Chapter -4
MIDC in Action in Navi Mumbai

4.1 Introduction
The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation popularly known as MIDC-is one of the most widely known organizations across Maharashtra not only among those involved with industry but among the public at large. After the formation of Maharashtra State on the 1st day of May, 1960 under Government of Maharashtra Constituted a Board of Industrial Development (BID) on 1st October, 1960 under the chairmanship of Shri S. G. Barve, Indian Civil Service (ICS). The Board of Industrial Development framed the legislation and it was passed in the form of “Maharashtra Industrial Act” which gave birth to MIDC as a separate corporation on the 1st day of August, 1962 in a small ceremony held at Wagle Estate, Thane under the chairmanship of the former Chief Minister Shri Yashwantrao B. Chavan, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister, presented the house of Industrial Development Corporation Bill for discussion on 27th November, 1962. “He said that it was necessary to establish a statutory corporation so as to bring about the industrial development of the State. He added that the State would need any such bodies to tackle the multifarious industrial problems.

The Industrial Development Corporation was vested with tremendous powers so as to accomplish industrial development. The corporation would be empowered to raise loans to meet its requirements and would be responsible for the industrial development of the state”. Prosperity to all through industrialization is the corporate
philosophy of MIDC units. This key historical policy decision taken by MIDC certainly changed the socio-economic scenario of the Maharashtra State as its activities spread in the interior parts of Maharashtra. Along with the production of various goods and services, MIDC provides basic and essential infrastructures like water supply, roads, street constructions, tree plantation, electricity supply etc. It was the most intelligent step taken by MIDC unit’s right in the beginning. Till now 229 industrial estates have been developed all over Maharashtra on approximately 53,120 hectors of land with an elaborate network of industrial and domestic water supply.

MIDC has planned the culture of industrialization firstly in India and then in other states followed by the same. MIDC does not fly from social responsibility but keeps pace with it. The planned and systematic industrial development in the state of Maharashtra has continuously placed Maharashtra at number one position in India for highest productivity, economic performance and business efficiency of overall competitiveness. MIDC units play a vital role in the national economy by setting up the industrial area all over the state of Maharashtra. It can be represented with the help of chart given as under:
Chart 4.1 indicates the clear picture of contribution made by MIDC in the development of Maharashtra State. Thus it can be stated that MIDC has played a pivotal role not only in Industrial development but also importantly in the socioeconomic development of the state and its people. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) areas are spread all over the state of Maharashtra. The MIDC started in 1st August, 1962 with Wagle estate, Thane as its first industrial area and as the premier industrial infrastructure development agency of Government of Maharashtra; conceiving basic objectives of MIDC units are explained as under:

1. To set up Industrial Areas for planned and systematic industrial development.
2. To function as a special planning authority in development of industrial areas.
3. “Prosperity to all though Industrialization” is the corporate Philosophy of MIDC.
4.2 Achievements by Maharashtra industrial development corporations:

There are some prominent achievement’s has made by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporations in India. They are highlighted as under:

MIDC has built 233 industrial complexes with 58,889.65 hectares of land. It has developed specialized parks for different industrial sectors, including IT, BT, Special Economic Zones, Wine (Grape Processing) parks, Silver Zone Gems and Jewellery, Textiles, Leather, Chemical Industry, Electronics, Food Processing and so on. There are tremendous development and changes made by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in the State of Maharashtra. They have been explained as follows:

1. **Industrial Development:** There is prominent industrial development has taken place due to establishment of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in State of Maharashtra. It always helped in providing the basic requirements for the development of business industries, hence as compared to other states; Maharashtra state is able to make sufficient development in industrial sector.

2. **Employment Opportunity:** Due to formation of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in Maharashtra State, there are a number of industrial sectors that came into existence. As a result, the qualified unemployed as well as less qualified people were able to get employment opportunities in various industries. It helps to improve their standard of living, in this way MIDC units helped in providing employment opportunities to large number of people in India.

3. **Economic Development:** Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation helps in economic development of our country by providing employment opportunities and at the same time helps in increase the market size in terms of production and income, it makes possible for Government of Maharashtra to increase the national income by imposing tax on production of various kinds of goods and services. In this way MIDC units also help to make economic development of the nation.

4. **Standard of living:** Before existence of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, the life style of people in Thane district was very simple and financially
weak. After formation of MIDC units in state of Maharashtra, it helped to increase 
standard of living of the people by providing various job facilities and supply of 
various quality of goods towards ultimate consumer, it also help to create awareness 
among them relate to their health etc. In this way MIDC units in Thane district enable 
people to improve their day to day life.

5. **Education development:** MIDC Units provides maximum number of employment 
opportunities, it induce to get highly qualified employees in order to handle new 
advance machineries, adapt new techniques in production etc. hence indirectly there 
are number of ITI colleges, Engineering Colleges, Bio-technology colleges etc came 
into existence to fulfill the requirement of various industries existing into the market. 
Ultimately there is development taken place in education field and its credit goes to 
MIDC only.

6. **Social development:** There are maximum numbers of changes that have taken 
place in the society due to existence of MIDC units in Thane district. Every person in 
the society gets goods services and employment. It helps them to become self 
sufficient. MIDC units also help to upgrade the standard of living of people by 
providing good facilities, good education, quality goods etc. In this way there is 
overall social development taken place due to MIDC units existing in state of 
Maharashtra.

4.3 **MIDC celebrates 50 years of Industrial supremacy:**
The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has completed 50 years of it 
existence on the 1st August, 2012. MIDC units have not just reached this milestone, 
but it can look back with justifiable pride at having brought about a most welcome 
transformation of the hinterland of Maharashtra in the very important sector of 
industrialization. It has been universally acknowledged that MIDC units has played a 
pioneering role in not just taking the state of Maharashtra to the forefront in the 
century, but also in sustaining that position through the years particularly in the fact of 
stiff competition and challenges from other states. There are number of achievements 
made by MIDC units in these 50 years of service, Following are some of the valuable 
achievements of MIDC units in state of Maharashtra.
1. MIDC units help to maintain balanced industrial development in the state.
2. MIDC units built 233 industrial complexes on 1,55,676 acres of land.
3. MIDC units installed capacity of water treatment plan 2,045 MLD.
4. MIDC Units constructed more than 2,800 kms of roads.
5. MIDC Units enabled Maharashtra state to contribute 25 per cent of the country’s industrial output and 23.2 per cent of its GDP in 2010-11.
6. Due to MIDC units, Maharashtra state contributes one third share of India’s total FDI.
7. MIDC units enable Maharashtra state to be an Eco-friendly state.
8. India’s best I.T. park at Hinjewadi, Pune is contributed by MIDC units.
9. MIDC units constructed State of the art fire stations in state of Maharashtra.
10. MIDC units is India’s largest Gems and jewelry export zone at SEEPZ, Mumbai.

4.4 Future planning of MIDC units in state of Maharashtra:
Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has played a major role in making the state increasingly investor friendly. However to keep this stage, MIDC units has developed initiatives to attract business to the state. MIDC units have already started to digitize its processes, which introduced Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) in its operations and have also introduced Maha-E-Biz, a single window clearance facility. This provides all clearance forms online to existing investors. Currently entrepreneurs can apply and get approvals as well as track the status of their applications. This is very intelligent step taken by MIDC units and shown the great potential in the industrial field in state of Maharashtra.

4.5 Nature of Industries in Thane-Belapur Industrial Belt (TBIB):
There is rapid industrial development taken place all over Maharashtra with the immense contribution of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. MIDC is today Maharashtra’s main industrial investment promotion agency and remains India’s leading industrial infrastructure provider. In Maharashtra state, Thane district is well established and advanced district in terms of industrial and economic growth. Navi Mumbai area in Thane district has a historical background and is rich in availability of land, water and manpower etc. However in the beginning, in Navi Mumbai areas there was lack of industrial growth, therefore for the adequate
industrial development in Thane district particularly in Navi Mumbai areas MIDC units take initiative and at last Thane Trance Creek (TTC) industrial area were established by MIDC in 1964. For formation of TTC MIDC area, the land was accumulated from nearby villages under Land Acquisition Act 1894. This area comprises of revenue villages like Dighe, Rabale, Airoli, Ghansoli, Turbhe, Vashi, Koparkhairne, Nerul, Pawne etc. in Thane district. The TTC MIDC area industrial plots and sheds are systematically demarcated and have been developed.

Chart 4.2
SME in Thane-Belapur Industrial Belt (TBIB)/TTC MIDC AREA in Navi Mumbai:

- Information Technology
- Bio Technology
- Industrial Parks in TTC, MIDC
- Chemical
- Textile
- Consumer Durables
- Electronic Zone
- Pharmaceutical
4.6 MIDC in the Development of SME in Navi Mumbai:
Following are important contribution of MIDC in the development of SME in Navi Mumbai specially in Thane-Belapur Industrial Belt in Navi Mumbai.

4.6.1 Infrastructure: The Growth Engine
For integrated industrial and economic development, it is vital to provide a conducive environment encompassing adequate physical, industrial and communication infrastructure. For Maharashtra to retain its position as the foremost investment destination, the State will undertake specific measures for improvement of infrastructure.

Leveraging DMIC and Secondary Growth Corridors
The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is a mega infrastructure project, which is expected to cover an overall length if 1,483 km between Delhi and Mumbai. About 17 percent of its Project Influence Area is in Maharashtra, covering approximately 20 percent area and 26 percent population of the state. A band of 150 km on either side of the freight corridor has been identified as the Influence Region for industrial development. The major district covered has been identified as the Influence Region for industrial development. The major districts covered under the corridor will be Mumbai Suburban, Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Nashik, Pune, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nandurbar and Raigad.

Power infrastructure:
Among the physical infrastructure, the Government has recognized electricity as a basic human need and also it is one of the key drivers of the economy on which the socio-economic development of the state and country depends. However, in the recent Past, the gap between demand and supply of electricity in the state is widening, which is a cause of concern

Committee on Industrial Infrastructure Development for Maharashtra (CIID):
Multiple state-level nodal agencies namely, MIDC, MMRDA, MSRDC, PWD, Irrigation, MAHAGENCO, etc are involved in infrastructure planning and development. To synchronise their Efforts in an integrated manner so as to plan and create necessary industrial infrastructure, the Committee will be headed by the Chief
Secretary and will be the the sanctioning authority for the truck infrastructure project. Funds will be administered by this Committee. The State Government will set up a Critical Industrial Infrastructure Fund to provide the last-mile Infrastructure for MIDC areas. An initial corpus of Rs 500 crore will be created for this purpose.

**Exhibition-cum-convention centres by various State or Local Authorities:**
Exhibition-cum-convention centres are being developing by various State Government Authorities and local authorities such as PCNTDA, MIDC and Municipal Corporation. Some examples are the International Exhibition and Convention Centre at Moshi, on Pune-Nashik Road, Exhibition-cum-convention Centre at Shendra Industrial Area (near Aurangabad city) and the Commercial Complex near Ambazari Garden (Nagpur). The State Government will provide the necessary support for the above-mentioned projects.

**4.6.2 Land Acquisition and allotment:**

**Land for Industrial Use**
One of the key challenges faced by the State Government is to ensure availability of land for Industrial use. In this regard, the state will adopt suitable measures like utilizing land of de-notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs), promoting development of new cooperative industrial estates and augmenting the initiatives of MIDC

**Maha E Biz Portal-To Serve-“ONLINE, NOT IN LINE”:-**
In line with MIDC’s vision of holistic and inclusive growth by tuning ‘digital’, the Corporation has developed an Investor portal. The objective of this portal is to provide investors a one-stop portal for information, services and consents electronically. The Maha eBiz portal provides information for 205+ services, including 45 fully automated services of MIDC, MPCB and Directors of Industries and 160 non-automated services across various state and central departments, which will be integrated soon. The services have been categorized into various sectors and industries. They have also been categorized distinctly under different central and state departments for the benefit of its existing customers and plot holders along with prospective investors. Currently, entrepreneurs can obtain approvals for the 45 fully automated services through this portal.
Simplification of administrative procedure:-

Multiple Taxation Interface
MIDC industrial areas are located in areas which may fall under the jurisdiction of local Authorities such as Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Gram Panchayats. The Multiplicity of these authorities and their charges make the approval process complex and costly for the investors. To address this issue, the Government of Maharashtra will review and provide a single interface by making suitable amendments to relevant statutes.

Labour NOC
The process of obtaining No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Labour department for transfer of Land in MIDC areas, Labour cess and other Labour related issues will be further simplified.

Computerization
The State Government has already started computerization of the entire Package Scheme of Incentives. Integrated software is currently being developed and will be deployed shortly. This Computerization will provide for online filling of applications, digital processing, status Verification, electronic delivery of Eligibility Certificate, sanction of IPS & other claims, filling up of follow up reports, etc.

Business Process Re-engineering
In addition to this, the State Government will undertake a review of procedures relating to the provision of all services, clearances and licences to industries.

4.6.3 Encourage Green Initiatives and Technology Upgradation:-
With increasing industrial development and globalization, countries are becoming more and more conscious about the environment and are focusing on sustainable development. The State Government of Maharashtra is also focusing on promotion of environment-friendly development through green and clean technologies, conservation of natural resources, waste minimization and recycling, etc. MIDC has taken up many environment-friendly initiatives such as common effluent treatment facilities, scientific disposal of waste, recycling and reuse of water, rain water harvesting and promotion of energy efficient technologies and measures.
4.6.4 Strengthening of District Industry Centres:
District Industry Centres (DICs) play a pivotal role in the promotion of MSMEs at the district level. The Prime Minister’s Task Force has outlined a need to strengthen the DICs to enable them to provide comprehensive information on policies and schemes, as well as to support MSMEs in marketing, skill development, entrepreneurship development, and in the revival and/or exit of sick MSME units. In this Endeavour, the DICs will be strengthened by improving infrastructure (including IT infrastructure) and undertaking capacity building measures for the manpower. The Prime Minister’s Task Force proposes to assist the States by providing funds to strengthen the DICs. The State Government will provide matching grants for the provisions made by the Government of India in this regard.

4.6.5 Committee for Monitoring and Review:
In order to ensure effective implementation of the Policy and also to provide necessary clarifications/interpretation and to monitor progress of the implementation, a committee headed by Principal Secretary (Industries) consisting of members of Finance, Planning and Labour departments CEO (MIDC) and Development Commissioner (Industries) is proposed. With the rapid growth of the economy in recent years, demand for strengthening the existing infrastructure as well as need for new infrastructure projects has increased enormously. Traditionally, the important infrastructure sectors like power, roads, railways, ports, airports and communications were exclusively in the domain of the public sector. The lack of adequate infrastructure put constrains on the growth of the economy. Due to rising gaps between demand and supply of infrastructure facilities and constraints in public finances, the Government has opened these sectors for private participation. The public sector continues to invest in infrastructure development in areas where private participation is minimal or not forthcoming.
4.6.6 Roads:
The State’s road network consists of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. The road development works in the State are carried out by Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government, ZillaParishads (ZP), Municipal Corporations/Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats (NP), Cantonment Boards (CB), Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC), Forest Department, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) and City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDC).

4.6.7 Water Supply Schemes:
MIDC has, over the years, created a vast, robust and reliable water supply system. The system caters to the water needs of the industries within MIDC industrial areas and also those outside, in the adjoining areas. Not only that, the system caters to the needs of many large and small local bodies all over the State which in turn serve their domestic and commercial consumers.

MIDC supplies treated potable water to all industrial units. Total installed capacity of the system is 1940 MLD in which 1286 MLD capacity is utilized. Industrial consumers are for 579 MLD whereas Domestic consumers are for 707 MLD. The main source of water supply is 65% from irrigation dams, 34% from MIDC dams and 1% from others. Reservation for domestic use is 12485 MLD and for Industrial use is 4055 MLD. To the extent to which MIDC has rights to draw water from rivers, irrigations project and other sources. The reservation figures indicate that MIDC still has large unutilized rights, which can be used for future expansion of its water supply systems. The following gives a snapshot of MIDC’s water supply infrastructure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Schemes</th>
<th>69</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Dams</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity of Pump System</td>
<td>7877HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of Pipelines</td>
<td>2864</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No 4.1
Major Water Supply Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply Scheme</th>
<th>Capacity (MLD)</th>
<th>Utilization (MLD)</th>
<th>Area of Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barvi</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Ambernath, Dombivli, Thane, Navi Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahad</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Dombivli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patalganga (Old)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Panvel/ Patalganga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patalganga (New)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Patalganga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarapur</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Tarapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen Alibag</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Alibag/RCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPCL Nagothane</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Nagothane, IPCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PimpriChinchwad</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>PimpriChinchwad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>34.83</td>
<td>Aurangabad, Waluj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butibori</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>10.72</td>
<td>Butibori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1430.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>1087.05</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.6.8 Fire Prevention and Protection:

The fire services are called as the fourth line of National defense. The Govt. of India has nomenclature the fire services as “Fire & Emergency Services” and designated as the first responders in case of any emergency. As per the National Disaster Management Act 2005, which is adopted by various states, the strengthening of fire services is under taken by many states so that they can respond to any Manmade or Natural Disaster. The main role of fire service is divided into two parts one is Fire Prevention and another is Fire Protection. The Fire Prevention is achieved by implementing fire prevention engineering at the planning stage of any building. This includes the selection of plot or location of building, approach roads for the plot, surrounding activities of the plot to limit the exposure hazards. Then building planning such as type of occupancy, fire rating of construction, travel distance, occupant load, number of exits, refuge area, width of passages and staircases, pressurization of lifts, Lift lobbies and staircases, use of material for carrying out
interiors of the building, fire doors, fire dampers in artificial ventilation, natural cut out for ventilation etc. The Fire Protection comprises alerting the management and occupant of the building also it will helps to fight the fire before arrival of fire service. This includes smoke detection, fire alarm system, fire extinguishers, hose reel hoses, fire hydrant system, sprinkler systems, flooding System, dedicated underground water storage tanks for fire service and terrace level fire tanks with pumping arrangements. The mock drill or fire drill is also important exercise which plays vital role in safe evacuation of occupants in case of emergency. These methods will help to minimize loss of precious human life and salvaging National Property.

As far as MIDC is concern, MIDC has taken a policy decision to provide full fledge fire stations in all its major industrial areas, areas having moderate or high potential fire risk and in special areas, SEZ’s where foreign direct investment is parked. It is a part of basic infrastructure provided to that area and as per Section 21 of the “Maharashtra Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures Act 2006” it is mandatory requirement on all Municipal Corporation, Municipal Councils & Special Planning Authorities.

At present MIDC is maintaining 16 fire stations in various industrial areas and additional 17 fire stations will be made operational in near future. This help MIDC to create fire safe environment in its industrial areas and it is a need of all major industries in industrial areas.

MIDC Fire Service aims to achieve fire safety by way of implementation of it’s “Development Control Rules” (DC Rules) and “National Building Code of India-2005” (NBC-2005) & “Maharashtra Fire Prevention & Life safety Measure Act-2006 & Rules” and other relevant Acts, Codes and Standards. This helps MIDC to monitor that there is no compromise towards life safety and fire safety in its industrial areas which helps to ensure to minimize the loss to precious human life and loss to the National property.
4.6.9 Fire Safety Education

Role of Fire Services

The Service was expected to focus on fighting fires, and the law constrained what they could do. Since then the role of the Fire Service has changed a great deal. As a result, under the new Act, Fire and rescue Authorities now have a range of statutory duties to:-

- Promote Fire Safety; and
- To prepare for Fighting fires and protecting people and property from fires
- Rescuing people from Road Traffic Accidents; and
- Dealing with other specific emergencies, such as flooding or terrorist attack which are set out by Statutory Order and can be amended in line with how the role of the Service may change in the future. In addition, all Fire and Rescue authorities will be able to do other things to respond to the particular needs of their communities and the risks they face.

The Act achieves this through ensuring that Fire and Rescue authorities can do things that are not specifically set out in the Act but which will help them meet their statutory duties;

- Giving authorities powers to prepare properly for other risks to life and the environment - for example they can buy equipment and train and deploy staff to undertake activities that they judge to pose a risk to life or the environment in their area; and
- Allowing authorities, where they have capacity, to use staff and equipment they believe appropriate. This new framework of powers and duties will equip Fire and rescue authorities to meet the challenges of the 21st century. It puts prevention on an equal footing with intervention and enables individual Fire and Rescue authorities, for the first time, to decide in consultation with their communities how and where to deploy their resources. The Act therefore provides a stronger basis for Fire and Rescue authorities’ ability to respond to the range of risks set out in their Integrated Risk Management Plans. The Act recognizes the wider role of the Service now plays and provides the flexibility to adapt to how the Service may change in the future.
4.6.10 Environment Management

Hazardous Waste Management

MIDC has developed 224 industrial areas all over state of Maharashtra for ac its goal of rapid, orderly and uniform growth of industries all over the state. These industrial areas, following 15 industrial areas as Chemical Industrial are -

- T.T.C. Industrial Area
- Tarapur Industrial Area
- Dombivli Industrial Area
- Ambernath Industrial Area
- Badlapur Industrial Area
- Kalyan Bhivandi Industrial Area
- Taloja Industrial Area
- Roha Industrial Area
- Patalganga Industrial Area
- Mahad Industrial Area
- Lote Parshuram Industrial Area
- Butibori Industrial Area
- Kurkumbh Industrial Area
- Sangli Industrial Area
- Solapur Chincholi Industrial Area

Chemical Industries not only generates effluent but also generates solid hazard Waste as well, the management of which is also of prime importance.

In TTC Industrial Area, MIDC has allotted 7 hectares of land for development hazardous waste management facility to Thane Belapur Industries Association (TBIA); possession of the land has been given. Techno-economical Feasibility is approved by MOEF. The work is in full swing and secured landfull site is commissioned by April 2003 end.

It is planned to take up the development of hazardous waste management through privatization on line with the financial arrangements as per the liquid management projects.
To begin with MIDC has taken up the development of integrated hazardous collections, transport, treatment, storage and disposal facility at Taloja admeasuring 39 hectares has been allotted for this purpose at village Panvel, District-Raigad. The environmental impact assessment studies as under the Hazardous Waste (M&H) Rules, 1989 is being carried out by Central Research Institute.