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8.0 SUMMARY, FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 SUMMARY:

Maharashtra is one of the most industrially advanced states in India. Within Maharashtra, Bombay, Thane-Belapur belt is considered to be the land of leading industries in the country. The Engineering industry have a place of prominence in the process of industrial development of any country. Maharashtra alone shares over 35% of engineering goods industries in the country.

Though, Maharashtra is at the top in industrialisation at present, the industries in Maharashtra are showing a tendency of migration to other states. The researcher has observed a tendency among industrialists to shift their existing plant and proposed expansion to neighboring states. In order to study the causes of such migration, researcher has taken-up the issue of migrating industries for his Ph.D study. It is a difficult task for an individual researcher to go into the details of all migrating industries throughout the state. He therefore, decided to concentrate his attention on engineering goods industries from Bombay Municipal Region (BMR). While taking-up this topic for his research, the basic objective of the researcher was to go deep into the problems of migrating units, analyse the cost of and benefits of migration and to suggest certain remedial measures within his capabilities. Though the findings and recommendations may be related to engineering industry in
Bombay—Metropolitan region alone, the researcher is sure that these can be equally applicable to any industry located elsewhere in the state. The basic assumption was that the industrial units in Maharashtra, specially from Bombay might be shifting mainly on account of hostile and aggressive trade-unionism. In addition to this, there might be certain pit-falls in the policies of the Government of Maharashtra.

The study was proposed be based on a small purposive sample of engineering goods industries migrating from Bombay. For generalising about the problem under study, a vast secondary data base available with the state Government, Directorate of Industries, SICOM, CMIE, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, M.E.D.C. etc. has also been used.

The present work entitled The Migration of Engineering Industry from Bombay to other States has been presented in eight chapters. The contents of each chapter are narrated as under:

Chapter 1 - Industrial development of India

This chapter is a historical review of industrialisation in India right from British India days to the planned development as at the beginning of the 8th five year plan of India. In this chapter, the problems faced by Indian Industries during the British regime and after independence have been discussed at length. A brief review of Industrial Policy in India till the New Industrial Policy-1991 has been made. At the end, the relative share of Maharashtra in Industrialisation of the country, and share of Industrial
output by group of industries in Maharashtra has been discussed. This Chapter concludes with the theory of industrial location in order to stress the popularity of Bombay as an ideal location for an engineering goods industry.

Chapter 2 - Objectives and Methodology of Research

This chapter explains the choice of the topic by researcher, objectives of the proposed research, methodology and sources of data, scope of the study, statement of hypothesis, likely contribution to the existing fund of knowledge and limitations of study.

Chapter 3 - Engineering goods industries in India and in Maharashtra

This chapter presents a comparative picture of development of engineering goods industries in India and specially in Maharashtra. In this chapter, the composition and status of engineering industry has been discussed at length. Brief review of performance of engineering industry in India from 1981-82 to 1991-92 has been made. Export performance of engineering industry along with share of SSI units in the total exports has been discussed. Status of engineering industry in Maharashtra has been compared with India as a whole and its relative position with other states. At the end, future prospects of engineering industry in Maharashtra and the Policy of Industrial dispersal has been discussed. This chapter contains appendix 3.1 explaining mineral wealth of Maharashtra.
Chapter 4 - Profile of Sample Companies

The researcher has collected primary data of sample companies to find out the reasons for their migration to other states. Of this total, a purposive sample of 25 companies was chosen for detailed study. Basic information of the sample company along with causes of their migration has been narrated. This chapter also contains appendix 4.1, classification of the migrated engineering industries by reasons.

Chapter 5 - Problems of migrated/migrating Engineering Industries

The researcher has presented a workable definition of the concept MIGRATION; that may suit to his requirement. In this chapter the problems of industrial units in general, in any growth centre has been discussed. The main problem areas are location, development of infrastructure, attitude of the administration, special problems of developing areas, problems of engineering industry etc. have been discussed at length. State's ideology regarding location of industry in Bombay, and in-adequacy of facilities in Maharashtra, have been highlighted. The problems of industrial Finance and other infrastructural facilities in Bombay have been explained. The chapter concludes with relative position of facilities in neighboring states. This chapter contains Appendix 5.1, showing Bombay based engineering industries about to migrate to other states.
Chapter 6 - Facilities in Maharashtra and in the neighboring States

The chapter presents the package of facilities offered by the state of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. The facilities include Sales-tax incentives, refund of octroi/entry tax, refund of electricity duty, concession in the capital cost for power supply, contribution towards the cost of feasibility study, facilities by the size group of the industries, incentives of pioneer industries, prestigious units, power subsidy, capital investment subsidy, subsidy for purchase of machinery, interest subsidy, and special concession to large industries; these have been discussed at length. Gujarat Government offers special facilities of development loan and interest free sales tax loan as working capital. At the end of this chapter a comparative picture of the facilities has been presented in the form of comparative statements with comments thereon.

Chapter 7 - Industrial Disputes, Causes and effects

This chapter begins with the theory of industrial relations, causes and effects of industrial disputes. Throughout the chapter industrial disputes by a variety of classification in India, Maharashtra, and Bombay have been discussed at length. A comparative study of relative wages in Maharashtra and rest of the India as on 30.09.1990 has been analysed and the incidence of industrial disputes in Maharashtra and in neighboring states has been compared at length.
This chapter concludes with a list of major strikes and lockouts causing loss of more than 10,000 mandays. The general observation in this chapter is that Maharashtra in general stands next to west Bengal in the matter of industrial unrest and Bombay in particular is highly sensitive to industrial disputes. It may not, however, be the only cause of migration, but industrial disputes in Bombay must be one of the major reasons for migration of engineering units to a relatively peaceful industrially states.

Chapter 8 - Summary, Findings and Recommendations

The present chapter has so far given the summary of the chapter scheme with main contents of each of the chapter. The latter part of this chapter shall deal with the findings of the study and recommendations of the researcher to remedy the problems under study.

8.2 FINDINGS

Before analysing the reasons for migrating engineering units from Bombay to other states, it would be necessary to test the statement of hypothesis, which the researcher has proposed before entering into the detailed study. The first hypothesis i.e. there is strong trade unionism in Maharashtra as compared to the neighbouring states under study has been proved to be true. The data and analysis given in Chapter 7 shall substantiate this hypothesis.
Second hypothesis that the neighbouring states offer better infrastructure facilities and patronage to newly setting up industry has also been proved on the basis of statistics presented in this work. For instance, a number of migrating units feel that basic requirement of existing and new units have been fulfilled to a great extend in Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Madhya Pradesh. However availability of infrastructural facilities is not the only consideration for migration of engineering units. There are reasons other than lack of infrastructure, and sometimes other reasons are more important than the lack or inadequacy of the infrastructure facility. We shall discuss those other reasons in the later part of this chapter.

Third hypothesis that on account of aggressive attitude of trade unions in Maharashtra the engineering units which were formerly located in Maharashtra are showing migratory trends. As such the third statement of hypothesis is also proved.

Finally the hypothesis that the passive attitude of the Government of Maharashtra might be responsible for migration of engineering industrial units from Bombay to outside the state. This hypothesis also stands proved. As such, all the hypothesis have been proved, but then, the question to be analysed is to work-out the relative impact of the causes of these migrations.

We shall now analyse the volume and the direction of migration of engineering units from Bombay.
Out of the twenty-five sample companies, major share of the migrated companies has been pocketed by Gujarat-11, (44%) followed by Karnataka-4, (16%) and Tamilnadu-3, (12%). Two units each (8%) have migrated to Orissa and M.P. mainly on account of ample availability of raw materials. In M.P., the one more positive factor along with raw material availability is congenial labour relation. Union territory of Daman, U.P. and Bihar have pocketed just one unit each (4%) of the units migrating from Bombay.

Migrations to the union territory of Daman and the states of U.P. & Bihar can be regarded as less important because the location in these states does not appear to be so much attractive. We can assume that these migrations might have taken place either on emotional grounds or other than those of package of facilities.

We shall now analyse the causes of migration of engineering units from Bombay. The twenty-five responding companies have given in all sixty-seven causes for shifting their units out of Bombay. The major cause of course, is the lack of industrial peace in Maharashtra, especially in Bombay metropolitan region. However, this is not the only cause of migration. Other more or less important reasons for migration of the units are the offer of better incentives by neighbouring states and package of facilities offered by other states vis-à-vis the state of Maharashtra. For instance, Gujarat and Karnataka offer liberal financial assistance. In almost all the other states, availability of cheaper resources and infrastructural facilities have been
the main points of attraction. Land, labour, electricity and water supply are cheaper as compared to Maharashtra.

Other reasons for migration are objections on the ground of Pollution, suitability of the climate for the particular product, close vicinity to the market, keen competition in Bombay and transportation problem of basic and heavy materials in Bombay Metro-politan region. However, the significance of these other reasons is negligible. Table 8.1 gives quantifies the causes of migration.
Table 8.1 Classification of reasons given by sample companies for migrating their units outside Bombay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Reason of migration</th>
<th>No. of responses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Labour unrest in Maharashtra</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Better incentives outside</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Availability of ample raw materials.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Cheap electricity, deposit etc.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Cheaper land</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Availability of skilled man-power</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Liberal package of facilities</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Objectives on Pollution ground</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Close vicinity of market</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cheap water supply</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Transportation problem</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cheaper labour</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Keen competition in Bombay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Suitability of climate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Liberal financial assistance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Table 8.1 clearly shows that the most significant reason for migration of engineering units out of Bombay is, of course, labour unrest prevalent in Bombay Metropolitan region followed by better financial and tax incentives, infrastructure and availability of suitable inputs. Other reasons though important at micro level decisions, they carry little significance at national or macro level.
8.3 **RECOMMENDATION:**

The researcher is pleased to recommend on the basis of his findings that -

01. Management of the organisations should have open discussion with the unions. They should negotiate in such a way that their commitment to satisfy workers demand should in turn be associated with improved productivity and profitability of the organisation. Workers should be taught that their rights have corresponding duties and responsibilities towards the organisation.

Administrative officers and staff of the Personnel department be given proper training to deal with the unions so as to maintain the dignity and smooth working of the organisation. The Personnel Manager can be given free hand in negotiating with the union leaders within the prescribed financial limits set by the top management. Financial budget should provide adequate funds for labour welfare activities so that the morale and loyalty of the workers towards organisation can be built-up.

02. The Government of Maharashtra should seriously compare it's package of facilities for industries with those of neighbouring states. There are serious draw backs in evaluating the investment on projects in Maharashtra.

Official hassles and red-tapism in our department of industry is an evidence of passive attitude of the
Government towards industries in our state. There is a dire need for enriching the package of facilities to be offered by the Government of Maharashtra. For instance, Government should review the price policy for Industrial Plots, moderate the rates and deposits for electricity for industrial usage, should look into the urgent need for adequate water supply etc.

03. Bombay's Ports are already over crowded. Considering the size of market and volume to be transported through sea, there is a need to set-up/improve more ports in the west-coast. Gujarat and Tamilnadu have renovated their existing ports and are enjoying the fruits of growing trade and industry. Maharashtra state, if it is not be deprived of such fruits, should look into the matter of port development.

04. The Government of Maharashtra is spending relatively less amount on infrastructure development as compared to other states. This is, perhaps second important reason for migrating industrial units outside the state. Infrastructure development in Maharashtra should be in tune with the national policy in this respect. The Government of Maharashtra may set-up an autonomous board for development of infrastructure with sufficient fund at its disposal.

05. Though the sales tax rate of the different states are more or less uniform, there is difference in the facilities offered for payment of the tax. In Maharashtra the tax payer can enjoy the benefit either of exemption during the initial years or the benefit of
deferred benefit scheme. Gujarat offers both the facilities to the tax-payers. This might be the reason why 44% of the sample migrating companies have shifted to Gujarat.

06. About 4.5% of the migrating units in my sample were forced to move outside due to objections of the people at large on the grounds of Pollution, even though they were granted permission by concerned Board. This is perhaps evidence of the fact that the NOCs are being issued by the Board under pressure or for other considerations. The Government should set up such a machinery which will ensure genuineness of NOC, so that the after-math of peoples' resistance should not be experienced.

07. Non-availability of skilled man power should not pose any problem for a progressive state like Maharashtra and particularly in its capital city of Bombay. If necessary, man power can be brought in by paying them a package of better wages and other facilities. However, when there is problem of transporting, bulk raw materials from distance it is better to allow migration of the unit to an appropriate place rather than forcing it to remain in Bombay, because the latter proposition would be more costly.

08. Only one unit each has migrated to other states on account of cheaper labour else where better financial assistance by the state, suitability of the climate and
keen competition in Bombay. To researcher's mind, these cause are insignificant and such migrations would hardly pose any problems for the State Government Concerned.

In brief, we can conclude that if the Government of Maharashtra could concentrate its attention on improving industrial relations and providing better infrastructural facilities, the problem of industrial migration would not be as serious as it appears to-day. The Government of Maharashtra should re-orient its industrial policy in such a way that the growing industrial sector of the state should receive prompt attention for processing of new industrial projects.

Furthermore, the harassment of Industrialists on account of Pollution Control measures, as has been the case with Sterlite Industries Ltd., Bagri Group, Jindal Iron & Steel Ltd etc. should not be repeated. Otherwise, the state would lose its good name as a Pioneer Industrial State and shall be next to West Bengal, loosing industries due to inappropriate Industrial Policies.
APPENDIX - I

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN MAHARASHTRA

The brief about some industrial areas among them are as follows:

1. AHMEDNAGAR:

Location: 258 kms. by road and 414 kms. by rail via Manmad, from Bombay.

Land: 591.02 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 8 kms. from Ahmednagar city.

Rate: Rs.40/- per square metre

Water: 25025 cubic metres per day

Rate: Rs.3.30 per cubic metre

Power: 75 MVA

Rate: Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Telecommunications: Telephones and telex exchanges in the Area. STD with Bombay available.

Manpower: Industrial Training Institute and four engineering colleges in the district.

Internal Transport: Regular ST bus services between the city and the Area. Facilities in the Area: Canteens, police station; banks; and the MIDC Common Facility Centre housing a post office and six furnished suites.

Social Amenities: Primary and secondary schools including English medium; arts, commerce, science, law, engineering and Ayurveda colleges; a Government civil Hospital, private clinics and nursing homes; club; shopping centres; housing on rental basis and under MHADA's Scheme.

Incentives for: As in Group 'B' under the 1993 Package Industries Scheme.
Prominent Industries: Garware Nylons Ltd., Larsen & Toubro Limited., Ralliwolf Ltd.

2. AKOLA:

Over and above its enviable central location in the country, Akola, the headquarters of Akola district, is a junction linked on broad gauge railway to the east and the west and by narrow gauge railway to the north and the south of the Country. The Bombay-Calcutta National Highway passing through Akola, brings it closer to the major markets of the country.

Bearing in mind the advantages of an easy accessibility, many industrial units have found a base in Akola's Industrial Area developed by MIDC. There are as many as 116 units on stream. Major among them are:

- Akola Oil Industries Ltd: Oil, soaps & Hydrogenated Oil
- Maharashtra Insecticides P Ltd: Insecticide formulations
- Poder Soya Products P Ltd: Solvent extraction from oils
- Polyolefins Industries Ltd: Plastic products
- Radhakrishna Fibres P Ltd: Low count yarn
- The simplex Mills Co Ltd: Belting ducks and filter cloth

The town of Akola with a population of 2.25 lakhs (1981 Census), offers a ready industrial and urban infrastructure.

Location: 607 kms. by road and 584 kms. by rail from Bombay.

Land: 293 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 7 kms. from Akola city. A separate area is also being developed as Akola has been selected by the Government of India under its scheme for development of over 100 growth centres all over the country. 370 plots have been carved out on 250 hectares of developed land in the MIDC industrial area, six kilometres from the town.

: Rate - Rs.30/- per square metre.

Water: 5300 cubic metres per day

: Rate - Rs.30/- per cubic metre.
Ketepurna Dam with a capacity of 92.475 million cubic metres is the main source of supply to the city and the Area. MIDC water supply scheme has a capacity of 5,300 cubic metres a day out of which only 2,000 cubic metres a day is presently consumed.

Power

: 32 MVA.

: Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakhs units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

A 66/11 KV sub-station of MSEB with 20 MVA capacity fulfils the needs of the industrial units for power. Present load is only 5.5 MVA.

Telecommunications exchange:

Automatic telephone exchange and a telex A 3,600-line auto exchange being augmented further by 1,200 lines meets the communication demands of the units, supplemented by a 60-line telex exchange.

Well-connected by road and railways, Akola also has an air-strip though, no regular flights are in operation. Akola is 607 kilometres by road and 584 kilometres by rail from Bombay, the major artery of goods movement in national and international traffic. From Nagpur it is 250 kilometres by road and 253 kilometres by rail. Nagpur is yet another centrally located city hence, through such arterial centres Akola is accessible to all the concerns of the country. Several major transport companies have their offices in Akola and provide facilities for goods transportation.

Manpower

: Industrial Training Institute; College of Engineering & Technology.

The Industrial Training Institute imparts training in all trades including electrical, masonry, carpentry etc. Besides, there is a college of Engineering and
Technology imparting education in civil, mechanical, production engineering and textiles.

Internal Transport: Regular ST bus services between the city and the Area.

Facilities in the Social Amentities: Police station; canteens; sub-post Area office; ESI Dispensary, Telephone Exchange being set up.

Social Amentities: Primary and secondary schools including English medium; technical school; arts, commerce, science, law Ayurveda and Homeopathy colleges; Agriculture University; clubs; swimming pool; a Government and two municipal hospitals, co-operative housing societies and good lodges and hotels.

Incentives of Industrieis: As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries: Akola Oil Industries Ltd., Galaxy Plastics Private Ltd., Polyolefins Industries Ltd., Radhakrishna Fibres Private Ltd.,

Banking Facilities: Apart from the local co-operative and scheduled banks, most of the nationalised banks have their branches in Akola.

Educational Centres: There are 80 Primary schools, 42 Secondary and High Schools of which, several are Convents with English as medium of instruction. Besides, there are 2 technical schools, 5 colleges with faculties in arts, commerce, science and law with facilities for post graduation studies. Ayurvedic and Homeopathic colleges offer ample opportunities for good education in medicine. In addition, Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth (PKV) situated in Akola has research facility for agricultural sciences and engineering.

Medical Attention: Akola has a good network of medical facilities with a Government and two Municipal hospitals, maternity hospital, host of private dispensaries and consulting specialists in the field of
3. AMRAVATI:

Radiology, E.N.T., dermatology, gynaecology, pediatrics, psychiatry etc.

Housing: Co-operative housing societies which are coming up in the city cater to the housing needs of the industrial units.

Hotels/Rest Houses: A 10-room Circuit House, one 6-room Rest House, MIDC guest house with 2 suites and PKV Rest House with 10 suites, of which one is VIP, provide comfort to the out of town guests. In addition, there are good lodges and hotels in the city.

Recreation: Eleven cinema-halls, an open air theatre and an auditorium provide entertainment. For leisure and reading pleasure there are parks and public libraries. Local branches of Lions, Rotary, Jaycee and giants clubs, an Officers Club and Bhatiya Club represent the affluent section of the society in Akola.

Location: 704 kms. by road, from Bombay and connected by an hourly railway shuttle service from Badnera on Bombay-Howrah line passing through the Industrial Area. Nearest airport sonegaon, Nagpur is 155 kms.

Land: 180 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area. A chemical zone is also being developed nearby 17 kms. away from Amravati on Amravati- Nagpur Road NH-6.

Rate: Rs.30/- per square metre.

Water: 2250 cubic metres per day

Rate: Rs.2.50 per cubic metre

Power: 15 MVA

Rate: Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit upto 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month

Telecommunications: Telephone and telex facilities
Manpower: Industrial Training Institute; government Polytechnic and a Ladies Polytechnic

Internal Transport: Regular ST bus services between the city and the Area.

Facilities in the Area: A police station; a hotel and a canteen in area the MIDC Common Facility Centre.

Social Amenities: 70 primary and 65 high schools including English medium and 3 convent schools; technical school; 18 colleges including arts, commerce, science, law, engineering, medical, Ayurveda and Homeopathy; a General Hospital and 200 dispensaries; co-operative housing societies; clubs; parks; swimming pools; theatres; stadium; lodges and hotels.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.


3. AURANGABAD:

India has witnessed varieties of 'Marches'. But industrial march of Aurangabad is unique compared to any of them.

Aurangabad was taken over by SICOM for intensive industrial promotion in 1970. And today, within just two decades it hums with industrial activity. This apart, the spread effects of Aurangabad's industrialisation have started percolating to the surrounding areas and they too have picked up the tempo.

How has this happened? You may wonder. Just listen to Shri Rahul Bajaj, Chairman and Managing Director of Bajaj Auto Ltd., the company which has set up a gigantic project of Rs.160 crores at Waluj near Aurangabad for the manufacture of two and three wheelers.

Location: Aurangabad is 363 kms. by road and 374 kms. by rail and less than an hour away by air from Bombay. Tourist centre on account of Ajanta & Ellora caves, nearby.

Aurangabad city is an administrative centre and
divisional headquarters of Marathwada region. It has an easy access to the industrial capital of India-Bombay. A daily Boeing service by Indian Airlines connects it to Bombay and Delhi and Vayudoot services to Bombay, Nanded and Nagpur.

By rail, Aurangabad is 160 kms from Manmad, a junction on the Bombay-Delhi/Calcutta broad gauge line of Central Railway. The metre gauge tracks between Manmad and Aurangabad are expected to be converted into broad gauge very soon.

By road, Aurangabad is linked to Bombay through Pune and Nashik, two prominent industrial locations. There are also direct roadways from Aurangabad to Nagpur and Hyderabad.

Land: 1563 hectares in MIOD Industrial Area Waluj, 10 kms. from Aurangabad

Rate - Rs.60/- per square metre

724.69 hectares in MIOD Industrial Area Chikalthana, on the outskirts of Aurangabad.

Rate - Rs.80/- per square metre

Water

72000 cubic metres per day in Waluj

27000 cubic metres per day in Chikalthana.

Rate - Rs.3.00 per cubic meter in Chikalthana.

Rs.4.30 per cubic meter in Chikalthana.

Adequate water supply is ensured to the industrial areas. MIOD has specially commissioned water supply schemes with a capacity of 6,000 cubic metres and 72,000 cubic metres and 72,000 cubic metres in Chikalthana and Waluj industrial areas, respectively. The work of laying pipeline between Waluj and Chikalthana to divert 27,000 cubic metres of water from Waluj to Chikalthana is in full swing.
Power

50 MVA in Waluj. 70 MVA in Chikalthana.

Rate - Rs.90/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.95 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.2.00 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

MSEB has set up a separate substation in each of the Areas. Chikalthana industrial area has a 132 KV substation with a capacity of 70 MVA which is far more than the present utilisation of 40 MVA. Likewise Waluj industrial area too has a 33/11 KV substation with a capacity of 13 MVA as against present utilisation of 9 MVA. A separate 132/33, 132/11 KV substation with a capacity of 75 MVA is planned to ensure supply to new units coming up in this fast growing Area. And you will certainly be glad to know the other two advantages:

i) There's no power cut whatsoever if your unit's sanctioned demand is up to 2,500 KVA; and

ii) Refund of electricity duty in the form of grant to new power intensive units for a period of five years in Chikalthana and seven years in Waluj.

Telecommunications

Telephone, telex and teleprinter facilities, STD links with Bombay.

Whether the industrialist is there or away, it's just easy to get in touch with him. Telephone, telegraph, teleprinter all at your service. There is a separate telephone exchange for Chikalthana industrial area with a capacity of 1000 lines. A separate 2000 - line electronic exchange is planned. MAX-II exchange of 800 lines is planned in the telecomm building specially constructed by MIDC in Waluj industrial area. At present, the Waluj industrial area is served by a 90-line telephone exchange situated in Bajaj Auto Ltd. 150 line telex exchange in the Chikalthana industrial area
Manpower

fulfils the need of the Waluj industrial area also. And Aurangabad is on national and international STD map having STD links with 252 cities in the country including Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras as well as with 30 countries including Australia, France, Japan, U.K., U.S.A. and USSR.

Industrial Training Institute, a Government Industrial Training Workshop, an engineering college, a Polytechnic, an Institute of Technology, a Centre for Electronic Design and Technology and Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development.

Some years ago, you had to look around for trained labour in Aurangabad. Today, it is looking at you. The Government Engineering College, with an intake capacity of 260 students, has five faculties i.e. civil, mechanical, electrical, electronics and computer. Jawaharlal Nehru College of Engineering imparts courses in chemical, production survey, telecommunications, electronics, etc. The intake capacity of this college is 260. In addition, the Government Polytechnic is equipped with full time and part time diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The intake capacity is 180 students. Marathwada Institute of Technology with an intake capacity of 500 offers courses in architecture, water management, plant engineering, production technology etc. Apart from this, there are Government Industrial Technical Workshop with seven trades and Industrial Training Institute with 27 trades. Aurangabad has two more centres of different nature. The centre for Electronics Design and Technology is a national academic institute for manpower development in the field of electronic product design. The Centre offers diploma and M.Tech courses in the electronic

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Internal Transport :

ST bus services between the Areas and the Aurangabad city.

For movement within the city, a regular State Transport bus service is available. You will also find autorickshaws and taxis. An efficient network of express and luxury buses provides another mode of quick and comfortable travel to places as far as Bombay, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Pune, Solapur, etc.

Facilities in the Areas :

Banks; post office; dispensary; hotels; police station in Chikalthana and bank and police chowky in Waluj. Besides branches of some of the leading banks, there are a number of urban co-operative banks in the city. For entrepreneurs in Chikalthana there are branches of State Bank of India, Central Bank of India and State Bank of Hyderabad in the industrial area itself. Similarly a branch of Central Bank of India houses in the complex of Bajaj auto Ltd. meets the needs of the industries in Waluj industrial area.

Social Amenities :

Several schools including English medium, Marathwada University, several colleges including faculties in law, medicine, college with hospital, private clinics and a number of dispensaries, 5-Star
hotels; clubs; housing on rental in the city in addition to housing offered by CIDCO and plots by MHADA.

For your daily needs or those on festive occasions. Aurangabad's shops have all that Bombay has. The Lions, Rotary, Jaycees and Giants Clubs and a City Club are active. Three five-star hotels and many good tourist hotels are there to take care of industrialists in transit. Plus, modern auditoria provide dance, drama and other cultural fare.

Incentives for Industries: As in group 'D' for Waluj and Group 'C' for Chikalthana under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries:
Waluj : Bajaj auto Ltd, Fair Deal Corporation Ltd., Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co.Ltd.,
Chikalthana : Garware Plastics & Polysters Ltd., Greaves Cotton Ltd.,
Needle Roller Bearings Ltd.,

4. BARAMATI:

The new emerging industrial centre is situated on both the banks of the river Karha. Ever since the commissioning of the Nira left bank canal, Baramati has flourish rapidly. It is a major market centre for cotton, gur and grains. It is also one of the biggest commercial centres for sugar as well as diary framing.

The town of Baramati is steeped in history since the days of Yadawas of Devgiri, when it formed a part of their empire. The famous temple of 'Kashi Visheweshwar' is also part of its historical significance, dating back of 7th century A.D.

But today, Baramati is writing a new history with industries staking their claims to become a significant part of this town.

The town of Baramati too, with a population of 37,149 (1981 Census), is gearing itself to receive the incoming industrial influx offering need-based mix of industrial and social infrastructure.

Baramati enjoys a dry climate with maximum temperature at 38.8 degree Celsius and minimum temperature at 13.6 degree Celsius and an average rainfall of 465.4 mm.
See for yourself how well-placed Baramati is as a suitable location for your industrial unit.

Location: 99 kms. by road and 120 kms. by rail from Pune, which is connected by daily air service to Bombay and Aurangabad. Daund-Baramati railway line has recently been converted into broad gauge.

Land: 800 hectares in MIDC Industrial Area, on the Baramati-Bhigwan Road, 5 kms. outside Baramati town's municipal limits. (Acquisition of additional area of around 800 hectares planned).

Water: 36000 cubic metres per day

The daily requirement of water of 3300 cubic metres per day for the MIDC Area is being met from the Ujani Reservoir, 23 kilometres from the Area. The town of Baramati receives filtered piped water from the Nira left bank canal.

Power: Two transformers of 12.5 MVA capacity, each

Telecommunications: Telephone exchange in the town. STD and ISD facilities available.

Manpower: A Polytechnic and an Industrial Training Institute at Malegaon, 4 kms from Baramati and a Technical High School at Baramati. A Polytechnic at Malegaon, about five kilometres from Baramati, offers training in three trades viz., industrial electronics, civil and automobile engineering. An
Industrial Training Institute also situated at Malegaon and a Technical High School at Baramati ensure a skilled workforce for the industrial units.

Internal Transport: Autorickshaws and taxis operate in the town.

Road: Baramati is 114 kms. from Pune via Nira; 99 kms. via Morgaon; 98 kms. via Patas and 104 kms. via Kurkumbh, another burgeoning industrial centre. Regular bus services of the MSRTC connect Baramati to such major markets of the State as Phaltan (25 kms), Walchandnagar (30 kms), Jejuri (45 kms), which again is fast-developing industrial centre. Solapur (221 Kms), Satara (100 kms), Pune (99 kms) and Bombay (300 Kms), from where it has an easy access to international and domestic markets. In addition, autorickshaws and private taxis operate in the town.

Air: The nearest airport Pune, is 100 kms. away connected to Bombay by two daily flights and on Vayudoot services to Aurangabad, a thriving industrial centre. Even Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad are not far away from Baramati since they are connected by air to Pune.

Social Amenities: Several schools in English and Marathi medium, a college with faculties in arts, commerce and science; a 90-bed hospital, several private clinics, dispensaries and nursing homes; local branches of Lions, Rotary, Giants and Leo Clubs; branches of nationalised and co-operative banks; several decent hotels and restaurants; cinemahalls; houses on rental and ownership basis. Municipal council has also acquired land for various housing schemes. Besides, a new township and an air strip are also planned near Baramati.

Educational Facilities: Eight Marathi medium and one English medium primary schools, six high schools of which three are
English medium with one having a junior college attached to it, take care of the basic education of the children. For higher education, a college with an intake capacity of 200 students offers faculties in arts, commerce and science.

Medical Care: A 28 bed hospital, several private clinics, dispensaries and nursing homes provide medical attention to the sick.

Housing: One of the primary needs of a burgeoning industrial centres is well taken care of by houses available on rental as well as ownership basis in addition to several co-operative housing societies. Also, under the Maharashtra Housing Area Development Authority Scheme, land admeasuring 3.5 acres has been acquired for various housing schemes by the Municipal Council.

Hotels/Rest Houses: Five fairly decent hotels providing lodging and boarding facilities and a Government Rent House offer the outstation guests a comfortable stay in Baramati. Besides, there are 123 restaurants too.

Recreation: Three cinema-halls screening English, Hindi and Marathi films and a theatre offer ample opportunities for relaxation. There are local branches of Lions, Rotary, Giants and Leo Clubs too. Proposal for a swimming pool is under the consideration of the Municipal Council, whereas work on the Municipal Stadium is in progress. Temples, libraries and garden are other avenues for relaxation.

Incentives for Industries: An in group 'C' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries: Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., Kalyani Steels Limited; Mod Home Appliances Maharashtra Limited, Orton Synthetics Ltd.
5. BHAGAD:

Location: 20 kms from Managaon on North side of Mangaon on Bombay-goa Highway (NH-17), 150 kms from Bombay.

Land: 720 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area.

Water: 24 MGD (Planned)

Power: Planned from Kandalgao Power Sub-station at a distance of 5 kms.

Telecommunications: 25 lines Telephone Exchange planned.

Manpower: Industrial Training Institute and a Government Technical Institute at Mahad.

Internal Transport: MSRTC's bus services and rickshaws.

Social Amenities: Primary and secondary schools including a convent, a junior college; one 20-bed hospital and a number of private clinics, dispensaries; naks; post office; police station; cinema theatre; Government Rest House; shopping centre etc. are available at Mangaon.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'C' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

6. BHANDARA:

Location: 925 kms. by road and 899 kms by rail from Bombay. Nearest Airport Sonegaon, Nagpur is 70 kms.

Land: 140 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 16 kms. from Bhandara town.

Rate - Rs.10/- per square metre.
Water : 7200 cubic metres per day
       : Rate - Rs.2.50 per cubic metre
Power  : 20 MVA
       : Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA
       : plus Rs.1.85 per unit upto 3 lakh
       : units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3
       : lakh units per month.
Telecommunications : Telephone connections from SAX near
                     MIDC Area and telex connections
                     from National Telex Exchange.
Manpower : Industrial Training Institute;
           : Gondia.
Internal Transport : ST buses stop near the Area on
                     request.
Social Amenities : 38 primary and secondary schools
                   : including English medium; 5 junior
                   : colleges; Government's General
                   : Hospital and three nursing homes;
                   : clubs; houses available in the
                   : town.
Incentives for Industries: An in Group 'D' under the 1993
                         Package Scheme.
Prominent Industries : Ashok Leyland Ltd., Hindustan
                      Ferrodo Ltd., Sunflag Iron & Steel
                      Co.Ltd., Surendra Springs Pvt.Ltd.

7. CHANDRAPUR:
Location : 56 kms. byroad and 187 kms by rail
           from Nagpur. Nearest Airport
           sonegaon, Nagpur.
Land   : 214 hectares in the MIDC Industrial
        Area, 11 Kms from Chandrapur city.
        A separate area is also being
        developed as chandrapur has been
        selected by the Government of India
        under its scheme for development of
        over 100 growth centres all over
        the country.
        : Rate - Rs.25/- per square metre
Water  : 4500 cubic metres per day
       : Rate - Rs.2.70 per cubic metre
Power  : 30 MVA
Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Telecommunications: Telephone and telex facilities

Manpower: Industrial Training Institute; Government Polytechnic.

Internal Transport: ST bus services from the town to the Area.

Facilities in the Area: Bank; hotel; canteen; post office in the Area and police station at Padoli (3 kms)

Social Amenities: 25 primary and secondary schools, one convent; 6 colleges including a private engineering college; a Civil Hospital, several nursing homes and dispensaries clubs air conditioned hotels lodges restaurants shopping centre theatres, Houses on rentl basis.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.


8. CHIPLUN:

Location: 155 kms from Ratnagiri and 250 kms from Bombay by road. Proposed Konkan Railway will pass through Chipun.

Land: 690 hectares (additional)

Rate - Rs.30/- per square metre for Kherdi and Gane Khadpoli and Rs.90/- per square metre for additional area at Lote Parashuram.

Water: 14000 cubic metres per day for Kherdi and Gane Khadpoli and 72000 cubic metres per day for Lote Parshuram

Rate - Rs.3.00 per cubic metre
Power

- Kherdi 8 MVA, Gane Khadpoli 3.15 MVA; Lote Parshuram 35 MVA.

- Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Telecommunications

- Automatic 1600-line telephone exchange in Chiplun city for Kherdi and for Gane Khadpoli and Lote Parshuram, two are in the Industrial Areas with a capacity of 88 and 464, respectively.

Manpower

- Industrial Training Institute in Chiplun city and a Technical Institute at Alore, near Kherdi Industrial Area.

Internal Transport

- ST and local bus services from Chiplun to the three areas, taxi service and autorickshaws.

Facilities in the Area

- MIDC's Common Facility Centres at Kherdi and Lote Parshuram housing bank, canteen, dispensary and post office. Effluent disposal system at Lote Parshuram is operational.

Social Amenities

- 21 schools; 3 convents; a private polytechnic and a college; Municipal Council Hospital, private hospitals and medical practitioners; housing facilities in the town; a 2-Star hotel of the Taj Group and three other good hotels near Lote Parshuram.

Incentives for Industries:

- As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries

9. **DHULE**:

At the extreme north of Maharashtra is district Dhule, formerly known as West Khandesh. The area came to be known as such on account of the title Khan, bequeathed to the rulers of Faruqui dynasty by King Ahmad of Gujarat.

Though, the economy of the district is preferentially suited to agricultural development with important crops grown being jowar, bajri, what, groundnut, cotton, gram, mung, etc. Dhule, the headquarters of Dhule district is all set for industrial growth. Dhule enjoys easy accessibility being situated on the juncture of Bombay-Calcutta Highway (NH-6) and Bombay-Agra Highway (NH-3), just 341 kilometres from Bombay; 159 kilometres from Nashik and 94 kilometres from Jalagaon, other burgeoning industrial centres.

The city of Dhule, with a population of 2,11,000 (1981 Census) offers the prospective entrepreneurs a ready mix of need-based industrial and social infrastructure. This has prompted many industries to make Dhule their industrial home. Major among them are:

- **Dhule Textile Mills** : Blended yarn
- **Jamed Ginning Pvt.Ltd.** : Ginning press mill
- **Maharashtra Oil Industries** : Refined oil, vanaspati, soap, oxygen gas
- **Maharashtra Vegetable Products Ovt.Ltd.** : Vanaspati, soap and industrial gases
- **Satish Solvent Extraction** : Deoiled cakes and refined oil
- **Shree Oil Mills Limited** : Vegetable oil

At an altitude of 259 metres above sea level, Dhule enjoys a pleasant climate, through the year with maximum temperature at 42 deg C and minimum temperature at 13.5 deg C with average rainfall of 620 mm.

**Location**

- 341 kms road, from Bombay. Connected to Chalisgaon on Delhi-Bhusawal-Bombay main broad guage line.

**Land**

- 215 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 3 kms. from Dhule city. A separate area is also being developed as Dhule has been selected by the Government of India under its scheme for development of over 100 growth centres all over the country

**Rate**

- Rs.30/- per square meter
Water : 5000 Cubic metres per day  
Rate - Rs.2.50 per cubic metre

Power : 80 MVA in the old Area and 10 MVA on 33/11 KV sub-station in the new Area.  
Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Telecommunications : Telephone and telex facilities. Bombay 'on demand'.  
Telex facilities available in the city, bring Dhule closer to Bombay, Bhusawal, Jalagaon, Nandurbar, Nashik, Shahada and Surat in Gujarat. A2, 412- line telephone exchange caters to the telecommunication needs of the industrial units. Bombay is available on 'Demand Service'.

Manpower : Industrial Training Institute; Technical High School; engineering college and a Government Polytechnic.  
There is no dearth of skilled and unskilled labour. The Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and the Technical High School, Dhule, which offer courses in various trades of one and two year's duration assure a steady supply of skilled labour. The Engineering College and the Government Polytechnic, further strengthen the availability of skilled workforce.

Internal Transport : ST bus service link the Area to the city. Taxis and rickshaws in addition.  
Road : Dhule's strategic location at the juncture of NH-6 and NH-3, brings it closer to the Metropolitan markets of Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta and through them to international markets. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) operates bus services linking the Area to the city and various other important cities of the State. In addition,
taxis and rickshaws are available for quick movement between the city and the industrial area. For transportation of goods, there are a number of renowned transport companies.

Rail: Dhule itself has a railway station connected by 56 kilometre's broad gauge line to Chilsgaon an important railway station on the Delhi-Bhusawal-Bombay main broad gauge line of the Central Railway. At present, the railway shuttle service thrice a day between Dhule and Chilsgaon are in operation apart from hourly bus services.

Social Amenities: Primary and high schools; General Hospital, maternity homes and dispensaries; rental accommodation as also co-operative housing societies.

Banking Facilities: The banking needs of the industrial units are met by 20 branches of nationalised banks and 14 commercial/co-operative banks in the city.

Common Facility Centre: MIDC proposes to house a Post Office, Telephone Exchange and a Rest House under its CFC Scheme.

Educational Facilities: There is no dearth of skilled and unskilled labour. The Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and the Technical High School, Dhule which offer courses in various trades of one and two years duration assures a steady supply of skilled labour. The Engineering College and the Government Polytechnic further strengthen the availability of skilled workforce.

Medical Attention: 1 General Hospital; one each Municipal and ESIC Hospital; 30 maternity homes, over 100 dispensaries and more than 60 specialists in various fields of medicine tend to those in need of medical care. The Lion's Club with its ambulance service and the Red Cross Blood Bank provide prompt paramedical attention.
Housing

Rent accommodation is available in the city at comparatively lower rates than nearby industrial centres of Jalagaon and Nashik. In addition, many co-operative housing societies look after the housing needs of the industrial residents. To meet the growing demands for housing, a number of new co-operative housing societies are coming up in and around the city.

Hotels/Rest Houses

The out of town visitors find comfortable accommodation in several hotels and lodging houses. A Government Rest House and a Circuit House also cater to outstation guests. MIDC too, is proposing to construct a Rest House in the Area.

Recreation

7 Cinemas-halls and an open air theatre, screening Hindi and Marathi films regularly and sometimes English are avenues for entertainment. Local branches of Giants Jaycees, Lions, Rottract and an Officers club offer ample opportunities for social and cultural activities. Moreover, several parks and picnic spots in and around the city are sources for relaxation. 100 kilometres from Dhule is Toranmal, a hill-station, enjoying a salubrious and cool climate. Adding beauty to this pleasant spot is a natural lake named Yashvant. Toranmal, also lays claim to historical importance, as the ancient capital; of the Mandu dynasty. The readily available infrastructure, coupled with an attractive package of services from SICOM and fiscal benefits from the State and Central Government make Dhule, an irresistible industrial proposition.

Incentives for Industries:

As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries:

Dhule Textile Mills, Maharashtra Vegetable Products Pvt.Ltd., Shree Oil Mills Ltd.
10. **GADCHIROLI** :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>250 kms by road from Nagpur, which is connected by a daily air service with Bombay. Nearest railway station Wadsa-Desaigunj is 45 kms away.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>80 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 3.5 kms from Gadchiroli town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>250 cubic metres per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>13.15 MVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>Telephone from town and telex facilities, from Chandrapur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manpower</td>
<td>Industrial Training Institute, Technical Institute and a Government Polytechnic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Transport</td>
<td>Several schools including an English medium, a college; a Zilla Parishad hospital, an nursing home besides private practitioners, housing on rental basis in town as also from MHADA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incentives for Industries: As in Group'D+' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

11. **JALGAON** :

The year 1978 augured well for Jalgaon. It was the year when SICOM adopted it as a promising growth centre with potential for industrial development. For, till SICOM took over the industrialisation of Jalgaon, the only claim to popularity it had was its position as the most important banana producing district of the State. The steady influx of industries into the city of Jalgaon, added enough Jalgaon came to be known not only for its bananas but industries too.

Some of these industries that have carved a place for themselves in Jalgaon are:
Name of the Unit | Product
---|---
Aegis Chemical Industries Ltd. | Fatty Alcohols
Ajintha Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | Tablets and ointments
Kalyani Brakes Limited | Brake systems
Khambete Kothari Cans & Allied Products | Aluminium milk cans
Morarji Dorman Smith P.Ltd. | Moulded case circuit breakers
Raymond Woolen Mills Ltd. | Woollen blankets and tweeds
S.S.Miranda | Hacksaw blades, band saw rod bits
VIP Industries Ltd. | Soft luggage

These are but a few from the ever-growing list of industries that have been coming to Jalgaon since 1978. In the passage of eight year, there are 36 SICOM assisted units that have gone on stream with a capital outlay of Rs.38.25 crores. Five units with an investment outlay of Rs.24.30 crores, are under various stages of implementation while 23 more units with a projected capital outlay of Rs.33.12 crores are in the pipeline as on May 1, 1986. In all, a projected capital investment of approximately Rs.96 crores, job opportunities for 2,500 persons in the operational 36 units in a city just eight years back unfamiliar with industrial activity, is indeed creditable.

When so many have come, seen and been conquered by the industrial hospitality of Jalgaon, you could also set up your industrial venture here. And successfully too.

Location : 433 kms by road and 420 kms by rail from Bombay and is connected to Surat in Gujarat State.

Jalgaon city is 26 kilometres from Bhusawal, the divisional headquarters of Central Railway. The distance from Bombay on the broad guage line connecting Bombay-Howrah is 420 kilometres, merely a night's journey from Bombay.

Land : 631 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 3 kms from Jalgaon town.

: Rate - Rs.50/- per square metre

In 548 hectares of land acquired by MIDC land is available at only Rs.20/- per square metre. And
what's more, the lease rent is a mere rupee a year on a 95-year lease. And yes, the MIDC area is only 3 kilometres away from the city on the Jalgaon-Ajantha State Highway.

### Water

- **20250 cubic metres per day.**
- **Rate - Rs.2.50 per cubic metre.**

MIDC's 4.5 mgd water filtration plant at Jalgaon is the source of water supply to the Area. With current utilisation at 2 mgd, water shortage will not feature on your problem list.

### Power

- **125 MVA**
- **Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month plus fuel cost.**

The 132 KV sub-station near the Area looks after the power supply for industrial units. Moreover, a 33/11 KV sub-station with 10 MVA capacity is operational in the additional area. Hence, your unit will not face a dearth of power.

### Telecommunications

- **Telephone and telex facilities and STD link with Bombay.**

**Telephone** - The 3,600 line auto Exchange in the city serves the Area also. Bombay is connected on STD. Plans are afoot to install a separate telephone exchange in the Area, plot for which has been acquired from MIDC.

**Telex** - A 40-line telex exchange is functioning in the Area itself. The capacity is being augmented by additional 20 lines.

### Manpower

- **Industrial Training Institute, Government Polytechnic and two engineering colleges.**

The Government Industrial Training Institute (I>T>I) imparts technical training in 20 various trades including radio and T.V. mechanics.
refrigeration, air-conditioning, instrumentation and electronics. The Ex-students Association of this I.T.I. co-ordinates with the industries for the requirement of supervisory staff. Besides, the Government Polytechnic offers diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering.

Internal Transport: ST bus service link the Area to the city.

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) operates regular trips from the city to the Area.

Facilities in the Area: Branch of State Bank of India; a post office; dispensary, and a canteen in the MIDC Common Facility Centre. A police chowky in the Area.

The Common Facility Centre (C.F.C.) of MIDC houses the State Bank of India and a sub-post office, while space for a canteen and a dispensary is provided for.

The educational needs of your growing children are tended to by schools, two of which are English medium up to S.S.C. level; colleges with faculties of arts, commerce, science and law as well as management, besides two engineering colleges in the district, one at Jalgaon and one in Nhavi (near Faizpur).

Medical Care: Medical ailments are taken care by adequate facilities available in the city in the form of Government and private hospitals and nursing homes.

Social Amenities: Two English medium schools in addition to several others, colleges; a Government Hospital as also private hospitals and nursing homes; co-operative housing colonies houses on rental plus under MIDC and MAHADA's housing schemes.
Recreation: The prospects of a dull and long evening are slim as there are a number of clubs for games and relaxation. Among them, a Government and a private club have facilities for both indoor and outdoor games. Besides, several cinema-halls provide entertainment after work. Doordarshan programmes can also be viewed on your TV sets.

Goods from all concern of the country find a market in Jalgaon and there are quite a few shopping centres in the city.

For the outstation guests, Hotel Morako, Shiva Siddarth and Tourist besides several others spell comfort in this little city. Just 55 kilometres away on the Jalgaon-Aurangabad road are the world-renowned Ajantha caves, a window to the rich culture heritage of India and a good picnic spot for your week-end.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.


12. JALNA:

Location: 440 kms by road and 438 kms by rail from Bombay via Manmad on the metre gauge Manmad-Kachiguda line. The nearest airport Aurangabad is 67 kms away.

Land: 158 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 6 kms from Jalna town.

Rate - Rs.30/- per square metre

Water: 4500 cubic metres per day

Rate - Rs.3.00 per cubic metre

Augmentation of water supply and additional industrial area have been planned.
Power : 16 MVA
Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Telecommunications : Telephone and telex facilities from the city exchange.

Manpower : Industrial Training Institute and a Government Polytechnic.

Internal Transport : ST bus service link the Area to the city in tandem with shift timings.

Facilities in the Area : A branch of State Bank of Hyderabad in the MIDC Common Facility Centre, three canteens in the Area.

Social Amenities : High schools including English medium; colleges with arts, science, commerce and law faculties, post graduation course in business and marketing management; Mission Hospital and a civil Hospital in addition to a number of private hospitals and dispensaries; houses on rental basis and through housing schemes of Aurangabad Housing & Area Development Board.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries : Hindustan Ferrodo Ltd., Needle Roller Bearings Co. Ltd.,

13. JEJURI :
Location : 40 kms from Pune and 207 kms from Bombay by road. By rail 50 kms from Pune. Nearest airport is Pune.

Land : 118 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, on Jejuri-Satara Road (State Highway No.36), just 2 kms. from Jejuri railway station and 1.5 kms. from Jejuri railway station and 1.5 kms. from Jejuri town. 110 hectares of additional land has been acquired.
Rate - Rs.60/- per square metre.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1200 cubic metres per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate - Rs.3.20 per cubic metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>25 MVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>Telephone facilities including one way STD is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manpower</td>
<td>Available from Pune. An Industrial Training Institute is planned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Transport</td>
<td>Tongas and S.T. buses operate in the town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Amenities</td>
<td>Primary and secondary schools, an arts and science colleges; houses available on rental basis. The Municipal Council has reserved a 2.8 hectare plot for housing. Jejuri town is also a renowned pilgrim centre because of its Khandoba temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incentives for Industries</td>
<td>As in Group 'C' under the 1993 Package Scheme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. **KHAMGAON:**

Buldhana District has the distinction of being the first in Vidarbha Region to have a Co-operative sugar factory with substantial employment potential. The district is divided into two natural sub-divisions, Balaghat and Payanghat. Khamgaon, a taluka place with a developed industrial area, lies in the Payanghat, the lower half of the district.

Khamgaon is gradually emerging as a potential industrial centre with tremendous growth opportunities. There are as many as 62 industrial units on stream.

Major among them are:
1) Hindustan Level Ltd. - Soaps and glycerine
2) Hanuman Cotton Seed Products Pvt. Ltd. - Cotton seed and other seed oil
3) Hanuman Vitamin Foods Pvt. Ltd. - Refined vegetable oil
4) Vardhan Syntex Ltd. - Blended yarn
5) Veekay Oils Pvt. Ltd. - Hydrogenated oil and oxygen gas (By-product)

Khamgaon offers to the prospective entrepreneurs, a need-based mix of industrial and social infrastructure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>557 kms by road from Bombay and 300 kms from Nagpur on NH-6, 548 kms by rail from Bombay and 10 kms from Jalamb railway station on Bombay-Howrah line.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>201 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 4 kms. from Khamgaon town. Rate - Rs.20/- per square metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At only Rs.10/- per square metre, land is available in the 150 hectares of developed portion in the 201.29 hectares MIDC Area. The Area is just 4.5 kilometres from the town on Khamgaon Nandura Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>5000 cubic metres per day. Rs.2.50 per cubic metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,500 cubic metres of filtered and treated water is supplied daily by the MIDC to the Area. It is proposed to augment this capacity to 4,500 cubic metres a day, by 1988.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>10 MVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The 132/KV sub-station in the Area supplies power to the industrial units. Telecommunications: Telephone connection from town and telex facilities from Akola.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A 800-line MAX-II type auto exchange provides telephone communications to the units. This capacity is to be augmented by additional 200 lines, soon. A 50-line telex exchange and there teleprinter circuits, provided from Akola to Khamgaon, meet the urgent communication demands of the units. Industrial Training Institute, Government Polytechnic and a private engineering college.

The Industrial Training Institute, at Khamgaon, imparts technical training in various trades. A Government Polytechnic with faculties in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and a private engineering college at Shegaon, are the steady sources for supply of trained manpower to the industrial units.

Internal Transport: SI bus services line the Area to the city as also matador services by private transporters.

Khamgaon is easily accessible by both, road and rail. Akola just 50 kms. away, has an air strip. Linking Akola by air services of Vayudoot is under active consideration. This is turn will bring Khamgaon closer to national and international markets.

Khamgaon is linked to Bombay-Howrah broad gauge line by a regular shuttle service on the broad gauge line itself between Khamgaon and Jalamb, which is just 10 kms. away. Khamgaon is also connected to Nandura, on the broad gauge line, 12 kms, from the Area, by road (NH-6). Apart from Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, private transporters run regular matador services between Khamgaon and Nandura, via MIDC Area. In addition, auto and cycle rickshaws and taxis are also available. From Bombay, by rail Khamgaon is 548 kms. NH-6 (Bombay- Calcutta) connects Khamgaon to Bombay (557 kms), Akola (50 kms), and Nagpur
(300 kms), whereas, State Highways connect Khamgaon to Jalamb and Shegaon stations, the latter being a well-known pilgrimage centre. Buses at half hourly frequency in addition to private tempos and matadors ply on the State Highways.

Khamgaon, being a major cotton, grain and chilli market, offers a well-developed transport system with reputed transport companies connecting it to places all over the country.

Facilities in the Area: Banks; police chowky; canteen; MIDC Guest House.

Social Amenities: Primary, secondary and high schools including an English medium; a technical schools, colleges with post-graduation facilities and two Homeopathy colleges; a Government and a Municipal Hospital, besides qualifies doctors and specialists; houses on rental basis.

Banking Facilities: Branches of several nationalised banks two of which are in the Area, as well as co-operative Banks fulfill the banking needs of the industrial units.

Education Centres: 20 Primary schools; 10 Secondary and High Secondary schools; 1 each English, Hindi and Urdu medium schools; 6 Marathi medium schools and 1 Marathi medium school for girls only and one Technical school are avenues imparting education to the young. For further studies, there is one college in arts, commerce and science faculties with post graduation facilities in arts and commerce. There are two homeopathy colleges also.

Medical Care: A Government hospital which houses a family planning centre; a Municipal hospital; 4 maternity hospitals in addition to a score of qualified doctors and specialists in the field of paediatrics, ophthalmology, ENT, Heart etc. provide ample medical facilities in this small town of Khamgaon with a population of 75,000.
Housing : Houses are available on rental basis in the town.

Lodging & Boarding Facilities : 3 Government Rest Houses containing 12 suites and several other lodging houses take care of the outstation guests providing facilities for a comfortable stay.

Recreation : 3 cinema-halls; local branches of Jaycees, Lions & Rotary Clubs; 3 private libraries; 4 public gardens and several playgrounds offer entertainment and relaxation. Nearby Shegaon, is famous on account of Shri. Gajanand Maharaj Worship Temple, which is visited by religious-minded, on a large scale.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme

Prominent for Industries : Hanuman Vitamin Foods Pvt. Ltd., Hindustan Lever Ltd., Vardhan Syntex, Veekay Oil Mills Ltd.

15 KOLHAPUR :

Kolhapur, formerly known as Karvir, is probably one of the oldest religious and trade centres in western India. It is known as the "Dakshin Kashi", or the 'Kashi of the South', the ancient temple of Mahalaxmi being the main attraction for devotees. It also derives importance from its past political associations with Maratha history, from its position as a great commercial, religious and educational centres; as the birth place of the Marathi film industry and above all as one the major producers of jaggery, supplied all over the country and even exported abroad. Though, since a long time Kolhapur has acquired a prime position in diesel engine industry on account of a large number of small scale diesel engines and pumpsets producing units existing there, recently it has attached many projects in other sectors as well as is now being recognised as one of the thriving industrial centres of the State. The two MIDC Industrial Areas- Shiroli and Gokul-Shiragaon are bustling with industrial activity. Shirgaon are bustling with industrial activity. Shiroli, accounts for 280 units on stream and 80 under various stages of construction and Gokul-shirgaon for 46 units in production and 38 under various stages of implementation.

SICOM's share towards industrial development of Kolhapur has been impressive as can be seen from the facts and figures presented below:

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There are 291 SICOM-assisted units in operation in Kolhapur district, entailing a project investment of around Rs.90 crores providing job opportunities for 20,400 persons. Major among them are:

- **Kolhapur Axles (P) Ltd.**: Machining of automotive axles
- **Maschinenfabrik Polygraph India Ltd.**: Sheetfed offset and webfed offset machines
- **Standard Plates & Vessels equipment P. Ltd. at Shiroli**: Chemical plant
- **Kolhapur Steel Ltd.**: Steel castings and ingots
- **Menon Pistons (P) Ltd.** near Shiroli MIDC Area
- **Kolhapur Zilla Sahakari Dairy project**
- **Dudh Utpadak Sangh Ltd.**
- **Srutech Tubes India (P) Ltd.**: Furniture Steel tubes at Gokul-Shirgaon and
- **Ghatge Patil Industries Ltd.**: Castings
- **Kirloskar Ghatge Patil Auto Industries.**: Two-wheelers

between the two Areas.

Kolhapur, besides a temperate and healthy climate, also offers entrepreneurs a reay industrial and urban infrastructure. At an altitude of 560 metres above sea level, Kolhapur enjoys a pleasant, dry climate throughout the year with Maximum temperature at 42 deg C and Minimum at 11 deg C. The rainfall is 1000 mm on an average.

**Location**: 390 kms by road and 519 kms. by rail from Bombay. Nearest airports, Ujalaivadi 15 kms. Ratnagiri 100 kms. and Belgaum, 112 kms. away by road.

**Land**: 299 hectares in MIDC Industrial Area Shiroli, 15 kms. from Kolhapur town towards North.
218.34 hectares in MIDC Industrial Area Gokul-Shirgaon, 15 kms. from Kolhapur town towards South.

381 hectares of additional area planned near Kagal, 29 kms. from Kolhapur town towards South.

: Rate - Rs.60/- per square metre.

Land is available at Rs.25/- per square metre in the 299.90 hectares MIDC Area at Shiroli and also in the 218 hectares MIDC Area at Gokul-Shirgaon, both located on the outskirts of the city at a distance of 10 kilometres and 12 kilometres to the north and south of the city on National Highway (NH-4) respectively. The steadily growing rate of industrialisation has made it imperative for MIDC to consider setting up additional mini industrial areas at Chandgad, Gandninglaj, Garotii, Kagal and Shahuwadi.

Water

: 3840 cubic metres per day for Shiroli and 45000 cubic metres per day for Gokul-Shirgaon.

: Rate - Rs.3.50 per cubic metre.

MIDC has constructed two jackwells in the basin of Panchaganga river, through which 0.75 MGD water is supplied to Shiroli and 3 MGD water to Gokul-Shirgaon.

Power

: 15 MVA for Shiroli, 6.30 MVA for Gokul-Shirgaon.

: Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

The MSEB sub-station in Shiroli Area and near Gokul-Shirgaon with 15 MVA and 6.3 MVA capacities respectively, meet the demands of the industrial units for power. The capacity of the sub-station at Gokul-Shirgaon is likely to be enhanced in the near future.
Telecommunications: MIDC MAX-II exchange at Shirol and MIDC MAX-III exchange at Gokulpur-Shirgaon; STD, ITD facilities to 14 countries.

Manpower: Two Industrial Training Institute, three Polytechnics, two engineering colleges, SISI Training Centre and Shivaji Technical Institute.

Two Industrial Training Institutes, of which one is Government offer courses in 32 various trades. Three Polytechnics of which one is Government, offer diploma in three disciplines—civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. Besides, two engineering colleges ensure a steady supply of trained labour.

Over and above this, the town of Kolhapur with a population of 3,40,500 also offers excellent social infrastructure.

Internal Transport: ST buses on route to other cities halt at MIDC Areas.

Road: NH-4 connects Kolhapur to Bombay (390 kms); Pune (235 kms), Satara (124 kms), Karad (75 kms) and Sangli-Miraj (50 kms) in Maharashtra and Belgaum (110 kms), Hubli (206 kms) and Bangalore (601 kms.) in Karnataka. Kolhapur is also connected to Panaji, capital of Goa (160 kms).

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) has its divisional office in Kolhapur and operates frequent S.T. bus services linking Kolhapur to many important towns in the State. Additionally, air-conditioned coaches operated by private transport companies between Bombay and Bangalore and Mangalore pass through the city.

S.T. buses enroute to other cities halt at MIDC Areas. Besides, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation plys double decker buses from various places in the city to the Industrial Areas.
Rail: Kolhapur is directly connected by rail to Bombay (519 kms), Bangalore (601 kms) and Pune (328 kms).

Air: The nearest airport on Indian Airlines route is Belgaum (110 kms). The other nearby air terminals are Ratnagiri (130 kms) on Vayudoot air services and Karad which is available for special planes. Plans are in the offing to put Kolhapur on the air map of Vayudoot.

The 300-line MIDC MAX-II Exchange at Shiroli and the 90-line MIDC MAX-III Exchange at Gokul-Shirgaon provide telephone connections to industrial units. The city is served by MAX-I Exchange and it is proposed to install an Electronic Exchange in the 7th Five Year Plan to enhance the capacity to 10,800 lines. Kolhapur has STD facilities connecting 100 stations and is also linked on ITD facilities to 14 countries including the U.K. and the U.S.A. In addition, Bombay, Belgaum, Karad, Ratnagiri and Satara are available on 'On Demand' service. The City has also a 100-line telex exchange.

Facilities in the Area: Banks and post office in the both the Areas; canteens; dispensary and police station in Shiroli and police chowky in Shirgaon.

Social Amenities: Schools including English medium; Shivaji University, colleges with post-graduation facilities; College of Architecture; 3-Star hotels, clubs; swimming pools; various cinema-balls and drama theatres; several hospitals and specialists; new housing colonies in addition to houses on rental basis.

Educational Facilities: 4 English medium schools of which one is for girls only; 14 Marathi medium schools; 1 urdu medium school offer educational grooming to the young. Kolhapur is the seat of Shivaji University with post-graduation facilities in various faculties including music, which
has been introduced recently. There are 11 colleges in the city with faculties in arts, commerce, science and law; management institutes. College of Architecture and one college for B.Ed and D.Ed courses.

Medical Attention: There are 11 hospitals including one Government; 20 maternity homes and specialists in such medical fields as neurosurgery, ENT orthopaedics, cardiology, pediatrics, dermatology etc. Ultrasonic and CC head scanning facilities are also available.

Housing: New housing colonies are being set up in such localities as Nagala Park, University Area, Phule Wadi, etc. to accommodate the growing influx of industrial population. Houses on rental basis are also available.

Banks Needs: A number of urban co-operative banks; branches of most of the nationalised and scheduled banks cater to the banking needs of the people.

Hotels: Several hotels and lodging and boarding houses provide comfort to the out of town guests.

Recreation: 14 cinema-halls including 2 screening English movies; 2 drama theatres; local branches of Lions, Rotary and Jaycees Clubs, 1 Golf club, 1 stadium and 2 swimming pools are avenues for entertainment and relaxation.

Kolhapur being the main centre for the Marathi film industry has two cine studios. Presently, the State Government has floated a company, Chitrangari Mahamandal to support and encourage the film industry and it has acquired 75 acres of land near the MIDC Area at Gokul-Shirgaon. The land is being developed to accommodate the administrative building as well as dubbing and recording facilities, initially.
Just 17 kilometres from Kolhapur is Panhala, the best health resort in the district. Panhala is famous not only as a historical place, but also for its plentiful supply of pure iron-charged water.

These factory together with a host of services from SICOM make Kolhapur an irresistible proposition for industrial location.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'C' under the 1993 Package Scheme.


KUDAL:

Location: 500 kms by road from Bombay on Bombay-Goa NH-17. Air link via Goa and Belgaum, 95 kms.

Land: 275 hectares in the MIDC Area
Rate - Rs.15/- per square metre

Water: 1000 cubic metres per day
Rate - Rs.2.50 per cubic metre

Power: 37.5 MVA
Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Telecommunications: Telephone connections from an automatic exchange.

Manpower: Industrial Training Institute, Sawantwadi and Government Technical Institute at Malwan.

Internal Transport: Frequent bus services link the Area to the city.

Facilities in the Area: Banks, post offices; canteens; police chowky; MIDC Guest House.
Social Amenities: An English medium high school with junior college, near Industrial Area also an English medium high school, one at Sawantwadi (15 kms) and Vengurla (15 kms), one college with arts and commerce faculties; Primary Health Centre near the Area, two private clinics, Mission Hospital at Vengurla; houses on rental basis. MIDC has earmarked 4.9 hectares of land as residential zone.

Incentives for Industries: As in group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.


16. Kurkumbh:

Location: 10 kms from Daund Railway Station and 74 kms from Pune on Pune-Solapur Road NH-9.

Land: 483 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area at village Kurkumbh on Pune-Solapur Road.

: Rate - Rs.65/- per square metre.

Water: 3 MGD
: Rate - Rs.3.20 per cubic metre

Power: 25 MVA
: Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Telecommunications: Telephone facilities available

Manpower: A Polytechnic and one Industrial Training Institute at Malegaon.

Internal Transport: Autorickshaws and St buses.

Facilities in the Area: Effluent disposal system is in operation

Social Amenities: Several schools in English and Marathi medium; Primary Health Centre; railway hospital and number
of private clinics and dispensaries; branches of nationalised banks and co-operative banks; cinema theatres at Daund.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'C' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries: Aminex Chemicals Ltd., CIPLA Ltd., J.F. Laboratories, SM Dyechem Ltd.

17. LATUR:

With its population of 1,11,979 (1981 Census) is foremost in industrial development among other towns of the district, with several dal, oil and cotton mills flourishing here. The main crop in Latur is jowar, cultivated both, in winter and summer. The next in importance are wheat, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, plantains and vegetables. It is also a seat of learning and equally renowned for its shrines, the Keshavraj temple with its idol of Lord Vishnu in black stone; the Siddheshwar temple, where thousands of flock during the 4-day festival of Mahashivratri, are sanctimonious to the Hindus, whereas the noted Hazart Surat Shahwali Darga is place of worship for the Muslims.

Latur is also a busy trading and commercial centre. One of its centrally located markets, Ganjgolai hums with business activities with as many as 11 rods converging here.

Even the climate of Latur is welcoming. As most of its terrain is mountainous and given the elevation, the summer months are not sultry but temperate and dry. The winter is cold and dry while the rainy season stretching from June to September is humid with an average rainfall of 787 mm.

So what are you waiting for? Come to Latur, where a ready industrial and social infrastructure awaits you. There are already over 600 small scale units engaged in industrial activities as varied as fabrication of steel and furniture; manufacture of black and white and colour T.V. sets, ready-made garments and food and soft drink. Besides, there are five medium and large scale units too, in production.

Location: 508 kms from Bombay and 319 kms from Pune by road and 30 kms from Latur road on broad gauge railway line.

The MIDC Industrial Area is just three kilometres away from Latur town on Latur-Barshi Road.

Land: 263 hectares in MIDC Industrial Area, 3 kms. from Latur on Latur-
Water

Acquisition of additional 530 hectares is in progress.

Rate - Rs.10/- per square metre

Barshi road. 1000 cubic metres per day from ENE and 360 cubic metres per day from two borewells.

Rate - Rs.2.90 per cubic metre

The MIDC Area receives 550 cubic metres of water daily. Arrangements for additional supply of 700 cubic metres per day are underway.

Power

132/33KV sub-station- capacity 16MVA.

Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.2.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

A 33 KV sub-station is the source of power supply presently, while a 25 MVA capacity, 132 KV sub-station is under construction assuring ample supply.

Telecommunications

STD and ISD facilities from town exchange.

A 2500-line telephone exchange in the Area is underway. Latur enjoys STD facilities with cities all over India and ISTD with countries all the world over. Additionally, facility of hotline is available.

Manpower

Four Industrial Training Institutes in the district and three each, Government Polytechnics and engineering colleges in the district.

There is no dearth of unskilled or skilled manpower. There are four Industrial Training Institutes in the district. In addition, the three Government Polytechnics and three engineering colleges offering diploma and degree courses in mechanical, electrical, automobile and electronics engineering cater to the needs for men behind the machines as well as the administrative and supervisory workforce.
Internal Transport : 10 ST services per day between Latur town and the MIDC Area.

Communication Network : Road : From Bombay, Latur is 508 kms. away and from Pune 319 kms. connected daily by direct four andten bus services of the MSRTC, respectively.

Rail : It is 30 kms, from Latur Road on the broad gauge Hyderabad-Parali railway line. A narrow gauge line connects Latur to Barshi(85 kms)

Facilities in the Area : Canteen, post office and a bank in the MIDC Common Facility Centre and a police-station.

Banking Needs : Branches of ten nationalised and three co-operative banks in the town meet the banking demands of the industrial units in the Area.

The Common Facility Centre: The CFC of the MIDC in the Area houses a canteen, post office and a bank to cater to these basic needs of the industrial units. For safety and secuity, there is a police-station in the Area.

Educational Facilities : Four English and Marathi medium nurseries; three high schools imparting instructions in Hind, Marathi and English take care of the basic grooming of the young minds. For their higher education, there are three colleges, two of them offering post-graduation courses in Law, Commerce and Education.

Medical Attention : A Government Hospital with 200 beds with ultra modern medical equipment is under construction, but there are several other hospitals including one with all modern facilities and electronic equipment, available to those in need of medical treatment. Besides, for minor ailments there are 157 privately practising doctors in the town.
Medical Attention: A Government Hospital with 200 beds with ultra modern medical equipment is under construction, but there are several other hospitals including one will all modern facilities and electronic equipment, available to those in need of medical treatment. Besides, for minor ailments there are 157 privately practising doctors in the town. Hotels & Rest Houses: Five decent lodges and three Government Rest Houses in the mode of 3-Star hotels offer comfort to the outstation guests.

Recreation: Air-cooled cinema-halls; three parks for children and the temple offer ample opportunities for recreation and relaxation. For the socially conscious, there are two branches of Rotary Club, the Rotary Innerwheel, Lions's Club and the Giants Group. This is not all. SICOM also offers a package of services and escorts you right from the beginning to the successful implementation of your industrial venture.

Social Amenities: Hindi, English and Marathi medium schools; post-graduation courses in law, commerce and education; a Government hospital besides several others with modern equipment; privately practising doctors; houses on rental and ownership basis besides ready quarters in the Area constructed by the MHDA. In addition, MIDC has reserved space for residential purpose on co-operative basis; parks, cinema-halls, and local branches of the Rotary, Rotaract, Innerwheel, Lions and Giants Clubs.

Incentives for Industries: As in group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

18. MAHAD:

Raigad District is bounded by the Arabian Sea on the West and on the east, its boundary runs partly along the foothill zone and partly along the watershed of the major Sahyadri scrap.
The district enjoys considerable historical significance, mainly because of Raigad (Rairi Fort), which was the chief and most central fort among the 12 forts in Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's territory. The early Europeans referred to it as the Gibraltar of the East with its imposing mainstanding 2,851 feet above sea and 25 kilometres north of Mahad.

Mahad, a gateway to the Western Ghats has since time immemorial been a trade centre of importance. However, recently it has begun to emerge as an ideal location for promotion of industries. Its proximity to Bombay, the base of important trade activities in the country, is one of the major attraction for prospective entrepreneurs to locate their industrial units in Mahad. It also enjoys proximity to Roha, a developed centre for chemical industries and the proposed site for the Indian Petro Chemicals Limited gas cracker complex. Moreover, it enjoys a pleasant climate with maximum at 18.6 deg Celsius and hountiful rain of 3,190 centimetres.

With these points in its favour, the population of Mahad (15,198 as per 1981 census), is gearing up to meet the challenges of forthcoming industrial prosperity.

There are as many as 42 industrial units proposed to be set up in the bustling industrial area of Mahad. Of these, 10 have already commenced production.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Company</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Century Enka Ltd.</td>
<td>Yarn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depal Fabrics</td>
<td>Fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBF Synthetic Pvt.Ltd.</td>
<td>Knitted fabric and yarn dyeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khatau Makanji Spg. &amp; Wvg. Co.Ltd.</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra Aldehydes &amp; Chem Ltd.</td>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra Fur Fabrics Ltd.</td>
<td>High fur fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podar Trading Co.Pvt.Ltd.</td>
<td>Texturising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratantex Silk Mills Ltd.</td>
<td>Textile weaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvo Liacal Chemicals P.Ltd.</td>
<td>Ethylene, propylene oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varun Polymol Organics Ltd.</td>
<td>Pesticides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijay Synthetics Pvt.Ltd.</td>
<td>Wrapping, crimping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mahad offers a need-based mix of industrial and social infrastructure. Location: 176 kms by road from Bombay on NH-17.
Land

- 87 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 5 kms. from Mahad town. 500 hectares of additional area acquired.
- Rate - Rs.120/- per square metre

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has developed 487 hectares of land, barely 5 kilometres from the town of Mahad, on Bombay-Goa National Highway (NH-17). The prevailing rate of land is merely Rs.20/- per square metre.

Water

- 6000 cubic metres per day from Minor Irrigation Department's weir on Kal river.
- Rate - Rs.2.80 per cubic metre

Presently, the Minor Irrigation Department's weir on Kal river supplies water to the Industrial Area. However, MIDC has finalised an independent scheme from another source of water supply at village Ranbajire, 17 kilometres from the Area on river Savitri. During the first phase of the project 5,28,000 gallons will be supplied daily and additional 2,68,000 gallons per day after the second phase.

Construction of a 25 mgd. filtration plant is in progress close to Birwadi, while a jack well has already been constructed in the bed of Kal river for this plant. In addition, work is in progress for 2.22 mgd. pure water sump.

Power

- 100 MVA
- Rate - Rs.90/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.95 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.2.00 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Currently, a new express feeder from Khandalgaon sub-station with a capacity of 0.1 ASCR meets power requirements of the industrial units in the Area. Provision at Kandalgaon is 2x25 MVA transformer though, only one transfer is in service now to meet the present demand of 18.5 MVA. Additionally, a
Telecommunications: A 220/22 KV sub-station with 2 x 50 MVA capacity has been sanctioned at Mahad. Telephone exchange in the town and MAX-III exchange at Briwadi (4 kms)

The 290-line telephone exchange in Mahad town, caters to the communication needs of the industrial units in the Area, as also the 100-line MAX-III exchange in Birwadi.

Manpower: Industrial Training Institute, plus a Government Technical Institute.

Besides the Government Technical Institute attached to V.H. Paranjpe High School, Mahad; a Government I.T.I., offering courses in various trades, is a major source of supply of manpower to industrial units.

Internal Transport: Buses between Mahad and Birwadi pass through the Area.

Road: The NH-17 connects Mahad to Bombay (176 kms) in the north. Buses plying between Mahad and Birwadi (4 kms), pass through the MIDC Area. Autorickshaws are also available for conveyance between Mahad and MIDC Area. For transportation of goods to Bombay and Pune, the major never centres of industrial activity, several transport contractors offer their services.

Facilities in the Area: Bank; effluent disposal system is operational. Post office; police station, etc. in the town.

Educational Facilities: Academic grooming is provided by several schools with varying media of instruction - English, Marathi and Urdu. The Fazender High School even has a junior college attached to it.

Affiliated to Vinayak Hari Paranjpe High School, is a Government technical school with an intake capacity of 50 students annually, offering a two year course in civil engineering. In addition, the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College
offers degree courses in arts, commerce and science faculties.

**Medical Care**

The town of Mahad has Municipal Council's dispensary with emergency provision of six beds in addition to 14 private dispensaries, 3 of which have maternity and x-ray clinic facilities. In addition, 6 maternity homes and services of an Orthopaedic surgeon, dentists, radiologist and a pathologist are also available. Besides at Birwadi, there is a 10-bedded Primary Health Centre, being supervised by two medical officers.

**Housing**

New housing colonies are coming up at several places to accommodate the incoming flow of industrial workers.

**Banking Requirements**

Branches of nationalised banks and a number of co-operative banks take care of the various banking needs of entrepreneurs.

**Hotels & Rest Houses**

In addition to a Government Rest House with a VIP suite and Zilla Parishad Rest House with two suites, there are several lodging and boarding houses offering comfortable stay to outstation guests.

**Recreation**

The Lions Club and the Jaycee's Club of Mahad are the meeting grounds for the like-minded. Mahad abounds with places of interests, among them Pale, Raigad, Walan Kund and Mahabaleshwar are worth mentioning. Pale, almost a suburb of Mahad just 3 kilometres away, has a group of 29 Buddhist caves dating back to early centuries.

Raigad is another place of interest and for the adventurous and avid on history a visit to this Fort is a must.

About 18 kilometres north-east of Mahad is the Walan Kund in Kal river, famous for its sacred fish. The popular belief among the habitants of various places around this Kund is that these fish cannot
be destroyed.

But the place to relax is Mahabaleshwar situated at an altitude of 1372 m. above sea level, this hill-station is 51 kilometres from Mahad. Surrounded by hills fanning cool fresh air, Mahabaleshwar with its lake offers many pleasures for the holidaying visitors. Close to Mahabaleshwar is Panchagani, another hill resort noted for its plateau and public schools of repute.

This is not all, the attractive package of services from SICOM makes Mahad an even more interesting industrial proposition.

Social Amenities: Several schools including English medium, college of arts, commerce and science; Municipal council's dispensary, 14 private dispensaires, maternity homes; lodges; clubs housing colonies at serveral places.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'C' under the 1993 Package Scheme.


19. MURBAD:

Location: 30 kms by road from Kalyan, which is 52 kms by rail from Bombay.

Land: 132.64 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area and 142.44 hectares in additional MIDC Area on the outskirts of Murbad town.

Rate - Rs.100/- per square metre

Water: 4500 cubic metres per day

Rate - Rs.3.20 per cubic metre

Power: 25 MVA

Rate - Rs.90/- per month per KVA
Telecommunications: Telephone exchange in the Area and telex facilities at Kalyan.

Manpower: Industrial Training Institute, Ambernath, nearby.

Internal Transport: Regular bus service between Murbad and Kalyan in addition to taxis and autorickshaws.

Facilities in the Area: Post office in the Area. Rural hospital, restaurants; police station in Murbad town.

Social Amenities: Several schools including an English medium, a junior college up to Standard XII, a college with arts, commerce, and science faculties; a Zilla Parishad Hospital and private practitioners; a co-operative housing society; 24 flats in two MIDC buildings, plus land reserved by MHADA for residential purposes.

Incentives for Industries: As in group 'C' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries: Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd., Jai Fibres Ltd., Lloyds Steel Ltd.

20. NAGPUR:

The occasion is foundation stone laying ceremony of SICOM's one of the joint sector projects in July 1984. The invitee is visiting Nagpur after few years. He is visualising the calm, quite small town with only sign of progress being winter capital and eventual developments.

From the airport he is approaching the city in a car. He is just relaxing. Few minutes later he exclaims 'ah... the city has begun? When I had come here last time, the city was far away.'

He enters the hotel room. He is happy that he is in a hotel where he doesn't miss big city's atmosphere. Modern furniture, carpet, spacious bathroom, geyser, beautiful wall-hangings, aesthetic colour scheme of the walls, pleasing curtains. To top it all a TV set in the room!

He goes to the balcony. He sees the glittering and sprawling city. Big restaurants just across the road. All seems busy even relatively late in the night.
He exclaims, 'what a lovely city!'

To find out the traces of this transformation one has to go back to the beginning of the active promotion of industry in Nagpur. It all started way back in 1969. That time everyone had wondered whether Nagpur would ever inherit the hustle, bustle and enthusiasm of an industrial city.

Today, one feels that vibrations of the industrial wheel in this ancient town known for oranges. Modern Indian entrepreneurs have displaced here a pioneering spirit which would have warmed the heart of Sir Jamsheedji Tata, pioneer of Indian industry and first to start a textile mill in Nagpur.

This pioneering spirit has resulted in SICOM's commitment of 329 units in Nagpur till 1st July 1984. These units, of which 286 are in production and 14 are under construction, have catalysed a capital investment of over Rs.60 crores. The 286 units in production have provided direct employment to nearly 25,000 persons.

The list of units in production represents the products from kraft paper and drug formulations to HD polythene woven sacks and road rollers, alloy steel to agricultural implements. The promoters of these units represent various sectors from technocrats to big houses.

A few major units in Nagpur:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Unit</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bajaj Plastic Ltd</td>
<td>HDPE woven sacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Central India Spg., Wvg., &amp; Mfg.</td>
<td>Cotton textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Limited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Limited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chandrapur Castings Private Ltd.</td>
<td>S.G. iron castings &amp; Malleable iron castings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laminated and Coil springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Railway springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Coventry Spring &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Private Limited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Farmhouse Biscuits Co. P. Ltd.</td>
<td>Alloy steels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machineries for pharmaceutical industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Firth (India) Steel Company Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Gansons Limited</td>
<td>Road rollers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.</td>
<td>Machinery for mineral processing and allied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. International Combustion Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Ltd.  
14. Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.  
15. Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Ltd.  
16. Maharashtra State Textile Corporation  
17. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (MAMC)  
18. Nagpur Alloy Steel Castings Ltd.  
21. Nagpur Power Transformers Ltd.  
22. Nagpur Steel and Alloys P. Ltd.  
23. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. (International Tractors Divn.)  
24. Paper Products Limited  
25. Paramount Furnace Co. Ltd.  
26. Pix Transmission P. Ltd.  
27. Radix Transmission Pvt. Ltd.  
28. Ravindra Steel Ltd.  
29. Ravi Prakash Pharamechem P. Ltd.  
30. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.  
31. Rukmani Metals & Gaseous Ltd.  
32. VICCO Laboratories

Writing & Printing paper  
Ferro manganese, Welded steel pipes and tubes  
Sintered components  
Drug formulations  
Radio communication equipment  
Yarn spinning  
Mining machinery  
S.G. Iron castings and Malleable iron castings  
Continuous computer stationery  
LPG cylinders  
High voltage power transformers  
Rolled steel products  
Agricultural implements  
Flexible packing materials, Wax paper, Cellulose bags  
High alloy castings  
Industrial vee belts  
Helical/Spur Gears & Splined shafts  
Steel ingots.  
Intravenous fluids  
Transmission towers & Heavy fabrication  
Oxygen & Acetylene gas  
Tooth paste, Tooth powder and Turmeric vanishing cream
Location

857 kms. by road, 837 kms. by rail and an hour away by air from Bombay. Central place in India.

Nagpur is centrally located, right in the hearth of India. From here all your national markets are easily accessible. You will find that most of your major business centres have suddenly moved closer. You will cut down tremendously on freight and delivery time.

Infrastructure - the solid base for your industry:

Location apart, Nagpur has an excellent infrastructure base for your industry to nurture and prosper. MIDC's 740 hectare industrial area at Hingna is fully developed. Land is available on a 95-year premium lease rate of just Rs.20/- a square metre. Railway siding for defence factory is going through this area.

6,000 cubic metres of water is available per day to the industrial area, 1000 cubic metres from Ambasari and 5,000 cubic metres from Venna project. If needed, additional water can be drawn from Venna project. Thus, water for your industry is no problem when you are in Nagpur.

The 132/11 KV sub-station with a capacity of 60 MVA takes care of the power supply to your industry. The present utilisation is 42 MVA.

MSEB has already started construction of a new Extra High Voltage (EHV) Power sub-station with a capacity of 75 MVA, in Hingna Industrial Area. Thus MSEB is making constant endeavour to upgrade the power supply to meet the growing needs of the industry.

Major portion of the roads inside the Hingna Industrial area is asphalted. Street lights brighten up the area after the subset.
The State Transport Corporation operates bus service to the Hingna Industrial area on routes and timing convenient to the workers. In addition, buses running on other local routes stop at the Area.

The telephone exchange in the industrial area has a capacity of 600 lines. A 200-line exchange in Nagpur city serves the industrial area. The expansion by 200 lines is being actively considered for implementation.

There is also a full-fledged police station, an ESIS dispensary and a post office—all situated in the industrial area itself.

Bank of Maharashtra and State Bank of India have their branches in the Area.

A fire fighting service is extended to the industrial area by the Nagpur Municipal Corporation.

Land: 706 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area Hingna, 8 kms from Nagpur city.

Rate - Hingna - Rs.50/- per square metre.

Butibori - Rs.40/- per square metre.

The land of abundant wealth: Nagpur is surrounded by rich deposits of minerals iron and manganese ores, coal and limestone, enough 'latent' wealth to sustain a complex of industries based on minerals and other resources.

This is the very reason why Nagpur is the headquarter of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) a subsidiary of Coal India Limited.

WCL is the principal supplier of coal to priority consumers like power, steel locomotive, cement, fertilizers and other plants in Western India and part of South India.
Water: Hingna - 15000 cubic metres per day. Butibori - 6000 cubic metres per day. Existing & 61000 cubic metres per day planned.
Rate - Rs.3.00 per cubic metre

Power: Hingna - 110 MVA
Butibori - 10 MVA existing & 100 MVA under installation.
Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Telecommunications: A telephone exchange in the Area and the city telex exchange serves the Area too. STD links with 56 major cities in the country and FAX facility in CTO for public.

Manpower: Industrial Training Institute, a Government Polytechnic and a regional engineering college.
You may naturally think of skilled and hard-working workers and supervisory personnel to run your factory.

The Regional Engineering College imparts education for degree courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Electronic, Mining, Fire Fighting and Architecture etc. The Government Polytechnic has teaching facilities for diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Automobile Engineering and Mining. The Government Industrial Training Institute offers training in 13 different trades in courses of two years duration and 18 trades of one years duration and has a capacity of 1,344 seats.

Internal Transport: ST buses operate services on routes and timing convenient to the workers.

Facilities in the Area: Banks; canteens; dispensary; police station; post office.

Social Amenities: Scores of schools including 20 English medium; 48 colleges and the Nagpur University with 32 Departments, medical colleges and a
dental college; modern hospitals including the Government Medical College and Hospital the biggest in Asia, private clinics; 3 & 5 Star hotels; clubs; several housing colonies.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'D' for Butibori and Hingna under the 1993 Package Scheme.


Big City atmosphere with small town advantages:

When you are in Nagpur, you won't miss the urban atmosphere. Nagpur has all the amenities you'll find in a big city. There are branches of almost all nationalised banks, big shopping centres, first-grade restaurants serving specialities of all parts of India. There are six good hotels and one more is coming up soon.

In and around Nagpur there are modern hospitals and private clinics with up-to-date facilities. The Government Medical College and Hospital is supposed to be the biggest in Asia. In addition, there is in ESIS Hospital provides facilities for surgery and specialised treatment.

In addition, there are some amenities you won't find in a big city. For instance, an unhurried tempo of life typical of a small town. In seasons, the best oranges in the country-yours at near wholesale rates. All these make life a pleasure for you and your family.

Composition culture makes you feel at home:

People from several parts of India have made Nagpur their home. That's what makes Nagpur a cosmopolis. One pointer to this cultural trait of this 'mini India' is the mix of cultural organisation that flourish here.

The Bengal Educational Society which runs four schools also organises every year a colourful 'Durga Puja Pradarshani.' There are many prominent Bengal cultural clubs, such as the Rup Ranga, Dipali Club, Milani Club, Purbachal Samiti. The South Indian Association and the Fine Arts Society bring in the southern culture in the main stream. The South Indian Education Society runs one of the leading higher secondary schools in the city. The Punjab Association runs many Gurdwaras and also manages the Gurumukh Higher Secondary School. The Muslim Education Society runs four schools and a well-stocked library is under its
management. Sindh Hindi Vidya Sammiti runs three High Schools and a College. The Andhra Association Estate, has been established as far back as in 1923. So too are social organisations like C.P. Club Limited, the Gondwana Club, the Maharaj Bagh Club, the International Relations Club, the Leo Club, the Rotary and Lions Clubs (with two branches each), the Indo-German Cultural Society, Bhagini Mandal, Kala Kunj and the Rajasthan Mahila Mandal

These cultural and social organisations lend colour and truly Indian character to Nagpur's rich life.

Nagpur is spreading:

Taking into account the influx of industries, the concerned authorities have already taken care of the future development. MIDC has developed Kamleshwar industrial area to accommodate more industries, though it seems a small area as compared to Hingna. The response is encouraging and already four units have started construction in the Area.

KALMESHWAR INDUSTRIAL AREA:

| Location       | 20 kilometres away on the east side of Nagpur on Katol Road. (Area is also approachable from National Highway No.6. It is 22 kilometres away on Nagpur-Amravati Road). |
| Area           | 116.76 hectares |
| Power          | 13 MVA sub-station close to the Area. 25 MVA Extra High Voltage (EHV) power sub-station has been planned by MSEB. |
| Telephone      | MAX III type 50 lines Telephone Exchange just two kms. away. Being augmented to 100 lines. |
| CFC            | Common Facility Centre Building is being constructed to house essential services such as Telephone, Telex, Post office, Bank, Canteen etc. |
| Water          | From Venna project. Separate reservoir has been provided. |
| Medical Facility | Primary Health Centre situated just one kilometre from the Area. |
| Transport      | Railway station and State Transport bus depot are very close to the Area. |
Plus Social and Industrial infrastructure of Nagpur.

Maximum incentives from the State Government under the Package Scheme since the Area has been included in 'D' group.

Thus Nagpur has another tempting proposition in Kamleshwar.

21. NANDED:

Situated on the north bank of the river Godavari, Nanded, the headquarters of Nanded district, is a bustling town with a population of 1,91,000 (1981 Census). Nanded is one the fertile districts of Marathwada Region, where nearly 76 per cent of the total population depends one way or the other, on land for subsistence. Of the total area of land brought under cultivation, 65 per cent is utilised for producing foodgrains, major cereals being jowar, wheat and rice, pulses, oilseeds such as ground nut, sesame and safflower; cotton on 27.2 per cent of the area under cultivation and fruits such as sweet oranges, guavas and bananas.

The town of Nanded is one of the important business centres of Marathwada and one of the prominent cotton markets in Maharashtra; a cotton mill in existence since 1923 bearing ample testimony. Nanded has also grown in commercial importance being a rail head on the Manmad-Hyderabad metre gauge railway line. Nanded is connected to Bombay by Vayudoot air services via Aurangabad. Its growing importance as an ideal location for industries has attracted many an entrepreneur in recent times and small wonder if it emerges an important industrial centres in the near future.

Location: 630 kms by road from Bombay, by rail via Manmad junction. 275 kms by road from Aurangabad.

Land: 271 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 10 kms from Nanded Railway Station. A separate area is also being developed as Nanded has been selected by the Government of India under its scheme for development of over 100 growth centres all over the country.

Rate - Rs.30/- per square metre

At only Rs.10/- per square metre, developed land is available in the 312.01-hectare MIDC (Maharashtra Industrial Corporation) Area. The Area is 10 kilometres from the Nanded railway station on Nanded-Hyderabad Road, outside the city.
River Godavari is the source of water supply to the Industrial Area. The Area receives 13,500 cubic metres of water daily, of which 6,000 cubic metres is utilised. Recently, water purification plant has been commissioned in the Area.

The Waghala sub-station, 2 kilometres from the Area is connected to the grid. The present utilisation on the 220/132 KV, 2 x 80 MVA transformer is 50 MVA, on the 132/33 KV, 2 x 25 MVA is 10 MVA and on the 132/11 KV, 2 x 12.5 MVA is 10 MVA.

A 1,900-line MAX-II Exchange links Nanded by telephone connections and Bombay is accessible on Demand service.

The Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI) at Nanded, imparts technical training in 21 trades and has intake capacity of 648 trainees every year. Apart from this, two more private ITIs offer training in five trades with intake capacity of 132 trainees per year. In addition, one Government Polytechnic and two engineering colleges ensure availability of engineers and diploma holders.
Internal Transport: SI bus services link the Area to the city.

Road: Nanded is very well-connected to various cities in the country. From Bombay, it is 630 kilometres, from Pune 446 kilometres, from Nagpur 240 kilometres, from Aurangabad 275 kilometres, and from Hyderabad 240 kilometres.

Rail: It is the rail head on the metre gauge Manmad–Hyderabad line and is also close to Purna, which is linked to Khandwa and Adilbad in Andhra Pradesh. Bombay is accessible via Manmad Junction.

Air: Vayudoot, the third national feeder airline operates; thrice in a week, air service to and from Bombay via Aurangabad.

Facilities in the Area: Bank; police station; private nursing home and hotel.

Social Amenities: Number of schools including English medium, several colleges besides Ayurvedic, Education, Law and Pharmacy college; two Government hospitals and several private; hotels; clubs; stadium; swimming pool; CIDCO’s tenements for workers and a number of housing colonies.

Housing, fulfilling the growing needs: City Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. (CIDCO) has constructed 5,238 tenements and aims to construct additional 2,646 tenements. A number of private housing societies have also been registered to accommodate the growing housing demands.

Education for the young: Number of schools, one of them English medium, look after the educational grooming. There are 20 colleges in addition to, Engineering College, Ayurvedic College, Education College, Law College, College of Pharmacy, Polytechnic etc. Nanded, also is the sub-centre of Marathwada.
Medicare: There are two Government hospitals and a number of private hospitals for medical attention.

Banking: Branches of most of major nationalised banks cater to the banking requirements.

Accommodation for out of town visitors: Three good hotels, Rajesh Inn, godavari and Jay Kay with air-conditioned rooms provide comfort to outstation guests in addition to several other lodging and boarding houses.

Recreation & Points of Interest: There are seven cinema-halls and an auditorium for entertainment. A stadium with an Olympic-size swimming pool; the beautiful garden developed by the Municipality offer ample opportunities for relaxation. There are good shopping centres catering to varied needs of a household.

Local branches of Lions, Rotary and Jaycees Clubs are meeting grounds for the like-minded.

The two nearby picnic spots-Shikar Ghat and Nagina Ghat are added attraction.

Mahur, a nearby religious spot has a temple of Renuka Devi. It is easily accessible by bus service from Nanded as well as tourist taxis.

Further, the Industrial Area also provides the following facilities:

For immediate banking demands a branch of State Bank of Hyderabad in the MIDC Common Facility Centre;

- A private nursing home for medical attention;
- A hotel and several tea stalls for refreshments;
- Fire-fighting services of Nanded Municipal Council, plus
- Regular bus service from the city operated by Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) - 50 trips a day.
These have also been the accounting factors for industrial activity in Nanded which has as many as 100 units on stream and 62 units under various stages of implementation. The units in production alone provide employment for 3,500 persons. Major among them are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the unit</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comet Steels Ltd. (under construction)</td>
<td>Cold rolled steel coils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAIDC Fertiliser Factory</td>
<td>Granulated fertiliser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shri Laxmi Narayan Papers Mills Ltd.</td>
<td>Insulated paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sipta Coated Steels Ltd.</td>
<td>Galvanised sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXCOM</td>
<td>Textile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanded Textile Mills</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathwada Kapus Utpadak Sahakari</td>
<td>Spun Yarn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soot Girni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'D' under the 1993 thrage Scheme.

Prominent Industries: Comet Steels Ltd., MAIDC Fertiliser Factory, Sipta Coated Steels Ltd.

22. NASHIK:

Agasti, the renowned sage was the first Aryan to cross the Vindhya mountains and live on the banks of river Godavari. Ram, accompanied by Lakshman and Sita met Agasti and settled down at Panchvati. Pandavas too had a stint here for some time as can be seen from the caves in the vicinity named after them.

Nearby Nashik is Trimbak from where river godavari known as the Ganga of South, originates. The Shiva temple at Trimbak is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas. Muktidham at Nashik Road, Saptashringi at Wani and Saibaba temple at Shirdi have made Nashik a pilgrim centre. The big occasion for the pilgrims is during the Ardha Kumbha Mela, held once in twelve years.

But for entrepreneurs, any day is a good day to visit Nashik, one of the oldest and holiest cities, famous for its grapes and onions and recently for the convergence of various types of industries. In fact, Nashik started taking new shape around 300 years ago, when handicraft industries of copper, brass and silver utensils were started. Bidi manufacturing started at the end of the last century, now provides employment to 19,000 workers. India Security Press and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, gave fillip to the industrialisation of Nashik.
But the real boost was given in 1967, when SICOM focussed its attention on Nashik for implementing the Government of Maharashtra's conscious policy of decentralisation of industry in the backward areas.

The list of major SICOM assisted projects in Nashik reads like 'Who's Who' of renowned Indian Companies and Multinationals and represents a wide spectrum of products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Unit</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Art Rubber Industries Ltd.</td>
<td>Tubes for light trucks, covers and flaps for trucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asea Electroncis Co.(I) Ltd.</td>
<td>Relays, oil circuit breakers, switchgear cubicles and electric controls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C.L. Forgings Ltd.</td>
<td>Forgings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow Plast Ltd.</td>
<td>Jerry-cans, carboys and chair shells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Cross Laboratories P.Ltd.</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical formulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Combine Ltd.</td>
<td>Graphite and iron castings, axle shafts and universal joint kits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprihans (India) Ltd.</td>
<td>Coated papers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Corporation Ltd.</td>
<td>Graphite electrodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.</td>
<td>Cycle tyres and tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crompton Greaves Ltd.(2 units)</td>
<td>High and low voltage switchgears and circuit breakers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Cell-O India Ltd.</td>
<td>Steering gears, axle shafts, machine tools and propeller shafts Garware Plastic and Polysters Ltd. Metallised films.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greaves Cotton &amp; Co.Ltd.</td>
<td>Diamond drilling bits and reamer shells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd. Liquids, tablets and ointments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

399
Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd. | Drills, cutters, reamers, tungsten carbide tips and tipped tools.
---|---
Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.Ltd. | Cryogenic containers
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. | Light commercial vehicles
Mahindra Spicers Ltd. | Propeller shafts
Meltron Semiconductors Ltd. | Semiconductor devices
Motor Industries Co.Ltd. | Fuel injection equipment
Nayar Electronics P.Ltd. | Power Semiconductor devices
Perfect Circle Victor Ltd. | Piston rings and gasket
Prashant Khosla Pneumatic Ltd. | Small air compressor and air and gas dryers/compressors.
Shalimar Wire & Industries Ltd. | Industrial wire
Siemens India Ltd. | Switch board
Sudarshan Aluminium Inds. Ltd. | Aluminium alloy extrusions.
Tractel Tirfor India Ltd. | Steel link chains
VIP Industries Ltd. | Moulded luggage

SICOM's financial assistance as on 1st January, 1986 stood at sanctions Rs.44.60 crores and disbursements Rs.35.75 crores. Because industry has thronged to the hole site of Nashik with such a sped, the 637-hectares Satpur industrial area of MIDC became inadequate and an additional area comprising 521 hectares was developed at Ambad by MIDC. Ambad is six kilometres before Nashik city on Bombay-Agra Road. There is a link road of five kilometres to connect Ambad with Satpur. Let us have a look at what Nashik has to offer you.

Location: 188 kms. by road from Bombay, by rail on electrified broad gauge section.

Land: 637 hectares in Satpur MIDC Industrial Area, 521 hectares in Ambad MIDC Industrial Area. Both these areas are close by and 18 kms. from Nashik Road Station and 6 kms. from Nashik. 448 hectares at Sinnar (Malegaon), 20 kms from Nashik City.

Rate: Satpur & Ambad - Rs.100/- per square metre
Sinner- Rs.80/- per square metre.
Water

Satpur & Ambad - 24000 cubic metres per day
Sinner - 9000 cubic metres per day
Rate - Satpur & Ambad - Rs.4.00 per square metre.
Sinnar - Rs.3.20 per square metre.

The water supply scheme at Satpur (capacity 24,000 cubic metre) has been extended to Ambad Area also. The present water consumption is 20,000 cubic metre. There is a water reservoir with a capacity of 12,50,000 litres in Ambad Area.

Power

90 MVA at Satpur, 110 MVA at Ambad, 53.5 MVA at Sinnar.

Rate - Rs.90/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.95 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.2.00 per unit above 3 lakh units per month plus fuel cost.

MSEB has set up a separate sub-station in each of the Areas. Satpur sub-station has a capacity of 90 MVA while Ambad sub-station has a capacity of 16 MVA. MSEB is setting up a new power sub-station of 20 MVA in the Ambad industrial area. The present utilisation is 42 MVA in Satpur and 7 MVA in Ambad. This indicates that power is no problem in Nashik. And two more advantages to remember; (i) There's no power cut whatsoever if your unit's sanctioned maximum demand is up to 2,500 KVA and (ii) you get 50 per cent off from electricity duty for the first five years of production.

Telecommunications

Seperate telephone exchange for Satpur, Ambad and Sinnar, city telex exchange for telex needs of the two Areas (Satpur & Ambad).

There is a seperate telephone exchange each for Satpur and Ambad Area - 900-line and 800-line respectively. The capacity of the Nashik City telephone exchange is 6,000 lines. The 100-line city telex exchange fulfils the telex needs of both the Satpur and Ambad industrial areas. P & T is actively considering additional 50 lines.
And Nashik is on STD links with 250 cities in the country including Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, as well as international STD links with 14 countries.

Manpower : Industrial Training Institute, a Government Polytechnic.

An Industrial Training Institute (ITI) is located in the Satpur Area. There are 16 trades of two years duration and 11 trades of one year's duration. The total seats for these courses are 1036. In addition, there is a Government Polytechnic offering diploma course in civil and electrical engineering.

Internal Transport : ST bus services link the Areas to the city on routes convenient to the workers.

ST buses ply from Nashik City to Satpur and Ambad Areas on convenient routes for the workers.

Internal roads in both the industrial areas are asphalted and street lights are provided on major part of the roads.

Facilities in the Areas : Banks; post office; dispensary; canteen; fire fighting station; police station and recreation centre.

Social Amenities : Several schools including English medium and a Government Public School, colleges; Civil Hospital and a number of private nursing homes; several A grade hotels, CIDCO and MHDA's housing schemes besides co-operative housing societies, at Nashik.

Fire Brigade & Police Station : A fire fighting station functions in Satpur Area and extends its services to Ambad Area also. It is managed by Nashik Municipal Corporation. Similarly, the full-fledged police station in Satpur Area looks after Ambad Area. However, MIDC has reserved a plot for a police station in Ambad.
Area. Common Facility Centre:
MIDC has built CFC buildings in both the areas. The CFC building in Ambad has accommodated a bank, a post office, an office of Central Excise and a canteen. The CFC building in Satpur Area has ESI dispensary, canteen, Telephone Exchange and MIDC's guest house.

Ancillary Base – strong:
In the MIDC sheds in both the Areas and in the nearby Nashik Industrial Co-operative Estate, there exist many units engaged in such diverse activities as cement processing, graded castings and forgings, iron and steel fabrication, automobile repairing, general engineering, metal-rolling and electrical goods manufacturing. A large number of saw mills provide wood needed for the packaging industry.

Incentives for Industries:
As in Group 'B' for Satpur & Ambad and Group 'C' for Sinnar under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries:

Sinnar: Fibre Foam (Bombay) Pvt Ltd., Liva Pharma Ltd., Ring Gears India Ltd., Twenty First Century Cramics Ltd.

23. PAITHAN:
Situated on the banks of the river Godavari, just 50 kilometres away from the historical and now an industrial town of Aurangabad is Paithan, a centre known for its world-renowned Paithani sarres. Once upon a time the capital of Shatwahan kings. Paithan is also well-known as pilgrim centre where many come to pay
homage to the Maharashtrian saint Eknath.

Nursing its heritage of weaving craft Paithan now, side by side, is acquiring an altogether different culture with stepped-up industrial activity with 23 units already on stream providing job opportunities to around 2,500 persons. Among the units that have come to Paithan are: Aurangabad Paper Mills P.Ltd. Kraft Paper, Devidayal Rolling Mills P.Ltd., Fourses Engineering (India) P.Ltd., India Coffee & Tea Distributing Co.Ltd., Jain Spinners Ltd., May & Baker (India) Ltd., Rolloy Metals Ltd., Universal Luggage Mfg. Co.P.Ltd.

- Cast copper wire rods
- Valves
- Packing Laminates
- Blended yarn
- Pharmaaceuticals
- Stainless Steel Strips
- Moulded Luggage

**Location**

50 kms. by road from Aurangabad, which is connected to Bombay by a daily air service.

**Land**

285 hectares in MIDC Industrial Area, 5 kms from Paithan town.

Rate - Rs.30/- per square metre

The current land rate is only Rs.10/- per square metre in the 287.97 hectares industrial area developed by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC). Of the 135 plots carved out therein, 35 are still available for allotment. The Industrial Area is about 10 kilometres from Paithan town, on the main road to Aurangabad.

**Water**

6700 cubic metres per day

Rate - Rs.3.75 per cubic metre

The present consumption is barely 0.2 MGD against the 1.5 MGD which can be supplied by the MIDC. The planned capacity of the MIDC water works is 3 MGD a day drawn from Nath Sagar Dam (Jayakwadi Project).

**Power**

60 MVA

Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh
units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

The 132 KV sub-station opposite the MIDC Area generates 10 MVA on 33/11 KV and 132/33 KV each

Telecommunications : SAX for telephone facilities

A 100-line SAX in the Common Facility Centre of MIDC serves the Area with telephonic links, while plans for installation of a 200-line MAX-II Exchange have been approved.

Manpower : Industrial Training Institute, engineering and polytechnic colleges at Aurangabad.

Unskilled labour is available in plenty. Though there is an Industrial Training Institute (ITI) at Paithan with a capacity of 44 students, the town has to depend on Aurangabad's ITI for skilled workers and on Engineering and Polytechnic Colleges at Aurangabad for skilled supervisory staff.

Internal Transport : ST buses on route to other cities halt opposite the Area. Also a separate service from town to the Area. Private tempos between Paithan and Aurangabad.

All ordinary State Transport buses halt opposite the MIDC Area on their onward destination. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) runs regular bus services to Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna etc. The nearest railway station Aurangabad 40 kilometres away, provides links to national market. Charges for a truckload of 10 tonnes range from Rs.300/- to Rs.350/- from Paithan to Aurangabad.

Facilities in the Area : Banks; post office and a police chowky

Banking Facilities : A branch of State Bank of Hyderabad in the Area, looks after the banking needs of the entrepreneurs while three nationalised banks in
Paithan town further supplement the banking demands

**Educational Facilities**
- 3 Marathi Medium High Schools
- 2 English medium Primary Schools
- 1 Urdu medium Middle School
- 1 Sanskrit Pathjshala and one Government Technical School imparting primary education in workshop technology to 50 students after completion of studies of 8th standard.
- 1 college with Arts, Commerce and Science faculties and 1 Government college offering Diploma in Education.

**Medical Attention**
Four private dispensaries run by qualified doctors besides a Primary Health Centre for checking minor disorders, family planning operations and medical care in dental and ophthalmic diseases.

**Housing**
The town has old-fashioned houses available on rental basis. MIDC has also developed a residential zone in the Area for housing purposes.

**Hotels/Rest Houses**
For the out-station guests there are two Government Rest Houses with 10 suites. In addition, the Jayakwadi Project Circle has constructed 19 chummery blocks.

**Police station**
The independent police station at Paithan also serves the MIDC Area.

**Recreation**
The town has a branch of Rotary Club. There are three sports clubs with facilities for Indian games, a cinema-hall screening Marathi and Hindi films and the 'Samaj Mandir' of the Municipality is the venue for social and cultural events. The Nath Sugar (Jayakwadi) Dam with its picturesque surroundings is a good picnic spot. Spread over a plot of 125 hectares near the Jayakwadi Dam, the recently opened garden, named after the Marathi saint poet Sant Dnyaneshwar, has been developed on the pattern of
Vrindavan Gardens, Mysore and with its blooming flowers, fountains and colourful illumination at night, has become a tourist attraction.

Social Amenities

Three schools including two primary English medium; a college and a Government college for Diploma in Education; Primary Health Centre and four private dispensaries; houses onrental basis in the town and plots in the residential zone developed by the MIDC. A pilgrimage centre, is also known for its handwoven Paithani sarees. Dyaneshwar Udyan, adjacent to Jayakwadi Dam nearby, is a tourist attraction.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'D+' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries: India Coffee & Tea Distributing Co. Ltd., Jain Spinners Ltd., May & Backer (India) Ltd.

24. RANJANGAON:

Ranjangaon a tranquil town on the Pune-Ahmednagar road in Shirur Tahsil of the Pune district-is one of the eight important pilgrim centres (Ashta Virjayak) for the devotees of Lord Ganes.

There's a common belief that the Ganesh temple at Ranjangaon was built by Madhavrao Peshwa in 1768-which he used to visit before setting out on any military expeditions and on his triumphant return. That was in the 18th century.

This belief has come a long way; and that Ranjangaon holds the same magic for anyone starting out on a new project. So, even today it is expected that entrepreneurs will also embark on their successful ventures from Rajangaon.

Companies that have forged ahead and set up successful ventures around Ranjangaon are Ispat Profiles, Growell Times, Sulzer India, Benninger India and scores of other small scale units. Other important units on the Pune-Ranjangaon road are Wakefield Products, ICIM Ltd., Ellora Steels and Kalyani Sharp.

Now, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) is providing a unique opportunity to new entrants by developing a brand new Growth Centre at Ranjangaon which will start functioning very shortly.
Location: 38 kms from Pune on Pune-Ahmednagar State Highway.

Ranjangaon is situated on Pune-Ahmednagar State highway and it is almost equi-distant (about 55 kms) from these two important industrial cities. The nearest Tehsil town-Shirur-is just 10 kms. from the Growth Centre.

Land: 919 hectares in MIDC Industrial Area.

Rate - Rs.60/- per square metre.

MIDC has already acquired 845 hectares of land out of planned land of 918.76 hectares. The planning of internal roads, caving of plots, finalising the site for Elevated Service Reservoir etc. is progressing fast. For industrial purposes, land is offered for premium of 95 years at only Rs.60/- per square metre, the annual lease rent being Rs.1/- per plot. Land is Residential and Commercial zones is allotted Rs.90/- and Rs.150/- per square metre respectively on the same conditions as the industrial land.

Water: 4 MGD

Rate - Rs.3.75 per cubic metre

Power: 12.5 MVA

Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Presently, the Subh-Station at Shirur can cater to the needs of the industries coming up in the area, and MSEB is planning to set up a 132 KV Sub-Station within MIDC area.

Ample water from Ghod dam at Chinchani, 24.5 kilometres from the industrial area is available. MIDC is implementing an industrial water supply scheme which will have a capacity of 27.60 million litres per day (MLD) of filtered water.
Telecommunications: 25 lines Telephone Exchange at Rajnangaon.

The Telephone Exchange is situated at Shirur town about 10 kilometres from the Industrial Area. STD and ISD facilities are available. MIDC books telephone connections in bulk which are then released in favour of the plot holders.

Manpower: Government Technical School at Sirur (one ITI proposed)

The Government approved private Industrial Training Institute (ITI) is situated at Shirur. In addition, unskilled labour is available from the nearby villages. A large number of Polytechnics, Engineering colleges and Management institutions are situated at Pune and Ahmednagar.

Internal Transport: MSRTC's buses, private taxis.

Rajangaon has excellent connections with major cities of Maharashtra. It is to Ahmednagar and Pune by State Highway and Bombay, Nashik, Aurangabad by State and National Highways.

Rail: The nearest railway stations are at Pune and Ahmadnager. Pune is a junction on Central Railway and Ahmednagar is an important railway station on Daund-Manmad Broadgauge Railway line. This facilitates connections to any part of the Country by rail.

Air: The Lohgaon airport (Pune) is situated on Pune-Ahmednagar road just 50 kms away from Rangangaon.

Social Amenities: Primary and secondary schools, colleges with faculties in arts, commerce and science; hospitals and clinics; hotels with lodging and boarding facilities; Ratory, Lions and Jaycee Clubs, theatre and libraries at Sirur.
Social Environment: Pune city renowned for its excellent facilities and urban amenities will act as excellent base from which one can drawn upon its well developed industrial support services.

Besides Pune exemplifies the intimate link between education, research and industry. The social reform movement towards the end of 19th century was centred at Pune which brought good quality educationa early on to the society. In addition to a well developed industrial infrastructure, Pune provides a quality of life that is truly and distinctively unique. It is rooted in history. It is rooted in a rich heritage. It is rooted in the city's ability to grow and respond to changes, to absorb the best values and nurture them.

MIDC now puts these advantages within easy reach.

Ranjangaon and Shirur also provides a congenial social environment, away from the hustle and bustle of a busy city and yet within a striking distance to avail of its urban infrastructure.

Ranjangaon and Shirur At A Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>15 Deg to 40 Deg Centigrade</td>
<td>10 to 30 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>5 Deg to 20 Deg Centigrade</td>
<td>20 to 40 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monsoon</td>
<td>20 Deg to 30 Deg Centigrade</td>
<td>50 to 80 per cent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Housing: Accommodation at Shirur is easily available. In addition, Co-operative Housing Societies are coming up and land for such societies is easily available.

Educational Facilities: Educational Facilities from primary to higher secondary is easily available at Shirur. There also is a college offering Arts, Commerce and Science faculties with a capacity of 2500 students.
There are a number of Nationalised Banks at Shirur and Ranjangaon.

There is a primary health care training centre at Shirur apart from many dispensaries, clinics and hospitals.

For your daily needs, shops at Ranjangaon and Shirur are well stocked, and can easily be put on par with those in big towns. There are restaurants and a picturesque garden close to the Ashta Vinayak temple.

MIDC has earmarked separate residential and commercial zones. Efforts are on to bring a good English medium school and a hotel into these zones. The Growth Centre will have a Common Facility Centre to house a bank, canteen, post office, telephone exchange, shops, conference hall, etc. MIDC will also provide a police station, a fire brigade station, a bus terminus, truck parking, gardens and green open spaces as an essential part of the infrastructure.

Ranjangaon will also offer special incentives on a liberal scale for industries under the Package Scheme of Incentives of the State Government. The State Financial Institutions are also keen to offer finance to new industrial units. Added to that, a strong institutional network in the State is committed to see Ranjangaon flourish.

Evaluate Ratnagiri - an attractive location cut out for your industry. Close to the blue waters of Arabian sea, clad in thick garden palm groves, this quiet place is responding to the call of modern times and is transforming itself into a centre of industrial activity.

This is the land which produced great social reformers like Maharshi D.K. Karve, academicians like wrangler Paranjpe, freedom fighters like Lokmanya Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Veer
Sawarkar who have made their unforgettable mark on our national life. Such human "Ratnas" probably have made this land to be known as Ratnagiri. Or is it the mineral wealth of the place which has led this town to be known as Ratnagiri? Or is it the king of fruits - the Alphonso mango?

Perhaps history may provide a different answer, but the fact is that this gem of a location has 91 industrial units in production which have received SICOM's assistance one way or another. These units have catalysed an investment of more than Rs. 18 crores.

Prominent amongst them are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the unit</th>
<th>Project cost (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bharati Shipyard Ltd.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>Barges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deekay Nylubolt Industries</td>
<td>118.76</td>
<td>Bolting cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henkel Chemicals India Ltd.</td>
<td>195.75</td>
<td>ION-exchange resins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.K. Engineer's Files Ltd.</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>industrial knives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konkan Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>15.85</td>
<td>Processing &amp; freezing prawns &amp; other sea foods &amp; ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konkan Malleable Industries</td>
<td>12.25</td>
<td>Lime hardware, malleable casting, cast iron alvanizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahesh industry</td>
<td>12.78</td>
<td>Machine components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naik Ice And Cold Storage</td>
<td>16.75</td>
<td>Ice &amp; cold storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narmada Cement Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>448.00</td>
<td>Clinker grinding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parleyitics Extrusion P. Ltd.</td>
<td>28.68</td>
<td>Rigid PVC Pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranco Engineers</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>Tungsten carbide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnagiri Building Products Ltd.</td>
<td>540.00</td>
<td>Asbestos corrugated cement sheets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnakar Canning Industries</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>Canning of mangoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Instruments Co.</td>
<td>11.38</td>
<td>MI thermocouple probe assembling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westcoast Asbestos Products P.Ltd</td>
<td>10.74</td>
<td>Asbestos cement building bricks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In addition, there are 39 projects in pipeline entailing capital investment of Rs. 35.59 Crores and a reputed group has decided to set up its alumina project with an investment of over Rs.500.00 crores.

What has made this possible? See for yourselves.

Mineral Wealth

Ratnagiri district and Sindhudurg district, which was till recently a part of Ratnagiri district, are endowed with different types of minerals of economic importance viz. manganese, iron ore and chromite. The reserves of chromite in Ratnagiri district are more than 70,000 metric tonnes. Ilmenite is found in the beach sands stretching about 40 kilometres from Purnagad to Maligund near Ratnagiri city. Ratnagiri district is also blessed with huge deposits of silica sand and annually thousands of tonnes of silica sand is being despatched to places like Bombay, Pune, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Ichalkaranji etc. There are many good deposits of clay in the district. There are also occurrences of radioactive minerals like uranium oxide in some parts of Ratnagiri district.

Location

: 390 kms. by road on NH-17. Nearest railway station Kolhapur, is 130 kms away. Nearest airport at Ratnagiri is around 6 kms away.

Ratnagiri is 390 kilometres away from Bombay offr Bombay-Goa National Highway, and its distance from Panaji in Goa is 200 Kilometres.

Land

: MIDC's 634 hectares' industrial area is situated along the Ratnagiri-Kolhapur Highway. The Area is divided in two blocks viz. Mirjole Block and Zadgaon Block. MIDC offers you land for a premium lease of 95 years at only Rs. 10 per square metre. The lease rent is just Re.1/- a year per plot.

Power

: You have 110/33 KV sub-station in Mirzole to meet power requirement of your unit. The capacity of this sub-station is 50 MVA. And in any case, don't forget two things: (1) there's no power cut, whatsoever, if your unit's sanctioned maximum demand is upto 2,500 KVA and (2) under the new Package Scheme of incentives electricity duty is refunded in the form of a grant to new power intensive units for a period of seven years.
Water

MIDC has constructed jackwells at Harcheri and Nevasor on Kalvi river. The filtration and chlorination plant is at Chalkewadi and the reservoir with a capacity of 10,000 cubic metres in the industrial area ensures water supply to industries as well as to Ratnagiri Municipality.

MIDC has taken care of adequate storage of water and steady supply during summer, by constructing an additional weir at Asode on river Kajvi.

Internal Transport

For internal transport, you have the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC)'s city bus service. And yes, there are autorickshaws available easily.

CFC and Guest House

MIDC has constructed a Common Facility Centre (CFC) Building in the industrial area itself. MIDC has provided space for a bank and a post office with residential quarters for the Post Master. A canteen is also housed in this building. MIDC has constructed a gracious Guest House in the industrial area itself. This picturesque Guest House has six air conditioned dining hall and a well-equipped kitchen.

Security

Ratnagiri Rural Police Chowky is just next to the Area. MIDC has also constructed a building for an outpost along with four quarters for the staff in the industrial area itself.

Protection from fire

Fire fighting service is available through Ratnagiri Municipality.

Telephones

Yes, of course! The industrial area is served by the MAX II Automatic Telephone Exchange in the city which has a capacity of 1400 lines. On demand service between Bombay and Ratnagiri is also available.

Telex

The 20-line Telex Exchange is already functioning and the capacity can be augmented with the increased demand.
Manpower : Now, let's come to the people who'll man your project. You have the Government Polytechnic offering diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering to 606 persons every year. Then you can take your pick from the 554 skilled workers who pass every year from the local ITI. A top executive from one of the Ratnagiri units has said "The labour from Ratnagiri is efficient and imaginative".

Ancillary Support : The small units functioning in the 30 MIDC sheds provide good ancillary support for the medium and large scale industries. MIDC has plans to construct 10 more sheds.

URBAN FACILITIES

Education : There are four colleges, 25 primary and nine secondary schools in Ratnagiri. The Gogte College of Arts, Science and Commerce has a special place in the educational circle of the Ratnagiri district. Other colleges include B.Ed. College, Mahila Training College, the Law College and Medical College offering short term diploma course.

Medical : The medical facilities include 400-bed Civil Hospital, T.B. Hospital, Mental Hospital, Leprosy Hospital and a number of private clinics and nursing homes. And for industrial workers, there is Sai Niketan Dispensary near the CFC building in the industrial area.

Housing : Accommodation is not a difficult proposition in Ratnagiri. Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority (MHADA) has constructed 125 tenements for economically weaker sections and the second phase programme of 400 tenements is under consideration.

Shopping : You have attractive shopping centres with all types of goods from every corner of the country. During season, Alphonso mangoes are available fresh from the gardens.
Recreation

There are five hotels in the city including a 3-Star hotel - Vihar Deluxe.

As for clubs, there are four of them in the city offering good facilities for games like tennis, badminton and cards. Plus, industrial units like Hankel Chemicals, JK Engineer's Files and Narmada Cement have set up their own clubs and have started recreational activities for their own employees. If you are a Lion, a Rotarian or a Jaycee, you will be in familiar company at their local units.

There are comfortable theatres in the heart of the city. For at-home recreation, you've good news: Ratnagiri has facilities for relaying the programmes of Bombay Doordarshan.

Beaches

As you might have heard, there's the unspoilt inviting beach with the green border of coconut trees - to soothe away the strains of hard work.

Holiday Resorts

On weekends, an hour's drive will find you at Ganapati Pule, which is a pilgrim centre as well as a holiday resort with a beautiful sea shore. Here you can enjoy your stay in comfort, in Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC)’s spacious holiday homes.

Industrial area

A separate area is also being developed as Ratnagiri has been selected by the Government of India under its scheme for development of over 100 growth centres all over the country.

Rate - Rs.30/- per square metre

MIDC’s 634 hectares industrial area is situated along the Ratnagiri-Kolha

Water

: 24000 cubic metres per day
: Rate - Rs.2.80 per cubic metre
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power</th>
<th>50 MVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Telecommunications | Telephone, STD and telex facilities. |

| Manpower          | Industrial Training Institute and a Government Polytechnic |

| Internal Transport | ST bus services for the Area, private taxis, autorickshaws. |

- Road: Ratnagiri has very good road connections with Bombay, Pune, Kolhapur and Panaji. State Transport buses ply frequently on these routes. And if you want to save a day, there's the night luxury bus between Bombay and Ratnagiri.

| Rail              | The nearest railway station to Ratnagiri is Kolhapur, 139 kilometres away. |

| Air               | Vayudoot operates air service between Bombay and Ratnagiri throughout the week, except Sunday. |

| Facilities in the Area | Bank, post office and a canteen in the MIDC Common Facility Centres, besides a Guest House; dispensary and a police outpost in the Area. |

| Social Amenities   | Primary and secondary schools, colleges including a B.Ed. and a Law College; Civil Hospital besides a number of private clinics and nursing homes; hotels; clubs; stadium. MHADA and MIDC have adequate arrangements for residential complexes for industrial workers. |

| Social Environment | Pune city renowned for its excellent educational facilities and urban amenities will act as an excellent base from which one can draw upon its well developed industrial support services. Besides, Pune exemplifies the intimate link between education, |
research and industry. The social reform movement towards the end of 19th century was centred at Pune which brought good quality education early on to the society. In addition to a well developed industrial infrastructure, Pune provides a quality of life that is truly and distinctively unique. It is rooted in history. It is rooted in a rich heritage. It is rooted in history. It is rooted in a rich heritage. It is rooted in the city's ability to grow and respond to changes, to absorb the best values and nurture them.

MIDC now puts these advantages within easy reach. Ranjangaon and Shirur also provide a congenial social environment, away from the hustle and bustle of a busy city and yet within a striking distance to avail of its urban infrastructure.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'C' under the 1993 Package Scheme.

Prominent Industries: Henkel (India) Ltd., JK Engineer's Files, Narmada Cement Ltd., Pacific Link Exports Industries Ltd., Ratnagiri Building Products Ltd.

26. SANGLI-MIRAJ:

Location: 428 kms by road from Bombay on Pune-Bangalore NH-4 and a main Central Railway junction on broad gauge line. Air strip for Dakotas but no regular air services as yet.

Land: 399 hectares in MIDC Industrial Areas at Kupwad and Miraj Blocks, 5 kms from Sangli as well as Miraj. Rate - Rs.50/- per square metre

Water: 14,400 cubic metres per day Rate - Rs.3.20 per cubic metre

Power: 10 MVA at Kupwad and 25 MVA at Miraj. Rate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh
units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

Telecommunications: Telephone facilities including STD links with Bombay, Kolhapur and other cities.

Manpower: Industrial Training Institute, an engineering college and a Polytechnic

Internal Transport: ST bus services at regular frequency between the Area and Sangli-Miraj

Facilities in the Area: Bank, post office and a canteen in Miraj Industrial Area.

Social Amenities: Several schools including English medium, colleges with faculties in law, medicine, engineering etc. Civil Hospital, Mission Hospital, private clinics and dispensaries; hotels; clubs; flats and bungalows on rental or outright purchase basis, besides 8.14 hectares of land reserved by MIDC.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'C' under the 1993 Package Scheme.


27. SOLAPUR:

The city of Solapur has been developed around a beautiful temple of Lord Siddheshwar which is located in the middle of a picturesque lake. The lake is surrounded by a lovely ornamental garden specially created with the background of a monumental fort built in the 13th or the 14th century A.D.

But Solapur is not all that.

Solapur has been known as a commercial centre since the days of the Bahamani Kingdom. It is also well-known as an important centre of jowar and the jacquard chaddars of Solapur are famous all over India for their designs and soft texture. The traditional image of Solapur city as a commercial and industrial centre is being further strengthened with a new pattern of projects on the industrial horizon.

Solapur is an important Divisional Headquarter town of the South Central Railway. Due to its railway connections as well as
excellent road connections to various parts of Maharashtra and the adjoining Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, MIDC was prompted to establish an industrial area which is humming with industrial activity with a large number of textile units. There is already a plan to extend this area by additional 290 hectares.

The recent introduction of the Vayudoot services to Solapur has added a new facility for industrial investment. You will wonder how much Solapur now offers to an entrepreneur who wishes to make it his home plus a working ground.

Just have a look.

**Location**

Solapur is situated on the south-eastern border of Maharashtra State adjoining Karnataka State. It is 433 Kms, from Bombay and 244 kms, from Pune. By rail, it is 456 kms from Bombay.

**Land**

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has developed an industrial area of 216.48 hectares just half a kilometre away from the main city on the Solapur-Akkalkot Road. Land is available on premium lease of 95 years at only Rs.20/- per square, metre and yearly lease rent is just one rupee per plot.

MIDC is planning to acquire an additional area admeasuring 290 hectares adjacent to the existing area. In addition, a still bigger area is proposed to be established on the Solapur-Pune Road.

The existing area is well laid-out with road lights, Water supply, common facility centre etc.

**Telephone Facilities**

The main city exchange serves the industrial area too. However, a separate telephone exchange exclusively for the industrial area is under active consideration of the Telecommunications Department. Bombay is on the fingertips because of the STD facility is available between the two cities. In addition telex too!

**Trained Manpower**

Solapur has abundant facilities to provide skilled workers. There is a Government Technical High School. The I.T.I. has total capacity of 800 seats in 23 different trades.
In addition, there is a separate I.I.I. for the girls with a capacity of 80 seats where five different courses are conducted.

Internal Transport: The area is situated between Akkalkot road and Old Kumbhali road. Solapur Municipal Corporation operates a city bus service on these roads.

Medical Facilities: In addition to the Civil Hospital and the Hospital attached to the Government Medical College, there are a number of private hospitals and nursing homes providing consultation in specialised branches.

Educational Facilities: Solapur is an old centre of education in the State. It provides education through reputed English Medium Schools and a number of vernacular schools for the children. There are eight Colleges in Arts, Science and Commerce faculties for higher studies. An Engineering College, three Polytechnics, a Medical College and a Pharmacy College too.

Recreation: Big city atmosphere will not be missed in this calm and quiet town. Solapur is already on the TV map of India. There are a number of clubs for indoor games and relaxation. There are two swimming pools in the city, one of which is of an Olympic size, an air-conditioned auditorium, a stadium with facilities for all sports and branches of Rotary and Lions Clubs and a number of public gardens. Shops in the city are well-located and flooded with goods of all varieties. Solapur is an important market place. Taxies, Auto-rickshaws and Municipal bus service for quick local transport. Solapur has a Municipal Corporation. Solapur can, therefore, be compared with any developed city in the Maharashtra State.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.
Prominent Industries:
- Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
- Gujarat Reclaim & Rubber Products Ltd.
- Laxmi Vishu Textile Mills Ltd.
- Minicom P. Ltd.
- Shivaji Works Ltd.
- Simmco Spinners Ltd.

Communications:

1. **RAIL**:

Solapur is a main junction on the Bombay-Madras, Bombay-Hyderabad broad-gauge line and is also a terminal point of Solapur - Gadag - Hubli metre-gauge line. Solapur railway station has excellent siding facilities for goods trains enabling you to despatch your products to all corners of the country quickly and at a reasonable cost.

2. **ROAD**:

Solapur is well connected with major cities of Maharashtra as well as the adjoining State Capital of Hyderabad and important towns in Karnataka. The National Highway No.9 connecting Pune to Hyderabad passes through the city. The National Highway No.13 which starts from Solapur takes you to Hubli which falls on the Bombay-Bangalore National Highway. The district has excellent network of State Highways.

3. **AIR**:

Vayudoot, the third level national air line has recently introduced an air service between Bombay and Solapur thrice a week. It also operates a service between Solapur and Hyderabad.

**IN SHORT, EXCELLENT COMMUNICATION NETWORK ADDS TO YOUR MOBILITY AND SAVES TIME AND COST.**

Accommodation for the visitors:

A large number of social organisations provide accommodation for their guests. But for the general visitors, there are seven good hotels namely, Yatiraj, Rajdhani, Kinara, Poonam, Vikas, Shrisailya and Kamat which provide
modern comforts to visitors.

Housing for Executives: In addition to huge housing colonies for the railway servants as well as for the State Government employees, many co-operative housing societies have sprung up in expanding Solapur. MIDC has also developed a residential zone of 2.35 hectares in the first phase development of 215 hectares in order to facilitate allotment of plots to the industrial units to meet their housing needs.

Water: MIDC has made arrangements for supply of water to the industrial area through the Solapur Municipal Corporation. Water is received in the MIDC's sump and then pumped into reservoir from where it is distributed in the industrial area. The present supply of 1500 cubic metres per day can be augmented whenever required. The Solapur Municipal Corporation receives its water supply from the Bhima-Ujani Dam.

Power: There is a sub-station in the area itself with a capacity of 15 MVA and is linked to the State's grid. It is proposed to set up a new sub-station of 32 KVA.

Other Services: MIDC has constructed a common facility centre building in the industrial area which has housed a post office, administrative office, a dispensary and a guest house with two suites - one ordinary and one air-conditioned.

A branch of the State Bank of India is located very close to the Area.

MIDC has handed over a fire tender to Solapur Municipal Corporation for providing fire fighting service to the units in the industrial area. MIDC proposes to construct a new fire station in the industrial area itself for which a plot of land has already been reserved. Similarly, a plot is reserved for a police station. Presently the area is covered by the nearest city.
"Wherever Gandhiji lived, his residence became a temple and whichever place he moved to, it became the capital of national politics," Jawaharlal Nehru had once said. Wardha was such a capital when Mahatma Gandhi shifted to Wardha in 1933. He spend almost a decade of his life in prayer and contemplation in a hut in Sewagram in Wardha.

Not far from Sewagram is Pavnar, holding in its bosom the scared memories of a modern saint Vinoba Bhave, the originator and propagator of Bhoomid movement.

Gandhiji and Vinoba preferred these places on account of their proximity to Nagpur and Wardha's central location in India. This central location was most advantageous from the point of co-ordinating their activities throughout the country.

This unique location of Wardha has logically begun to attract industry in recent years. That's how 40 small and medium scale industrial units have already started production in MIDC's industrial area at Wardha.

The other favourable aspect of Wardha is that it is a well-known educational centre in Vidarbha region. Though, the population of Wardha is just about 89,000, there are 41 schools, 18 high schools, ITI, polytechnic, rural institute and many colleges imparting degree courses in arts, science, commerce, home science, education, medicine, engineering etc.

Location : 817 kms. by road and 759 kms. by rail from Bombay and only 69 kms from Nagpur Airport. Nagpur is connected to Bombay by a daily air service.

Wardha is 780 Kilometres from Bombay off National Highway No.6, and from Nagpur just 77 kilometre. By rail, it is 759 kilometres from Bombay.

Land : 312 hectares in MIDC Industrial Area.

Rate - Rs.30/- per square metre

MIDC has planned to acquire 655 hectares of land for the industrial area. By the end of December, 1984, MIDC had acquired 312 hectares. MIDC offers you land for a premium lease of 95 years at only Rs.10/- per square metre. The lease rent is
just Rs.1/- a year per plot.

The Area is close to the city, across the railway line located just three kilometres away. There are plans to construct an overhead bridge soon, to facilitate speedy vehicular traffic.

Water

Rate: Rs.2.50 per cubic metre

4500 cubic metres per day

MIDC has implemented a water supply scheme of nearly Rs.70 lakhs. MIDC has constructed a jackwell on Dham river at Pavnar. The water is supplied to industry through the storage tank in the MIDC Area which has a capacity of 45000 cubic metres. The present utilisation is just 750 cubic metres per day.

Power

10 mva

Rate: Rs.75/- per month per KVA

plys Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.

There is a sub-station with a capacity of 10MVA in the MIDC area. Considering the present demand, the sub-station is more than equipped to take adequate care of the units coming up in near future. And, MSEB is always willing to enhance the capacity if the demand is increased.

And in any case, there are two advantages are your when you are in Wardha.

(i) There's no power cut on average consumption if the sanctioned maximum demand of your unit is up to 2,500 KVA

(ii) You get 100 per cent discount on electricity duty for the first five years of production.

Telecommunications

STD links with 56 cities. Tele Exchange in the city.
Manpower: There is a 800-line Auto Exchange in Wardha and more lines are being added. STD facility is available to 56 cities including Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and Bangalore.

Industrial Training Institute, College of Engineering and a Rural Polytechnic.

Muscles behind machines! Wardha has ample facilities to provide semi-skilled and skilled workers as well as supervisory staff. There is a Technical School. The Industrial Training Institute (ITI) has a total capacity of 204 seats for nice courses of two-year duration leading to different trades such as electrician, fitter, mechanic, pattern maker, draftsman and welder.

The Yashwant Rural Education Society's College of Engineering, conducts degree courses in civil engineering, production engineering and power electronics.

Apart from these, Wardha has a Rural Polytechnic also.

Internal Transport: ST bus services between the city and the Sevagram pass through the Area.

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) operates bus service between the city and Sevagram passing through MIDC area. And, of course autorickshaws and ordinary as well as luxury taxies are available easily.

Facilities in the Area: Banks, post office and a canteen in the MIDC Common Facility Centre and a police chowky opposite.

Other Services: MIDC has constructed a common facility centre building (CFC) in the industrial area itself. CFC has houses a branch of Central Bank of India, a canteen and a post office. All the roads in the Area are asphalted and street lights have been provided. MIDC's Guest House has facility of lodging for four
Social Amenities: Scores of schools including English medium, junior colleges as also colleges for higher education including faculties in law and education; a Civil Hospital and a Hospital attached to the Medical College; houses on rental basis as well as in the new housing colonies in the city.

Incentives for Industries: As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme.


URBAN FACILITIES:

Education: Wardha is known to be a leading educational centre. There are 41 schools, of which, six are English medium to take care of primary education. 18 Secondary schools include three English medium schools and five girls schools. Seven junior colleges and four colleges provide higher education in the faculties of arts, science, commerce, home science, law and education.

Medical: Well-equipped civil hospital has a capacity of 500 beds. A reputed Medical College run by Mahatama Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, has all the modern facilities for post-graduation courses in various specialisations such as medical, surgery, gynaecology and ENT. Kasturba
Gandhi Hospital with a capacity of 500 beds is attached to this medical college. The unique thing about this hospital is that it is the only hospital in the country to be inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi.

Housing : Accommodation is not a difficult proposition in Wardha. There are lots of places in the city itself which are earmarked for housing. Houses are available in the city, besides new housing colonies are coming up.

Shopping : Two attractive shopping centres viz. Thakare Market and Indira Market offer all types of goods to choose from.

Recreation : Lions and Jaycees have their local units in Wardha. So you are in the elite company. There are a number of gardens for pleasurable evening. You will find the college play ground always lively and busy with cricket match or some other game being played.

People with inclination towards yoga can have a profitable time in Yogashram.

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) has a Holiday Home with 12 rooms in Wardha city. In addition, Government Rest House and Circuit House offer lodging and boarding facilities. There are three cinema halls. One of them screens English movies too. One more Theatre is under construction.

This, in brief is the infrastructure, social as well as industrial, that's building up a new image of Wardha.

29. YAVATMAL:

Twenty per cent of the geographical area of Yavatmal district is forest, producing teak, bamboo, firewood and grass. Yavatmal, a centrally notified backward district is rich in mineral deposits of lime stones and coal, the reserves of which are estimated to
be 240 million tonnes. Naturally, the major types of industries are agro-based and forest based such as oil and dal mills, saw mills etc.

But industrial activity is not restricted to these alone as in Yavatmal, the headquarters of Yavatmal district there are as many as 37 industrial units on stream of which, Orient Syntex Limited, a joint sector project undertaken by SICOM deserves a special mention.

For the prospective entrepreneurs Yavatmal, a town with a population of 90,000 (1981 Census), offers ready industrial and social infrastructure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>175 kms by road from Nagpur, which also is the nearest airport. A narrow gauge railway line connects Yavatmal to the Bombay-Calcutta main line.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>204 hectares in the MIDC Industrial Area, 5 Kms from Yavatmal town. Rate - Rs.20/- per square metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Out of the total number of 160 plots carved out in the 204.23 hectare MIDC Area, there still are 61 plots, available for occupation. The rate is only Rs.10/- per square metre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1000 cubic metres per day Rate - Rs.2.90 per cubic metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nilon Dam on Nirguda river is the source of water drawn by MIDC for the industrial area. The town also receives its supply from the same source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>3.15 MVA R ate - Rs.75/- per month per KVA plus Rs.1.85 per unit up to 3 lakh units and Rs.1.90 per unit above 3 lakh units per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 3.15 MVA capacity, 33/11 KV sub-station in the Area takes care of power requirements of the industrial units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>Telephone and telex facilities. STD service available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manpower

A 1000-line telephone exchange is operational and it is proposed to augment this capacity to 1,200 by March, 1987.

Industrial Training Institute, a Technical High School and a government Polytechnic.

The Industrial Training Institute (ITI) at Yavatmal imparts training in 11 trades to 376 students. The Government Polytechnic at Yavatmal has civil, electrical and mechanical engineering faculties with a capacity of 180.

A Technical High School for students of Classes 8th, 9th and 10th teaches technical subjects. 25 seats are reserved for students of Classes 11th and 12th for instructions in electrical maintenance as well as for motor/scooter mechanics.

Internal Transport

Request stop at Lohara (1 km) away. State Highway No. 7-A connects Yavatmal with Kalamb and Wardha while Amravati-Wani and Nagpur-Nanded State Highways pass through the town. Amravati is 92 kilometres and Nagpur is 175 kilometres away from Yavatmal.

A narrow gauge railway line connects Yavatmal to Murtizapur on Bombay-Calcutta main line. The nearest railway-station on broad gauge is Dhamangaon (on Bombay-Calcutta main line).

Facilities in the Area

Canteen, police outposts in the Area, Banks, post offices, dispensary, etc. in the nearby town.

Banking Facilities

Branches of 12 nationalised banks cater to the banking demands of the industrial units.

Education Centres

42 Primary Schools, several of which have medium of instruction as English, 21 Middle schools offering English, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu as medium of instruction, 4 Junior colleges attached to the High schools with arts, commerce and
science faculties in English, Hindi and Marathi media, of which Mahila Mahavidyalaya (for girls only) has Marathi as medium of instruction. In addition, there are four Junior colleges attached to Senior colleges with arts, commerce and science faculties, in Marathi and English media.

Medical Treatment : Three Government hospitals, 150 private clinics/hospitals with operation theatres and a host of other specialists in E.N.T., heart etc. tend to those in need of medical attention.

Recreation : Four cinema-halls screening Marathi, Hindi and occasionally English films provide entertainment while six public libraries cater to the reading needs of the educated people.

Social Amenities : Several schools including English medium, junior and senior colleges; three Government hospitals, 150 private clinics/hospitals; housing on rental basis in town.

Incentives for Industries : As in Group 'D' under the 1993 Package Scheme

Prominent Industries : Balaji Electrosmelters Pvt. Ltd., Ganga Fertilisers Ltd., Hindustan Lever Ltd., Orient Syntex Ltd.

30. Osmanabad:

Osmanabad is the abode of Tulja-Bhavani Kulaswamini (family deity) of Maharashtra. Earlier, it was known as Dharashiva and has come to be known by its present name only since 1910. Since 14th century A.D. Osmanabad was under the reign of the Mughals and from 1724 to 1956 was under the Nizam of Hyderabad. It then became a part of the erstwhile Bombay State and when the State of Maharashtra was formed in 1960, it became an integral part of Maharashtra. In 1982, it once again created history, when a separate district with its headquarters at Latur was carved out of its eleven talukas. Presently, Osmanabad has six talukas.

The district of Osmanabad holds sway over Hindus, Muslims and Jains alike on account of their various places of worship located in the district. Legend says that Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj received the blessings of the Goddess Tulja-Bhavani in form of a sword to fight the Mughals.
Another pilgrimage centre for the Hindus is the village Ten on the banks of the river Terna, where Sant Gora Kumbhar took his 'Samadhi'.

To the Muslims, the town of Osmanabad is holy as the dargah of Hazart Shamsuddin is here which attracts large crowds on the day the fair is held in his memory. At Kunthaligiri, is the samadhi of Shri Shantisagar Maharaj, a Digambar Jain muni, attracting Jains of this sect from all over the country who come here to pay homage to the Maharaj.

This is a part of the rich cultural and historical heritate of Osmanabad. But now, Osmanabad is gearing itself to write new chapters in industrial culture in keeping with the emerging industrial trends brought about by the liberalisation of industrial and trade policies.

The population of the town of Osmanabad, the district headquarter, is 67890 (1991 Census). It is situated at a height of 2000 feet above the sea level and enjoys a dry climate through the year. Its maximum temperature is 37.0 deg Celsius, while minimum is 16 deg. Celsius and average rainfall 787 mm.

**Location**

- 440 kms from Bombay, 251 kms, from Pune, 240 kms, from Aurangabad and 62 kms, from Solapur, all bustling industrial centres of the State, Osmanabad is an important trade and commercial centre of this region.

**Land**

- MIDC has acquired 102 hectares of land, five kms. from Osmanabad town on the Osmanabad-Beed Road. The rate of land is Rs.10/- per square metre.

**Water**

- In addition to the three borewells, the ENE Department supplies 100 cubic metres per day of water to MIDC Area. Plan for independent water supply scheme for the MIDC Area is under active consideration of MIDC.

**Power**

- The 10 MVA capacity, 33/11 KV sub-station in the town supplies power to the Area. MSEB is also taking steps to start a 33 KV sub-station in the Area itself. A notable fact is that 705 villages constituting 99.16 per cent of the total number of villages in the district are electrified.

**Network of Communications:**

- Road: Osmanabad enjoys excellent surface links with Solapur, Aurangabad, Bombay, Pune, Latur (69
Rail: The nearest railway station is Yedshi at a distance of 18 kms. on Latur-Miraj narrow gauge. However, Solapur provides rail connection on broad gauge to Bombay and Madras, both international air and sea ports.

Telecommunications: The 900-line Telephone Exchange in the Town caters to the demands of the industrial units in the Area.

Banking Facilities: The town has branches of five nationalised, two urban co-operative banks and a district central co-operative bank to meet the banking demands of the industrial units in the Area.

Manpower: A polytechnic and a privately run Industrial Training Institute take care of the skilled labour required to operate the machines.

Educational Facilities: Three high schools, two degree colleges, an Ayurvedic college and an engineering college look after the educational needs.

Medicare: A number of private dispensaires and a Government Hospital in the Town offer medical attention to those in need.

Housing: There are good housing colonies coming up near the Stadium and on the Beed and Tuljapur Road to fulfil one of the basic needs of an executive.

Hotels/Rest Houses: Besides the Government Circuit House, Irrigation Department Rest House and the Zilla Parishad Guest House, a good number of hotels is being set up to provide comforts to outstation guests.

Recreation: To unwind, there are two cinema halls screening Hindi and Marathi films, local branches of Lions and Rotary Clubs and a sports stadium offering facilities for such games as kabaddi, kho-kho and cricket.
Just eight kms. from Osmanabad are the ancient caves of Dharashiva with frescoes as those seen at Ajanta, the world-renowned caves, of Aurangabad. The State's museum at Ter, 24 kms away displaying ancient artefacts of this region is also worth a visit.

This has been reason enough for 35 industrial units to make their homes in Osmanabad. There is ample scope for agro-based industries to take roots here, as agriculture still winds the clock of economic take-off in the district and remains as the mainstay of livelihood of the people. Its abundant groundnut crop has seen many oil mills mushroom at several towns in the district. Its other seasonal crops and sunflower, which is growing all the year round also provides opportunities for agro-based industries to flourish. Besides land proposed for horticulture many further witness abundant growth of the regional fruits like oranges, chikkoos, grapes, lemons, a variety of mangoes, etc. which find a ready export market. The district and the town of Osmanabad.