of Industrial Strenght
- 20** Key to Economic Prosperity  
- Abhay Mokashi.
- 23** Zones of Progress  
- N. M. Haralikar
- 28** The State's Industrial Catalyst  
- By Team Maharashtra Ahead
- 32** Fast Lane  
- Chandragupt Amritkar
- 34** The Cyberashtra  
- Dr. Deepak Shikarpur
- 37** Windows of Development  
- Sanjay Jog
- 38** Vocational Training Our Lifeline  
- Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia
- 40** Wheels of Fortune  
- By Team Maharashtra Ahead
- 44** Its Pune's Turn Now  
- Chandragupt Amritkar
- 46** The Zero Mile City
- 48** The Wine Capital of India
- 50** The New Investment Gateway



# The Leader State, Forever!

The new industrial policy will certainly be one of the best policies

“I strongly feel that parameters of the success of the industrial sector should be based on Human Development Index”- the Chief Minister **Prithviraj Chavan**.

**T**here was conducive environment for the industries right from the formation of the Maharashtra State due to visionary approach of Late Shri Yashwantrao Chavan, the architect of modern Maharashtra who established the Board of Industrial Development within 4 months of formation of the State and laid the foundation for industrial growth in the State.

If you ask me, I will say Maharashtra is still number one in the country to attract foreign investments. Divisionwise development of industries, development of industrial estates creating industrial hubs, infrastructure and incentives offered by the State Government are factors responsible for this. One can see its positive results today.

There is a limit on employment generation in the Government and semi-government sector but not in private sector, when the reputed names in the industrial sectors set up their industries in the State, it creates more jobs and increased industrial output.

I strongly feel that the parameters of the success in the industrial sector should not base on capital investment, property or wealth but should be based on Human Development Index. Human capital is very important.

Now we have a challenge to complete the prestigious Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). The 1482 KM long corridor will speed up integrated industrial development of the six States. Various projects will be set up at JNPT, Nashik, Dhule, Dighi, Shendra, and Talegaon by the DMIC.

I am happy that MIDC and Industries Department has started E-Governance in their regular work by giving information and processes it online.



The effective use of E-Governance will certainly encourage investors and bring transparency and discipline in internal work.

We have created good infrastructure through the development of industrial clusters, have earmarked 50 industrial clusters in the State. Single window clearance, transparency in giving incentives and subsidies, high standard infrastructure and planning in clusters will certainly initiate planned industrial development.

Out of sanctioned 324 mega projects 111 projects will come up in backward regions which are in tune with the State Government's policy for balanced development of all regions. 143 Special Economic Zones were approved by the Central Government. We are insisting that 75% mega projects should be set up in the backward regions.

Growth in the backward region is vested on 3 principles i.e. optimum utilization of land, decentralization of industries and skill development. We are facing challenges to match the standard of higher education and the need of manpower of the industries. The rapid expansion of cities, transformation of villages in the small cities and the

changing scenario of agriculture felt the need to take common approach of industry-agriculture-education and pave way for making of inclusive policy which will give justice to all the sections of the society. Development means how many hands get employment.

It is imperative to give guidance to youth for vocational and practical education. Corporates should come forward and organize workshops, training under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for youths from backward regions to inculcate entrepreneurship sense in them and help them to start some business. Educational institutes and institutes like ITI can contribute immensely in this programme.

Maharashtra has 15% contribution in the national income and 16% participation in the employment generation in the country. Maharashtra has secured top position in terms of FDI in the country by attracting 1/3 of total investment. The State is in a leading position in 20 out of 26 industrial sectors. The State is determined to secure its status in the industries by implementing various schemes. We are in a process to introduce pro-active industrial policy which will certainly be one of the best policies among the States. We have taken into account various problem being faced by the industries while making the draft of the policy and suggestions from any quarters are welcomed till the finalization of the draft of the policy.

Maharashtra doesn't have competition with any State regarding attracting investments. It has competition with itself. Maharashtra will forever be the Leader State in the field of industries. ■

- As told to **Satish Lalit**

# Catalyzing the Industrial Efforts

Mega Project Policy has attracted major foreign companies

The new industrial policy of the State aims to facilitate development in the backward areas and to bring them at par with the developed ones, explains Minister for Industries **Narayan Rane**.



## Please tell us about your assessment of the Government's Mega Project Policy...

The Mega Project Policy was initiated to decentralize industries in Mumbai, Thane and Pune industrial belt and to attract new industries to the backward areas of the State by emphasizing balanced regional development which has helped a dispersed industrial growth and ancillarisation and large employment generation for locals. It has also attracted major foreign companies like General Motors, Volkswagen, Daimler Chrysler, Sany Heavy Industry, Bridgestone, LG Electronics, Mico Bosch, Boeing, Imsofer Manufacturing, Hyundai Heavy industry, Piaggio Vehicles, POSCO Ltd.

**It has been told that major investment is made under Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme, will you please give us some details?**

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has a major role in the equitable economic growth and employment generation in the country. To strengthen this sector the Central Government has started Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) under which 30 cluster development projects are approved bringing an investment of Rs. 450 crore and generating 80,000 jobs. The Central Government gives assistance for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness

as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises under this scheme.

**MIDC is celebrating its golden jubilee this year, what is your perception about its work?**

The State is always in the forefront in the industry sector since its inception. It was the visionary policy of first Chief Minister and architect of modern Maharashtra late Shri. Yashwantrao Chavan, who initiated steps for industrial development in the State right from the beginning and incorporated Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) on 1st August 1962. He knew that the development of the industrial sector is very much essential for the growth of socio-economic development. The



key historical policy decisions taken by MIDC certainly changed the social-economic scenario of the State. It has established 233 small and medium industrial conglomerates across the State keeping in view the State's policy of balanced regional development. MIDC helped industry and investors, consistently by making them available infrastructure facilities which has created a sound foundation for economic development and facilitate establishment of industry in the rural and undeveloped areas. It propelled growth in these areas and created jobs too, many skilled and unskilled persons. Basic infrastructure facilities like power and water reached to these places. The State has left an indelible mark in social, economic and educational sector and has created its unique identity as a progressive State.

**What are the salient features of the proposed new Industrial Policy?**

The Government has formulated new industrial policy keeping in view the future requirements and comprehensive progress of the State. Special attention has been paid to small and medium enterprises, employment generation in rural and backward areas are the key features of the new Industrial Policy.

The new industrial policy aims to facilitate development in the backward areas and to bring them at par with the developed ones. Comprehensive approach for development of MSME viza viz mega projects, encouragement to the industries creating more employment opportunities, optimum utilization of land for industrial use, facilities for investors, strengthening of infrastructure, to pave way for liquidation of unviable units and give assistance to revival of viable sick units, encouragement for industries for sustainable development, dynamic policy making keeping in view of changing world scenario and paving way for overall development of the State is envisaged in the policy.



Maharashtra is the most preferred investment destination by progressive and big industrialists. The Government is emphasizing for overall development of industrial sector by giving impetus to facilities, encouraging traditional industries and creating new industries. The Government is always endeavouring for industrial development in the State. The State is the biggest in the country in terms of economy, having industries which generating large employment. Maharashtra has maintained its pre-eminent position in the industrial sector. The State is one of the fastest growing economy of the world. In terms of national income the State contributes 12.43% on the other hand Gujarat contributes 7.29%, Bihar contributes 3.16%. The per capita income of the State is Rs. 83,471 and that of Gujarat is Rs. 75,115 and of Bihar is Rs. 20,708.

**Delhi – Mumbai Industrial Corridor**

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a mega infrastructure project, covering an overall length of 1483 KMs between the political capital and the business capital of India, i.e. Delhi and Mumbai. This dedicated rail freight corridor will pass through the six States - U.P, NCR of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, with end terminals at Dadri in the National Capital Region of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Port near Mumbai. A new era of development will be started in the State with this project. The industry under the project will be of international standard and will cover Mumbai, Thane, Nashik, Raigad, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nandurbar.

**There are some impediments in the industrial sector of the State, are there any measures suggested in the new Industrial Policy for it?**

There are provisions to give impetus to industrial growth. We have incorporated a new scheme for unviable sick industrial units to facilitate exit from State Government dues. Floor Space Index (FSI) will get increased in the industrial areas. Special amnesty scheme for sick industries to reuse of the lands under it. International Exhibition centers will be opened at Mumbai, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad and Nagpur to give impetus to the industrial sector.

**There is ongoing talk that industries are going out of the State. What is the reality?**

The perception doesn't have any base. On the contrary Maharashtra is still number one in the country though there is fierce race for attracting investments among the States. Due to huge base of development in Maharashtra, mega projects are preferred in the State. Out of total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of the country 42% investment get realized in the State. We are proud of our past but we have to keep the numero uno status of our State in future and that's why we have envisaged this new industrial policy which, I hope, will contribute sustainable growth of the State. ■

- As told to **Kashibai Thorat**

# Industrious Endeavours

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has become vehicle of growth for the State

“We are effectively implementing policy wherein locals should get the employment in industries established in the State. It is mandatory for the industries to give 80% jobs to local people,” - Minister of State for Industries, **Sachin Ahir**.

**M**aharashtra is the most favoured destination for industrial investment in the country. Now besides Mumbai, Aurangabad, Pune, Nashik, Nagpur are also coming up as investment destinations in the State. Since last 3 years we have successfully maintained the economic growth rate at 9%.

The Department of Industries has been implementing Package Scheme of Incentives to encourage setting up industries in the rural and backward areas to decentralize industries from Mumbai, Thane industrial belt. The scheme is applicable to mega projects and the State Government has fixed limit of the investment for these mega projects. 344 mega projects have been finalised till date.

Out of the total Foreign Direct Investments which came into the country, the State has received 23%. 1928 projects are operational with an investment of Rs. 49776 crore.

Besides mega projects the retail sector has a huge potential for job opportunities and it needs trained

manpower. The Department of Industries has organized training camps in all districts of Marathwada by creating facilities at Maharashtra Udyojakta Vikas Kendra under Marathwada Development Programme. 4812 candidates had been given training in 324 training camps across 8 districts of Marathwada region in last 3 years.

To facilitate needs of the Industrialists to get necessary permissions required to start industry seamlessly, Udyog Setu Services has been established in 13 districts where various 47 permissions are given under single window system.

The State is intended to promote wine manufacturing industry under Maharashtra Grape Processing Industry Policy, 2001 and Cashew Nut Processing Industry by giving them incentives. Rs. 12.43 crore had been given to Wine Manufacturing Industry and Rs. 12.20 crore to Cashewnut processing Industry.

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited (MSSIDC) was founded to help Small Scale Industries to develop and grow. In the last 50 years the corporation has done humongous job. Its turnover which was Rs. 259.52 crore in 2007-08 has risen to Rs. 553.82 in 2011-12. It has been extending marketing assistance to Small Scale Industries.

This year we are celebrating birth centenary of late Shri Yashwantrao Chavan, the architect of modern Maharashtra. It was he who envisaged and founded Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation



(MIDC). He propagated that besides harbouring the industries in Mumbai city, new industries should come up in rural areas. His dream and determination became reality in the form of strong MIDC which has become vehicle of growth for the State.

We should keep in mind not just number of the industries coming in the State but its standard and employment generation capacity. We have companies like General Motors, Volkswagen, Daimler Chrysler, Sany Heavy Industry, Bridgestone, LG Electronics, Mico Bosch, Boeing, Hyundai Heavy industry, POSCO Ltd, Imsofer Manufacturing. The State is contributing 20% of national industrial output and 59% GDP in service sector because of robust industrial growth which was possible due to conducive environment created by the Industry Department. ■

- As told to **Shantaram Sherwade**





# Corridors of Growth

**Maharashtra contributes over 30 per cent of country's total export of software**

The State has a major contribution in production and export of engineering goods in the country. The engineering industry in Maharashtra is extremely diversified and produces a wide range of engineering products from industrial machinery to industrial castings and forgings, says **Subhash Shirke**



**M**aharashtra has a strong financial infrastructure which is its biggest asset. It serves as home to the major financial institutions such as the Bombay Stock Exchange, National Stock Exchange and the Reserve Bank of India. Even big industry giants namely Tata Group, the AV Birla Group and Reliance have their flagship companies in Maharashtra. More than 90 per cent of merchant banking transactions are carried out in Mumbai and the State also accounts for 14 per cent of the national bank deposits. Maharashtra also enjoys the largest share of the total foreign direct investment and foreign collaborations. Key industries include financial services, textiles, auto-ancillaries, chemical

and allied products, electrical and non-electrical machinery, petroleum and allied products. Wine, jewellery, pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, media and entertainment, etc.

## **AUTOMOBILES AND AUTO COMPONENTS**

Maharashtra accounts for 38 per cent of the country's output of automobiles. 40 per cent of the total workforce engaged in the automobile industry is from this State. The key factors responsible for the fast progress of this sector is the presence of well established players and strong engineering sector. Ample supply of skilled labour and the infrastructure for transportation is fantastic. The prime automobile centers in the State

include Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad and Nagpur. Pune has the flagship of many of the leading automobile companies like Bajaj Auto Ltd, Daimler Chrysler Ltd, TELCO, Fiat, Skoda Auto, John Dierre, Tata Motors, Kinetic Engineering, Cummins and Bharat Forge. etc. Nashik is home to India's largest multi utility vehicle manufacturer, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.

## **ENGINEERING**

Maharashtra has a major contribution in production and export of engineering goods in the country. The engineering industry in Maharashtra is extremely diversified and produces a wide range of engineering products



from industrial machinery to industrial castings and forgings. The main manufacturing centres are based in Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nashik and Kolhapur. The major engineering items of production and exports in Maharashtra are Textile mill machinery, machinery for sugar cement plants, sugar, cement, and chemical plants, food processing

machinery, tractors electric power machinery, transmission line towers, automobiles, ship and ship buildings.

## FINANCIAL SERVICES

Mumbai is the principal financial services centre of the country. The apex financial institution, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is located at Mumbai. The city houses the two largest stock exchanges, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE), controlling over 95 per cent of the volume in the Indian equities market. Mumbai also has a major presence of domestic and foreign banks operating in the country.

Global financial service firms have established their global research and back office base in and around Mumbai. Morgan Stanley, HSBC and JP Morgan have set up such operations in Mumbai.

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Maharashtra contributes over 30 per cent of the country's total export of software. The State houses more than 1,200 software units. The State Government is endeavouring to build good IT infrastructure, offer fiscal incentives to IT players in the State and ensure IT in governance and institutional framework for the IT sector. To boost the Information Technology sector of the State, several IT parks have been set up.

Maharashtra possesses distinct competitive advantages that facilitate further development of the IT/ITES

sector in the State. These include:

- 40 per cent of India's Internet users
- 35 per cent of PC penetration in the country
- 169,000 trained technical personnel added to the manpower pool each year
- Development of large number of IT parks in both the public and private sector

The Government has undertaken a number of initiatives to promote further development of IT/ITES sector in the State. The steps include formulation of a progressive sector-specific policy, development of IT parks and the knowledge corridor.

## CHEMICALS, PETROCHEMICALS, OIL AND GAS

Maharashtra has a well-developed



chemical and petrochemical sector that has been doing extremely well on the economic front. The strength areas of this industry in Maharashtra are its strong manufacturing base, low cost

of operations and a well-developed laboratory and Research and Development infrastructure. There is a strong resource pool and backward linkages with the well-developed chemicals and petrochemical sector, which serves as an added advantage. All major domestic and number of global chemicals and petrochemical players have presence in the State.

Maharashtra has many chemical, petrochemical, oil and gas companies. It accounts for nearly 27.4 per cent of the chemicals, petrochemicals and oil and gas output of the country. The State also accounts for 18.2 percent of the country's employment in this sector. Opportunities in the chemical sector are mainly in the areas of polymers and plastics, fertilizers and synthetic yarns.

## PHARMACEUTICALS

The State accounts for 40 per cent of the country's pharmaceutical output. It has strong research capabilities and has a contribution of almost 30 percent in the nation's total patents. There are ample opportunities in the pharmaceutical sector mainly in the



areas of contract research, contract manufacturing and clinical trials. The State's competitive strengths in the sector include low costs, strong manufacturing base, well-developed laboratory and Research and Development infrastructure and a strong resource pool.

### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the mainstay of the



State. The main food crops are mangoes, grapes, bananas, oranges, wheat, rice, jowar, bajra and pulses. Cash crops include groundnut, cotton, sugarcane, turmeric, and tobacco. 16 per cent of its area is under irrigation. To promote exports of fresh and processed agricultural produce, the Government of India has announced the creation of Agri Export Zones (AEZs). The State has identified eight potential horticultural crops of commercial importance for AEZs.



### TEXTILES

Cotton is available in bulk in Maharashtra which is one of the key factors that have enabled the State to establish a competitive edge. Maharashtra is the largest in the country in terms of cotton production. There is no dearth of skilled workforce for the textile industry. The Government of Maharashtra is taking suitable measures to strengthen

its textile sector by establishing textile parks at Nagpur, Dhule and Ambarnath.

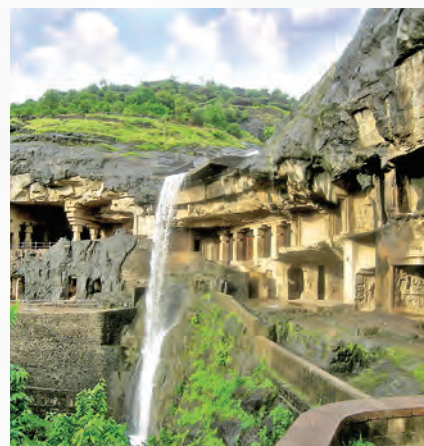
### TEXTILE PARKS IN MAHARASHTRA

- Nardhana Textile Park, Dhule
- Butibori (Nagpur) Textile Park
- Ambarnath Textile Park

### TOURISM

The Indian travel and tourism industry is expected to grow by 8.8 per cent per annum. The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) is working on innovative schemes to tap the tourism potential.

The State has a large untapped tourism potential, with diverse offerings including beaches, forts, hill stations, heritage and sanctuaries. The notable attractions include Mahabaleshwar, Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta and Murud-Janjira, among others. Maharashtra's key



advantage is the fact that Mumbai serves as the entry point for 40 per cent of the international tourists arriving in India. Mumbai's connectivity to key tourist destinations in the State and availability of adequate tourist accommodation are other factors that favour development of tourism in the State. The State has come up with a progressive tourism policy to foster the development of the sector.

### ENTERTAINMENT



The Media and Entertainment industry in India is essentially based in Maharashtra. Mumbai is the nerve center of the widely popular Hindi film industry, and Pune serves as the key center for the entertainment industry. ■

# Weaving The Future

The ambitious textile policy will infuse growth in the sector.

The proposed technical textile parks will add value to the traditional sector and lead to a manifold increase in revenues, says **Mohammad Arif Naseem Khan, Minister for Textile**



The Maharashtra State has unveiled a very ambitious textile policy recently to infuse growth in the textile sector which aimed to attract Rs. 40,000 crore of investment in the State within span of 5 years. The investment will be able to create 11 lakh employment opportunities and give appropriate price to cotton producers.

Maharashtra has given many incentives to the cotton processing industry, whether they are in cooperative or private, to process every bale of cotton in the State, which is the largest cotton producing State in the country.

For setting up textile units in the cotton producing area or

comparatively backward regions like Vidarbha, Marathwada and North Maharashtra, the unit whether it is cooperative or private, will get 10% capital subsidy. For setting up cotton processing industry anywhere in the State will be eligible to get interest subsidy up to 12.5%. It is pertinent to note that Maharashtra is the only State offering interest subsidy in this sector.

Cooperative units of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Minorities will get 5% capital subsidy from respective Social Justice, Tribal Welfare and Minority Welfare Departments. In addition to that they are also eligible to avail other concessions of the Textile Department. The scheme is

being implemented to promote the industrious nature among people of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Minorities.

Textile unit in the MIDC area will be eligible to get stamp duty waiver, land at concessional rate and VAT waiver for 7 years. The promoter of textile park can avail subsidy up to 9% of the project cost or up to Rs. 9 crore whichever is less. All other concessions offered in the textile policy are also applicable to Textile Park.

For modernization/expansion of the existing units incentives are offered in the textile policy. The Minorities Welfare Department has initiated a process to formulate a unique

policy regarding modernization of powerlooms in Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Nagpur, Solapur, Ichalkaranji which have major population of minority community. The process of finalization of the draft of the policy is near completion.

There are various schemes being implemented for handlooms and Silk Weaving units. Handlooms and handloom weavers are eligible for loan waiver scheme.

The flow of investment has started towards the State to avail benefits of the textile policy. Permission has been granted to 263 new projects recently with an investment of Rs. 2500 crore generating 18000 employment opportunities. Letter of Intent has been given to 8 reputed industrial houses which expected new investment of Rs. 4000 crore. The State Government is trying to attract more investment in the field of cotton processing through textile policy.

## Textiles Park in Kolhapur

The State Government is setting up a textile park at Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur. The park will have a Common Facility Centre (CFC) to meet the needs of entrepreneurs.

The project will be funded by Government subsidy. Technical textiles include textiles for automotive applications, medical textiles, geo textiles, agro textiles used for crop protection and proactive clothing for fighters, bullet proof jackets and space suits.

The Government's move comes at a time when the recent FICCI

study shows the Indian technical textiles industry is projected to grow to INR 1.4 trillion (USD 31.4 billion) by 2016-17.

Two of the most important sectors where technical textiles products have the potential of being used in significant volumes are healthcare and infrastructure. It is expected that technical textiles would be increasingly used in both these sectors either due to increase in awareness or Government regulations.

The idea is to build up a CFC and meet the needs of small and medium entrepreneurs in the technical textiles segment. The CFC will have all the necessary expertise to complete the job work as proposed by the micro, small and medium entrepreneurs who will be part of the proposed technical textiles park.



# Warp and Weft of Textile Industry

Maharashtra is very popular as a cotton-growing State and is home to the textile industry. The various segments of the textile sector—handlooms, powerlooms, weaving, readymade garments, have led to the setting up of Apparel Parks and now as Textile Parks.

Maharashtra contributes to about 10.4% to India's textiles and apparels output. Cotton is available in bulk in Maharashtra which is one of the key factors that have enabled the State to establish a competitive edge. Vidarbha region has a predominant cotton production, while western region is famous for spinning mills. The major cluster for the industry are Kolhapur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Thane. The largest number of the

sector's 100% export oriented units are based in Maharashtra. The major textile hubs in the State are Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Mumbai, Amravati and Solapur.

## ADVANTAGE MAHARASHTRA

- Abundant raw material available in State pushing the cost further down.
- Proximity to international market via excellent port connectivity.
- One of the best human resource pool because of traditional textile hubs in State.
- Presence across value chain (Yarn, fabric, processors, garmenters, etc) reducing lead times in production.
- Proactive State policies encouraging textile in State.
- DMIC giving further boost to the sector—Dhule Textile park is being

developed under DMIC.

## TEXTILE PARKS

Butibori (Nagpur), Bandera, Achalpur and Yavatmal are key textile Zones across the State. Accordingly MIDC has taken up steps to develop Textile Zones and Parks in the concerned areas, providing state-of-art infrastructure as well as for promoting export related textile manufacturing units.

## RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai Research and Development activities at BTRA cover applied and basic research, process and product development, new and frontier areas of technology. engineering and microprocessor-based instrum-





entation, operational studies to improve and standardize mill working, testing and consultancy services, maintenance audit, energy conservation and additional energy sources for the Decentralized sector.

### **CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR COTTON RESEARCH, NAGPUR**

CICR was established to boost cotton research in India, since then the institute has its regional offices in Sirsa and Coimbatore. Equipped with world class laboratories and other infrastructure its major activities include, to conduct basic and strategic research on cotton.

### **WOOL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, THANE**

Established in 1963, it is the only national institute in the field of Wool technology, is located about 35 km from Mumbai. Its major activities are Basic and Applied Research/Projects in Wool related Technology, Formal Education and Vocational Courses,

### **Textile Colleges in Maharashtra**

- DKTE Ichalkaranji
- National Institute of Fashion Technology
- Anuradha College of Engineering, Chikhli, Buldana
- College of Engineering and Technology, Akola
- VJIT, Matunga (East), Mumbai
- JLD Institute of Engineering, Yavatmal

Need Based Courses and Training at sites and Consultancy, Ultra Modern Textile Testing (Physical and Chemical).

### **SYNTHETIC AND ART SILK MILLS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, MUMBAI**

The SASMIRA is a multi-functional institute. Its objective is to render scientific and technical assistance to textile and related industries by Research and Development Testing

and Technical Services Technical Education and Training. Future thrust of SASMIRA would be on the Research and Development activities in the area of upgradation of Decentralised sectors, Eco-friendly processes and waste reutilization etc.

### **ALL EMBRACING EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT**

Maharashtra produces world class technocrats and business managers to support and grow the industry. Maharashtra has a strong skilled labour base supporting textile industry. The State offers a strong educational infrastructure with technical institutions providing textile engineering courses across the State. State has premier institutes like Indian Institute of Technology Bombay and National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Veermata Jeejabai Institute of Technology (VJTI) imparting world class technical education. ■

- As told to **Irshad Bagwan**

# State of Industrial Strength

The industrial policy of the State aims at 10 per cent growth in the sector

Maharashtra has rich natural resources, skilled manpower and quality education facilities to harvest the industry sector.



**R**ecognizing the role of the industry sector in the economic development, the Government of India adopted liberalization policy in 1991 which facilitated speedy growth and brought out structural changes in the industry sector. Maharashtra has rich natural resources, skilled manpower and quality education facilities to harvest the industry sector. The State had to

frame its industrial policy to address the challenges of globalization, liberalization and privatization. The State, therefore, adopted first industrial policy in the year 1993 which was revisited in 1995 and 2001. Latest industrial policy was introduced in 2006, which aimed at 10 per cent growth in the industry sector, 12 per cent growth in the service sector and generation of

additional 20 lakh employment by 2010. State has nearly achieved these growth targets. Industrial policy 2012, is in the offing.

## INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT

Conducive atmosphere in the State facilitated to fetch 17,207 industrial proposals with an investment of Rs. 8,74,053 crore and were approved during the period August, 1991 to



October, 2011, which is 9.4 per cent of the total approved investment in India. Out of these proposals, 40 per cent have been completed and 11 per cent are under execution, which constituted 17.8 per cent and 7 per cent of total investment respectively. However, during the first four years of XI FYP (2007-12), the State succeeded in fetching proposals of Rs. 4,50,448 crore which is 8.5 per cent of the total proposals received in India.

### FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

As per the latest available data, during the period August, 1991 to September, 2010, the State received 4,221 number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals amounting to Rs. 84,958 crore of which 42 per cent were completed and 7 per cent are under execution, which constituted 52 per cent and 9 per cent of investment respectively. The United States of America and Mauritius are the two prominent countries investing in industrial sector of Maharashtra with 16 and 14 per cent share respectively in total FDI.

IT industry and financial services groups continued to receive sizeable FDI proposals in the State.

### EXPORTS FROM MAHARASHTRA

The main products exported from the State are gems and jewellery, software, textiles, readymade garments, cotton yarn, metal and metal products, agro-based products, engineering items, drugs and pharmaceuticals and plastic and plastic items. For recognition of efforts put up by the exporters and to boost the exports, State is taking initiatives like giving 'The Export Award' and organizing exhibition of products in foreign countries. During the year 2009-10, sixteen international exhibitions were organized in various countries.

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

State level financial institutions like SICOM Ltd., Maharashtra State Financial Corporations and Central

level institutions like LIC of India, GIC of India, IFCI Ltd., SIDBI, etc. provide financial assistance to industries in the State.

### SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

The State has adopted the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy with effect from 10th February, 2006. The State has received 233 SEZ proposals up to 30th November, 2011. Of these, 116 SEZs were approved by the Central Government and 63 of them are notified.

The total 24 SEZ with 159 units were in operation as on 30th November, 2011. The total investment in these SEZs was of Rs. 17,830 crore which generated employment of about 86 thousand.

### IT PARKS

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) and CIDCO have developed 37 public IT parks. For getting private participation in IT industry, 451 private IT parks have been approved out of which



107 have started functioning with an investment of Rs. 2,107 crore, thereby creating employment of 2.3 lakh. The remaining 344 IT parks with proposed investment of Rs. 6,345 crore have been given Letters of Intent and are expected to generate 8.6 lakh job opportunities. The private IT Parks are concentrated (98 per cent) in Greater Mumbai (171) followed by Pune (161) and Thane (109) districts.

### BIO-TECHNOLOGY PARKS

The Bio-Technology (BT) Policy was declared by the State Government in

2001. Public BT parks are developed in the State at MIDC Jalna and MIDC Hinjewadi (Pune), while four private BT parks are being developed in the State with total estimated investment of about Rs. 300 crore. Eight BT- SEZs under public sector are proposed in the State with total estimated investment of Rs. 4,009 crore and employment generation of 0.93 lakh.

### CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL



### ESTATES

The State Government has undertaken a programme of developing industrial estates in areas other than MIDC on a cooperative basis with the view to generate more employment opportunities and is providing several facilities in terms of contribution to share capital and technical guidance for establishing industries. To meet out the cost of establishing cooperative industrial estates, the funding pattern is 20 per cent of project cost from the State, 60 per cent guarantee by the State for availing loan from financial institutions and remaining 20 per cent is the contribution of the members of the society as share capital. As on 30th November, 2011, total 142 co-operative industrial estates were sanctioned, of which 101 are functioning. The State has provided financial assistance to 92 cooperative industrial estates. At the end of November, 2011, in all 7,550 units have been constructed of which 7,222 units were in operation with 1.37 lakh employment and the share capital of the State in these co-operatives was of Rs.15.49 crore.

## MICRO, SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE ENTERPRISES

The manufacturing and services categories of enterprises have been classified into micro, small, medium (MSME) and large enterprises based on their investments in plant and machinery for manufacturing enterprises and on equipments in case of enterprises providing or rendering services.

## MINERALS

The total potential mineral area in the State is about 58 thousand sq. km. spread in Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur and Yavatmal districts in Vidarbha region, Kolhapur and Satara districts in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Thane districts in Konkan region. The deposits of minerals like coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, dolomite, laterite, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite etc. are found in these regions. Upto 31st March, 2011, total 277 mines of major minerals with 0.6 lakh employment are operational in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2010-11 was Rs. 8,703 crore. The value of coal extracted during 2010-11 was Rs. 5,082 crore, which was 58 per cent of the total value of minerals extracted in the State.

## MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

MIDC is the State agency constituted for development of industrial areas. MIDC has developed industrial areas with essential infrastructure like internal roads, water, electricity and other internal services for entrepreneurs. As on 31st March 2011, about 89 per cent developed plots are allotted to entrepreneurs.

## MAHARASHTRA SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) assists entrepreneurs for the development of small scale industries.

## MAHARASHTRA STATE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

The main functions of the Maharashtra



State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB) are to organise,

develop and expand activities of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the State. Financial assistance of Rs. 32.35 crore in the form of subsidy was given to KVI units in 2010-11 and Rs. 19.19 crore are proposed to be disbursed in 2011-12.

Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, five lakh employment opportunities were provided to artisans in the 2010-11 as against 4.7 lakh in the previous year. It is expected that during 2011-12, employment opportunities will be provided to 5.5 lakh artisans.

## MAHARASHTRA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

MTDC is the nodal agency for implementation of tourism policy in the State. The action plan in Tourism Policy 2006 has been articulated by the State Government taking into consideration tourism potential coupled with the employment potential, both direct and indirect, for the development of tourism sector. The State has provided outlay of Rs. 510.5 crore in 2011-12 to the tourism sector as against outlay of Rs. 283.3 crore in 2010-11.

## MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

The industrial pollution is one of the major concerns for environment. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) acts as the nodal agency for implementation of pollution related acts. Of the total 75,080 industries under the purview of MPCB, 17 per cent were air pollution prone, 18 per cent were water pollution prone and seven per cent were hazardous waste prone industries at the end of March, 2011. During 2010-11, MPCB had issued directions to 680 industries under section 33A of Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974 and to 221 industries under section 31A of Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981. Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being commissioned in 26 industrial areas



covering 8,007 industries of the State. Apart from these efforts, bank guarantee was taken from certain industries and electricity and water supply of few polluting industries was disconnected until pollution control measures were implemented.

### **BOARD FOR INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION**

Industrial sickness is one of the major hurdles in the growth of economy as it affects capital assets, productivity and employment. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) was formed by the Government of India under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. There are 940 cases for rehabilitation of medium and large scale industries with the Board from the State since enactment upto November, 2011. Of these, 170 cases are sanctioned for rehabilitation, 140 cases are recommended for winding up, 376 cases are rejected, 96 cases are out of the State purview and 158 cases are pending.

### **INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**

The growth of the industrial sector is measured through Index number of Industrial Production (IIP). The present index of industrial production covers the mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) compiles and releases the monthly All India Index of Industrial Production. The average All India index of industrial production (IIP) (base year 2004-05) has increased from 162.5 in April, 2010-January, 2011 to 169.0 in April, 2011-January, 2012.

### **ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES**

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) covers all factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 and Bidi and Cigar establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. It is revealed from the latest available ASI data that the State had a share of 12.3 per cent of



the total registered industries in India during 2009-10. The contribution of the State in total value of output was 16.8 per cent, the gross value added was about 19.6 per cent, and Net Value Added 20.2 per cent.

The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the Net Value Added during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10 was 12.2 for the State as against 16.9 for All India.

Major industries in terms of Net Value Added during 2009-10 are i) coke, refined petroleum products etc. (25.9 per cent), ii) chemicals and chemical products (13.2 per cent) and iii) Machinery and equipments, repair and installation (9.0 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 48.1 per cent of total industries and 27 per cent of fixed capital during 2009-10

The results reveal that per factory investment in fixed capital, value of goods and services produced and net value added in the State are higher by 19 per cent, 37 per cent and 65 per cent respectively than that of India in 2009-10.

### **NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY**

National Sample Survey office (NSSO) conducts nationwide sample surveys on various socio-economic subjects regularly. The Directorate

of Economics and Statistics participates in the NSS rounds. The subject covered under NSS 67th round survey (July, 2010 to June, 2011) was Un-incorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (excluding construction). During 2005-06, NSS 62nd round was conducted in the State which covered Un-organised Non-Agricultural Manufacturing Enterprises. The provisional result of NSS 67th round (based on 31,000 State sample enterprises) show that in the manufacturing sector Annual Gross Value Added (GVA) Per Enterprise was Rs. 1.53 lakh and GVA Per Worker was Rs. 0.77 lakh, which were Rs. 0.98 lakh Per Enterprise and Rs. 0.44 lakh Per Worker as per the 62nd round estimates. The CAGR of GVA Per Enterprise was 9.32 and GVA Per Worker was 11.8. Also, as per the NSS 67th round estimates for service sector (excluding trade) GVA Per Enterprise was Rs. 1.89 lakh and GVA Per Worker was Rs. 0.86 lakh. The performance in terms of GVA Per Enterprise and GVA Per Worker for trade sector appears to be better with Rs. 2.02 lakh and Rs. 1.13 lakh. ■

*(Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2011-12)*

# Key to Economic Prosperity

Maharashtra is the right destination to set up industries



The State has introduced Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services Policy, to bring about continued socio-economic development to Nashik, Aurangabad and Nagpur, as well as backward regions of the State, explains **Abhay Mokashi**.

**T**he Industrial, Investment and Infrastructure Policy of Maharashtra, 2006, has been formulated to achieve higher and sustainable economic growth with emphasis on balanced regional development and employment generation through greater private and public investment in industrial and infrastructure development.

The policy has identified key thrust areas to accord greater importance to sectors that have the potential to contribute to the socio-economic development of the State. These sectors are being provided comprehensive support through specific policy initiatives. The thrust areas are:

**Infrastructure:** power, roads, rail, communication, connectivity, airports, ports.

**Manufacturing:** agro - based industries, textiles, auto and auto components, electronic products,

pharmaceuticals and gems and jewellery.

**Services:** sunrise technology and service sectors including information technology, IT enabled services, biotechnology, nano technology, - retail, tourism and entertainment.

Mumbai - Pune - Nashik - Aurangabad Quadrangle for development of knowledge-based, manufacturing and agro-based industries.

Establishment of Gas distribution networks in major industrial areas in the State to improve availability of cleaner and cost effective fuel.

## **INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION SUBSIDY**

New projects, whether Small Scale Industries (SSI), Medium Scale Industries (MSI) or Large Scale Industries (LSI), in different parts of the State, are eligible for Industrial Promotion Subsidy (IPS). The quantum of subsidy is linked to the

Fixed Capital Investment. Payment of IPS every year is equal to 25 per cent of any Relevant Taxes paid by the eligible unit to the State or to any of its departments or agencies.

In addition, existing units are also given incentives for expansion. Existing units, in these categories making additional investment of 25 per cent or more over the Gross Fixed Capital investment, of the previous financial year, for expansion, diversification or modernisation, would be eligible for Industrial Promotion Subsidy equivalent to 75 per cent of the incentives admissible for new units.

A one-step higher incentive category for application of IPS has been worked out in certain geographical areas of the State and it applies to eligible SSI units coming up in industrial clusters/parks to be notified by the State Government and in agro-based industries, textiles, auto and auto components, electronic

products, pharmaceuticals and gems and jewellery, services – information technology, IT enabled services, biotechnology sectors.

### **SPECIAL INCENTIVE FOR UNITS COMING UP IN DISTRICTS LOW IN HDI**

Taking into consideration the need to create employment in districts low in Human Development Index (HDI), the State has identified 10 such districts.

Under the Employment of Local Persons Policy, 75 percent reimbursement of expenditure on account of contribution towards Employees State Insurance (ESI) and Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme for a period of 5 years will be offered to new units setting up facilities in the notified districts, provided they employ at least 75 per cent local persons as defined in the policy. The amount of reimbursement will be paid annually based on minimum statutory limit subject to the condition that the unit has paid its contribution towards ESI and EPF on the due dates.

### **MEGA PROJECTS**

Industrial projects with investment of more than Rs.500 crore or generating employment for more than 1000 persons in A and B areas or investment more than Rs.250 crore or generating employment for more than 500 persons in rest of Maharashtra are termed “Mega Projects” and are eligible for customised package of incentives. In case of industrial projects coming up in the 10 low HDI districts, the customized package of incentives would be available to units with investment of more than Rs.100 crore or generating employment for more than 250 persons. The quantum of incentives within the approved limit is to be decided by the High Power Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra. The Infrastructure Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of

the State has the power to customise and offer special/extra incentives for the prestigious Mega Projects on a case by case basis.

### **INTEREST SUBSIDY**

An interest subsidy is offered to all new eligible units in textile, hosiery, knitwear and readymade garment sector units in the SSI sector. The Interest Subsidy would be payable only on the interest actually paid to the banks and public financial institutions on the term loan for acquisition of fixed capital assets, equal to the interest payable at five per cent per annum.

### **EXEMPTION FROM ELECTRICITY DUTY**

Eligible new units in C, D, and D+ areas and No-Industry District(s) will get exempted from payment of Electricity Duty for a period of 15 years. In other parts of the State, 100 per cent Export Oriented Units (EOUs), Information Technology (IT) and Bio-Technology (BT) units will also be exempted from payment of Electricity Duty for a period of 10 years.

### **WAIVER OF STAMP DUTY**

A waiver of stamp duty is offered in certain areas and to identified sectors, to encourage new industries.

### **EXEMPTION OF PAYMENT OF ROYALTIES/NA CHARGES**

Units in MIDC areas/Cooperative Industrial Estates are exempted from payment of Non-agricultural Assessment Charges. Royalty payable on minor minerals extracted during construction under taken in MIDC area as well as in Cooperative Industrial Estates will be completely exempted.

### **ROYALTY REFUND**

All eligible units, (new as well as units undertaking expansion) in Vidarbha

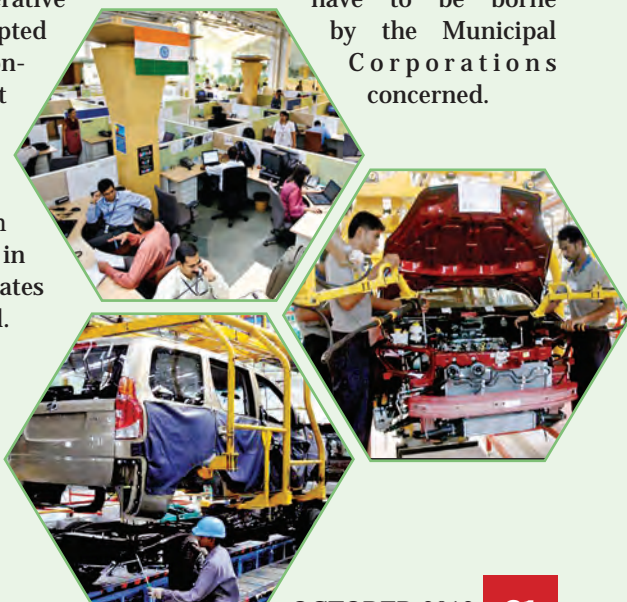
region will be eligible for refund of royalty paid on purchase of minerals from mine owners within the State of Maharashtra for a period of five years from commencement of production.

### **REFUND OF OCTROI/ENTRY TAX IN LIEU OF OCTROI**

Octroi based incentive will continue to be offered by way of refund of Octroi Duty/Entry Tax etc. An eligible unit, after it goes into commercial production, will be entitled to refund of octroi duty, or any entry tax or account based cess levied by the municipal bodies in lieu of octroi and paid to the local authority on import of all the items required by the eligible unit.

### **OCTROI EXEMPTION ON RAW MATERIALS**

Several manufacturing units in the Municipal Corporation limits are facing acute problem on account of high incidence of octroi. Some units have already shifted while others are planning to relocate even outside the State. This migration would result in rendering a large number of employed persons jobless. It is, therefore, proposed to exempt 100 per cent the octroi payable on all raw materials used by units in Municipal Corporation areas for manufacture of products to be exported out of the limits of the Municipal Corporations. The burden of such exemption will have to be borne by the Municipal Corporations concerned.



## MODIFICATION IN SEED MONEY SCHEME

Under the Seed Money Scheme, the educated unemployed youth get seed money assistance between 10 to 22.5 per cent of the project cost limited to a maximum of Rs.10 lakh from the Directorate of Industries as margin money for starting self-ventures. The seed money assistance carries interest of 10 per cent with a rebate of 3 per cent for prompt payment. At present penal interest at 14 per cent is charged on delay in payment of the seed money dues.

In order to achieve the objectives of the Industrial, Investment and Infrastructure Policy, the State has formulated policies to facilitate investment in the thrust areas. These policies are:



## IT AND ITES POLICY

Realising the importance of Information Technology and its huge potential for economic development the State Government has taken up a number of initiatives to promote development of Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services in the State. It introduced the Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services Policy, which plans to bring about continued socio-economic development to Nashik,

Aurangabad and Nagpur, as well as backward regions of the State. Fiscal and non-fiscal incentives are offered to encourage the sector.

Public and private IT Parks are being encouraged and proper infrastructure is being provided for such parks.

## BIO-TECHNOLOGY PARKS

In order to promote the Biotech sector, the Bio-Technology Policy was declared by the State Government in 2001. Bio-Technology (BT) parks are developed in the State in Jalna and Pune. In all, 16 Biotech SEZs are proposed in the State with likely investment of Rs. 6,171 crore and estimated employment generation of 1.37 lakh.

Under the policy the State will act as an enabler and a facilitator for bio-technology projects. Taluka-level seed farms, farms of the Agricultural Universities and lands in the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) areas are being made available to Biotechnology units so that field trials and seed multiplication of approved varieties can be undertaken.

Biotechnology companies located in the State are permitted to acquire and own agricultural lands in excess of the current ceiling limits provided they are being specifically utilised for experimentation and field trials. Like in other sectors, fiscal and non-fiscal incentives are being offered to biotechnology sector too.

## TOURISM POLICY

The Tourism Policy 2006, to promote tourism in the State, which has plenty of tourist attractions covering a wide range like ancient caves, forts and monuments, hill stations, forests and wildlife, virgin beaches, pilgrimage centres and festivals. The policy envisages public-private partnership. The tourism policy aims to promote tourism in the rural and backward areas of the State as well as encourage

rural tourism and eco tourism.

Fiscal benefits like 50-100 per cent exemption from Luxury Tax, 100 per cent exemption from Entertainment Tax/Amusement Tax, 50 to 100 per cent exemption from Stamp Duty, Electricity Duty at industrial rate, Property Tax at Residential Rate and the like are offered.

## AGRO INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The State Government has drafted an Agro Industrial Policy which focuses on core sectors based on production strengths, and specific interventions to make these sectors more commercially viable, taking advantage of the strengths and potential of different areas in the State; on the development of agri clusters and end-to-end integrated value chains so as to make them domestically and globally competitive, including support to SME clusters for providing links between the farm and large industrial processing units; on attracting large investments in agro industry in Maharashtra, which would help catalyse the entire supply chain, create an enabling environment for the development of smaller units, and increase value addition at all levels for the benefit of farmers and the rural economy generally. The Incentive Package Scheme will apply to the agro sector too.

## TEXTILE POLICY

Since the Handloom, Textiles, Garment and Apparel manufacturing industry is highly labour intensive and has potential of providing large scale employment, especially to women, the State has formulated a comprehensive Textile Policy aimed at creating world class infrastructure, state-of-art technology and upgradation of technical skills through proper training in this sector.

Given all the incentives and various policies for promotion and growth of industries in various sectors in the State, Maharashtra is the right destination for wanting to set up industries. ■

# Zones of Progress

Special Economic Zones are vehicle of industrial development

Apart from chemicals and such other sectors the Information Technology sector is growing fast in the State. At present its growth rate is around 11 per cent. Alongwith the SEZ, hospitality and transport services have large scope for growth in the State, explains **N. M. Haralikar**



**T**he concept of Special Economic Zones was initiated to give an impetus to industrialization of the State. The Government of India, in the year 2000 revised the import export policy in vogue since 1997. The sole purpose was to provide necessary impetus to the industrialization in the country and create more opportunities of employment and boost the economy. The idea was that the selected zones in various States of the country, would be treated, notionally, for the purpose of industrial, service and trade operations, as foreign territory. The industries, there, would be exempted from customs duties and a more liberal regime would be applied in respect of other

levies, foreign investments and other transactions. It was also proposed to eliminate or at least liberalize the domestic regulations and restrictions as regards to infrastructural inadequacies. In short the region SEZ would be as good as not part of the land. This was to create a hassle-free business environment.

The SEZ seek to create a simple system and procedures for enhanced productivity. A large flow of foreign funds as industrial investments, was also expected. The policy fructified, initially, to a certain extent, but later, owing to certain internal as well as external factors, the foreign investment grew leaner. Despite the market factors, certain

industrialists went ahead with the SEZs and continued to acquire large tracts of land to set up industries. Now that the Government of India has taken more liberal view, under whatever circumstance, towards the foreign direct investments (FDI), the situation seems to ease to certain extent. Industrial investments, particularly in the manufacturing and research sectors, is much needed, when inflation run to the top. The SEZs with liberal regime and better transport accessibilities, is a good option for investments on large scale.

As per the Government of India guidelines, SEZs can be developed in the public, private or in joint sectors or by the State Governments.

These are the large, self-contained areas supported by the world class infrastructure, oriented towards production for exports.

The Maharashtra Government was quick to exploit the opportunity and encouraged the investors, big industrialists to proposed SEZs in the State. The response was overwhelming. Currently the State has 119 SEZs, 63 of them are notified as on November 2011, last. Of course the concept of SEZ is not new, at least to Maharashtra. The Santacruz Electronic and Export Zone, popularly known as SEEPZ, in the western suburbs of Greater Mumbai is one of the earliest SEZ in the State. It worked well till about last decade of the last century. Many industries, including the electronics, diamond processing flourished in the special zone, then. It generated large employment to the skilled and unskilled youth of Maharashtra. The other such SEZs in different forms, prevailed over the period and included those at Navi Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Sinnar (Nashik), Kagal (Kolhapur), Guhagar (Ratnagiri), etc.

With 9.29 percent of the population of India and more than 9 percent of the land mass of India, the State of Maharashtra accounts for 16.7 per cent of the country's industrial production and 21.44 per cent of the exports. And this is the valid reason why Maharashtra, despite attempts by many to paint the State in black, had stayed ahead in attracting largest investments in industries in the State. Lately the Government of India has liberalized foreign equity participation between 26 percent and 49 percent, in certain sectors. This is a quantum jump and sure to evoke good response from the world leaders.

Maharashtra Government has announced a number of facilities and incentives for developing SEZs in the State. Many are in the form of either tax exemptions or deferred taxes. Besides there are certain procedural incentives. The SEZ units have been given liberty to import or

procure domestically, as per their requirement. These imports or procurements can be made without paying any duty on capital goods, raw materials, for implementation of their project in the zone without any license or specific approval.

Besides it is exempted from service tax on taxable services. Since SEZs are declared as Port or ICD under the provisions of Custom Act, units in the SEZ are free from periodic inspection by the Customs of export and import cargo. Many such incentives are provided to the stake holders of SEZs, by both the State Government as well as by the Central Government.

A tax holiday for the SEZ developers has been announced by introduction of a new section in Income Tax act, 2005. A deduction of 100 per cent of profits would be available to the developers of these SEZs for any 10 consecutive years out of 15 years beginning from the year in which the SEZ is notified. Moreover the Government has provided tax holiday for the SEZ co-developer, i.e. partners in the development of the SEZ, who work for the infrastructure development. However, this facility will not be available to the contractors who work in SEZ on specific assignments only.

Maharashtra Government adopted the policy of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) on February 10, 2006, to achieve faster industrial growth of the State. Since then the State Government has received 233 proposals to set up exclusive SEZs in different regions of Maharashtra. The Government of India granted acceptance for 143 of these proposals, though 38 of them, in principle only. Maharashtra Government has notified 63 SEZs out of the 105 proposals, formally accepted by the Central Government. There are a total of 73 SEZ proposals accepted by the Central Government and Maharashtra Government has issued notifications for 43 of them, the highest number in the State. It is estimated that about Rs. 130 Lakh Crore would be invested in these SEZs

in Konkan to create more than 45 lakh employment opportunities. About 25 thousand hectares of land would come under these special zones. Minister for Industries Narayan Rane, who, himself comes from Konkan, recently assured the people of Konkan, that Development of the region would be made while preserving the nature.

The SEZs proposed in the other revenue divisions of the State are: Pune- 41 SEZs with estimated investment of Rs. 45,000 crore; Aurangabad- 12 proposals of about Rs. 4,000 crore; Nagpur and Nashik, each with 7 proposals of Rs. 9000 crore and Rs. 3,000 crore respectively. The Amravati Division received proposals for only 3 SEZs at a cost of Rs. 3,000 crore. It is expected that if all these SEZs smooth sail, will create more than 70 lakh job opportunities in the State.

There are also plans afoot, for setting up of port based chemicals parks in SEZs, to encourage clustering. However, there is opposition to this proposal from the environmentalists, who have rightly pointed out that the horticulture products of Konkan are already hit by the climate changes and if chemical plants come up in the region, what is remaining will also be lost. The State Government has to address these fears well in time, since SEZs are the vehicles of industrial development and progress.

Apart from chemicals and such other sectors the Information Technology (IT) sector is growing fast in the State. Similar is the Hospitality segment. At present its growth rate is around 11 per cent. Alongwith the SEZ in the State, hospitality and transport services have large scope for growth. Universally it considered that housing and construction industry is the mother industry for all. In the present day context, the SEZ would take its place. The only factor remains is the awareness among the masses. While providing facilities to the investors and industrialists a care has to be taken that the poor farmer is not exploited and squeezed. ■

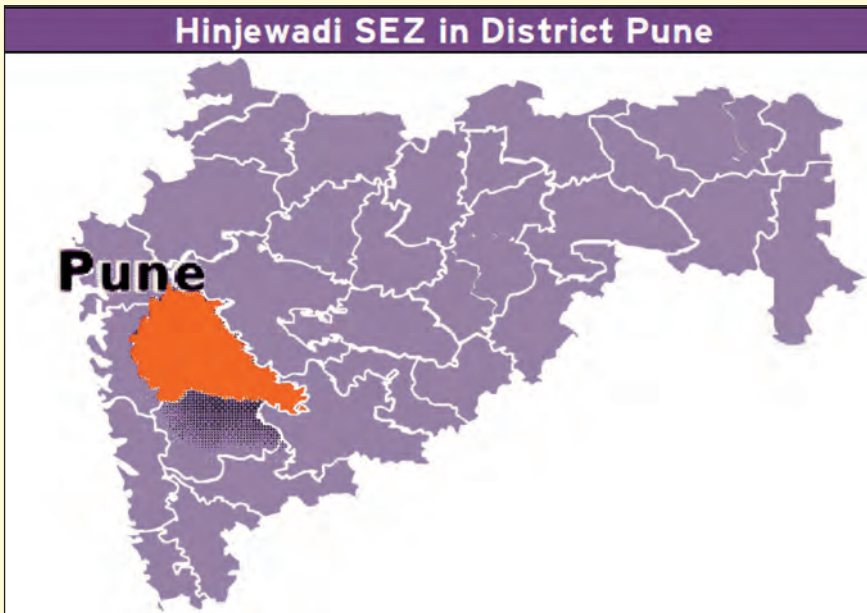


# Productivity Centres

**HINJEWADI :** Hinjewadi is the fast developing IT hub of Pune. The Hinjewadi IT park is situated about 8 km from Pune city. The Hinjewadi SEZ has total area of 352 Ha. and SEZ area is 223.56 Ha. Hinjewadi is already the hub of IT activity in Pune on account of the very well

developed and established phase I and II of the Rajiv Gandhi Info Tech Park. The Phase III of the project is being developed. The SEZ is categorized as a developed SEZ. The site is well connected by road and rail network. The nearest domestic and international airport is Pune

airport which 23 km from Hinjewadi. It offers the the finest infrastructure and conducive business environment. M/s Tata Consultancy Services, M/s Tech Mahindra, M/s RMZ Corporation, M/s Patni Computer System Ltd are main players of the Hinjewadi SEZ.

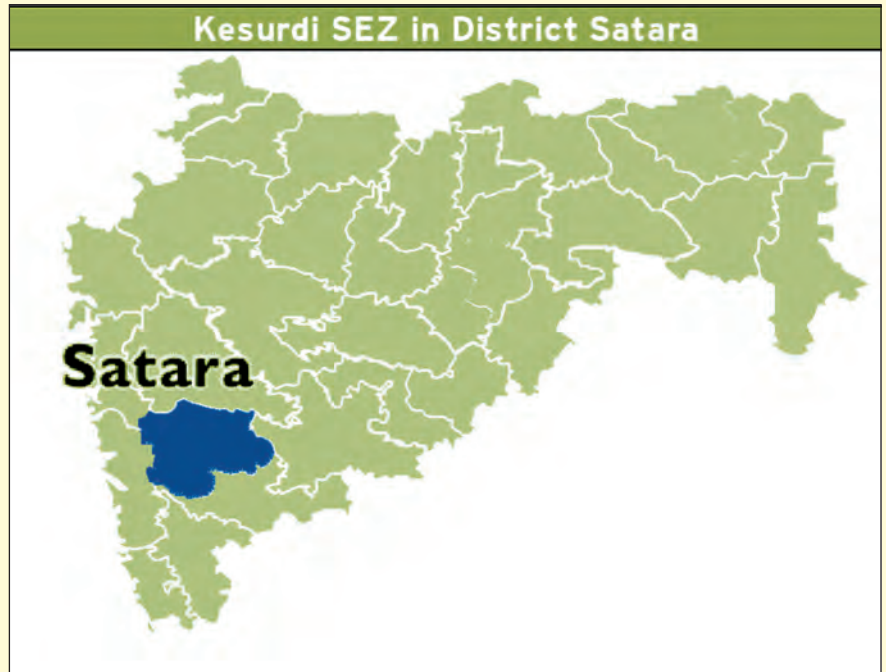


Available Infrastructure	
Water Supply Scheme	Pawana Dam having a provision of 12 MLD
Power Supply	MSEB sub-station (220/22KV)
Internal Road	45 m and 30 m wide
Drainage facility	Has been provided in the entire area.
Fire [Service Setup)	Fire Station is operational in Hinjewadi Phase I and additional facility would be made available in SEZ area.



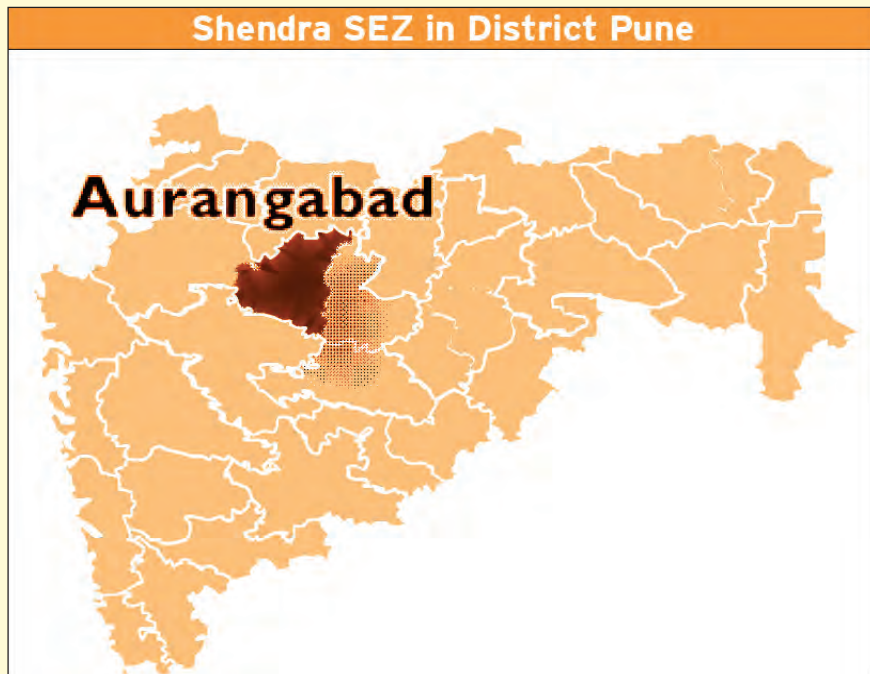
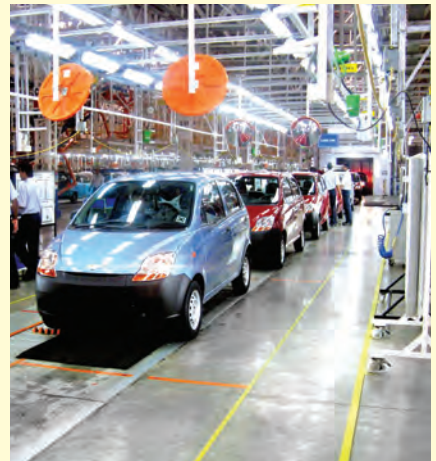
**KESURDI :** Kesurdi is a small village situated in Satara district. SEZ has mostly preferred by engineering sector. The companies like M/s Helvoet Pharma is operational at Kesurdi. The Kesurdi SEZ is just 55 km away from Pune and Satara city. It is spread over a land of 384.57 Ha. Kesurdi is well connected by rail, road network. The nearest airport is Pune Jawaharlal Nehru Port trust is also 180 km away from the Kesurdi SEZ.

Available Infrastructure	
Water Supply Scheme	Veer Dam having a provision of 12 MLD
Power Supply	MSEB sub-station (132/33/22 KV)
Internal Road	30 M wide



**SHENDRA :** The Shendra Industrial Area is situated in proximity of Aurangabad. It is just 20 km away from Aurangabad City. The industrial area of Shendra MIDC is spread across the land of 902.88 Ha. The well known companies like Audi, Volkswagen , Skoda are situated at Shendra MIDC. The Shendra SEZ has been notified and it covers about 118.13 Ha of

land. The site is well connected by road and rail network. The nearest domestic and international airport is Chikhalthana which 10 Km from Shendra SEZ. The key industries in the area are from the Engineering and Electronics sector. M/s Hindalco Almex Aerospace Ltd. , the company which manufactures high-strength aluminum alloys for application in



aerospace ,sporting goods and surface transport industries and the company M/s Strlite Infratel Ltd are the key players of Shendra SEZ.

Available Infrastructure	
Water Supply Scheme	Jaikwadi Dam
Power Supply	MSEB sub-station (220KV)
Internal Road	60 m and 30 M wide.

# SANTACRUZ ELECTRONIC AND EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE [ SEEPZ ]

SEEPZ was set up on 1st May, 1973 as uni-product EPZ exclusively for manufacture and export of electronic items in an area of 100 acres of land leased through the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation [MIDC], Andheri ( East) Mumbai.

The SEEPZ was set up with objectives of accelerating the progress of electronics manufacturing in India and to take advantage of the growing electronics world market.

Considering the high potential and the pollution free nature of Gem and Jewellery industry, the Government of India decided to permit manufacture and export of Gem and Jewellery items from SEEPZ during 1987-88.

Sprawling infrastructure of SEEPZ-SEZ is spread over 111 acres and consists of 7 Standard Design factories and 3 Gem and Jewellery Factories, 2 towers in SEEPZ ++ area and one multistoried building with a built up area of 4 lakh sq. ft. Plots are leased for 30 years and built up area is leased for five years on renewable basis. Well connected network of central roads, and a Business Facilitation Center are salient additions.

SEEPZ –SEZ makes constant efforts to provide comprehensive services and infrastructure support to facilitate business and create convenience for exporters and their customers visiting the zone. From parking space, residential hotel, restaurant and food court, a warehouse, foreign post office, banks, Offshore Banking Units, Communication Centre, an exclusive Telephone exchange, ATM centre etc.

As SEEPZ SEZ is statutorily exempted from power cuts, uninterrupted power supply is guaranteed from generating stations of Western Maharashtra.

SEEPZ SEZ is also provided with hi-tech “secured lease lines” that



enables the unit to communicate and video conference over satellite to any of the offshore sites or branches around the world, which has helped a long way in the initial days of software industry.

The Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation of India [MMTC] has its strong room within the premises of

infrastructure, skilled labour, eco-friendly production, speedy and cost effective shipping.

SEEPZ –SEZ has a well groomed security system including a high security entrance to avoid any pilferage of duty free goods. A dedicated Fire Station too is being located within the zone.

Year	Electronics Hardware	Electronics Software	Gems and Jewellery	Trading Units	Total
2008-09	725	1504	7669	236	10134
2007-08	920	9322	8782	297	11268
2006-07	1489	1041	8941	608	12080
2005-06	1173	1190	6270	559	9192
2004-05	1216	1027	6055	0	8298

the SEEPZ SEZ for security and quick delivery of precious metals. MMTC also offers gold to gem and jewellery exporters for sale or on loan basis. This enables exporters quick and cheaper access to raw materials.

SEEPZ –SEZ is an export manufacturing hub with an in-house Customs Clearance facility. This enables the exporters to deliver their air and sea consignments well in time without any hassles and through simplified procedures. SEEPZ-SEZ offers unique combination of urban

Supporting the philosophy of making every business process sustainable for the zone and the society at large. SEEPZ-SEZ facilitates and encourages units for skill development, to and fro transport and recreational facilities to their individual employees.

The total direct employment generated in the SEEPZ- SEZ is nearly 85,000 persons. More than 40 percent of the total employees in the SEZ are women, both in gem and jewellery and Hardware Sector. ■

# The State's Industrial Catalyst

**MIDC is an innovative, professionally managed, and user friendly organization.**

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is the nodal industrial infrastructure development agency of the Maharashtra Government with the basic objective of setting up Industrial areas with a provision of industrial infrastructure all over the State for planned and systematic industrial development



areas.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is the nodal industrial infrastructure development agency of the Maharashtra Government with the basic objective of setting up Industrial areas with a provision of industrial infrastructure all over the State for planned and systematic industrial development. MIDC is an innovative, professionally managed, and user friendly organization that provides the World Industrial Infrastructure. MIDC has



॥ उद्यमान् शकलः समृद्धी ॥

**MIDC**

The BID (Board of Industrial Development) framed the legislation and it was introduced before the State legislation and passed in the form of "Maharashtra Industrial Act" which gave birth to MIDC, as a separate corporation on August 1, 1962. The BID was the first personnel strength of MIDC.

A small ceremony at Wagle Estate Thane, under the Chairmanship of the then Chief Minister Shri. Y.B.

Chavan, marked the birthday of MIDC on August 1, 1962. The Board of Industrial Development during its existence between October 1, 1960 and August 1, 1962 has done enough spade work to identify the locations for setting up industrial areas in different parts of the State. Thus, right in the first year of establishment MIDC has come up with 14 industrial areas, to initiate action for infrastructure and help entrepreneurs set up the industrial units in those

played a vital role in the development of industrial infrastructure in the State of Maharashtra.

Indeed, in the endeavor of the State to retain its prime position in the industrial sector, MIDC has played a pivotal role in the last 50 years.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is the premier body for the development of IT Industry in Maharashtra. The MIDC has constructed 15 IT Parks in the State.

The State Government has

also announced a programme of establishment of 140 mini industrial areas at tehsil levels. This work has also been entrusted to MIDC. Among 102 areas, land is already in possession 90 industrial areas and plots have already been allotted to small scale entrepreneurs.

MIDC is also a “special planning authority” for all its industrial areas for various functions such as selection of land, planning, development and management of industrial parks. Other objectives are

- Development of industrial areas by acquiring land.
- Preparing layout with suitable grouping of plots of various sizes and allotment of plots on leasehold basis.
- Construction of roads, drainage system and provision of street lights in the industrial areas.
- Planning, implementation and

### MIDC- Interesting Trivia!

- A small ceremony at Wagle Estate, Thane under the Chairmanship of the late Chief Minister Shri Y.B.Chavan, marked the birthday of MIDC on August 1, 1962.
- IT and BT Parks, Wine Parks, Textile Parks, Chemical Zones, Food Parks, Leather Park, Floriculture Park and Electronic Zone, etc. are developed by MIDC.
- Five star industrial areas are developed by MIDC at locations in the State.
- Largest water supply network in Asia- MIDC has provided the water supply scheme of total 1312 MLD capacity.
- Built 236 industrial complexes with 56648.25 hectares of land.
- The largest IDC in India.

managing water supply schemes.

- Establishing common facility centres (CFC) by providing accommodation for bank, post office, telecom facilities, police station, fire station, medical facility, canteen, etc.
- Establishment of effluent collection and disposal systems for chemicals zones. Implementing Government/

## MIDC Achieves Yet Another Milestone

The Maharashtra State e-governance summit awarded the jury choice award for Best Government to Business category award to the online platform of MIDC created to encourage faster business approvals for starting industries in the State. The award was given by Minister of State Smt. Fauzia Khan, recently.

In today’s competitive market, it is important that the States attract new business investments and the investors to be given the best possible support so that industries can flourish and States can prosper. The Single Window Clearance Service (SWC) Portal of MIDC provides a web based single window facility for approvals and clearances required by the Industrial Units within the State of Maharashtra. SWC facility of MIDC allows the customers to register their plots and apply online for various clearances given by MIDC and download other State and Central Department Clearance forms- the online SWC Portal is part of a larger initiative named as Digital MIDC. Initiatives have been taken by MIDC along with Microsoft Corporation to make Maharashtra State and MIDC, the State agency, more investor friendly. Under this initiative, MIDC is implementing ERP to be better aligned to the Citizen Charter, enhance the efficiency and transparency of the organization.

(Source: MahaConnect-May 2012)

## Power Initiative by MIDC

- Hydel Power Generation Proposal At Barvi Dam.
- Tenders going to be called for 1000 MW probable power generation at Bhadravati, with MSEDCL
- Land Allotment for Power Projects at Mul, Tiroda (Gondia), Dewali (Wardha), Chandrapur.
- Land Acquisition under MIDC Act for Tata Power (Shahpur Dherund), Reliance (Nagothane, Alibag), Jindal (Ratnagiri), Ispat (Wave, Pen).

semi government projects.

### ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

Since its inception, MIDC has established at least one industrial area in every district of the State.

- Developed 32 Information Technology Parks at various locations in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nasik, Amaravati, Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Solapur. International Biotech Park operational in Hinjewadi at Pune .
- Food Parks are being developed in Butibori, Shendra, Newasa, Latur, Osmanabad.
- Common Effluent Treatment plants are commissioned at 19 places. Solid Waste Disposal plants started operations at Butibori and Ranjangaon .
- Fire Stations are Operational At Tarapur, Talaja , Ambernath, Roha, Lote Parshuram, Ranjangaon, Hinjewadi, Kurkumbh, Chincholi-Solapur, Sangli Miraj, Walunj, Nanded Airport, Hingna, Butibori
- New Locations at Trance Thane

Creek (T.T.C) (R – Block) and T.T.C. (D- Block), Murbad, Ratnagiri, SEEPZ, Talegaon, Chakan, Hinjewadi Phase-3, Gokul Shirgaon, Kagal Hatkalangale, Baramati, Sinner, Ahmednagar, Shendra–Aurangabad, Nanded, Akola, Yavatmal, Nandgaopeth (Amravati) are expected to be equipped with new fire stations

- The Best 6 Companies in India are From Maharashtra.
- Maharashtra now has 33% share of BT industry, followed by Karnataka
- International players like Glaxo Wellcome, Novartis, Pfizer, Johnson and Johnson, Abbott are already established in Maharashtra.
- There are several companies like Glen mark Pharmaceuticals, J B Chemicals, Unichem Laboratories, FDC, RPG Life Sciences, Aarti Drugs, Zandu Pharmaceutical, Elder Pharmaceuticals, Ankur Drugs and Pharma, which have established their manufacturing units in Maharashtra. ■

- Team Maharashtra Ahead

# Butibori

**Butibori** is an industrial suburb of Nagpur, Maharashtra's second capital. Butibori developed on 2402.20 ha. of land, is getting itself as a textile zone with the presence of major textile units such as Indorama Synthetic Ltd, Woolworth, Fabworth, Texprint and Morarjee Brembaba Ltd. To provide a superior infrastructure a five star industrial zone has come up within the industrial area. The Butibori industrial area is located on National Highway 7. It is 873 km from Mumbai, 731 km from Pune, 504 km from Aurangabad and 32 km from Nagpur. Butibori is well connected through rail by major cities. The nearest railway station is Butibori and Nagpur 33 km from Butibori. Nagpur also possesses an international airport known as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar airport. The area receives water supply from Wadgaon Dam. Butibori also claims, Maharashtra's first food park, the Orange City Food Park. The Orange City Food Park, having an area of 58.3 acres, aims at



creation of infrastructural facilities such as cold storage, warehouse, processing and allied machinery equipment facilities, weighing bridge, quality control laboratory, potable water, effluent treatment plant, office building, etc to extend support to food processing community for promotion of the industries in the

zone. The second phase of Butibori MIDC has been acquired. A GAIL natural gas pipe line is being laid for industrial consumers, from Surat port Gujarat to Paradip port in Odisha. The pipe line shall be passing from Butibori phase II. Spur pipe lines to distribution station shall be available to all industries.

# Talegaon



**Talegaon** a Municipal Council in Pune district is a historical city and home to many multinational companies and agro based units. It

is also home to the thriving poultry belt largest in Asia Talegaon has a strong educational institutes like the Maharashtra Institute of

Medic Education and Research [MIMER]. Talegaon also is home to Tolani maritime Institute campus providing research and educational services to the industry. Institutions like Indrayani College and other polytechnic is also based at Talegaon. MIDC has developed the Talegaon Industrial Area with the objective to attract industrialists and local entrepreneurs to set up industries and invest in the region. The industrial development will also attract Foreign Direct Investment in the region. MIDC has provided the best possible infrastructure to facilitate industrial development and every assistance is provided for their growth. The park is located in 578.10 ha. of land near Talegaon town.

The area is situated in the Agriculture Export Zone declared by the Government of India.

Talegaon is situated just 37 km away from Pune. Talegaon is located near National Highway 4. It is 117 km

away from Mumbai. Talegaon is well connected through rail by major cities. Nearest railway station – Talegaon [7kms], Pune-Talegaon [39km ] Mumbai- Talegaon [126km] . Nearest International Airport is Pune [45kms]

Talegaon Industrial area is home to major engineering, textile , automobile and steel industrial units. The companies like JCB Raymond, Larsen & Turbo Posco etc. have their units here.

## Patalganga

**Patalganga** is one of the 13 chemical areas developed by MIDC in the State. It is situated on the left bank of river Patalganga. It comes under the jurisdiction of Kolhapur taluka and Raigad district. It is located in Konkan region.

The place is also identified with a name 'Rasayani' which means chemical. The place has got its name because of the major players in chemical industry who have set up their plant over here. As there are many chemical industrial units in the area, MIDC has also provided Common Effluent Treatment Plant with a capacity of 15 MLD which helps in safeguarding the environment. Nearest railway stations are Rasayani/Apte [3kms] and Panvel [20kms], Vashi [49 kms]. Mumbai airport is the nearest airport to

Rasayani which is located at a distance of 60 kms. Bombay Dyeing,

Reliance , Castrol have their industrial units at Rasayani.



## Ranjaon



**Ranjaon** is village located at a distance of about 50 km from Pune. The town is situated between Pune- Aurangabad State Highway. MIDC has developed the Ranjaon industrial area with the objective to attract industrialists and local entrepreneurs to set up industries and invest in the region. It is home to many Electronics, Textile, Automobile Ancillary and Steel companies. Many of India's large players like Bombay Dyeing, LG, Whirlpool, Apollo Tyres Ltd. , Tata Ryerson Ltd. have their plants at Ranjaon industrial area. Due to its close

proximity and easy accessibility the area has been developing for the industrial purpose.

MIDC has provided best possible infrastructure to facilitate industrial development and assistance is provided for their growth. Ranjaon is well connected spot with road and rail . It is located on Pune- Ahmednagar State Highway No. 60. It is just 50 kms away from Pune and 230kms from Mumbai. The nearest Railway station is Pune [50kms] and Daund [55km] and Mumbai [225km] are also fairly nearer to Ranjaon industrial area.

*Source: MahaConnect, the Business Newsletter, MIDC*

# Fast Lane



Automobile cluster in Maharashtra has caught world's attention

Maharashtra has strongly emerged as the top destination in India for automobile sector, with a strong presence across the value chain feels **Chandragupta Amritkar**

Indian automobile market is one of the fastest growing in the world. The global automotive industry is currently registering record production levels driven by an increasing demand and export dynamism in developing economies. In 2010 over 77 million motor vehicles produced in more than 40 countries and the industry has witnessed a growth of approximately 25.8% percent. While North America, Western Europe and Japan are the mature automotive markets, Germany, India, Brazil and South Korea are expected to be second lead of producer with outputs of 4 million to 7 million units per year.

India has many credits to itself - World's 2nd largest two wheeler market; Asia's 3rd largest passenger

vehicle market; World's 4th largest commercial vehicle market; World's 4th largest Tractor Market in the World; World's 5th largest bus and truck market (volume); World's 2nd largest producer of compact cars.

While India has recorded a consistent 7-8% growth rate in the last few years, as a result of the policies of liberalization and reform pursued in the last two decades, it's the automobile cluster in Maharashtra that has caught the world's attention. The automobile cluster in the State has developed due to the State's good factor conditions (strong human capital, geographical advantage with access to ports, well-developed financial institutions), good demand in the western region, and presence of two of the oldest and



big industrial houses.

The automobile industry in Maharashtra comprises of automobile and auto component sectors. It includes passenger cars; light, medium and heavy commercial vehicles; multi-utility vehicles such as jeeps, scooters, motorcycles, three-wheelers and tractors; and auto components like engine parts, drive and transmission parts, suspension and braking parts, and electrical, body and chassis part. The automotive industry designs, develops, manufactures, markets, and sells motor vehicles, and is one of the world's most important economic sectors by revenue.

Maharashtra accounts for



approximately 38% of the country's output of automobiles by value. In terms of the share in India, the cluster accounts for 50.9% in net added value, and 38% in output, which are higher than any other clusters. The cluster also contributes to 10.4% of total employment in the State, making it one of the largest contributors in employment (the top being basic metal industry at 13.7%). Auto and auto ancillaries contribute to 9% of Maharashtra's manufacturing strength. During the liberalization process, the State Government provided a favourable investment climate and supporting infrastructure, which attracted higher investment and industries to this State, including many automobile and component manufacturers.

Major automobile clusters in the State are Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad and Nagpur. The State is the leading producer of heavy and commercial vehicles in the country. Major OEMs and auto ancillary units such as Daimler Chrysler, Fiat, Skoda Auto, John Dierre, Tata Motors, Mahindra and Mahindra, Bajaj Auto, Kinetic Engineering, and Bharat Forge, have their presence in the State.

Pune is the largest auto hub of India with over 4,000 manufacturing units only in Pimpri-Chinchwad region. In fact Pimpri-Chinchwad and surrounding area is a major industrial hub and hosts one of the biggest industrial zones not only in India but in the entire Asia. There are thousands of engineering units of various sizes including those of the major auto manufacturers, and as such, this area is often referred to as the 'Detroit of East'. Pune, Ranjangaon, Talegaon, Chakan has around 53 large companies and around 7,000 auto ancillary units. Pune is home to large players like Bajaj Auto Limited, Daimler Chrysler Limited, Tata Motors, etc. Nashik is home to India's largest multi-utility vehicle manufacturer, Mahindra and Mahindra Limited.

The Auto and Component industry

## Two Wheelers Manufacturers

- Bajaj Auto – Waluj Aurangabad, Chakan
- KTM Sportmotorcycles – Chakan
- Vespa Scooters – Baramati Pune
- Kinetic Engineering – Ahmednagar, Pune

## Passenger Vehicles

- Mahindra and Mahindra Automotive Division – Chakan
- Tata Motors Limited
- Tata Motors – Pimpri-Chinchwad
- Jaguar Cars and Land Rover – Pune
- Mercedes-Benz Passenger Cars – Chakan
- Fiat Automobiles – Ranjangaon Pune
- Volkswagen Group Sales India Private Limited
- Volkswagen – Chakan
- Audi AG – Aurangabad
- Škoda Auto – Aurangabad
- Chinkara Motors – Karlekhind Alibag
- Premier Automobiles Limited – Pimpri Chinchwad

## Commercial Vehicles

- Ashok Leyland – Bhandara
- Bajaj Auto – Waluj Aurangabad
- Force Motors – Pune
- Mahindra Navistar – Chakan
- MAN Trucks India – Akurdi Pune
- Mercedes-Benz Buses India – Chakan
- Piaggio Vehicles – Baramati Pune
- Premier Automobiles Limited – Pimpri Chinchwad



has strong backward (components, basic material) and forward (finance, insurance, oil, roads, after-sales-service, retailing) linkages. These sectors offer enormous potential for enterprise and employment. The State offers a strong educational infrastructure with technical institutions providing automobile engineering courses across the State. India's premier automotive R and D, testing and certification organisation, Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) is present in Pune. India's first Auto Cluster Development and Research Institute are in the State.

## SPECIAL POLICIES

Automatic approval for foreign equity investment of up to 100 per cent for manufacturing of auto components; Setting up of a technology modernization fund, with special emphasis on SMEs and encouragement to establish development centres for SMEs; Increasing exports and related infrastructure and streamlining training/research institutions around auto hubs; Setting up of automotive training institutes and auto design centres, special auto parks and auto component virtual SEZs; To enhance and upgrade the testing and validation infrastructure and establish centres of excellence for automotive R and D; Lowering of excise duty on small cars, increasing budgetary allocation for R and D activities and lowering duty regime in general; Weighted increase in the in-house R and D expenditure from 150% to 200% and from 120% to 175% on outsourced R and D expenditure; Ad valorem component of the excise duty is increased to 22% on large cars, multi-utility vehicles and sports-utility vehicles; The excise duty on electric cars is reduced from 8 to 4 % and customs duty is fully exempted; Promotion of automobile exports through focus market scheme (FMS) and focus product scheme (FPS). ■

# The Cyberashtra



IT Exports from the State grew by 60% in the last 3 years

Maharashtra will have approximately 18 per share of the total Indian exports in the IT and ITES sector, elaborating this **Dr Deepak Shikarpur** says with IT gaining the business maturity, the State is seeking new and innovative directions for continuing growth for the industry.



**I**ndia's abundant, high quality and cost effective services and its vast recourse of skilled software human resources has made it an attractive location for global software clients.

In the fiscal year 2012-13 we expect to grow by 20% growth to \$120 Billion (Rs 6 lac crores) for software exports business. In this year domestic market has matched the growth of software export in dollar and growth engines are BPO operations, eGovernance

and Hardware exports.

Information Technology has really capitalized the core strength of India i.e. Brainpower. We have reached a stage where no Global Technology Strategy will be without reference to India. I believe that what oil did to Middle East, IT will do for India in the next decade. India's software exports of US \$ 120 billion is already 50% of total exports from India.

By 2015 it can be 55% and by 2025, it can be 70% of total exports. We can

reach this stage, if we carefully build our human resource from childhood. We need to foster mathematical/logical thinking, imbibe quality/discipline as a way of life, have logical aptitude, build multilingual skills in global languages and ensure that written/oral communication expression is part of our school level education.

Today, MNCs are rushing into India to stake a claim to the IT outsourcing market. While a large

number of companies are outsourcing their software development to Indian companies, others are establishing a presence in India and participating actively in the software export game.

**Today, Indian IT/BPO industry requires the following**

- Users that are well-versed in state-of-art technologies being deployed across their organizations
- Technical staff that needs constant reskilling
- Different levels of IT know-how for different levels of management in order to ensure strategic and tactical utilization of IT investments
- Operational personnel with skills in implementing various packaged and enterprise applications
- IT services and ITES-BPO industry professionals with skills on various technology platforms

**Domain  
knowledge +  
IT technology  
skill = eSuccess  
in the new  
mantra.**

**CHALLENGES FOR INDIAN IT SECTOR**

Appreciating rupee, closure of STPI scheme and rising costs of salaries and infrastructure such as land, building, power etc are the critical issues looming over Indian



IT industry. IT is a bandwagon that is hot with immense opportunities. There is no doubt about it. But it is not something that is going to last for ever; nor it is for everyone.

Yes, there is a global shortage of IT professionals and a global acceptance of Indian IT professionals. But this development is based on the crop of Indian IT professionals who were in the field for more than a decade. The global demand for IT professionals is likely to persist for the next couple of years, thanks to the role of IT in every aspect of human endeavour – industry, Government, agriculture and services. But this demand will be met by supply from around the world – from many countries such as China, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam – which also enjoy a large pool of English-speaking scientific manpower. India will continue to enjoy some advantage but the relative advantage position might not exist for long. Secondly the very nature of software services is undergoing a fundamental change – tools-based development will increase programmer productivity manifold, applications will be outsourced thanks to the maturity of ASP (Applications Service Provider) model and the applications will go through a maturity that guarantees longer lifetime for the developed applications. Already the development platform softwares such as Operating Systems and DBMS are going through a maturity phase.

**DIGITAL MAHARASHTRA**

Maharashtra stands fourth in the overall ranking after Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Delhi NCR. Maharashtra will have approximately 18 per cent share of the total Indian exports in the IT and ITES sector. With IT gaining the business maturity, the State is seeking new and innovative directions for continuing growth for the industry

The gap between Karnataka and Maharashtra is too big. It will take a superhuman effort from many sectors if Maharashtra were to overtake Karnataka in the next 3 years.

Maharashtra Government developed a Maharashtra IT Policy as a Vision Document around a year back. This helped the State to reduce the cost of the Infrastructure and attract IT companies. As a result of this strategic decision IT Exports from the State grew by 60% in the last 3 years.



**How Maharashtra Can become Cyberashtra ?**

1. Have a Full time IT Minister and IT Promotion Cell. This cell will focus on promotion of the State globally and promote IT usage within the State. This cell can also generate one lac jobs for local youth in the IT/BPO sector in the next 5 years. If we take a goal of US \$ 50 Billion (Rs 3 lac crores) by 2020 then this is possible. This department should open its sales outlets with



professional approach in developed countries and aggressively market by participating in events, advertise the success stories. A strategy to attract top 10 global IT companies in Maharashtra needs to be made seriously. We need Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, IBM, CISCO, Honeywell to be in Maharashtra with large headcounts and not merely front offices.

2. Focus on Infrastructure like Power, Roads, Public Transport Airport connectivity in the 6 major cities in the State (Mumbai, Pune, Navi Mumbai, Nagpur, Nashik, Aurangabad, Kolhapur). Today many investors are jittery in Bangalore due to lack of infrastructure. We have an opportunity to attract them here.



If we lack the same things, then we are giving business on platter to neighbouring States such as Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh etc,

3. Develop tier 3 cities such as Solapur, Sangli, Nanded, Latur also as IT support hubs mainly focusing on BPO. The only way to do is to build good infrastructure there.
4. Revamp the Higher education system in the State to have more of IT friendly industry ready manpower to take on global challenges. Undertake massive

enabled finance, stock markets and healthcare etc. If this is done on war footing then Sarva Shiksha IT Abhiyan will take off in class 2-3 cities and fruits of IT revolution will reach masses and will not be restricted to a few classes in big cities. Moreover it will stop Job rush morcha to bigger cities.

5. Remove sales tax/octroi on computers and allied IT items to make it nationally cheapest in the country. This will send a strong



Finishing school programmes all over the state on compulsory basis for all under graduates such as commerce, arts and science. These streams are feeders to IT service companies. We must teach English and a foreign language to all students in undergraduate education and prepare them for Global IT jobs by offering vocational courses such as US GAAP, Hardware/networking, IT

message to global investors.

6. Focus on improving services to citizen and industry through IT enabled smart governance. We have examples in islands and they are person dependent. IT Secretary of the State needs to create person independent process which will lead to better service to State citizen with technology. This will not only reduce costs but also create more jobs. ■

# Windows of Development

Maharashtra's new Textile Policy has been welcomed across the country

The State Government has made announcements such as single-window clearance mechanism to cut red tape. It also proposes to go in for a major policy shift from industrial parks to industrial townships and from special economic zones to domestic tariff industrial townships, says **Sanjay Jog**.

**N**otwithstanding competition from couple of States Maharashtra continues to be favoured destination for domestic and foreign investors. However, the pace of reforms and new initiatives and their implementation will be key to remain attractive and competitive in attracting investments and accelerate industrial growth.

The State Government has made announcements of slew of such measures which include a single-window clearance mechanism to cut red tape. Besides, the Government proposes to go in for a major policy shift from industrial parks to industrial townships and from special economic zones (SEZs) to domestic tariff industrial townships. The policy to convert SEZs to domestic tariff industrial townships will make 27,000 hectares available for new industrial proposals.

The Chief Minister's announcement to convert SEZs to domestic tariff industrial townships comes at a time when SEZ developers face uncertainty on project implementation especially due to policy and tax related uncertainties. Further, delays in land acquisition have adversely impacted SEZ projects similar to other infrastructure projects in the State.

However, the Government will have to avoid further delays in the release of its new industrial policy which is overdue. These new initiatives and couple of others relating to physical and financial incentives should find proper place in the proposed industrial policy which can turn to be

a game changer for Maharashtra.

The new industrial policy will lay focus on promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises and investments also from large enterprises. The Government aims to achieve 13 per cent growth rate in the next five years in manufacturing sector. However, the Government cannot simply overlook measures implemented by the neighbouring



Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and also by Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand to step up industrial growth and attract investments. Additionally, the Government may have to rework its mega project policy which was instrumental in attracting more than Rs 2.50 lakh crore investments since 2005.

It is worth explaining State's single window clearance portal which has been launched to enable both online submission and approval system through a dynamic interactive portal.

The Government hopes to rationalize and simplify business regulations under the National Manufacturing Policy and also help fast track the approval programme from the State machinery. Maharashtra has received 37 per cent of India's total FDI and the Chief Minister expects it further increase with the effective implementation of single window clearance mechanism.

Furthermore, Government's move to launch textile policy with an objective to attract investment of Rs 40,000 crore during 12th five year plan has been welcomed across the country. In fact, some of the States like West Bengal propose to redraft their textile policies incorporating several proposals of State's textile policy. The textile policy envisages equity support to new cooperative spinning mills in Vidarbha, Marathwada and North Maharashtra. Besides, new cooperative spinning mills in talukas where Government has already given equity support would not be eligible for the assistance as per 5:45:50 pattern.

More importantly, the Government will have to give further impetus on infrastructure development in Mumbai to attract more and more investments.

It is a high time the Government, which is resolved to transform Mumbai into International Finance Centre, needs to act fast to instill confidence among investors. The Government will also have to quickly remove procedural and administrative hurdles and fasten decision making process. ■

# Vocational Training Our Lifeline

**FICCI has estimated that 95 percent of all jobs in India will be in the informal sector**

As India's economy develops, there will be mass movement from rural to urban India and by 2050 a mere 10 per cent of the population will be rural. It means that about 40 percent of our existing population i.e. about 500 million citizens will migrate from our villages to one of India's cities, explains **Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia**, Chairman, Datamatics, Founder, CEO TCS.



ten years, the projects (of National Skills Development Corporation) are expected to train 62 million persons and augment training capacity by 12.5 million per year in the private sector. This belated awareness of the vital importance of VET for national development is commendable. Taking a leaf out of our past experience, we should unhesitatingly solicit help from countries who have successfully and fruitfully, implemented vocational training. Prominent among them are Germany, Japan and the US. In this connection it's pertinent to remember that IIT-Bombay was promoted with Russian assistance, IIT-Delhi, with help from the British, IIT Kanpur with American and IIT Chennai with German assistance. Similarly, IIM Calcutta was established in association with MIT and IIM Ahmedabad with Harvard University.

The Federal Republic of Germany perhaps has the best, oldest, most developed and well-conceptualised VET curriculums worldwide dating back to 1880s. Indeed, President Horst Koehler of Germany on a visit to India in February 2010, offered German assistance vocation education. Under Germany's vocational Training Act, 1969, there are 350 recognised VET

India still lives in its villages. 52 percent of our population is rural and is primarily engaged in agriculture. The remaining 48 per cent lives in urban India. Of this urban population only about 35 million is employed in the organized sector and remaining 450 million is engaged in unorganized or informal sector doing vocational work as welders, electricians, plumbers, nurses, etc.

As India's economy develops, there will be mass movement from rural to urban India and by 2050 a mere 10 per cent of the population will be

rural. It means that about 40 percent of our existing population i.e. about 500 million citizens will migrate from our villages to one of India's cities. The vast majority of them won't qualify as engineers, lawyers, doctors or business professionals. They will be engaged in vocational occupations. FICCI has estimated that 95 percent of all jobs in India will be in the informal sector and that India will need a workforce of 500 million in vocations by 2022!

Recently, in Union Budget 2012-13 it was announced that "At the end of

study and training programmes for electricians, plumbers, painters, welders, para medical staff, etc., with over 2 million students enrolled in VET programmes. This number is equivalent to 2.5 percent of Germany's population of 80 million. Over 50 percent of high-school students in Germany are simultaneously enrolled for training in one of 344 trades from tanner, to dental technician. Extrapolating from this, India should have 30 million students enrolled in VET programmes. However, currently only 1 million youth in India are receiving formal VET education.

The US has a similar structure with Vocational education being imparted by community colleges. Japan also has a well-organized VET system.

According to the latest official data available the aggregate enrolment in technical and vocational institutes in India was about 3.5 million of whom 1.06 million are studying in ITIs/ITLs, 1.6 million are engineering and architecture students and 690,000 are enrolled in short-term diploma programmes in polytechnics.

In short, India is one of the few countries worldwide in which enrolment in engineering colleges and polytechnic exceeds that of vocational training institutes! Unsurprisingly there's a huge demand-supply gap for trained VET professionals. As any infrastructure development company



will confirm, there's an acute shortage of skilled construction workers, and a trained plumber is a scarce resource -in urban India!

Acknowledging this reality in Budget 2012-13, the Union Ministry for Finance allocated Rs. 1000 crore to the National Development Fund (NSDF) for vocational education. But State Governments are taking note. The Punjab State Government has approved promotion of 43 new training industrial institutes and 2,500 skill development centres for VET under a public-private partnership initiative at a cost of Rs 3,300 crores. These institutes will train 400,000 students. Moreover

there's no doubt there's growing awareness of the vital importance of VET in India.

I'm sure that a very large number of enlightened Indians are willing to contribute to this endeavour. Some chambers of commerce, too are taking the initiative of setting up vocational training centres.

However, it's important to note that to set up a viable and effective vocational training network, requires collaboration between vocational training institutes, business and industry, chambers of commerce and Central and State Governments.

Initial initiative and funding from Government is required, as in case of IITs and IIMs. Subsequently study programmes and training has to be imparted by VET institutes, with practical training and apprenticeship delivered by business and industry. Finally, the certification should be provided by chambers of industry and commerce.

Clearly the case for a major thrust in vocational education is a national imperative. Today agriculture constitutes 16 percent of GDP despite employing 52 percent of the population – a telling statistic of low productivity. If all rural youth receive VET, rural household incomes will rise fivefold, completely transforming the Indian economy. ■



# Wheels of Fortune

The vision for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is to create strong economic base

With an aim to strategically capture the spillover growth from Mumbai into other areas that fall under the DMIC Maharashtra region, the Government plans to develop four towns - Dhule, Aurangabad, Nashik and Dighi.



**D**elhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is a mega infra-structure project of USD 90 billion with the financial and technical aids from Japan, covering an overall length of 1483 kms between the political capital and the business capital of India, i.e. Delhi and Mumbai.

The ambitious DMIC project is expected to boost the State's industrial output by an additional Rs. 20,000

billion over the next three decades and create an additional 23 lakh industrial/manufacturing jobs over the same period. The DMIC connecting JNPT and New Delhi has been created with a vision to create a globally competitive business environment, with state-of-art infrastructure to catalyze domestic investments and FDI that will bring about economic and social sustainability.

Accounting for the third largest

share of the DMIC project area wise, Maharashtra has put in place an enabling policy framework with an aim to strategically capture the spillover growth from Mumbai into other areas that fall under this 1500 km long, 300 km wide belt.

The Government is also considering a plan to develop four towns -Dhule, Aurangabad, Nashik and Dighi, which fall within a 150-km radius of the proposed corridor, as integrated



mega-towns under the DMIC. “These towns would have economic activities rather than just industrial units and would also attract international investment”.

The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a mega-infrastructure project passing through six States - Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh- covering an overall length of 1,483 km between the political capital and the business capital of the country.

This project incorporates Nine Mega Industrial zones of about 200-250 sq. km., high speed freight line, three ports, and six air ports; a six-lane intersection-free expressway connecting the country’s political and financial capitals and a 4000 MW power plant. Several industrial estates and clusters, industrial hubs, with top-of-the-line infrastructure would be developed along this corridor to attract more foreign investment. Funds for projects would come from the Government of India, Japanese loans, and investment by Japanese firms and through Japan depository receipts issued by the Indian companies.

This high-speed connectivity between Delhi and Mumbai offers immense opportunities for development of an Industrial corridor along the alignment of the connecting infrastructure. A band of 150 km (Influence region) has been chosen on both sides of the Freight corridor to be developed as the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. The vision for DMIC is to create strong economic base in this band with globally competitive environment and state-of-art infrastructure to activate local commerce, enhance foreign investments, real-estate investments and attain sustainable development. In addition to the influence region, DMIC would also include development of requisite feeder rail/ road connectivity to hinterland/ markets and select ports along the western coast.



### DMIC- MAHARASHTRA

In Maharashtra, the alignment of DFC passes through Dahanu Road, Virar, Vasai Road, Diva and terminates at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Navi Mumbai, with about 18% of area of the State within the influence area of DMIC.

Based on the strengths of specific regions in the influence area, four development nodes have been identified in the influence area of DMIC. These include two investment regions and two industrial areas. Preliminary discussions with the State Government agencies also indicate that adequate land is available for the envisaged developments. Proposed project components are:

- Node No.17: Dhule-Nardhana Investment Region
- Node No.18: Igatpuri-Nashik-Sinnar Investment Region
- Node No.19: Pune-Khed Industrial Area
- Node No.20: Industrial Area with Greenfield Port at Dighi

### NODE-17: DHULE-NARDHANA INVESTMENT REGION

The proposed Dhule-Nardhana Investment Region would be located close to the intersection of three national highways namely NH-6

(Surat-Kolkata), NH-3 (Mumbai-Agra) and NH-211 (Dhule - Solapur). The region is strategically located with respect to connectivity with ports and hinterland. Government of Maharashtra has proposed development of Textile Park at Nardhana, over 600Ha of land parcel. With an abundant supply of raw materials and human resources, this region is also strategically located for the manufacturing of textile products. It is important to note that though this region has good potential in textile/agro-processing industries, this region has been so far unattractive to industrial investments because of drought proneness of the region and absence of requisite irrigation infrastructure in the region resulting in unemployment. As part of the successful development of the region under DMIC, there is a need to focus on ensuring requisite irrigation infrastructure for ensuring availability of water through out the year.

### PROPOSED COMPONENTS

- Export-Oriented Units/ SEZ: This region has the potential for manufacturing of textile based products and agro-based/food processing industries;
- Integrated Logistics Hub will

include development of multi-modal logistics infrastructure and value added services;

- Integrated Township, which could be dovetailed to requirements of specific investor groups/ countries;
- Development of Feeder Road Links connecting the identified industrial area with NHDP, Hinterlands;
- Development of Feeder Rail Links to ensure Connectivity to Mumbai-Jalgaon-Indore Rail Link.

## NODE-18: IGATPURI-NASHIK-SINNAR INVESTMENT REGION

The proposed Igatpuri-Nashik-Sinnar Investment Region would be located close by the Mumbai-Kalyan-Igatpuri-Manmad-Jalgaon trunk road. Prominent Industrial sectors in Nashik include Engineering, Automobile, Aluminium, Raisins, and Steel Furniture. Nashik district has significant agricultural base that produces Grapes besides production of Grapes are exported to Middle East, UK, Holland, Germany and SAARC Countries. Existing Wine Park in Nashik district is located at Vinchur.

### PROPOSED COMPONENTS:

- Export-oriented Industrial Units/ SEZ: This region has the potential for Engineering, Automobile, Aluminium, Raisins, and Steel Furniture Sectors.
- Augmentation of Existing Industrial Estates: As part of development of the industrial area, augmentation of two industrial areas in Nashik district (Nashik and Sinnar) are considered for implementation under DMIC.
- Integrated Agro/Food Processing Zone: In order to take advantage of inherent strengths of the region for Grapes and Wine Production at Vinchur, it is envisaged that an Integrated Agro/Food Processing Zone with horticulture market will be developed as part of the Nashik-Sinnar Investment Region.
- Knowledge Hub/Skill Development Centre: To support the engineering, automobile, wine production/ agro-processing sectors, a Knowledge Hub/skill upgradation centre is proposed to be developed with integrated infrastructure facilities.
- Integrated Logistics Hub: Nashik-Sinnar Region will also include

development of Integrated Logistics Hub with multi-modal logistics infrastructure and value added services.

- Integrated Township: This region would be provided with an integrated township with residential, institutional, commercial and leisure/recreation infrastructure which could be dovetailed to requirements of specific investor groups/ countries.
- Development of Nashik Airport: Keeping in view of the future prospects for the Nashik Region, it is envisaged that Nashik Airport would be upgraded to cater to domestic/international aircraft under DMIC to develop as the modern airport offering international air connectivity.
- Feeder Road Links: Development of Feeder road linkages connecting the identified industrial area.

## NODE-19: PUNE-KHED INDUSTRIAL AREA

Pune-Khed (along Pune-Nashik Road) Region located at a distance of 100-150km from the Dedicated Freight Corridor at Vasai Road. It also has direct access to JN Port and Mumbai Port via Karjat-Panvel and Karjat-Kalyan. Prominent industrial sectors in Pune include automobile, engineering goods, chemicals, consumer durables and IT/ITES. It also has high concentration of wine and grape processing industries.

### PROPOSED COMPONENTS

- Export-oriented Industrial Units/ SEZ: This region has the potential for Engineering, Automobile, Electronics & Information Technology.
- Augmentation of Existing Industrial Estates: As part of development of the existing industrial areas, augmentations of two industrial areas near Pune (Chakan and Khed) are considered for implementation under DMIC.
- Integrated Agro/Food Processing

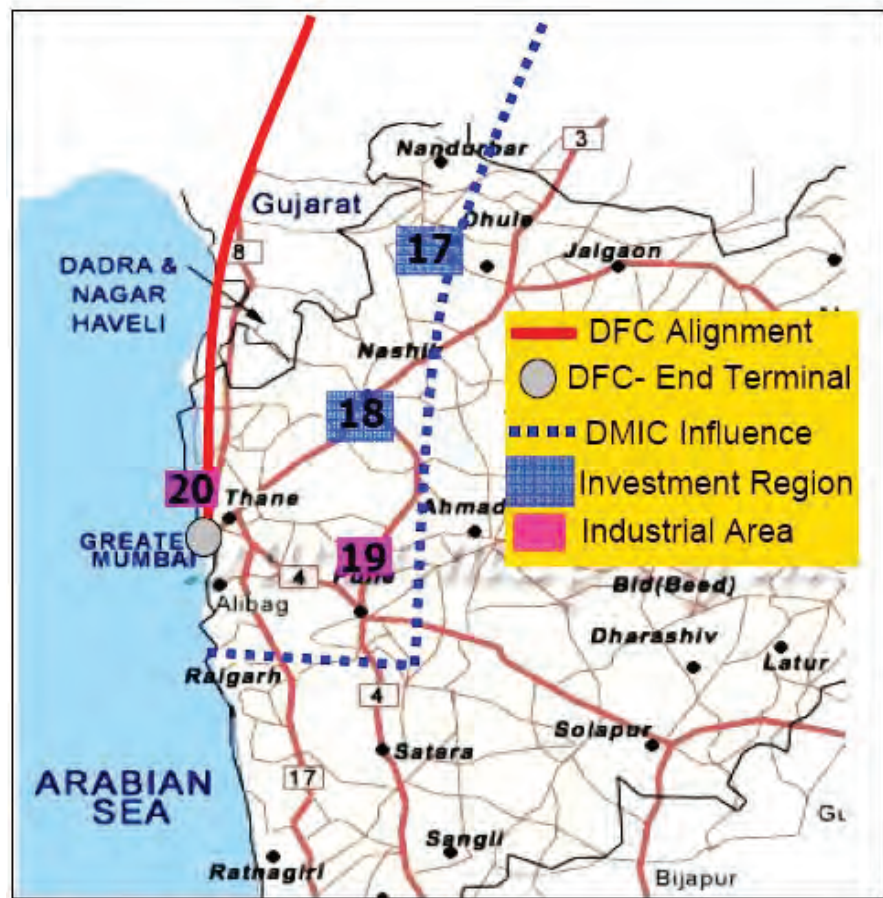


Zone: To take advantage of inherent strengths of the region for Grapes and Wine Production in Pune district, it is envisaged that an Integrated Agro/Food Processing Zone with horticulture market will be developed as part of the Pune-Khed Industrial Area.

- Knowledge Hub/Skill Development Centre: To support the engineering, automobile, wine production/ agro-processing sectors, a Knowledge Hub/skill up gradation centre is proposed to be developed with integrated infrastructure facilities.
- Integrated Logistics Hub: Pune-Khed Region will also include development of Integrated Logistics Hub with multi-modal logistics infrastructure and value added services.
- Integrated Township: This region would be provided with integrated township with residential, institutional, commercial and leisure/recreation infrastructure which could be dovetailed to requirements of specific investor groups/ countries.
- Development of Pune International Airport: it is envisaged that DMIC will take in to consideration the development plan being prepared for Pune International Airport and facilitate provision of requisite funding for viable implementation.
- Feeder Road Links: Development of feeder road linkages connecting the identified industrial area with NHDP.

### NODE-20: INDUSTRIAL AREA AT DIGHI PORT

The proposed Industrial Area with development of Greenfield Port Dighi, located in Raigad district, is close to Janjira-Murud Beach along west coast of Maharashtra. It is important to note that Dighi has a distinctive advantage for development to panamax size vessels and large bulk carriers. These sites offer opportunities for developing Greenfield ports through private



sector participation. Can be suitably linked with Mumbai-Delhi and Mumbai-Howrah Dedicated Freight Corridors.

### PROPOSED COMPONENTS

- Greenfield Port at Alewadi/ Dighi Port: It is envisaged that development of Greenfield Ports at Alewadi and (or) Dighi Port would be considered under DMIC. These ports are proposed to be developed with Container Terminals. Selection of specific port or both the ports would be carried out during the detailed feasibility stage.
- Export-oriented Industrial Units/ SEZ: This region has the potential for chemical, engineering, paints, pharmaceuticals and port based industrial activities (ship repairing/ ship building etc). Integrated Logistics Hub: Industrial Area with Greenfield Port will also include development of Integrated Logistics

Hub with Container Freight Station and multi-modal logistics infrastructure with value added services.

- Integrated Township: This region would be provided with integrated township with residential, institutional, commercial and leisure/recreation infrastructure which could be dovetailed to requirements of specific investor groups/ countries.
- Development of 3000MW Power Plant: There is a possibility of developing 3000MW power plant in Raigad district. Adequate land and resources are available in this region for developing power plant. However, detailed evaluation will be carried out during the detailed feasibility stage.
- Feeder Road Links: Development of feeder road linkages connecting the identified industrial area with NHDP. ■

- Team Maharashtra Ahead

# Its Pune's Turn Now

Pune is emerging as one of the top contenders for the 'Silicon Valley of India' slot

Pune has witnessed the highest IT exports, contributing more than half of the total from the State says **Chandragupta Amritkar**



For years Maharashtra has been the backbone of the country's industrial development and still continues to attract the largest quantum of investments, both domestic and foreign. The State has established strengths in almost every sector including engineering, automobiles and auto components, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, textiles etc. But it's the information technology and biotechnology segments that are at the forefront today and taking the lead is the city of Pune.

## STATE SCENARIO

Maharashtra IT sector is one of the topnotch sectors in the State with maximum thrust, development and investments. 90% of the India IT-BPO industry is concentrated in 7 cities in India, including Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra. Maharashtra contributes over 30 per cent of the country's total export of software

and houses more than 1,500 software units based in the State, thus providing a familiar and friendly environment for the IT companies. The Government of Maharashtra has recognised IT industry as an important thrust area in the State. It is largely focusing on providing IT related infrastructure, fiscal incentives to IT units, IT governance and institutional framework for the IT sector. These initiatives have enabled the IT industry of the State to establish a firm foundation for itself in the country. The whole State has been connected through an Optical Fiber Cable Network and a Statewide network of competent training institutions have been established for building a pool of world-class IT professionals, in order to provide strength and support to the IT industry in the State. Besides, the State Government has framed an IT policy so as to make Maharashtra the most favoured destination for

investments in the IT and ITES industry.

In order to provide further impetus to the IT industry, Government of Maharashtra has set up several state-of-art IT Parks within the State. These IT Parks provide a perfect base of operations for the best international and national IT houses. The most prominent Information Technology Parks in Maharashtra are:

- Millennium Business Park (MBP), Navi Mumbai
- Hinjewadi IT Park Phase I, Hinjewadi, Pune
- Hinjewadi IT Park Phase II, Hinjewadi, Pune
- Talawade IT Park, Dehu-Moshi Road, Pune
- Kharadi IT Park, Kharadi, Pune
- Deogiri Infotech Park, Aurangabad
- Kolhapur IT Park, Kolhapur
- Sangli IT Park, Vishrambag, Sangli
- Nagpur IT Park, Nagpur

Key Strengths of Maharashtra include 32 public IT Parks established

by MIDC and CIDCO and four are in pipeline, with 4351 units and an investment of Rs. 18000 crore; Maharashtra has 425 private IT Parks, out of which 88 are functional; the prime IT/ITeS cluster are in Greater Mumbai, Pune, Thane and Nashik; Maharashtra has a strong presence across the value chain owing to its strong skilled manpower, powerful venture capital interest, horizontal and vertical expansion of existing customer base into new markets, cost competitiveness, superior infrastructure and Government support; Highest FDI in the Country; Single Window Clearance Mechanism; Investor Facilitation Cell; Highest contribution to India's GDP; Strong presence across value chain; Presence of all top IT, BPO players; Worldwide Connectivity (Ports, Airports); Skilled Manpower and premiere R and D Centres.

**PUNE**

A city second in importance to only Mumbai, buzzing metropolis Pune is today fast emerging as an InfoTech hub, challenging biggies like Bangalore and Mumbai to emerge as one of the top contenders for the 'Silicon Valley of India' slot. With 80% literacy rate, this city boasts some highly reputed universities and

has overtaken the much-fancied Bangalore. An article of Forbes News ranked Pune as the third prominent emerging city for business in the world.

On the revenue front also Pune is on the top (faring better than Mumbai). Maharashtra's IT sector grew at 24% from USD 2.091 billion to USD 8.786 billion and Pune witnessed the highest IT exports, contributing more than half of the total at around USD 5,228 million followed by Mumbai at



Another potential city in close vicinity to Mumbai is Nashik. The city has much better infrastructural facilities today than what it was 5 years back. Today Nashik has adequate rail and road connectivity especially after Nashik-Mumbai highway becoming four-lane. With the widening work in progress on the Nashik-Pune highway connectivity to Pune will also be quick. On the air transport side Nashik has not been as fortunate as Pune for there are no flights out of Nashik. But an international airport being set up in Shirdi may be a solution. While industrial areas in Ambad and Satpur extremely well MIDC has earmarked around 128 hectares land for new industries in Gonde and Wadivarhe, near Nashik. MIDC has also earmarked 361 hectares in Talegaon and Akrahe villages in Dindori tehsil. MIDC and Indiabulls are jointly setting up the multi-product SEZ on 2,500 acres near Malegaon MIDC.

USD 3,346 million in 2008-09.

Pune offers software products for all industry verticals such as Automotive, Engineering, Automation, Networking and Hardware, Electronics, Energy, Telecom, Oil and Petroleum, Hospitality, Healthcare, Financial Services, Logistics, Retail, e-Governance, Education etc. The majority of revenue for the city comes from US and Europe.

While Infosys Pune complex is the second largest facility worldwide, Pune is also home to well known giants of the Indian software industry like Wipro, Satyam, Tata Technologies, TCS, Kanbay, Veritas, Cognizant, PCS and Mahindra British Telecom. A further feather in the cap is the 'Indian Institute of Software Engineering' coming up in association with Carnegie Mellon University, USA. Close proximity to the financial capital and rapidly improving infrastructure have made Pune one of the most sought-after commercial destinations in the country today. The recent attractions have been the expressway connecting Mumbai and Pune, which has reduced the traveling distance and time substantially.

To quote Infosys Chairman and Chief Mentor, N.R. Narayan Murthy, "Pune has a credible work culture and offers some of India's best high caliber



colleges, and has been nicknamed as 'Oxford of the East'. In addition to the huge number of educational institutions and universities, Pune has statistics to back its claim for the number one destination for IT investments. As per a recent IDC report, Pune has the highest PC penetration among households and



technical manpower, which is vital for the knowledge-based industry. Even MIDC is extremely proactive helpful and customer friendly. The infrastructure developed by it in the IT Parks are truly world class."

Pune is one of the few cities which is reflective of the new India-young, dynamic and throbbing with life. ■

# The Zero Mile City

**MIHAN is the biggest economical development project currently underway in India**

Owing to its strategic location, Nagpur also can be used as a multi-modal trans-shipment centre for agro and industrial commodities within India. It offers a plethora of options and foreigners can look to invest in various areas and avenues to reap multiple benefits.



**N**agpur city is the largest city of Maharashtra and contributes heavily to the State economy. Located in the Deccan Plateau region, agriculture is a significant contributor to the economy of Nagpur. Vidarbha region is a land rich in agricultural and horticultural produce such as cotton, tur, legumes, foodgrains, oil seeds, oranges and other citrus fruits. Huge coal deposits and other minerals such as manganese, dolomite, lime, etc. exist in the Nagpur region. Nagpur is famous for its oranges worldwide. The Nagpur city is very popularly known as Orange City. The district possesses a food park at Butibori developed by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation.

Nagpur is also known as the 'Zero Mile City' as it is located in the centre of India. The district is located on the

crossing of the country's North-South and East-West broad gauge track, rail routes and National Highways (NH-6, NH-7) and lies on the major national and international air route corridor. In addition to this Nagpur possesses an International airport known as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport.

In order to further tap Nagpur's potential, Government of Maharashtra is developing a composite project called Multi-Modal International Passenger and Cargo Hub Airport and Nagpur (MIHAN). It is the biggest economical development project currently underway in India in terms of investment. MIHAN is spread over an area of 4354 hectares, it is an ideal business hub, located in the geometrical centre of India and easily accessible to all the metro cities of

India. The project consists of two parts namely international airport to act as a cargo hub and a Special Economic Zone. Maharashtra Government formed a special purpose entity in the name of Maharashtra Airport Development Company (MADC) for development of MIHAN. The project will serve 14 million passengers and handle 0.87 million tonnes of cargo, this is one of the largest aviation projects of the country.

A SEZ of 2086 hectares, largest multi-product SEZ in India, would be built along side the airport. Out of 2086 hectares, 1472 hectares would be used by various processing units to be set up and remaining 614 hectares for service sector unit. Like all SEZs it will have financial incentives and



soft tax policy to attract investment. Major sections of SEZ would be:

- Information Technology Park spread over 500 hectares and would include all necessary infrastructures for IT companies.
- Health city spread over 40 hectares that will have multi-specialty hospitals alongwith training institutes for nurses and medical technicians.
- Manufacturing industry unit that



are about 45 engineering colleges and about 13 medical colleges in and around Nagpur. The city is host to a number of nationally important institutions such as the National Environments Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Indian Standards Institute, Cotton Research Institute, Head Quarters of Western Coal Fields Limited, Explosives Department etc. Owing to Nagpur's excellent infrastructure, several global investor

would include industries from sectors like textile and garment, gems and jewellery, food processing, pharmaceuticals and bio-medical. It would also have units for finance and insurance service companies.

Nagpur has been the main centre of commerce in the Vidarbha region since early days and is an important trading location. Sitabuldi market in Central Nagpur, known as the heart of the city, is the major commercial market area of the city. MIDC has developed 43 industrial estates in the district. Butibori developed on 2402.62 hectares of land, is getting itself established as a textile zone with the presence of major textile units such as Indorama Synthetic Ltd., Woolworth, Fabworth, Texprint and Morarjee Brembana Ltd. To provide a superior infrastructure, a Five Star Industrial Zone has come up within the industrial area. The Hingana industrial estate located on the western fringes of the city is made up of small and medium industrial units. The major ones are Mahindra and Mahindra, NECO Ltd., Candico,



Bajaj Auto. In addition to MIDC has developed a textile Park in Butibori.

Many IT and IT related companies have established base in Nagpur. It fully satisfies the pre-requisites of the IT industry. IT majors such as Wipro, Infosys and HCL have already established their centres in Nagpur and many others are following suit. Besides, there are six IT parks developed by MIDC in the district.

Nagpur also has many specialized and premier institutes. This has lead to an availability of huge skilled manpower resource pool in the district. Nagpur university is one of the oldest university in India. There

seek Nagpur to be a lucrative option for investment in the education sector.

The district is popular tourist destination with tourist hotspot such as the Ambazari Lake, Balaji Mandir and the Sitabuldi Fort.

Owing to its strategic location, it can also be used as a multi-modal trans-shipment centre for agro and industrial commodities within India. Nagpur offers a plethora of options and foreigners can look to invest in various areas and avenues to reap multiple benefits. ■

*Source: MahaConnect, the Business Newsletter, MIDC*



# The Wine Capital of India

Nashik, the third angle of the golden triangle along with Mumbai and Pune is deemed the third most industrialized city of State after Mumbai and Pune and is emerging as an IT/BPO destination. Wine produced here have been praised all around the world.

## Nashik has also carved a niche for itself as India's "Napa Valley"

**N**ashik lies on the banks of Godavari river and the western side of the Deccan Peninsula. It is deemed the third most industrialized city of State after Mumbai and Pune. Nashik has the fourth largest urban area in Maharashtra in terms of population and contributes to 12.6% of the Gross State Domestic Product.

All transport avenues such as road, rail and air are being spruced up. Nashik has one of the major road junctions of India. State Government has plans to develop Ozar airport near Nashik. Ozar has been attracting air traffic due to industrial, agricultural and tourism related development around Nashik.

Today, Nashik is one of the fastest growing cities of India and has been identified as a Tier-2 metro.

In the last several years agriculture, manufacturing and engineering industries have contributed largely to the economic growth of the city.

Agriculture is an important part of the Nashik economy. The city is a major exporter of onions, table grapes, pomegranates and tomatoes. To facilitate the export a Container Freight Station has been started at MIDC Ambad by the Central Government. Due to the high yields of certain vegetables here, there is an immense potential for the food processing industry also. Nashik is also increasing the production of strawberries and some flowers, such as roses, in a big way.

The city's economy is driven chiefly by the manufacturing and engineering industry. Nashik can boast about the production of light-heavy engineering





products such as airplanes, automobile parts and other ancillary engineering components. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, an aircraft manufacturing plant is located 16km from the city. Auto majors such as Mahindra & Mahindra, BOSCH and Original Equipment manufacturers such as Atlas Copco, CEAT, etc. have their plants here and have spawned a huge network of auto component suppliers and engineering ancillary services.

The main industrial zones in and around Nashik are Ambad, Dindori, Igatpuri, Satpura and Sinnar. The city of Nashik has undergone tremendous changes in the last 15 years. This has largely been due to MIDC efforts, which converted many parts of the city, such as Ambad and Satpura, into major industrial centres.

Oil Engines Ltd, VIP Industries Ltd, Siemens, Larsen and Turbo, GSK, Coca Cola, Victro Gasket Ltd., Gabriel India Ltd., Jindal Steel, Samsonite, Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.

Nashik is also home to several small scale industries such as blankets, wooden artcrafts, leather footwear, earthenware, tiles and bricks. In remote areas like Surgana Block, many tribals are engaged in Carpet weaving. NABARD has also selected Yeola Block for Development

Open University and the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences. The District also has national level institutes like Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Institute of Rural Technology and Training and Indian Institute of Numismatic Studies and Research.

Some of the important public sector establishments like Indian Security Press, Currency Note Press and Thermal Power Station, etc. are also located in the district. The Association



Nashik has also grown into a major wine producing city. Nashik has also carved a niche for itself as India's Napa Valley with locally established wine brands such as Sula and Zampa. A grape wine park administered by MIDC has also been set up in Nashik called Nashik Wine Park. MIDC serves to provide the wine park with all the facilities and amenities such as water supply, road network, power supply and telecom to create an environment conducive to more investment in this sector. It produces quality wines which have been praised all around the world. Wine production in Nashik is witnessing exponential growth. It is a very profitable sector for investment.



In addition to the big industrial area developed by the MIDC, as per the policy of Government of Maharashtra on industrialization in rural areas almost all the blocks of this district have been covered under Cooperative sector. There are several Cooperative Industrial Estates such as Nashik Industrial Cooperative Estate, Sinnar, Manmad, Malegaon, Yeola, Kalvan, Pimpalgaon, Igatpuri, Chandwad located in and around Nashik. Cooperative Industrial Estate of Sinnar is one of the largest cooperative industrial estate in the country and has also been presented an award by the Federation of Cooperative Industrial Estates.

Some of the World-renowned manufacturers who have set up plants in Nashik MIDC area are Crompton Greaves Ltd., ABB Ltd., Kirloskar

of Paithani Cluster.

Some of the large scale industries are the rice mills, sugar industries and oil mills. Other industries that contribute to the revenue of the city are engineering articles, dyes and chemicals, electrical parts and electronic equipment. It is also a pharmaceutical hub with presence of GlaxoSmithKline and Fem.

Nashik is emerging as an IT/BPO destination. Vascon Engineers, a leading construction company of Pune is making a foray into Nashik to now convert it into an IT Hub, with the launch of Nashik's first IT Park, V-Tech. MIDC has also developed two IT Parks at Ambad.

Nashik has been the educational hub of North Maharashtra. The city has two State-run universities, the Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra



of Industrialists are very active. They help to solve the problem of industrialists with positive approach. Nashik Industries and Manufacturer's Association organizes exhibitions on a regular basis. This helps in marketing and promoting their products.

Nashik also called Tomorrow's Metro offers myriad of opportunities and foreign investors can look to invest in various areas and avenues in Nashik to reap multiple benefits. ■

Source: MahaConnect, the Business Newsletter MIDC

# The New Investment Gateway

**Aurangabad is third city after Pune and Nashik to offer an automotive cluster.**

There has been a significant investment in the last few years in the region. Given the location of Aurangabad, it also offers excellent connectivity to major centres such as Pune, Nashik and Mumbai.

**A**urangabad district is located mainly in Godavari basin and in some part towards North-West of Tapi River Basin. This District's general down level is towards South and East and North-West part comes in Purna –Godavari River Basin. Aurangabad is Divisional Headquarter of Revenue Department and centrally located in State of Maharashtra. The transportation facility such as Road, Railway and Air are available.

Till two decades ago, Aurangabad in central Maharashtra was known as a trading centre whose claim to fame was its proximity to the world heritage sites of the Ajanta and Ellora caves. Today it has emerged as an investment destination and is en-route to become a manufacturing hub for a swathe of industries.

There has been a significant investment in the last few years in the region. Given the location of Aurangabad, it also offers excellent connectivity to major centres such as Pune, Nashik, and Mumbai.

The growth of city can be traced to the time the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation ( MIDC) started acquiring land to set up industrial estates. Today, Shendra, Chikhalthana and Waluj MIDC industrial areas are significant zones just outside Aurangabad. These three have over the years, witnessed a steady flow of investment and are



today populated by both national and multinational giants which have set shop there.

There are five Special Economic Zones [SEZs] –one each in automotive electronics and renewable energy and two in pharmaceuticals.

The sectors that have attracted investment in the region have been the automotive, engineering and biotechnology – pharmaceuticals sectors. Endress & Hauser has invested over Rs 170 crore in the last five years to increase its presence in instrumentation.

Wockhardt was among the first companies to invest in Aurangabad in 1979 and Glenmark Pharmaceutical and Orchid Pharmaceuticals followed suit. Bajaj Auto has invested in Waluj for two and three wheeler and last year announced a Rs. 500 crore investment to make four- wheelers through its joint venture with Renault –Nissan.

Aurangabad also boasts of being the third city in Maharashtra after Pune

and Nashik to offer an automotive cluster. Skoda Auto makes its models superb. Laura and Yeti and also Passat and Jetta for Volkswagen and A4, A6, and Q5 for Audi from its Aurangabad facility.

Other significant projects in the region include Siemens which has invested Rs 200 crore to make rail coaches ,besides others such as Man Diesel , Goodyear, Endurance Systems, Hindalco-Almex , Aerospace and Videocon.

Automobile, engineering and pharmaceuticals were well established in Aurangabad and the new industrial policy to be announced will focus on core sectors and also the agro-processing sector holds huge potential.

There is already a significant presence of seeds companies like Mahyco, Naath seeds, Monsanto and Seminis Seeds. ■

*Source: MahaConnect ,the Business Newsletter,MIDC*



# Industry Groupwise Approved FDI Proposals

(August, 1991 to September, 2010)

Industry group	Number of Proposals	Investment Amount (Rs crore)	Percentage of Investment Amount
IT Industry	762	12,765	15.0
Financial Services	667	11,858	14.0
Hotel and Tourism Industry	95	6,326	7.5
Business Management Consultancy	369	4,962	5.8
Transportation	108	4,124	4.9
Cement and Ceramics	58	3,727	4.4
Power and Fuel	39	2,841	3.3
Chemicals and Fertilizers	197	2,666	3.1
Electrical and Electronics	212	1,467	1.7
Paper and Paper Pulp	31	1,323	1.6
Textiles	122	1,051	1.2
Food Processing	173	1,039	1.2
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	121	1,012	1.2
Automobile	112	895	1.1
Industrial Machinery	261	771	0.9
Plastic and Rubber Goods	27	767	0.9
Machine Tools/Industrial Instruments	89	717	0.8
Others	778	26,647	31.4
Total	4,221	84,958	100.0

(Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2011-12)



O.I.G.S. Presented by The Government of India

## MAHARASHTRA AHEAD

Digamber W. Palve

Senior Assistant Director, Directorate General of Information and Public Relations, Maharashtra Government, Barrack No. 19, Free Press Journal Marg, Mumbai 400 021.