

**BRIEF DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL PROFILE
OF
WASHIM**

2023-24





सत्यामेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of MSME

Brief Industrial Profile of Washim District



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Preface

The District Industrial Profile of Washim is a comprehensive document that highlights the industrial landscape of Washim district in Maharashtra, India. This profile aims to provide a detailed overview of the district's industrial scenario, including its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges.

Washim district, with its strategic location, rich natural resources, and skilled workforce, has immense potential for industrial growth and development. This profile will serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and entrepreneurs seeking to explore investment opportunities in Washim.

The profile covers various aspects of the district's industry, including:

- Industrial infrastructure
- Major industries and sectors
- Small-scale and medium-scale industries
- Large-scale industries
- Industrial policies and incentives
- Skilled workforce and training institutions
- Logistics and transportation
- Research and development facilities
- Future outlook and potential areas for growth

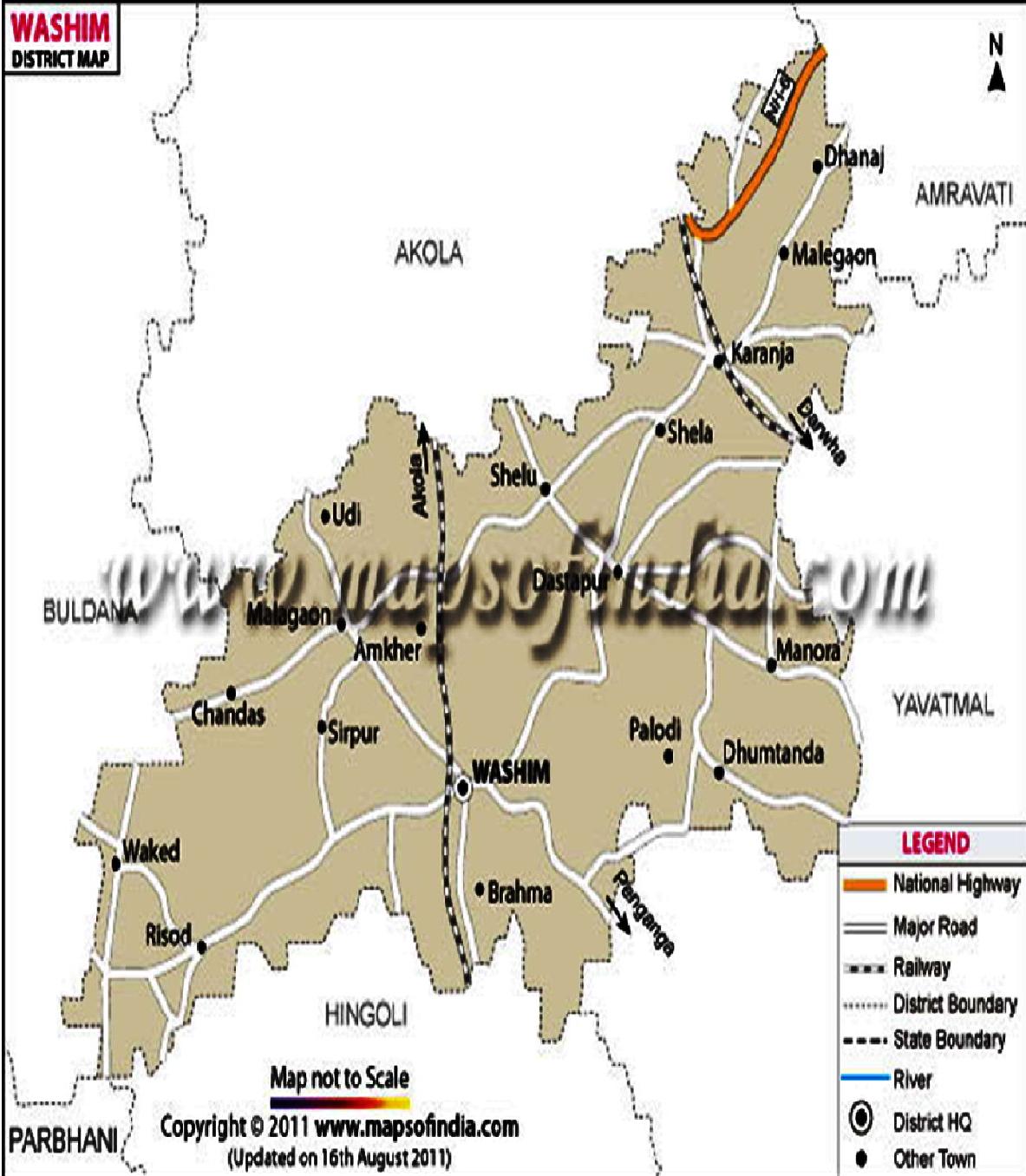
This profile will help identify opportunities for industrial development, foster collaboration between stakeholders, and facilitate informed decision-making for sustainable industrial growth in Washim district.

By leveraging the insights and data presented in this profile, stakeholders can work together to unlock Washim's industrial potential, create employment opportunities, and contribute to the region's economic prosperity.

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WASHIM
DISTRICT MAP



Brief Industrial Profile of Washim District

1. **General Characteristics of the District:** For the purpose of administrative conveyance, the district is divided into 6 Tahsils and 6 Panchayat Samities. According to the 2001 Census, there was 493 Gram Panchayats for the purpose of Rural Development. The main crop grown in the district is Jower & cotton.

Washim district stretches over an area of 5196 Sq. Km. In the terms of area; the district constitutes 1.65% of the total area of the Maharashtra State. Total population of the district according to 2001 census was 1020216 out of which 526094 were males and 494122 were females. Of the total population, 82.32% is residing in rural area and 17.56% is residing in urban area. The density of the population according to the 2001 census was 196 persons /Sq. Km.

1.1 Location & Geographical Area:

Washim is a fairly small district towards the southern center of Maharashtra State. Surrounded by Akola and Amravati on its north, Yavatmal on its east and south, Hingoli on its south and Buldhana on its west, it is on the western end of the Vidharbha region.

Connectivity:

There are two main roads that cross the district: Washim – Akola and Jalna – Amravati – Nagpur. The Khandva – Purna (on which Washim is a station) and Murtijapur – Yavatmal (on which Karanja is a station) rail routes also go through the district.

Agriculture:

The major crops of Washim are Cotton, Soyabean, Pulses (Tur, Urad and Moong), Wheat, Jowar, Paddy, Vegetable, Fruits, Sugarcane,, Red Chilies and Coriander. Washim is also known as Turmeric City. The Red chilies of Washim are famous for their unique flavor and colour.

The industries based on the agro products may setup and export may also be initiated.

1.2 Topography:

1. Climate here is extreme and dry, with temperatures ranging from more than 45°C in the summer to less than 10°C in the winter.
2. Large area of the district lies in the Painganga River basin, which is the district's principal river. This river enters Washim from neighbouring Buldhana district in Risod taluka and joins the southern boundary of Washim. Other important rivers include Kaas, Chandrabhaga, Arunavati, Adan, Pus, Katepurna and Bembala.
3. Karanja, Mangarulpur and Washim talukas have a large number of wells, and most of the district's irrigation is through wells and rivers. Adan, located at Pimpri-Barhata in Karanja taluka is the district's largest irrigation project. Other medium and small scale irrigation projects in the district are Ekburji in Washim, Motsangavi in Mangarulpur, Giroli in Manora and Sonal and Adol in Malegaon talukas.
4. Cotton is the most important cash crop with the largest area under cultivation, followed by sorghum. Within the district, Washim taluka has the largest area under cotton cultivation. Washim is the largest producer of sorghum along with Malegaon and Mangarulpur. Risod, Washim and Manora talukas are also wheat producers. Green Chickpea is also cultivated on a large scale in Mangarulpur.
5. Other crops include sugarcane, oranges and betel leaf. Washim, Risod and Karanja have orange orchards. The area under cultivation of sugarcane is also growing in the district.

1.3 Availability of Minerals.

The District has vesicles of rocks which are filled by secondary minerals like zeolites, quartz, calcite etc.,

Mineral	Mineable Reserves in Million Tonnes
Stone	37.82 (Approx.)
Sand	0.76 (Approx.)

Mineral Potential :

Boulder (MT)	Bajari (MT)	Sand(MT)	Total Mineable Mineral Potential
37.82		0.76	38.58 MT

1.4 Forest

Most of the district is either hilly and flat and covered by forest. Forests can be found in some parts of Malegaon, Washim, Mangrulpur and Manora talukas. Forests have trees of species like teak, Ain (*Terminalia alata*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*) and Anjan (*Hardwickia binata*), animals like deer, blue antelope, leopard and monkeys and bird species like peacocks and wild fowl. Some parts of the district are sparse forests of Babhul (*Acacia nilotica*).

1.5 Administrative setup

Washim District is divided into 2 sub division Washim, and Mangrulpur. Washim District is divided into 6 tahsils or talukas namely, Malegaon, Washim, Risod, Manora, Mangrulpur, Karanja.

Sl .No	Name of the Tahsil	Area in Sq. Km.
01	Malegaon	883
02	Washim	880
03	Risod	825
04	Manora	754
05	Mangrulpur	736
06	Karanja	824
	Total	4902

6. District at a glance

S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1 Geographical features				
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude			20.1000
	ii) Longitude			77.1500
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq. KM	5196
(B)	Administrative Units			
	i) Sub divisions			2
	ii) Tahsils	2021	No.	6
	iii) Villages	2011	No.	748
	iv) Patwari Circle		No.	NA
	v) Panchayat Samities	2021	No.	6
	vi) Nagar Palika	2021	No.	3
	vii) Nagar Parishad	2021	No.	4
	viii) Gram Panchayat	2021	No.	493
	ix) Revenue villages	2021	No.	748
	x) Assembly Area	2021	No.	3
2. Population				
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2011	Thousand	620.30
	ii) Female	2011	Thousand	576.86
(B)	Rural Population	2011	Thousand	985.74
3. Agriculture				
A.	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2014-15	Thousand Hectare	513.12
	ii) Forest cover	2014-15	"	37.90
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2014-15	"	34.70
	iv) Cultivable Barren land	2014-15	"	8.00
4. Forest				
	(i) Forest	2014-15	Sq. KM	37.90
5. Livestock & Poultry				
A.	Cattle			
	i) Cows	2019	Thousand	168
	ii) Buffaloes	2019	Thousand	54
B.	Other livestock			
	i) Goats & Sheep's	2022-23	Thousand	136.87
	ii) Pigs	2019	Nos.	7.19

iii) Chicken & Duck	2022-23	Thousand	124.38
Railways			
i) Length of rail line	2020-21	Kms	53.88
Roads			
(a) National Highway	2012-13	Kms	0
(b) State Highway	2012-13	Kms	470
(c) Main District Highway	2012-13	Kms	649
(d) Other District Roads	2012-13	Kms	600
(e) Rural road	2012-13	Kms	1290
(f) Kachacha Road	2022-23	Kms	--
Communication			
(a) Telephone/mobile connection	2022-23	Nos.	--
(b) Post offices	2022-23	Nos.	159
(c) Telephone center	2022-23	Nos.	--
(d) Density of Telephone	2022-23	Nos./1000 person	--
(e) Density of Telephone	2022-23	No. per KM.	--
(f) PCO Rural	2022-23	No.	--
(g) PCO STD	2022-23	No.	--
(h) Mobile	2022-23	No.	--
Public Health			
(a) Sub centre	2023-24	No.	155
(b) Primary Health Centre	2023-24	No.	27
(c) Dispensaries	2023-24	No.	12
(d) Sub District Hospitals	2023-24	No.	1
(e) District Hospitals	2023-24	No.	1
(f) General Hospitals	2023-24	No.	--
(g) Maternity Hospitals	2023-24	No.	1
(h) Rural Hospitals	2023-24	No.	6
(i) Private Hospitals	2023-24	No.	--
Banking Commercial			
(a) Commercial Bank	2022-23	Nos.	15
(b) Pvt. Banks	2022-23	Nos.	--
(c) District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2022-23	Nos.	1

	(d) District Co-Operative Agril. & Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd.	2022-23	Nos.	1
	(e) The Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	2022-23	Nos.	--
Education				
	(a) Primary school	2022-23	Nos.	2669
	(b) Middle schools	2022-23	Nos.	-
	(c) Secondary & senior secondary schools	2022-23	Nos.	1292
	(d) Polytechnic	2022-23	Nos.	5
	(e) ITI	2022-23	Nos.	7
	(f) Engineering Colleges	2023-24	Nos.	3

2.1 Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District Washim as on 07/05/2024.

S. No.	Name of Ind. Area	Land acquired (In hectare)	Land developed (In hectare)	Prevailing Rate Per Sq. m. (In Rs.)	No of Plots	No of allotted Plots	No of Vacant Plots	No. of Units in Production
1	Washim Vikas Kendra	174.51	174.4.51	242	128	104	3	15
2	Risod Laghu	11.35	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Malegaon Laghu	20.80	20.80	200	106	65	0	3
4.	Manora Laghu	14.77	14.77	200	35	17	0	2
5	Mangrolpir Laghu	7.81	7.81	200	37	35	0	3
		229.30	217.95		306	221	3	23

Source:-MIDC, Nagpur.

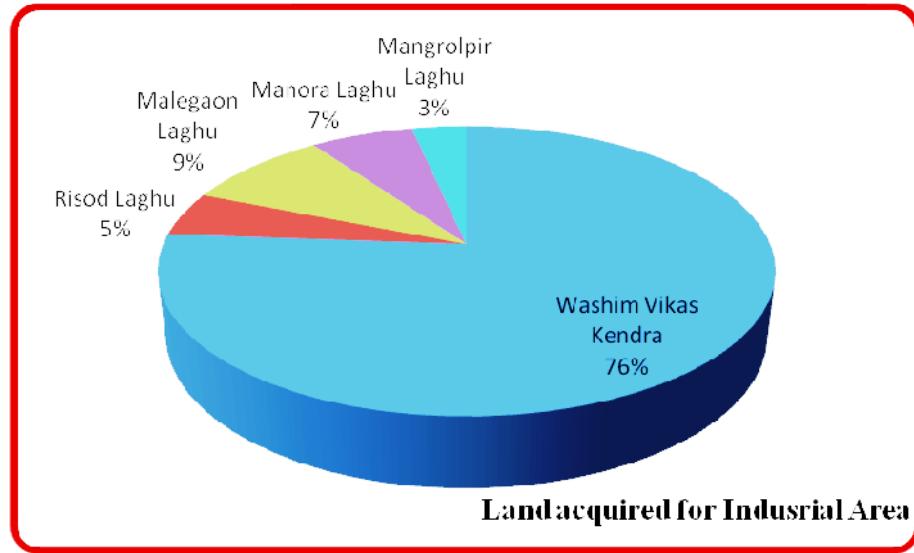


Chart 1.1

3. Industrial Scenario of Washim Dist.

3.1 Industry at a Glance (30.06.2020)

Sr. No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial Unit	No.	16838
2.	Total Industrial Unit	No.	16838
3.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	No.	3
4.	Estimated AVG. no. of Daily Worker Employed in Small Scale Industries	No.	
5.	Employment in Large and Medium Industries	No.	448
6.	NO. of Industrial Area	No.	5
7.	Turnover of Small Scale Ind.	In Lacs	14371
8.	Turnover of Medium & large Scale Industries	In Lacs	--

3.3 Details of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises in the District. *Chart 1.2, 1.3 & 1.4*

Sr. No.	Sector	No. of Industries	Investment (Cr.)	Employment
1.	Agro based Industries	345	183.77	1514
2.	Textile	1556	157.11	438
3.	Food based Industries	1571	469.20	6357
4.	Steel	69	43.09	268
5.	Explosives	100	58.94	477
6.	Paper	62	38.45	286
7.	Plastic	69	42.87	271
8.	Mineral	102	73.60	547
9.	IT	427	112.07	962
10.	Other	12537	1894.70	43554
	Total	16838	3073.80	54674

(Source DIC)

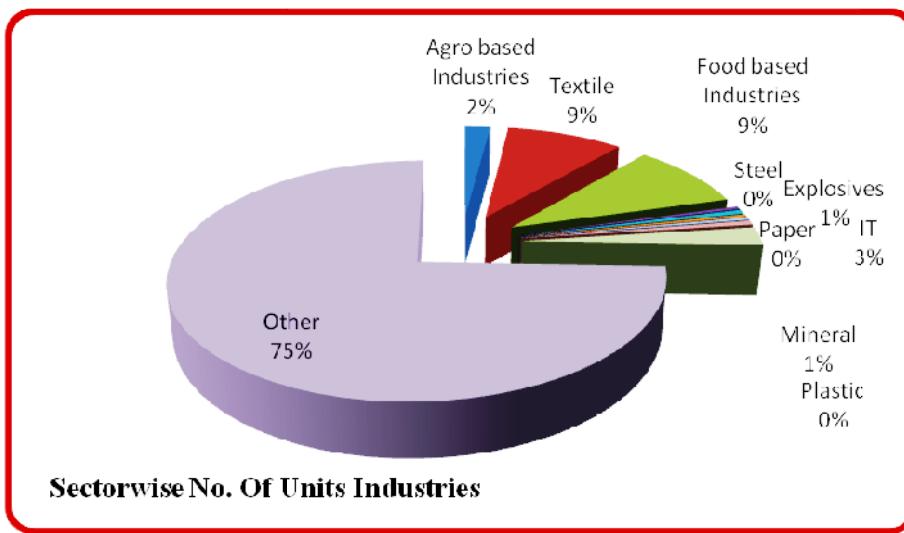


Chart 1.2

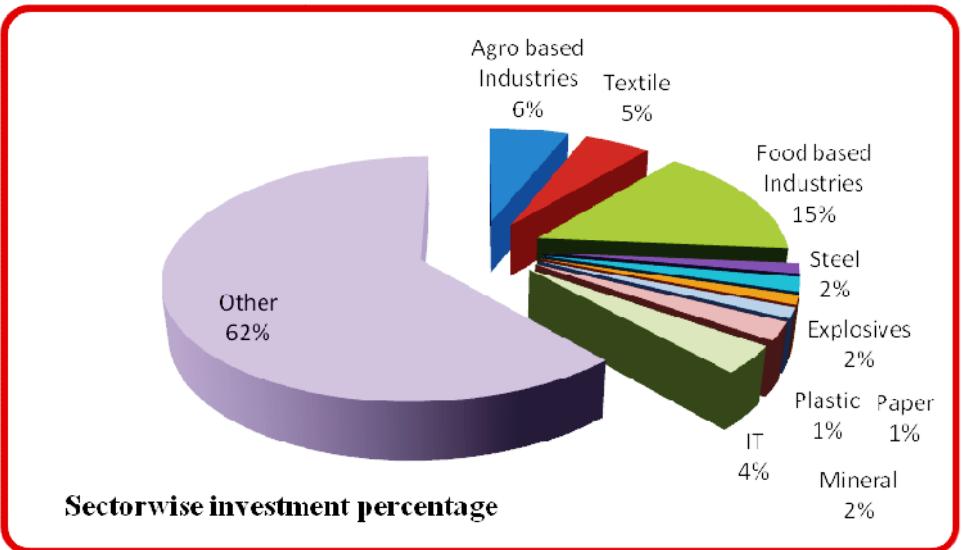


Chart 1.3

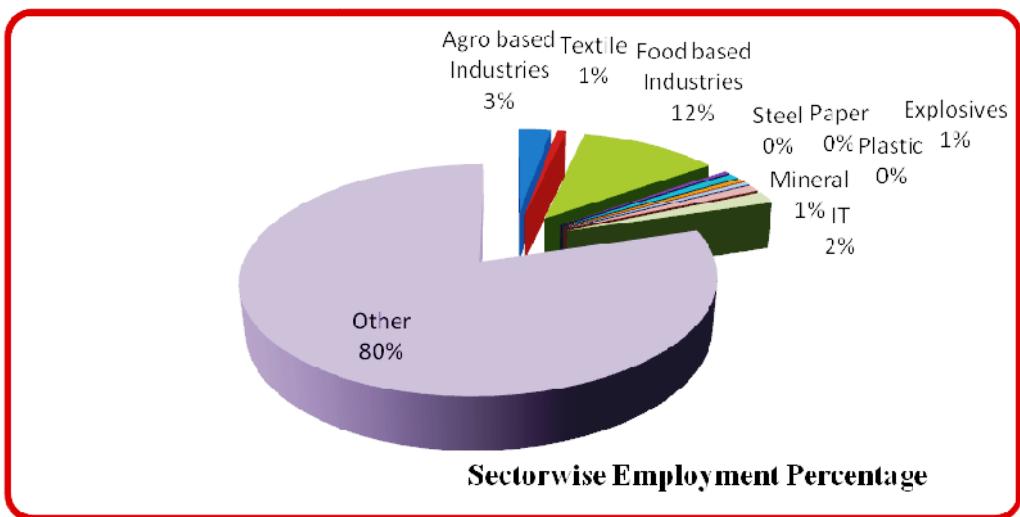


Chart 1.4

3.3.1 Definition of MSME

MSME stands for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. In accordance with the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act in 2006, the enterprises are classified into two divisions.

1. **Manufacturing enterprises** – engaged in the manufacturing or production of goods in any industry
2. **Service enterprises** – engaged in providing or rendering services

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Definition

In 2020, the Government of India revised the definition and criteria for classifying Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. The new classification for MSME Registration is based on a composite criterion of investment and turnover instead of the previous investment criterion only.

What is Micro Enterprise?

A micro-enterprise is defined as an enterprise having an investment in plant and machinery or equipment less than one crore rupees, with a turnover that does not surpass five crore rupees. A micro-enterprise can be engaged in manufacturing, services activities.

What is Small Enterprise?

A small enterprise is defined as an enterprise having an investment in plant and machinery or equipment that is less than 10 crore rupees, and the turnover does not exceed 50 crore rupees. A small enterprise can also be involved in manufacturing, services activities.

What is Medium Enterprise?

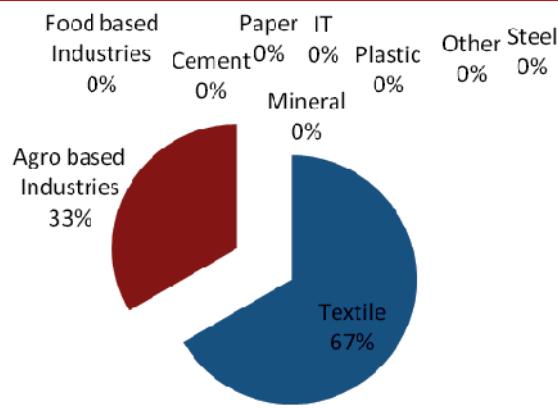
A medium enterprise is defined as an enterprise having an investment in plant and machinery or equipment that is less than 50 crore rupees. The turnover does not go over two hundred and fifty crore rupees. A medium enterprise can likewise be engaged in manufacturing, services activities.

3.4 Large Scale Industries/Public Sector undertakings

List of Implemented Industrial Projects in Washim District						
Sr No	Name of the Unit	Location	Inv Rs Crs	Empl	Product	Sector
	Vaubhav Liquor PVT Ltd.	Risod	10.67	39	Ethyl Alcohol	Chemical
	Maharashtra Cotton Mktg. Fed Employees	Karanja	37.37	64	Cotton Yarn	Textile
	Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd.	Washim	201.00	710	Solvent Extraction & Oil Refinery & 3 MW Captive Biomass Co-generation Plant	Agro
	P.B. Cot spin Pvt.Ltd	Washim	46.56	274	Cotton Yarn, Cotton Waste, Cotton seed	Textile
	Total		295.60	1087		

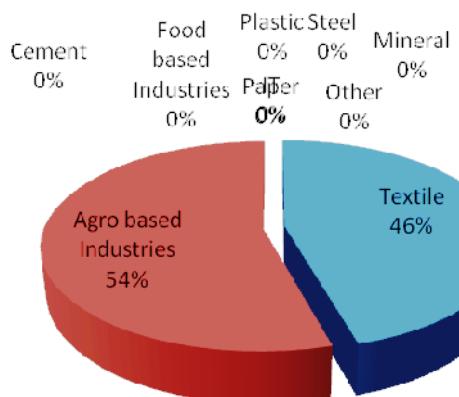
3.5 Sector wise Investment in Large Scale Industries. *Chart 1.5, 1.6 & 1.7*(Source DIC)

Sr. No.	Sector	No. of Industries	Investment (Cr.)	Employment
1.	Textile	2	83.93	338
2.	Agro based Industries	1	100.00	110
3.	Food based Industries	0	0	0
4.	Cement	0	0	0
5.	Paper	0	0	0
6.	IT	0	0	0
7.	Plastic	0	0	0
8.	Steel	0	0	0
9.	Mineral	0	0	0
10.	Other	0	0	0
	Total	3	183.93	448



Sectorwise percentage of Large Scale Industries

Chart 1.5



Sectorwise Investment percentage in Large Scale Industries

Chart 1.6



Sectorwise Employment percentage in LSI

Chart 1.7

3.6 Growth Trend

Yearwise Trend from 2014 to 2023

Enterprise	Year	Micro			Small			Medium			Total		
		No. Of Enterprises	Employee	Investment (in Lacs)	No. Of Enterprises	Employee	Investment	No. Of Enterprises	Employee	Investment	No. Of Enterprises	Employee	Investment
Manufacturing	2014	18	59	58.96	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	18	59	58.96
	2015	36	117	21.57	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	36	117	21.57
	2016	43	141	41.19	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	43	141	41.19
	2017	66	217	55.47	1	3	0.27	0	0	0	67	220	55.74
	2018	73	223	66.74	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	73	223	66.74
	2019	119	424	293.34	1	8	76.44	0	0	0	120	432	369.78
	2020	147	499	196.84	1	5	37.44	0	0	0	148	504	234.28
	2021	144	401	221.84	3	17	183.33	0	0	0	147	418	405.17
	2022	203	611	312.67	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	203	611	312.67
	2023	421	1540	472.05	2	6	548.00	0	0	0	423	1546	1020.05
	Total	1270	4232	1740.67	8	39	845.48	0	0	0	1278	4271	2586.15
Service	2014	39	71	52.68	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	39	71	52.68
	2015	83	215	152.03	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	83	215	152.03
	2016	54	130	36.80	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	54	130	36.80
	2017	112	262	98.14	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	112	262	98.14
	2018	172	499	365.45	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	172	499	365.45
	2019	199	538	278.80	1	3	0.02	0	0	0	200	541	278.82
	2020	271	767	384.11	1	1	0.00	0	0	0	272	768	384.11
	2021	245	575	337.29	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	245	575	337.29
	2022	286	630	349.02	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	286	630	349.02
	2023	771	2017	594.92	2	28	520.54	0	0	0	773	2045	1115.46
	Total	2232	5704	2649.24	4	32	520.56	0	0	0	2236	5736	3169.80

Trading	2014	50	148	9421.23	1	5	18.70	0	0	0.00	51	153	9439.93
	2015	114	301	113.97	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	114	301	113.97
	2016	92	237	101.91	2	4	148.06	0	0	0.00	94	241	249.97
	2017	305	781	160.77	5	28	42.84	0	0	0.00	310	809	203.61
	2018	305	709	400.02	2	7	11.85	0	0	0.00	307	716	411.87
	2019	380	983	401.49	1	2	0.56	1	1	7.90	382	986	409.95
	2020	520	1222	850.32	2	9	16.16	0	0	0.00	522	1231	866.48
	2021	463	981	668.37	1	3	7.72	0	0	0.00	464	984	676.09
	2022	529	1998	484.28	1	2	9.90	1	4	0.00	531	2004	494.18
	2023	1107	2660	1316.69	1	9	105.50	0	0	0.00	1108	2669	1422.19
	Total	3865	10020	13919.05	16	69	361.29	2	5	7.90	3883	10094	14288.24
	Mfg.	1270	4232	1740.67	8	39	845.48	0	0	0	1278	4271	2586.15
	Service	2232	5704	2649.24	4	32	520.555	0	0	0	2236	5736	3169.795
	Trading	3865	10020	13919.05	16	69	361.29	2	5	7.9	3883	10094	14288.24
Grand Total		7367	19956	18308.96	28	140	1727.33	2	5	7.90	7397	20101	20044.19

3.7 NIC wise details of MSMES. *Chart 1.8*

NIC 2008	No. Of Units	Employee	Investment (in Lakhs)
10 Manufacture of food products	1008	4152	1323.84
11 Manufacture of beverages	38	96	214.64
12 Manufacture of tobacco products	8	11	5.30
13 Manufacture of textiles	63	169	63.42
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	148	317	154.04
15 Manufacture of leather and related products	49	101	43.67
16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	56	138	34.01
17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	23	95	478.68
18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	21	42	72.12
19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	4	8	0.00
20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	40	151	56.14
21 Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	19	62	33.70
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	44	147	55.99
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	38	219	117.34
24 Manufacture of basic metals	38	113	64.64
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	95	525	120.16
26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	17	26	18.61
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	58	179	86.50
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	58	248	112.39
29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	20	51	14.65
30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	21	63	66.85
31 Manufacture of furniture	62	162	38.10
32 Other manufacturing	248	971	367.89
33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	70	139	94.31
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11	72	23.02
36 Water collection, treatment and supply	13	18	20.80
37 Sewerage	1	5	0.00
38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	3	10	0.00

39 Remediation activities and other waste management services	1	1	0.00
41 Construction of buildings	130	783	364.65
42 Civil engineering	42	213	176.09
43 Specialized construction activities	65	205	123.70
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	183	537	236.95
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	650	2070	6057.07
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1544	3357	2347.24
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	205	876	429.51
50 Water transport	33	73	32.55
51 Air transport	5	45	8.49
52 Warehousing and support activities for transportation	232	427	329.46
53 Postal and courier activities	13	40	22.00
55 Accommodation	54	243	45.96
56 Food and beverage service activities	884	2380	908.50
58 Publishing activities	35	103	47.26
59 Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	29	104	75.99
60 Broadcasting and programming activities	3	9	2.00
61 Telecommunications	41	94	30.96
62 Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	154	394	153.64
63 Information service activities	85	206	90.91
64 Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	59	141	27.94
65 Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	9	11	3.77
66 Other financial activities	91	219	56.84
68 Real estate activities	47	196	36.17
69 Legal and accounting activities	29	70	130.24
70 Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	17	63	80.92
71 Architecture and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	27	82	23.50
72 Scientific research and development	2	6	3.90
73 Advertising and market research	16	41	14.50
74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities	348	744	295.25
75 Veterinary activities	29	87	44.00
77 Rental and leasing activities	74	198	84.75

78 Employment activities	16	81	66.25
79 Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service activities	307	575	496.29
80 Security and investigation activities	1	1	0.00
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	68	258	1655.21
82 Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	73	237	123.18
84 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5	36	10.89
85 Education	71	317	33.57
86 Human health activities	183	584	800.25
87 Residential care activities	76	150	121.65
88 Social work activities without accommodation	16	66	22.80
90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities	32	117	53.90
91 Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	5	11	2.31
93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	9	14	18.27
94 Activities of membership organizations	8	16	0.00
95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods	99	198	61.71
96 Other personal service activities	1148	2761	988.43

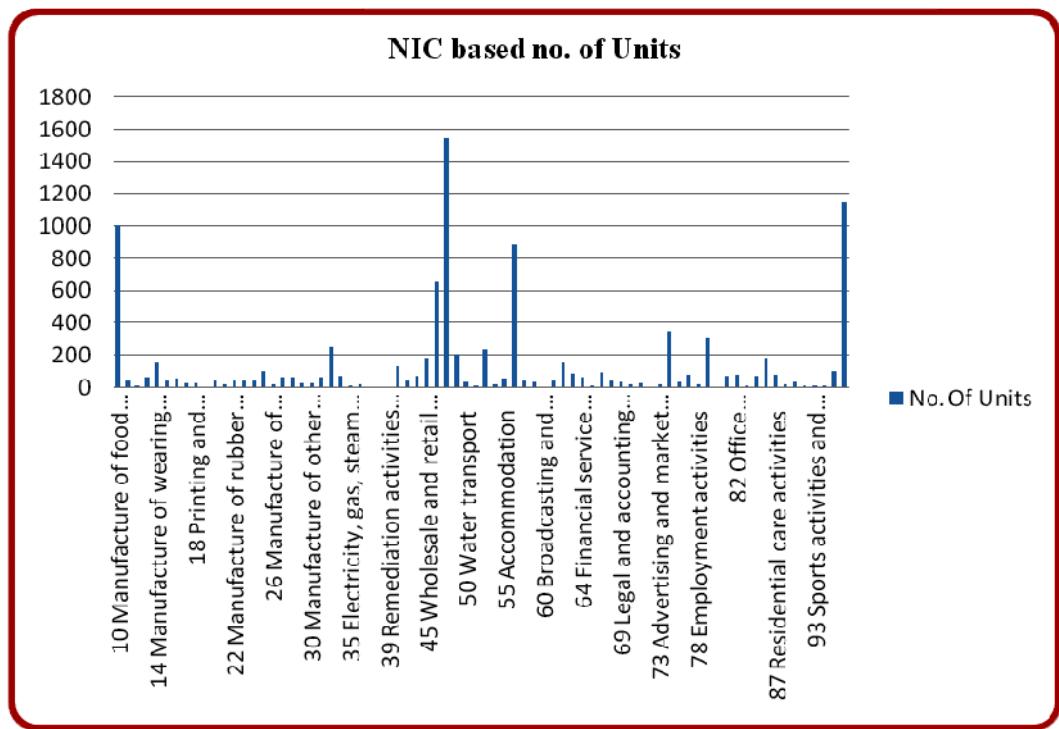


Chart 1.8

3.7 Udyam Registration/Migration Trend *Chart 1.9*

Year	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
2020	1967	41	5	2013
2021	4452	126	21	4599
2022	5314	100	4	5418
2023	6659	52	1	6712
2024 till july	4645	24	2	4671
Total	23037	343	33	23413

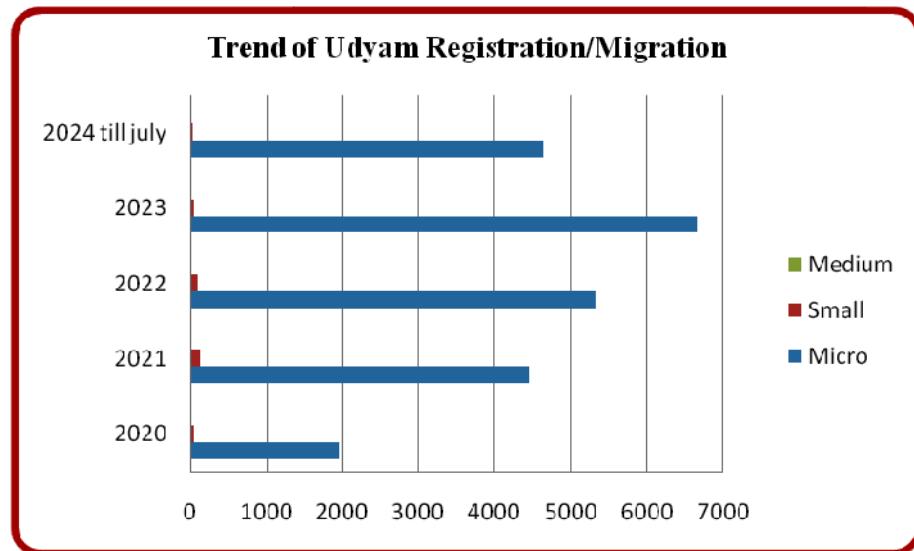


Chart 1.9

3.8 Vendorisation /Ancillarisation of the Industry

Some potential vendors and ancillary units in Washim that can be developed are Textile manufacturers, Food processing units, Engineering component manufacturers, Auto component manufacturers, Pharmaceutical ingredient suppliers, Renewable energy equipment suppliers, Packaging material suppliers, Logistics and transportation services, IT and software services, Skilled manpower services.

These vendors and ancillary units can support core industries in Washim, such as Textiles, Food Processing, Engineering, Automotive, Pharmaceuticals and Renewable Energy.

3.9 Major Exportable Item (Source DIC)

The Washim has exported Items to Kuwait, Bangladesh, China, Italy, Netherland, Spain, UK, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and the neighboring countries. Item wise details is mentioned in the tables given below for the 2021-22 and 2022-23. **Chart 1.10 & 1.11**

Major export item from Washim are Lecithin, Turmeric Dried, Other Chana, Dryer Machine for wood, Paper, Paper Pulp and Paper Board, Air Purifier and Cleaner, etc.

Sr. No.	Major Commodity During the year 2021-22	Export Value (Cr.)	Prominent Country
1.	Other Solid Residues Resulting From of Extraction Soyabean	11.98	Kuwait
2.	Indian Cotton of Staple Length 28.5Mm and above	8.98	Bangladesh and China
3.	Lecithin	6.96	Italy, Netherland, Spain and UK
4.	Turmeric Dried	0.47	Bangladesh
5.	Other Chana	0.44	Sri Lanka
6.	Dryer Machine for wood, Paper, Paper Pulp and Paper Board	0.02	Malaysia
7.	Air Purifier and Cleaner	0.007	China
8.	Meter and Dosing Pump	0.003	Malaysia
	Total	28.86	

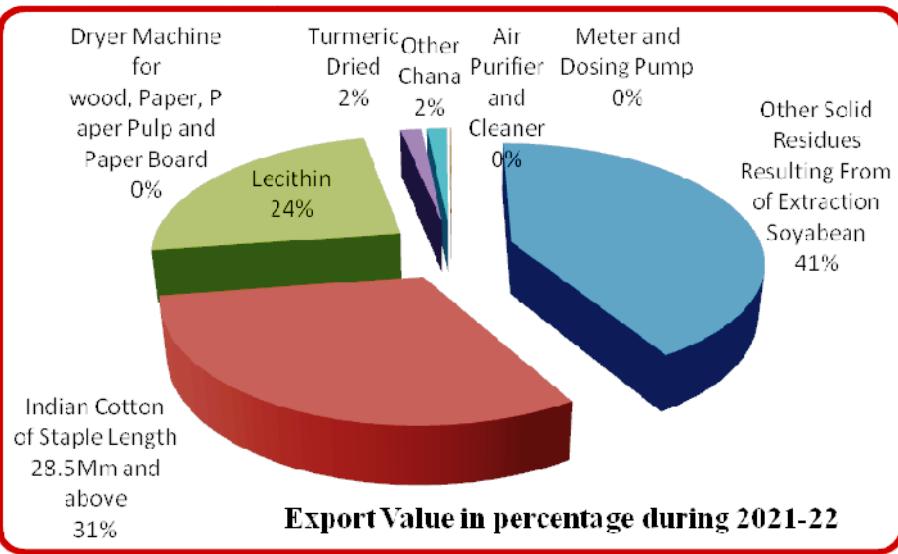


Chart 1.10

Sr. No.	Major Commodity During the year 2022-23	Export Value (Cr.)	Prominent Country
1.	Lecithin	12.99	Spain, Netherland and Italy
2.	Kabuli Chana	8.64	Algeria and Sri Lanka
3.	Bengal Gram(Desi Chana)	2.09	Bangladesh
4.	Indian Cotton of Staple Length 28.5Mm and above	1.77	Bangladesh
5.	Rice Except Parboiled (Excl Basmati Rice)	1.48	Cote D' Ivoire
6.	Kernels, Other	0.40	Philippines
7.	Dry	0.38	Bangladesh
8.	Parts of Machinery Plant	0.20	UK
	Total	27.95	

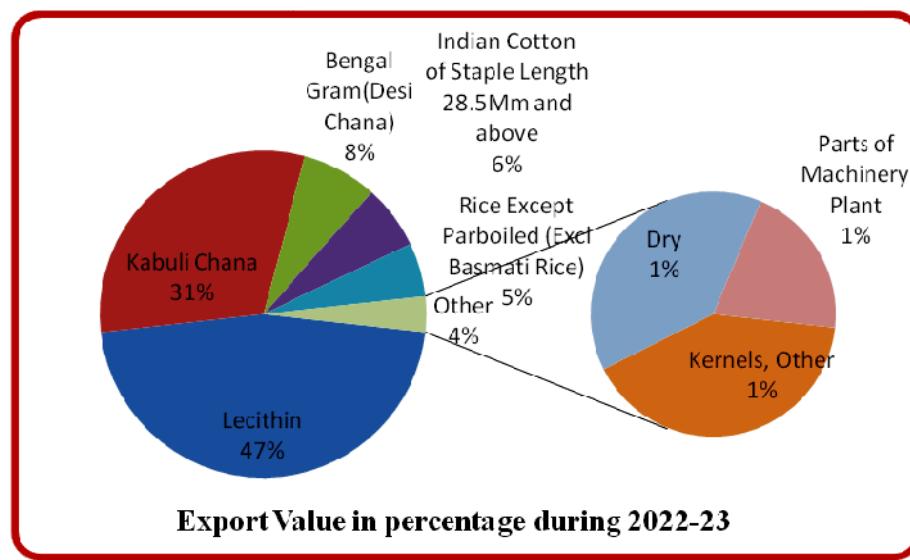


Chart 1.11

Washim Region Exporting Products data (FY 2023-24) Chart 1.12 & 1.13			
Top 10 Exporting Commodities	Total Exports (INR Cr)	Sum of Value INR (Cr)	Top 10 Exporting Countries
Residues And Waste from the Food Industries; Prepared Anima	37.48	20.37	Bangladesh
Edible Vegetables And Certain Roots And Tubers		0.04	Bhutan
Coffee, Tea, Mate & Spices		0.23	Canada
Organic Chemicals		2.94	Ghana
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery And Mechanical Appliance		1.41	Iran
Cotton		0.03	Jordan
Plastics And Articles Thereof		0.03	Kenya
Miscellaneous Articles Of Base Metal		2.75	Netherland
Road Vehicles And Parts		0.01	Qatar

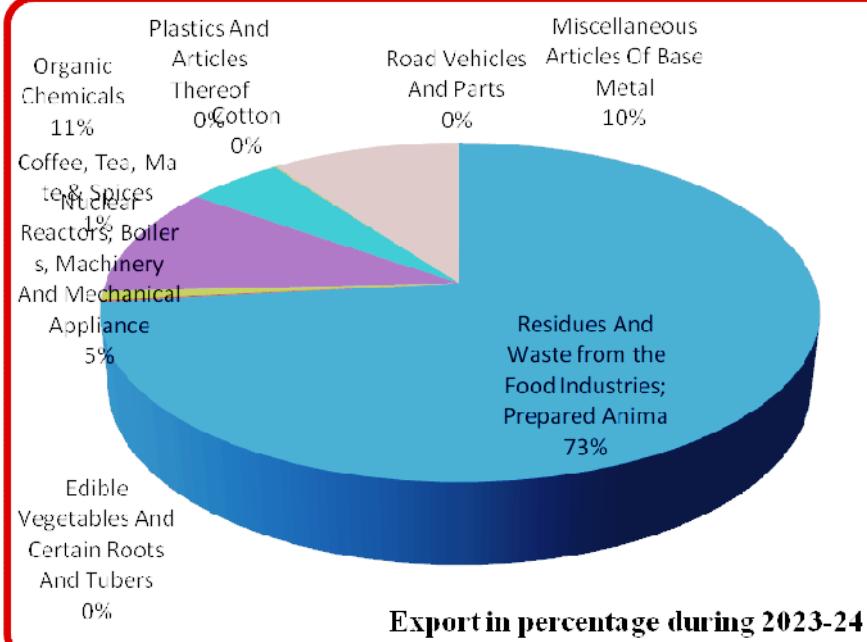


Chart 1.12

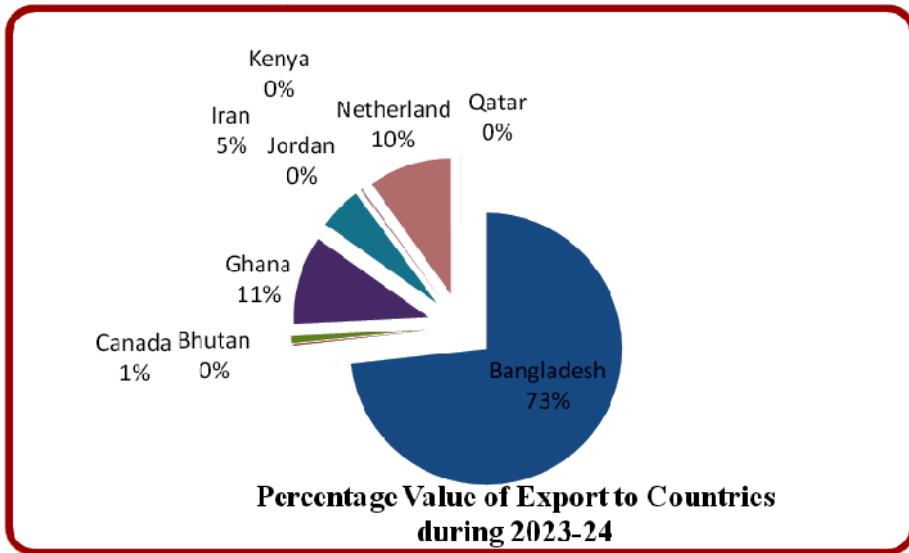


Chart 1.13

Washim Region Exporting Products data (FY 2022-23) Chart 1.14 & 1.15

Top 10 Exporting Commodities	Total Exports (INR Cr)	Sum of Value INR (Cr)	Top 10 Exporting Countries
Organic Chemicals	27.94	5.69	Spain
Edible Vegetables And Certain Roots And Tubers		4.78	Algeria
Cotton		4.54	Netherland
Cereals		4.23	Bangladesh
Oil Seeds Oleaginous Fruits; Misc. Grains, Seeds & Fruits;		3.86	Sri Lanka
Coffee, Tea, Mate & Spices		2.76	Italy
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery And Mechanical Appliance		1.48	Cote D'Ivoire

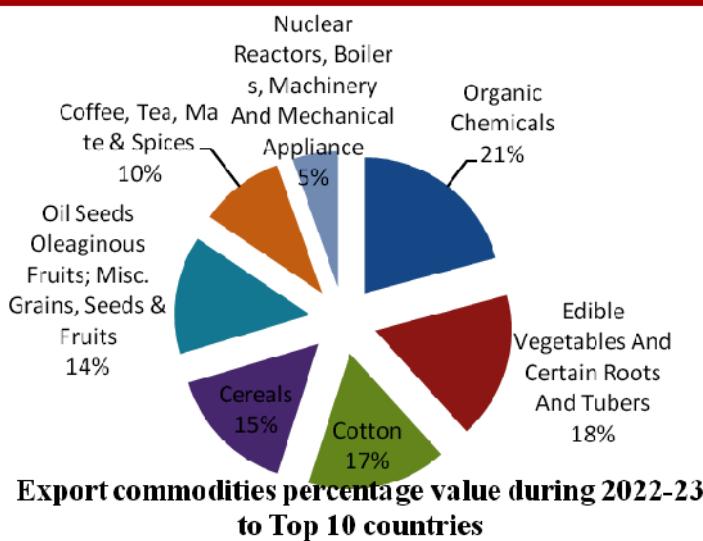


Chart 1.14

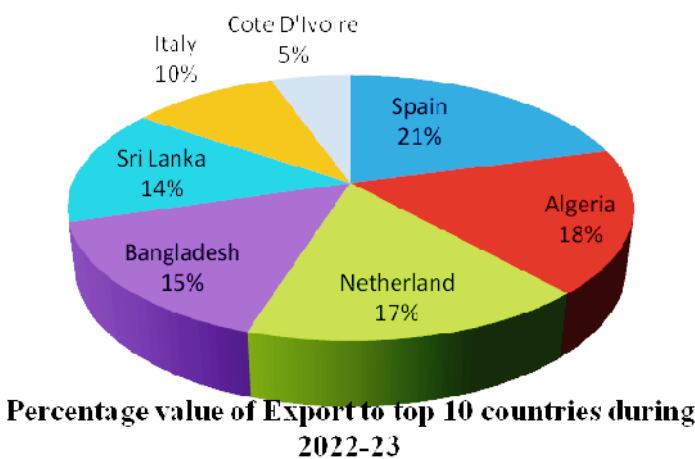


Chart 1.15

Export Trend of the three Years

The bar chart show slight decrease in the export during the year 2022-23 and again increased in 2023-24. **Chart 1.16**

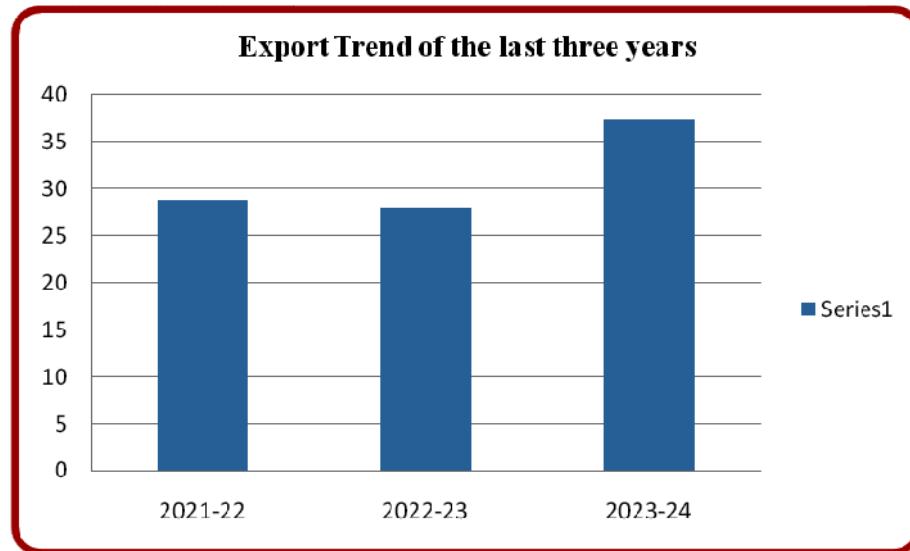
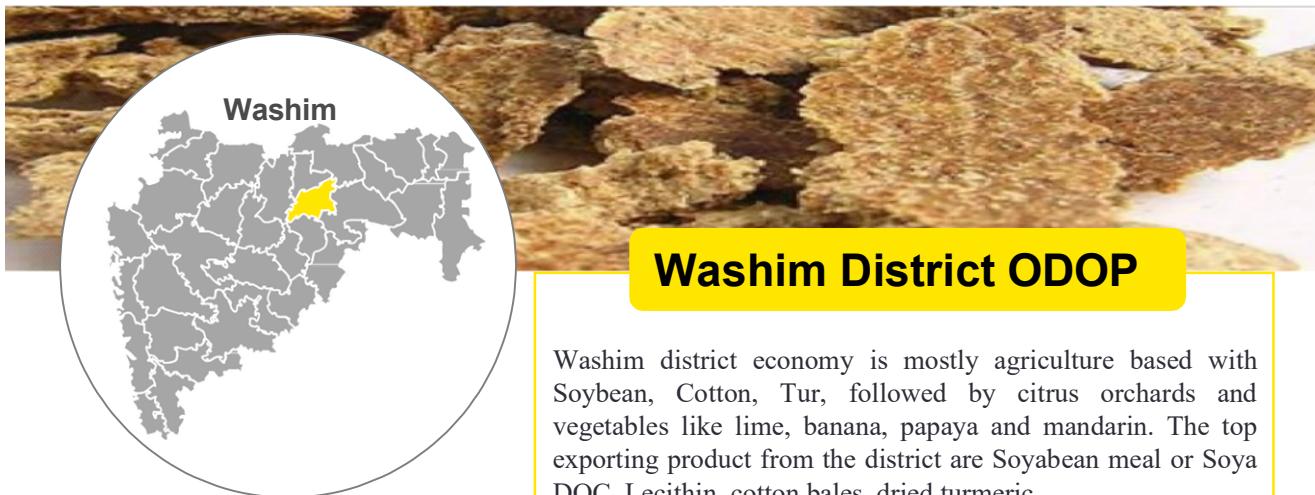


Chart 1.16

3.10 Washim District ODOP



Washim District ODOP

Washim district economy is mostly agriculture based with Soybean, Cotton, Tur, followed by citrus orchards and vegetables like lime, banana, papaya and mandarin. The top exporting product from the district are Soyabean meal or Soya DOC, Lecithin, cotton bales, dried turmeric.



ODOP Products	HSN Code	District Hubs
Soyabean Products	23040090	Washim, Risod, Malegaon, Karanja

Soyabean Products

- Washim District majorly produces Soyabean with around 5,29,022 MT production in FY 2020-21.
- Allied industries such as soyabean extracting plants have developed in the district.
- Soyabean product, a feed supplement, is considered a premium product because of its high digestibility, high energy content and consistency. It is an excellent source of protein and is used extensively in feed for swine, & dairy cattle, poultry, and aquaculture.

District USP

- The district has two big soyabean extracting plant which are engaged in exports.
 - Top 5 exporting product from district are Other Solid residue from Extraction of Soyabean, Lecithin, Cotton Bales, Turmeric and Dryer for wood, paper pulp.
 - Top 5 exporting countries from district are Kuwait, Italy, China PRP, Bangladesh Pr and Netherland.
 - Washim is the largest producer of sorghum in region alongwith Malegaon and Mangarulpur.
 - Wheat is produced in majorly Risod, Washim and Manora talukas.
 - Green Chick pea is also cultivated on a large scale in Mangarulpur.
- Other crops include sugarcane, oranges and betel leaf. Washim, Risod and Karanja have orange orchards

3.11 Service Enterprises

Sr. No.	No. of Units	Employment	Investments (Lacs)	Production Capacity (Lacs)
1.	6119	25830	17458.03	157742.46

3.11.1 Potentials areas for service industry

- 1. Agro-based industries:** Washim is known for its agricultural produce, making it an ideal location for agro-based industries like food processing, dairy products, and poultry farming.
- 2. Textiles:** The district has a strong tradition of textile manufacturing, making it a suitable location for MSMEs in this sector.
- 3. Mineral-based industries:** Washim's mineral resources, like coal, iron ore, and limestone, can support MSMEs in mining, mineral processing, and related activities.
- 4. Ceramic and refractory industries:** The district's dolomite and silica sand reserves make it an ideal location for ceramic and refractory industries.
- 5. Small-scale manufacturing:** MSMEs can explore opportunities in small-scale manufacturing, like engineering goods, electrical appliances, and machinery.
- 6. Service sector:** Washim has potential for MSMEs in the service sector, including IT-enabled services, tourism, and healthcare.
- 7. Renewable energy:** The district's solar and wind energy potential can support MSMEs in renewable energy generation and related services.
- 8. Handicrafts:** Washim is known for its traditional handicrafts, making it a suitable location for MSMEs in this sector.
- 9. Food processing:** The district's agricultural produce can support MSMEs in food processing, like fruit and vegetable processing, and snack food manufacturing.
- 10. Animal husbandry:** Washim's livestock population makes it an ideal location for MSMEs in animal husbandry, like cattle feed manufacturing and poultry farming

3.11.2 Potential for new MSMEs

- **Cotton Ginning:** With Washim being a major cotton-producing district, cotton ginning is an attractive opportunity for MSMEs.
- **Wooden Furniture:** The district's skilled workforce and availability of raw materials make wooden furniture manufacturing a viable option.
- **Automobile Parts and Equipment:** With the growth of the automotive industry, MSMEs in Washim can explore opportunities in manufacturing automobile parts and equipment.
- **Electronics and Home Appliances:** The increasing demand for electronics and home appliances offers scope for MSMEs in Washim to venture into this sector.

3.11.3. Skill development needed for the District:

- 1. Technical Skills:** Training in mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering, as well as computer programming and IT.
- 2. Vocational Skills:** Development of skills in areas like welding, carpentry, and plumbing.
- 3. Agri-Skills:** Training in modern agricultural practices, crop management, and agri-business management.
- 4. Soft Skills:** Development of communication, teamwork, and leadership skills.
- 5. Entrepreneurial Skills:** Training in entrepreneurship, business management, and startup incubation.
- 6. Digital Literacy:** Training in computer usage, online marketing, and e-commerce.
- 7. Language Skills:** English language training to enhance employability.
- 8. Industry-Specific Skills:** Training in areas like food processing, textile manufacturing, and renewable energy.
- 9. Safety and Health:** Training in workplace safety, health, and environmental management.
- 10. Leadership and Management:** Development of leadership and management skills for MSMEs and startups.

7. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise.

1.	1. Name of the Cluster	-	Shri Balaji Khava Foundation
	2. Number of Units	-	82
	3. Product	-	Khava, Paneer, Peda
	4. Employment	-	211
	5. Turnover of the cluster	-	8.92 Cr.

5. General issues raised by industry association during the course of meeting.

- (1)** Capital Incentives for MSME
- (2)** Expansion of Existing Industrial Area
- (3)** Load shedding in Rural Area

6. District Statistics of PM Vishvakarma Scheme *Chart 1.17*

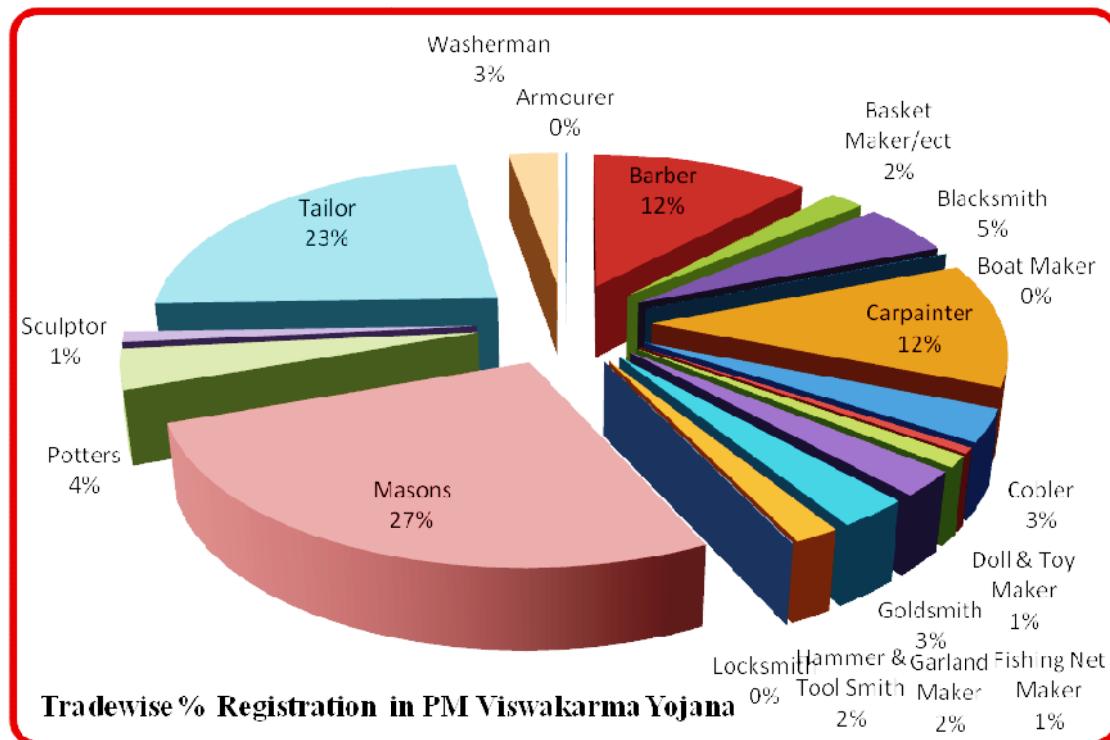
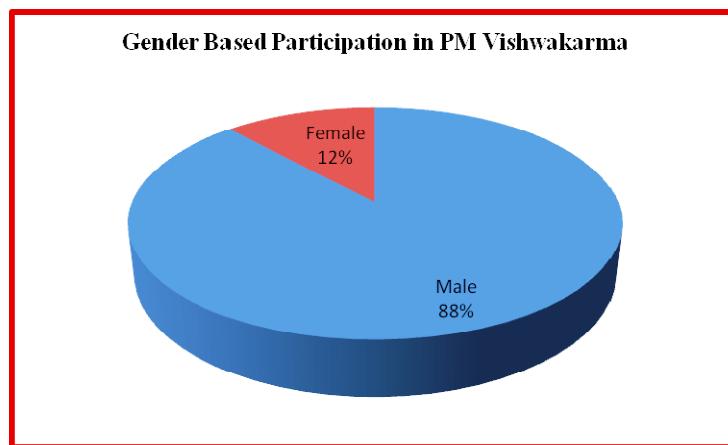


Chart 1.17

6.1 PM Vishvakarma Scheme Trade Potential

The total application which were recommended by the banks and received as on 30/08/2024 were 2638 out of which the major part of trades were Barber - 12% Carpenter - 12%, Masons – 27% and Tailor-23% whereas rest of the 14 trades cover only 26%. The artisans of the four major trades may be given training of the new technology.

6.2 Gender based participation in PM Vishwakarma.



7. How Government Supports MSME's

The Government of India provides various support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through several initiatives and schemes.

- 1. Financial Support:** Government provides financial assistance through schemes like Mudra Loan, Credit Guarantee Scheme, and Standup India.
- 2. Technology Upgradation:** Government provides support for technology upgradation through schemes like Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS).
- 3. Marketing Support:** Government provides marketing support through schemes like Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS) and International Trade Fairs.
- 4. Skill Development:** Government provides training and skill development programs through schemes like Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) and Skill Development Initiative (SDI).
- 5. Infrastructure Support:** Government provides infrastructure support through schemes like creation of Industrial Estates, Flatted Factory Complexes, and Technology Parks.
- 6. Regulatory Support:** Government provides regulatory support through simplification of procedures, reduction of compliance burden, and implementation of Ease of Doing Business initiatives.
- 7. Tax Benefits:** Government provides tax benefits like reduced tax rates, exemptions, and deductions to MSMEs.
- 8. Research and Development:** Government supports R&D activities in MSMEs through schemes like Technology Development Fund (TDF) and Research and Development (R&D) scheme.
- 9. Export Support:** Government provides support for exports through schemes like Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS).
- 10. Digital Empowerment:** Government provides digital empowerment through initiatives like Digital MSME Scheme and e-Marketplace for MSMEs.
 - A. The Government of India offers several financial support schemes for MSMEs, including ¹:**
 - **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY):** This scheme provides loans up to Rs. 20 lakh to non-corporate and non-farm small or micro-enterprises.
 - **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** This scheme focuses on generating self-employment opportunities to the unemployed youth and traditional artisans through micro-enterprise establishments in the non-farm sector.
 - **Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE):** This scheme provides financial assistance to small and medium industries without any third-party guarantee or collateral.
 - **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS):** This scheme provides 15% subsidy for additional investment up to Rs.1 crore for technology upgradation by MSMEs.

- **Fund of Funds:** This scheme provides equity funding for MSMEs who have growth potential and viability.
- **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Subordinate Debt (CGSSD):** This scheme extends support to the promoters of the operational MSMEs which are stressed and have become NPA.
- **SIDBI Make In India Loan For Enterprises (SMILE):** This scheme provides a soft loan in the nature of quasi-equity to MSMEs to meet the required debt-equity ratio for their establishment.
- **MSME Business Loan:** This scheme aims at automation and digitisation of various processes of business loans offered, which includes the term loans, working capital loans and mudra loans

B. The Government of India provides various technology upgradation support schemes to MSMEs, including:

1. **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS):** Provides 15% subsidy for additional investment up to Rs.1 crore for technology upgradation.
2. **Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS):** Provides financial assistance for technology upgradation in the textile sector.
3. **Scheme for Upgradation of Technology (SUT):** Provides financial assistance for technology upgradation in the leather sector.
4. **Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS):** Provides financial assistance for technology upgradation and modernization in the leather sector.
5. **Technology Development Fund (TDF):** Supports R&D and technology development in MSMEs.
6. **Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):** Supports technology upgradation and modernization in MSME clusters.
7. **Scheme for Productivity and Quality Improvement (SPQI):** Provides financial assistance for technology upgradation and quality improvement.
8. **National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP):** Supports technology upgradation and modernization in MSMEs.
9. **Technology and Quality Upgradation Support (TQUS):** Provides financial assistance for technology upgradation and quality improvement.
10. **Digital MSME Scheme:** Supports digital upgradation and technology adoption in MSMEs.

C. The Government of India provides various marketing support schemes to MSMEs, including:

1. **Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS):** Provides financial assistance for marketing activities like trade fairs, exhibitions, and publicity.
2. **International Trade Fairs (ITF):** Supports participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions.

- 3. MSME Market Development Assistance (MDA):** Provides financial assistance for marketing activities like product development, packaging, and branding.
- 4. National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC):** Offers marketing support services like market research, product development, and packaging.
- 5. MSME Export Promotion Council (MEPC):** Supports MSMEs in international trade and marketing.
- 6. District Industries Centers (DICs):** Provides marketing support services like product development, packaging, and branding.
- 7. Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification (TUQC):** Supports technology upgradation and quality certification for MSMEs.
- 8. Geographical Indication (GI) Registration:** Helps MSMEs to register their products with GI tags, promoting their unique identity.
- 9. Public Procurement Policy for MSEs:** Reserves 20% of government procurement for MSMEs.
- 10. E-Marketplace for MSMEs:** An online platform for MSMEs to market and sell their products.

D. The Government of India provides various skill development support schemes to MSMEs, including:

- 1. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP):** Training programs for entrepreneurs to develop skills and knowledge.
- 2. Skill Development Initiative (SDI):** Training programs for workers and supervisors in MSMEs.
- 3. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP):** Supports skill development and training in MSMEs.
- 4. Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme (LMCS):** Implements lean manufacturing techniques and trains workers.
- 5. Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification (TUQC):** Supports technology upgradation and quality certification.
- 6. MSME Technology Development Fund (MTDF):** Supports R&D and technology development.
- 7. National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC):** Offers training programs for MSMEs.
- 8. District Industries Centers (DICs):** Provides training programs for MSMEs.
- 9. Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS):** Supports apprenticeship training in MSMEs.
- 10. Vocational Training Programme (VTP):** Training programs for workers in MSMEs.

E. The infrastructure support for MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) :

- 1. Industrial Estates:** Several industrial estates which provide land, infrastructure, and facilities for MSMEs.
- 2. Industrial Sheds:** Many industrial sheds are available for rent or sale, offering space for

manufacturing and storage.

- 3. Power Supply:** Reliable power supply is ensured through the Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd. (MSEDCL).
- 4. Water Supply:** Sufficient water supply system, with the Municipal Council and Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran (MJP) providing water connections to industries.
- 5. Transportation:** Good connectivity via roads (National Highway and State Highway) and railways, facilitating easy transportation of goods and raw materials.
- 6. Telecommunication:** Reliable telecommunication services, including internet, phone, and mobile networks, are available.
- 7. Skilled Manpower:** District has a pool of skilled and unskilled workers, with training facilities like the Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and vocational training programs.
- 8. Financial Assistance:** Various banks, financial institutions, and government schemes (e.g., Mudra Bank, CGTMSE) offer financial assistance to MSMEs.
- 9. Regulatory Support:** The District Industries Centre (DIC) and Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) provide support with licensing, registrations, and other regulatory requirements.
- 10. Research and Development:** Nearby institutions like the National Research Centre for Citrus (NRCC) and the Maharashtra Agricultural University (PDKV) offer R&D facilities and expertise.

F. The regulatory support for MSMEs:

- 1. District Industries Centre (DIC):** Provides support with licensing, registrations, and other regulatory requirements.
- 2. Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC):** Offers assistance with land allocation, subsidies, and other incentives.
- 3. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB):** Helps with environmental clearances and compliance.
- 4. Labour Department:** Assists with labour laws and regulations compliance.
- 5. Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC):** Ensures reliable power supply and resolves power-related issues.
- 6. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC):** Provides infrastructure support and industrial land.
- 7. Central Government schemes:** MSMEs can avail benefits from schemes like Make in India, Startup India, and Mudra Bank.
- 8. State Government schemes:** MSMEs can benefit from schemes like Maharashtra Industrial Policy (2019), Maharashtra Startup Policy (2018), and Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy (2018).
- 9. Registration and Licensing:** MSMEs can register and obtain licenses from the DIC, MSSIDC, and other authorities.

10. Compliance and Advisory: MSMEs can seek advice from various agencies and consultancies on regulatory compliance.

G. Some notable initiatives and schemes for MSMEs:

- Maharashtra Government's "Magel Tyala Paisa" scheme for MSMEs
- "MSME Sambandh" - a web portal for MSMEs
- "Udyog Aadhaar" - a registration scheme for MSMEs
- "Zero Defect Zero Effect" - a scheme for quality improvement

H. MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) can avail of various tax benefits, including:

- 1. Income Tax Exemption:** MSMEs with a turnover of up to ₹50 crores can avail of a tax exemption of up to 25% of their income.
- 2. GST Benefits:** MSMEs can avail of GST benefits like:
 - Composition scheme (1% tax rate)
 - Exemption from GST registration (turnover up to ₹40 lakhs)
 - Lower GST rates (5% or 12%) for specific industries
- 3. Customs Duty Exemption:** MSMEs can avail of customs duty exemption on imports of capital goods, raw materials, and components.
- 4. Excise Duty Exemption:** MSMEs can avail of excise duty exemption on goods manufactured and sold within India.
- 5. VAT Exemption:** MSMEs can avail of VAT exemption on sales within Maharashtra (up to ₹50 lakhs).
- 6. Entry Tax Exemption:** MSMEs can avail of entry tax exemption on goods imported into Maharashtra.
- 7. Stamp Duty Exemption:** MSMEs can avail of stamp duty exemption on documents related to loans, mortgages, and property transactions.
- 8. Electricity Duty Exemption:** MSMEs can avail of electricity duty exemption on power consumption.
- 9. Water Cess Exemption:** MSMEs can avail of water cess exemption on water consumption.
- 10. Patent Filing Subsidy:** MSMEs can avail of a subsidy (up to 50%) on patent filing fees.
- 11. Trademark Filing Subsidy:** MSMEs can avail of a subsidy (up to 50%) on trademark filing fees.
- 12. ISO Certification Subsidy:** MSMEs can avail of a subsidy (up to 50%) on ISO certification fees.

I. MSMEs can avail of R&D support through various initiatives:

- 1. Government-funded research institutions:**
 - National Research Centre for Citrus (NRCC)
 - Maharashtra Agricultural University (PDKV)

- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)

2. Research grants and funding schemes:

- Department of Science and Technology (DST)
- Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME)
- Maharashtra State Innovation Society (MSIS)

3. Industry-academia collaboration:

- Collaborative research projects with local universities and colleges
- Internship and training programs for students and faculty

4. Technology development and transfer:

- National Technology Transfer Centre (NTTC)
- Society for Research and Initiatives for Sustainable Technologies and Institutions (SRISTI)

5. Incubation and acceleration programs:

- Incubation Centre (WIC)
- Maharashtra State Innovation Incubator (MSII)

6. Mentorship and consultancy:

- MSME Development Institute (MSME-DI)
- Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

7. Access to research facilities and equipment:

- Research institutions and universities
- Common Facility Centres (CFCs)

8. Training and capacity building:

- Workshops and seminars on R&D and innovation
- Skill development programs for MSMEs

9. Patent and intellectual property support:

- Patent filing and prosecution assistance
- Intellectual property rights (IPR) protection and management

10. Industry-specific R&D support:

- Sector-specific research and development initiatives

J. MSMEs can avail of export support through various initiatives, including:

1. Export Promotion Councils:

- Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (MCCIA)
- Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO)

2. Government schemes:

- Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)
- Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)
- Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme

3. Export financing:

- Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC)
- Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank)

4. Market access initiatives:

- Trade missions and delegations

- International trade fairs and exhibitions

5. Export training and capacity building:

- Export orientation programmes
- Training on international trade procedures

6. Infrastructure support:

- Development of export infrastructure (e.g., container freight stations)
- Upgradation of existing infrastructure (e.g., airports, seaports)

7. Regulatory support:

- Simplification of export procedures
- Assistance with regulatory compliance

8. Market research and intelligence:

- Market research reports
- Trade analytics and data analysis

9. Brand promotion:

- Promotion of "Made in India" brand
- Support for product branding and marketing

10. E-commerce support:

- Assistance with online marketplaces
- E-commerce training and capacity building

K. Digital empowerment for MSMEs can be achieved through various initiatives:

1. Digital literacy training
2. Website development and e-commerce platforms
3. Social media marketing and online presence
4. Digital payment and transaction facilitation
5. Cloud computing and data storage solutions
6. Cyber security and data protection measures
7. Online marketplaces and e-commerce integrations
8. Digital marketing and advertising support
9. Access to digital tools and software
10. Training on digital technologies like AI, IoT, and blockchain
11. Digital skill development programs
12. Online mentorship and support services
13. Digital infrastructure development (e.g., fiber optic connectivity)
14. Access to digital payment systems (e.g., UPI, POS)
15. Digital tax compliance and accounting solutions

Some organizations that offer digital empowerment initiatives for MSMEs:

- Maharashtra State Innovation Society (MSIS)
- Maharashtra Information Technology Corporation (MITC)
- Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
- National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)
- Digital India initiative by the Government of India

8. STEPS TO SETUP MSMEs

Following are the brief description of different agencies for rendering assistance to the entrepreneurs.

S. No.	Type of assistance	Name and address of agencies
1.	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-1) & Permanent Registration Certificate (EM-II)	General Manager, District Industries Centre Udyog Bhawan, civil Lines, Nagpur.
2.	Identification of Project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports.	The Director MSME-DI,CGO Complex, Block C, Seminary Hills, Nagpur 0712-2510046,2510352
3.	Land and Industrial shed	The Manager, MIDC, Udyog Bhawan, civil Lines, Nagpur.
4.	Financial Assistance	The A.G.M., SIDBI, National Insurance Building, Kingsway, Nagpur
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	The Manager, MSSIDC, Near Lokmat Bhawan, Wardha Road, Nagpur.
6.	Plant and machinery under hire/purchase basis.	The Manager, NSIC, NDTA Complex, Opp. Liberty Cinema, Residency Road, Sadar, Nagpur.
7.	Power/Electricity	The Executive Engineer, SPANCO, Nagpur.
8.	Technical Know-how.	The Director MSME-DI,CGO Complex, Block C, Seminary Hills, Nagpur 0712-2510046,2510352
9.	Quality& Standard	BIS 2 nd Floor, NIT Complex, Gokulpeth, Nagpur.
10.	Marketing/Export Assistance	The Director MSME-DI,CGO Complex, Block C, Seminary Hills, Nagpur 0712-2510046,2510352
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	1. Central Agmark Laboratory, NORTH Ambazari Road, Nagpur. 2. Khadi Village Industries Commission, Mount Road, Near Smruti Cinema, Opp. LB hotel, Sadar, Nagpur. 3. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Udyog Bhawan, Civil Lines, Nagpur. 4. NABARD, Nagpur.

9. Industrial Policy of Government of Maharashtra

(<https://www.midcindia.org/investors/industrial-policies-and-incentives>)

Magnetic Maharashtra- Attractions Unlimited

Maharashtra is the most favoured destination for industries owing to its well-developed infrastructure, skilled workforce, strategic location with good transportation network, Progressive Sectorial Policies, best incentive policy and much more. Because of this, Maharashtra has been able to attract highest investments from within and outside India and it has emerged as a brand “MAGNETIC MAHARASHTRA- Attractions Unlimited”.

Strategically Located: Maharashtra is the third-largest state in India in terms of area and the second-largest in terms of population. It stretches over 307,690 sq.km with a total estimated population of 112.4 million (Census 2011). The Arabian Sea makes up the State's western coast and accounts for a 720 km long coastal line. As per Census 2011, the State is highly urbanized at 45.2%. It is also the wealthiest state in India, by all major economic parameters. The state capital, Mumbai, which is also financial capital of India is one of the largest metropolitan area in the world and India's largest and most populous city. In the age of free movement of goods, post implementation of GST in India, the State is best suited for manufacturing aimed at both national and international markets because of its geographical location as a major business hub connecting North and South India.

Well-developed Infrastructure: The State is well connected to major industrial and consumption centers through road, rail, air and port connectivity. With power generation capacity of over 43,000 MW, Maharashtra ensures 24x7 power supply to its industries. Through Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), the state also ensures land (both developed and undeveloped) availability to the investors.

a. **Road network:** National highways of around 22,000 km are passing through the state. Futuristic expressway projects such as Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg - a super communication expressway and an industrial corridor connecting Nagpur and Mumbai, and Mumbai and Vadodara Expressway - 380 km long, six-lane, controlled-access expressway, connecting the cities of Vadodara, Gujarat and Mumbai, Maharashtra are under construction.

b. **Rail network:** Two major railway zones are enhancing the State's connectivity to the domestic market. Maharashtra has longest metro rail network of around 233 km under construction in the country with ongoing metro projects such as Mumbai metro, Nagpur metro and Pune metro.

c. **Airport and seaports:** Maharashtra has 7 domestic airports and 4 international airports and further the state government is developing 10 new airports of which Shirdi, Nashik, Nanded, Kolhapur and Jalgaon airports are currently functional and Ratnagiri, Gondia, Sindhudurg and Amaravati airports are yet to come up. The state is well connected to the world via sea through 2 major ports and 53 minor ports.

Abundant Highly qualified and Skilled Labour Pool: The state is home to 20 state universities, 21 deemed universities and several institutes of national importance like Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), Indian Institutes of Management (IIM), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR), Institute of Chemical Technology (ICT) etc. More than 6,000 institutes in the state enrolls over 1.6 million students per annum.

Established Industrial Ecosystem: Several renowned industrial units have come up as a result

of the supporting Industrial policy environment. As per Economic Survey of Maharashtra the expected growth of manufacturing sector in 2017-18 is 7.6 per cent. The state has well developed industrial ecosystem for various industries including Automobile (Pune and Aurangabad region), ESDM (Pune region), Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals (Mumbai- Thane, Aurangabad and Pune region), Engineering (Ahmednagar-Nashik, Pune and Aurangabad region, FMCG (Pune region), Textile (Solapur and Nagpur-Amravati region), Food Processing (Solapur, Ahmednagar-Nashik, Nagpur- Amravati region), Logistics (Mumbai-Thane and Nagpur-Amravati region), Cement and Steel industry (Vidarbha-Marathwada region) and IT & ITES (Mumbai-Thane, Pune and Nagpur-Amravati region). During 2014 to 2018, 119 private IT parks with an investment of approximately INR 192.60 billion and employment of 5,50,000 have come up in the state.

Ease of Doing Business: Dedicated investor facilitation cell and online Single Window portal has been established under Maharashtra Industry, Trade & Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI). The Single Window Portal has provision for single application, payment, tracking and monitoring of majority of industry related approvals across various departments of the State Government. MAITRI cell also acts as a grievance redressal cell. It provides G2B services, one-stop-shop for existing and prospective investors. As per World Bank Doing Business report 2019 (assessment covering 190 economies), India was ranked 77, a massive jump of 23 positions against its rank of 100 in 2018 and 130 in 2017. In the ranking, evaluation of cities of Mumbai and Delhi is done (cities with population over 10 million). Mumbai has been the largest contributor in achieving quantum jump in the World Bank ranking. **As per ‘Asian Competitiveness Institute of Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy of Singapore’ index on ease of doing business in 2016, Maharashtra ranks first in the country.**

Conducive Policy Environment and Proven Track Report : Maharashtra has progressive sectional policies for industries aimed at improving business environment in the state. In light of these policies, the state is able to maintain its leadership position in industrial investment. Mega events were organized in the State such as Magnetic Maharashtra and Make in India along with State’s participation in various national and international road shows. All these efforts resulted in receipt of industrial investment proposals over INR 8 lakh crore in the last five years.

2. Vision

‘Maharashtra - a global investment, manufacturing and technology hub, promoting sustainable development’.

3. Mission

To make Maharashtra first US\$1 trillion economy in the country, by augmenting manufacturing ecosystem, complemented by ease of doing business initiatives, thereby evolving it into a preferred destination for global manufacturers and investors, resulting into largest employment creating state with balanced regional and inclusive growth, by 2025.

4. Target

- a. To attain manufacturing sector growth rate of 12% to 13% to reach GSDP share of 25% by 2023-24.
- b. Attract investments worth INR 10 lakh crore by 2023-24.
- c. Create employment opportunities for 40 lakh people by 2023-24.

5. Policy Objectives and Strategies

To retain leadership position in industrial investment by providing conducive business environment. Developing dedicated state-of-the-art infrastructure based on

sector specific requirements.

Creating land bank for industries through MIDC

Providing special fiscal incentive packages to projects of importance including emerging technologies.

Promoting investments through sector specific promotion/policies with focus on identified thrust sectors.

Creating government, industry and academia interface.

Incentivizing investments in R&D and startups.

Facilitating Ease of Doing Business initiatives and strengthening Maharashtra's Single Window System i.e. MAITRI - an online portal, to make it a single point for delivery of services.

Setting up of State level councils for promotion of investments and exports.

To promote processing of agricultural produce for enhancing farmer's income.

To sustain high levels of employment generation, primarily through MSMEpromotion

- Launching a new flagship scheme - Chief Minister Employment Generation Program (CMEGP) for SMEs thereby creating major employment opportunities

Formulating special fiscal incentives package for MSME and small projects.

Strengthening employment intensive MSME sector through cluster development.

Creating institutional support system for MSME units to improve technology absorption and dissemination, market analysis, training, among others.

Providing additional fiscal support to employment based Mega/Ultra mega projectsthereby generating higher employment.

Promoting skilled workforce through closer coordination between industries, technical institutes and skill development department.

To promote regionally balanced, environmentally sustainable and inclusive industrial growth -

Special fiscal incentives to industrial units in under-developed regions.

Creation of Critical Infrastructure Fund for last mile connectivity.

Support infrastructure creation in private industrial parks.

Financial incentives for infrastructure in industrial areas for MSMEs, women and SC/ST entrepreneurs.

Supporting revival of sick and closed units.

Ensuring environmental sustainability by providing incentives for green industrialization.

6. Policy Period

This policy shall be valid for a period of five years from **1st April, 2019**.

7. Creating Well-developed Industrial Infrastructure -

Quality infrastructure is a key driver for industrial growth. It is also very important for attracting global manufacturers, investors and other corporates to the State. Although Maharashtra has one of the best industrial infrastructure in place, concerted efforts will be made to develop and strengthen state of the art infrastructure in various industrial estates spread across the State. MIDC will continue to be dedicated agency for developing necessary industrial infrastructure.

Leveraging Special Projects -

Department of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, shall promote setting up of industrial clusters along the special projects declared by Central/State Government such as Maharashtra

Samruddhi Mahamarg, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), Sagarmala, Bharatmala, etc. MIDC will be the nodal agency for development of industrial nodes along the special projects of Central/State Government.

Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg –

Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg is a super communication expressway of 700 km length connecting Nagpur and Mumbai, passing through 10 major and 14 other influence districts. Along the expressway 20 industrial areas are being planned which will transform the economy of the rural areas in influence region. MIDC will be the planning authority for industrial layouts in these nodes. The expressway will reduce the travel time drastically.

Critical Industrial Infrastructure Fund -

In industrial areas mainly outside MIDC, there are some critical infrastructure issues like last mile road connectivity, dedicated power feeder, water supply etc. which is causing hindrance in the production and evacuation of goods. There has been huge demand for funds from various stakeholders for such kind of basic infrastructural needs which are not addressed by any Department in their budget plan. Considering this requirement and visible impact, **Critical Industrial Infrastructure Fund (CIIF)** which was created during the previous policy will be continued with an enhanced corpus of **INR 1,000 crore** over this policy period.

Promotion of Private Industrial Infrastructure Development -

As the land in MIDC industrial estates is scarce, it has resulted in unplanned industrial development in many areas. To streamline this and to promote local entrepreneurship, the State aims to attract private investment in development of private industrial estates, with focus on MSMEs.

8. Promotion of Thrust Sectors -

With a view to steer industrial development towards high tech emerging sectors and generates employment, the State Government has identified following thrust sectors. Thrust sectors shall be accorded priority in land allotment and incentives.

Electric Vehicles (Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Servicing)

Aerospace and Defence Manufacturing

Industry 4.0 (Artificial Intelligence, 3D Printing, Internet of Things and Robotics, Nanotechnology, among others)

Promotion of Integrated Data Centre Parks (IDCP)

Textile Machinery Manufacturing

Biotechnology and Medical and Diagnostic Devices

Agro & Food Processing (Secondary and Tertiary Food Processing units)

Information Technology (IT) & IT Enabled Services (ITES)

Electronic Systems Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and Semiconductor

Fabrication (FAB)

Logistics & Warehousing

Green Energy/ Bio Fuel Production

Sports and Gym Equipment Manufacturing

Nuclear Power plant equipment manufacturing

Mineral / Forest based Industries

9. Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Small Industries:-

MSMEs are the backbone of State's economy. With more than 3 million MSMEs, Maharashtra has largest number of MSME in the country, which contributes more than 80 per cent of the total employment. MSMEs are best placed to utilize local resources and create local entrepreneurship and employment. About 40% of the exports originate from MSMEs.

District-wise identification of potential MSMEs

Launching of new flagship scheme - Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme (CMEGP) –

Institutional Support to MSMEs

Cluster Promotion

Facilitating Public Funding for MSMEs

Advisory Cell on Insolvency and Bankruptcy Resolution for MSMEs

Fiscal Incentives to MSMEs

10. Attracting Large, Mega and Ultra-Mega Investments

Maharashtra has the largest number of Large and Mega projects in the country. These Large, Mega and Ultra-Mega projects have a proven track record of providing multi-faceted benefits to the State in terms of revenue and employment generation. To leverage the benefits further, concerted efforts are made in the policy to ensure regionally balanced and inclusive growth of the industry.

Large Scale Industries

Mega and Ultra Mega Projects

11. Green Industrialization Assistance

Maharashtra is a frontrunner state in sustainable development initiatives and promotes green industrialization, so as to minimize adverse environmental impact.

12. Promoting Research and Development (R&D)

R&D is crucial in enhancing the productivity and economic growth of a region. A robust R&D infrastructure directly contributes to sustained growth and creates employment opportunity for scientific community.

13. Promoting Ecosystem for Startups

As a policy, it has been the endeavor of State Government to promote innovative start-ups by providing necessary infrastructure, and creating facilitating environment involving young entrepreneurs to enable sharing of their ideas and help them by handholding, mentoring and providing them financial assistance.

14. Revival and Unlocking Assets Tied Up in Closed Units -

Considering the immense flow of investment intentions in the State (due to initiatives like Make in India and Magnetic Maharashtra) in the last few years and the policy target of Rs. 10 Lakh Crore investment in the next five years, the State requires land to realize investments. Land in Maharashtra is a scarce resource especially in developed regions. To address this issue, the State Government will incentivize industries to invest in under-developed areas. Further, the State intends to unlock land locked up in closed/unviable units.

Amnesty scheme

Unlocking assets tied up in closed units -

15. Walk to work concept

16. Facilitating Ease of Doing Business in the State

Ease of Doing Business is an indicator of clear, speedy and hassle-free regulations for businesses. In order to create a facilitating business environment below mentioned interventions are targeted:

Strengthening Maharashtra Industry, Trade & Investment Facilitation Cell(MAITRI)

17. Initiatives for Promotion of Trade and Commerce

Administrative wing to support Trade and Commerce

Establishment of Global Investment Promotion Council

18. Export Promotion Initiatives

Setting up of Export Promotion Council

Export Infrastructure Support

Venture Capital Fund

19. Special Initiatives

Special Incentives for Industries in the underdeveloped districts of Maharashtra

Special Incentives for Industries in Agro & Food Processing, Green energy/bio-fuel and Industry 4.0

Special Incentives for SC/ST and Women Entrepreneurs

20. State Level Udyog Awards

21. Strengthening of District Industry Centres

22. Apex Institute for Promotion of Entrepreneurship

Apex Institute for Promotion of Entrepreneurship

Setting up of State of the Art Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre

23. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities in the State

24. Sector Specific Policies

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India has started a unique document for micro, small and medium sized enterprises in India. It is a 12-digit Unique Identification Number (UIN) also called Udyog Aadhaar or Aadhaar for Businesses, MSME Registration, etc. Moreover, Udyog Aadhaar Certificate is also provided by the Government to certify Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

9. Benefits of Udyam Registration

Following are the benefits of Udyam Registration:

- Helps in providing bank loan without collateral or mortgage
- Helps in tax exemption of direct tax
- You can avail interest at lower rate
- In case of patent registration 50% grant is available
- Reimbursement of ISO certification
- Makes the process of availing licenses, approvals and other registrations easy
- Concession in electricity bill and more
- Eligibility for government subsidies
- Applying for current bank accounts for businesses is easier and faster
- Barcode registration subsidy
- Manufacturing and production sector policies
- Offers Octroi benefits under the package Scheme of Incentives, 1993
- Provides protection against any delay in payments
- Subsidy on NSIC performance & Credit Ratings for those having MSME Registration

9.1. Eligibility for Udyam Registration

The eligibility criteria for Udyam registration is not for all businesses but for the entities that are categorised as Micro, Small or Medium Enterprise. Take a look at the table below for eligibility criteria in investment in plant and machinery as per the ministry:

Category	Turnover	Investment
Micro Enterprise	Up to Rs. 5 Crore	Up to Rs. 1 Crore
Small Enterprise	Up to Rs.50 crore	Up to Rs.10 crore
Medium Enterprise	Up to Rs.250 crore	Up to Rs.50 crore

9.2. Documents required for Udyam Registration

For registration of Udyam Registration Online, no documents are required, but you have to furnish following details:

1. Aadhaar Number

2. PAN Number – It is mandatory for the following to provide PAN Number for Udyog Aadhaar Registration:

- Co-operative
- Private Limited
- Public Limited
- Limited Liability Partnership
- For all the other organizations it is optional to provide PAN Number

3. Bank Details- You need to provide your Bank details, the IFSC Code of the participating bank branch where your account exists

1. Date of Commencement
2. Key Details of service or manufacturing
3. Type of Organisation
4. Location of service/ manufacturing plant
5. Official Address
6. Number of people of employed
7. Mobile Number

10. Child Labour Law

2A. Awareness on prohibition of employment of child and adolescents in contravention to Act.- The Central Government, to ensure that the children and adolescents are not employed or permitted to work in any occupation or process in contravention to the provisions of the Act, through appropriate measures, shall –

- (a) arrange public awareness campaigns using folk and traditional media and mass media including television, radio, internet based application and the print media to make the general public, including the employers and the children and adolescents who may be employed in contravention to the provisions of the Act, aware about the provisions of the Act, and thereby discourage employers or other persons from engaging children and adolescents in any occupation or process in contravention of the provisions of the Act;
- (b) promote reporting of enterprises or instances of employment of children or adolescents in contravention to the provisions of the Act, by developing and advertising easily accessible means of communication to authorities specified by the Central Government;
- (c) display to the possible extent the provisions of the Act, these rules and any other information relating thereto in railway coaches, at railway stations, major bus stations, toll plazas, ports and port authorities, airports and other public places including shopping centers, markets, cinema halls, hotels, hospitals, Panchayat offices, police stations, resident welfare association offices, industrial areas, schools, educational institutions, court complexes, and offices of all authorities authorised under the Act;
- (d) Promote through appropriate method the inclusion of the provisions of the Act in learning material and syllabus in school education; and
- (e) Promote inclusion of training and sensitisation material on the provisions of the Act and the responsibilities of various stakeholders thereto, in Central Labour Service, police, judicial and civil service academies, teachers training and refresher courses and arrange sensitisation programmes for other relevant stakeholders including, Panchayat members, doctors and concerned officials of the Government.

2B. Child to help his family without affecting education.- (1) Subject to the provisions of section 3, a child may, without affecting his school education, in any manner, –

- (a) help his family in his family enterprise, subject to the condition that such help, --
 - (i) shall not be in any hazardous occupation or process listed in Part A and Part B of the Schedule to the Act;
 - (ii) shall not include work or occupation or process at any stage of the manufacturing, production, supply or retail chain that is remunerative for the child or his family or the family enterprise;
 - (iii) shall only be allowed to help in his family, or in a family enterprise, where his family is the occupier;
 - (iv) shall not perform any tasks during school hours and between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m.;
 - (v) shall not be engaged in such tasks of helping which hinders or interferes with the right to education of the child, or his attendance in the school, or which may adversely affect his

education including activities which are inseparably associated to complete education such as homework or any extracurricular activity assigned to him by the school;

(vi) shall not be engaged in any task continuously without rest which may make him tired and shall be allowed to take rest to refresh his health and mind, and a child shall not help for more than three hours excluding the period of rest in a day;

(vii) shall not include in anyway substitution of the child for an adult or adolescent while helping his family or family enterprise; and

(viii) shall not be in contravention to any other law for the time being in force;

(b) aid or assist his family in such manner which is not incidental to any occupation, work, profession, manufacture or business, or for any payment or benefit to the child or any other person exercising control over the child, and which is not detrimental to the growth, education and overall development of the child.

2C. Child to work as an artist.-

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 3, a child may be allowed to work as an artist subject to the following conditions, namely: –

(a) no child shall be allowed to work for more than five hours in a day, and for not more than three hours without rest;

(b) any producer of any audio –visual media production or any commercial event involving the participation of a child, shall involve a child in participation only after obtaining the permission from the District Magistrate of the district where the activity is to be performed, and shall furnish to the District Magistrate before starting the activity an undertaking in Form C and the list of child participants, consent of parents or guardian, as the case may be, name of the individual from the production or event who shall be responsible for the safety and security of the child, and ensure that all screening of his films and television programmes shall be made with a disclaimer specifying that if any child has been engaged in the shooting, then, all the measures were taken to ensure that there has been no abuse, neglect or exploitation of such child during the entire process of the shooting;

(c) the undertaking referred to in clause (b) shall be valid for six months and shall clearly state the provisions for education, safety, security and reporting of child abuse in consonance with the guidelines and protection policies issued by the Central Government from time to time for such purpose including

(i) ensuring facilities for physical and mental health of the child;

(ii) timely nutritional diet of the child;

(iii) safe, clean shelter with sufficient provisions for daily necessities; and

(iv) compliance to all laws applicable for the time being in force for the protection of children, including their right to education, care and protection, and against sexual offences;

(d) appropriate facilities for education of the child to be arranged so as to ensure that there is no discontinuity from his lessons in school and no child shall be allowed to work consecutively for more than twenty-seven days;

(e) one responsible person be appointed for maximum of five children for the production or event, so as to ensure the protection, care and best interest of the child;

(f) at least twenty per cent, of the income earned by the child from the production or event to be directly deposited in a fixed deposit account in a nationalised bank in the name of the child which may be credited to the child on attaining majority; and

(g) no child shall be made to participate in any audio visual and sports activity including informal entertainment activity against his will and consent.

15A. Hours of work.— Subject to the provisions of section 7, no adolescent shall be required or permitted to work in an establishment in excess of such number of hours of work as is permissible under the law for the time being in force regulating the hours of work of the adolescent in such establishment.

6. In rule 16 of the principal rules, in sub-rule (1), for the word —children, the word —adolescents— shall be substituted.

7. After rule 16 of the principal rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

16A. Payment of amount to child or adolescent from and out of Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund.—

(1) The amount credited, deposited or invested, as the case may be, under sub-section (3) of section 14B to the Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund and the interest accrued on it, shall be paid to the child or adolescent in whose favour such amount is credited in the following manner, namely:—

(i) the Inspector or the nodal officer having jurisdiction shall, under his supervision, ensure that an account of such child or adolescent is opened in a nationalised bank and inform the bank in which the amount of the Fund is deposited or, as the case may be, to the officer responsible to invest the amount of the Fund under sub-section (3) of section 14B;

(ii) the interest accrued on the proportionate amount of the Fund in favour of the child or adolescent shall be transferred every six months to the account of the child or adolescent, as the case may be, by the bank or officer responsible to invest the amount under information to the Inspector;

(iii) when the concerned child or adolescent completes the age of eighteen years, then, as soon as may be possible forthwith or within a period of three months, the total amount credited, deposited or invested in favour of the child along with interest accrued thereon remaining in the bank or remaining so invested under sub-section (3) of section 14B, shall be transferred to the said bank account of child or adolescent, as the case may be; and

(iv) the Inspector shall prepare a report of the amount transferred under clause (ii) and clause (iii) with particulars of the concerned child or adolescent sufficient to identify him and send a copy of the report annually to the Central Government for information.

(2) Any amount recovered by way of fine or for composition of offences in pursuance of an order or judgement of a Court in favour of a child or adolescent for the contravention of the provisions of the Act, shall also be deposited in the Fund and shall be spent in accordance with such order or judgement.

11. Labour Insurance & ESIC in District

Government of India has introduced a pension scheme for unorganised workers namely **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM)** to ensure old age protection for Unorganised Workers.

The unorganized workers mostly engaged as home based workers, street vendors, mid-day meal workers, head loaders, brick kiln workers, cobblers, rag pickers, domestic workers, washer men, rickshaw pullers, landless laborer's, own account workers, agricultural workers, construction workers, beedi workers, handloom workers, leather workers, audio- visual workers and similar other occupations whose monthly income is Rs 15,000/- per month or less and belong to the entry age group of 18-40 years. They should not be covered under New Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) scheme or Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). Further, he/she should not be an income tax payer.

2. Features of PM-SYM: It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, under which the subscriber would receive the following benefits : **(i) Minimum Assured Pension:** Each subscriber under the PM-SYM, shall receive minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month after attaining the age of 60 years. **(ii) Family Pension:** During the receipt of pension, if the subscriber dies, the spouse of the beneficiary shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension received by the beneficiary as family pension. Family pension is applicable only to spouse. **(iii)** If a beneficiary has given regular contribution and died due to any cause (before age of 60 years), his/her spouse will be entitled to join and continue the scheme subsequently by payment of regular contribution or exit the scheme as per provisions of exit and withdrawal.

3. Contribution by the Subscriber: The subscriber's contributions to PM-SYM shall be made through 'auto-debit' facility from his/ her savings bank account/ Jan- Dhan account. The subscriber is required to contribute the prescribed contribution amount from the age of joining PM-SYM till the age of 60 years.

4. Matching contribution by the Central Government: PM-SYM is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme on a 50:50 basis where prescribed age-specific contribution shall be made by the beneficiary and the matching contribution by the Central Government as per the chart. For example, if a person enters the scheme at an age of 29 years, he is required to contribute Rs 100/- per month till the age of 60 years an equal amount of Rs 100/- will be contributed by the Central Government.

5. Enrolment Process under PM-SYM: The subscriber will be required to have a mobile phone, savings bank account and Aadhaar number. The eligible subscriber may visit the nearest **Common Services Centres (CSC eGovernance Services India Limited (CSC SPV))** and get enrolled for PM-SYM using Aadhaar number and savings bank account/ Jan-Dhan account number on self-certification basis. Later, facility will be provided where the subscriber can also visit the PM-SYM web portal or can download the mobile app and self-register using Aadhaar number/ savings bank account/ Jan-Dhan account number on self-certification basis.

6. Enrollment agencies: The enrolment will be carried out by all the Common Services Centres. The unorganized workers may visit their nearest CSC along with their Aadhaar Card and Savings Bank account passbook/Jandhan account and get registered themselves for the Scheme. Contribution amount for the first month shall be paid in cash for which they will be provided with a receipt.

7. Facilitation Centres: All the branch offices of LIC, the offices of ESIC/EPFO and all Labour offices of Central and State Governments will facilitate the unorganized workers about the Scheme, its benefits and the procedure to be followed, at their respective centres. In this respect, the arrangements to be made by all offices of LIC, ESIC, EPFO all Labour offices of Central and State Governments are given below, for ease of reference:

1. All LIC, EPFO/ESIC and all Labour offices of Central and State Governments may set up a “Facilitation Desk” to facilitate the unorganized workers, guide about the features of the Scheme and direct them to nearest CSC
2. Each desk may consist of at least one staff.
3. They will have backdrop, stand at the main gate and sufficient number of brochures printed in Hindi and regional languages to be provided to the unorganized workers.
4. Unorganized workers will visit these centres with Aadhaar Card, Savings bank account/Jandhan account and mobile phone.
5. Help desk will have onsite suitable sitting and other necessary facilities for these workers.
6. Any other measures intended to facilitate the unorganized workers about the Scheme, in their respective centres.

8. Fund Management: PM-SYM will be a Central Sector Scheme administered by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC SPV). LIC will be the Pension Fund Manager and responsible for Pension pay out. The amount collected under PM-SYM pension scheme shall be invested as per the investment pattern specified by Government of India.

9. Exit and Withdrawal: Considering the hardships and erratic nature of employability of these workers, the exit provisions of scheme have been kept flexible. Exit provisions are as under:

- (i) In case subscriber exits the scheme within a period of less than 10 years, the beneficiary's share of contribution only will be returned to him with savings bank interest rate.
- (ii) If subscriber exits after a period of 10 years or more but before superannuation age i.e. 60 years of age, the beneficiary's share of contribution along with accumulated interest as actually earned by fund or at the savings bank interest rate whichever is higher.
- (iii) If a beneficiary has given regular contributions and died due to any cause, his/ her spouse will be entitled to continue the scheme subsequently by payment of regular contribution or exit by receiving the beneficiary's contribution along with accumulated interest as actually earned by fund or at the savings bank interest rate whichever is higher.
- (iv) If a beneficiary has given regular contributions and become permanently disabled due to any cause before the superannuation age, i.e. 60 years, and unable to continue to contribute under the scheme, his/ her spouse will be entitled to continue the scheme subsequently by payment of regular contribution or exit the scheme by receiving the beneficiary's contribution with interest as actually earned by fund or at the savings bank interest rate whichever is higher.

(v) After the death of subscriber as well as his/her spouse, the entire corpus will be credited back to the fund.

(vi) Any other exit provision, as may be decided by the Government on advice of NSSB.

11. Default of Contributions: If a subscriber has not paid the contribution continuously he/she will be allowed to regularize his contribution by paying entire outstanding dues, along with penalty charges, if any, decided by the Government.

12. Pension Pay out: Once the beneficiary joins the scheme at the entry age of 18-40 years, the beneficiary has to contribute till 60 years of age. On attaining the age of 60 years, the subscriber will get the assured monthly pension of Rs.3000/- with benefit of family pension, as the case may be.

11.1. Applicability of the ESI Scheme

The ESI scheme is applicable to all factories and other establishments as defined in the ESI Act with 10 or more persons (20 or more in some states) employed in such establishments. However, only those employees are covered under the ESI scheme whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs.21,000 (Rs.25,000 in the case of a person with a disability)

The scheme under the ESI Act also applies to the following:

Shops
Restaurants
Hotels
Cinema Theaters
Road Motor Transports undertakings
Newspaper establishments and undertakings
Educational institutions
Medical institutions
Contract and casual employees of Municipal Corporations or Municipal Bodies

It also applies to the following establishments under the Central Government employing 20 or more persons engaged in:

Insurance business
Non-banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)
Airport authorities
Port trusts
Warehousing establishments

Features of the ESI Scheme

Complete medical care and attention are provided by the scheme to the employees registered under the ESI Act, 1948 at the time of his incapacity, restoration of his health and working capacity.

During absenteeism from work due to illness, maternity or factories accidents which result in loss of wages complete financial assistance is provided to the employees to compensate for the wage loss.

The scheme provides medical care to family members also. As of 31 March 2022, the total number of beneficiaries covered under this scheme is 12.04 crore.

Broadly, the benefits under this scheme are categorized under two categories:

Cash benefits (which includes sickness, maternity, disablement - temporary and permanent, funeral expenses, rehabilitation allowance, vocational rehabilitation and medical bonus) and,

Non-cash benefits through medical care.

The scheme is self-financing and being contributory in nature. The funds under the ESI scheme are primarily built out of the contribution from the employees and employers payable monthly at a fixed percentage of wages paid.

Currently, the employee contribution rate is 0.75% of the wages and that of employers is 3.25% of the wages paid.

The employer makes the contribution from his own share in favour of those employees whose daily average wage is Rs 137 as these employees are exempted from his own contribution.

The employer is required to pay his contribution and deduct employees' contribution from wages and deposit the same with ESIC within 15 days from the last day of the calendar month in which the contribution falls due. The payment can either be done online or through designated and authorized public sector banks.

13. Tourism Policy for MSMEs by Government of Maharashtra.

MSME (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise) tourism Units

In accordance with the provision of MSMED Act 2006, amended time to time, the MSME tourism units will be classified under service enterprises.

Table 2 MSME classification and threshold limits

Type of Project	Minimum Investment	Minimum Direct Employment generation
Micro	Up to Rs.1 Cr	10
Small	Up to Rs.10 Cr	15
Medium	Up to Rs.50 Cr	25

Eligible Tourism Units – Projects in the following categories are eligible for incentives.

Category	Type of Unit
Accommodations (A)	Hotels / Motels / Youth Hostels/Youth Clubs Resorts / Log Huts / Cottages
Accommodations (B)	Serviced Apartments, Apartment Hotel, Tourist Villas Time-Sharing Resorts Agro/ Rural/ Eco tourism units Home stays/ Bed & Breakfast/ Vacation Rental Homes/ Tented Accommodation/ Tourist Apartments/ Bamboo Huts/Tree House/ mud cottages Cruise boats / Yachts / House boats for tourist.
Food & Beverages	Wayside Amenities Restaurants / Food kiosks or Food Courts at Tourist destinations/ Beach Shacks/Tents/Glassy Pods etc. with Scientific Waste Management facilities.
Travel & Tourism	MICE or Convention Centres. Exhibition Spaces, Wellness Centres Tourism or Hospitality Training Centres / Hotel Management Institutes/Tourist facilitation centres etc.

Entertainment & Recreation	Ropeways / Cable Cars Amusement Parks / Theme Parks/Adventure tourism units or parks Golf Course, Caravan & Caravan Park, Heli Tourism projects, Unity Malls, AR-VR Zones, 7 D and above Experience, Global Tourism Village, Art and Cultural Center etc. Cultural Centre / Amphitheatres / Theatres / Art Galleries/Viewing Gallery Retail Zones such as shopping malls / Multiplex / Video Game Zones (only if it's part of any other Eligible Tourism Unit)
Other Tourism Units	Handloom/Handicraft shops, Development of adventure tourism landing sites Development of Hospitality Parks, E-Vehicles for tourist Restoration / conservation of Historical/ Heritage structures/ Accommodations/ Buildings used as tourist attractions.

All eligible units must be registered with DoT/ Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Govt. of India and use of booking platform of DoT if available, is compulsory.

In addition to above, any other tourism projects (not listed in this policy) may be considered upon approval from High Powered Committee.

The detail definition of the above Eligible Tourism Units is placed in *Annexure C*.

Fiscal Incentives

Following incentives would be available to all eligible tourism units:

Capital Investment Incentive

All eligible tourism units as defined in this policy would be eligible for capital investment incentive as per table below:

Category	Type of Unit	Incentives
Accommodations (A)	Hotels / Motels / Youth Hostels/Youth ClubsResorts / Log Huts / Cottages	20% of the eligible capital investment or INR 20 crore whatever is less
Accommodations (B)	Serviced Apartments, Tourist Villas Time-Sharing Resorts Agro/ Rural/ Eco tourism units Home stays/ Bed & Breakfast/ Vocational Rental Homes/ Tented Accommodation/ Tourist Apartments/ Bamboo Huts/Tree House/ mud cottages Cruise boats / Yachts / House boats for tourist.	15% of the eligible capital investment or INR 15 crore whatever is less
Food & Beverages	Way side Amenities Restaurants / Food kiosks or Food Courts atTourist destinations/Beach Shacks/Tents/Glassy Pods etc. with Scientific Waste Management facilities.	15% of the eligible capital investment or INR 15 crore whatever is less

Travel & Tourism	MICE or Convention Centres. Exhibition Spaces, Wellness Centres Tourism or Hospitality Training Centres / Hotel Management Institutes/Tourist facilitation centres etc.	15% of the eligible capital investment or INR 15 crore whatever is less
Entertainment & Recreation	Ropeways / Cable Cars Amusement Parks / Theme Parks/Adventure tourism units or parks Golf Course, Caravan & Caravan Park, HeliTourism projects, Unity Malls, AR-VR Zones, 7 D and above Experience, Global Tourism Village, Art and Cultural Center etc. Cultural Centre / Amphitheatres / Theatres / Art Galleries/ Viewing Gallery Retail Zones such as shopping malls / Multiplex / Video Game Zones (only if its part of any other Eligible Tourism Unit)	15% of the eligible capital investment or INR 15 crore whatever is less
Other Tourism Units	Handloom/Handicraft shops Development of adventure tourism landing sites E-Vehicles for tourist Restoration/conservation of Historical/ Heritage structures/ Accommodations/ Buildings used astourist attractions.	15% of the eligible capital investment or INR 10 Lakhs whatever is less
Ultra Mega Project Unit		10% of the eligible capital investment or INR 25 cr. whatever is less.

Other Fiscal incentives to Large, Mega and Ultra Mega tourism projects

Eligibility Period(in years)	A	B	C	STZ/STD	Ultra Mega project unit
	5	7	10	10	15
SGST reimbursement	50% of SGST on net paid	75% of SGST on net paid	100% of SGST on net paid	100% of SGST on net paid	100% of SGST on Gross payable
Electricity duty Exemption	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%
Electricity Tariff fund (Difference between commercial tariff and industrial tariff)	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%

Interest subventions	Upto 5% Interest subventions on Loan of upto INR 5 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be maximum INR 20 Lakhs within the given eligible period	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of upto INR 10 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 25 Lakhs of total interest paid within the eligible period	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of upto INR 15 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be 30 Lakhs of total interest paid within the eligible period	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of upto INR 20 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 50 Lakhs within the given eligible period	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of upto INR 25 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 75 Lakhs within the given eligible period
Quality certification, Travel for Life Registration & Certification etc., incentives	<p>Reimbursement offered up 100% or Rs.2.00 lakh for National Certification and Rs.10.00 lakh for International Certification.</p> <p>a. Applicants shall be eligible for costs associated with quality certification as below : Cost of certification (registration, application fees and other payments to certifying authority)</p> <p>Cost of association consulting, limited to 50% of cost of certification</p> <p>d. Only quality certifications recognized by the Department MoT shall be eligible.</p> <p>e. Reimbursement shall be disbursed upon submission of proof of obtaining certification & its cross verification.</p>				
Sustainability Initiatives Incentive (refer note no. 11below)	Terms		Incentive		
	Maximum percentage of investment in capital cost of implementing the sustainability initiatives		Upto25%		
Stamp duty and Registration chargesexemption	Ceiling on reimbursement per project		Up to INR 25 Lakhs or actual GST paidcost whatever is less		
	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%
Sale / Lease deeds executed in respect of purchase / lease of land/ built-up area for a tourism project provided that the sale deed, lease deed is entered into during the period of the Policy. Mortgage and hypothecation for undertaking tourism project during the Period of the Policy.					

Other Fiscal Incentives to MSME units

Eligibility Period (in years)	A	B	C	STZ/STD
	05	05	07	07
SGST reimbursement	50% of SGST of onnet paid	75% of SGST of of onnet paid	100% of SGST of on net paid	100% of SGST of onnet paid
Electricity duty Exemption	50%	75%	100%	100%
Electricity Tariff refund (Difference between commercial tariff & industrial tariff)	50%	75%	100%	100%
Interest subventions	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of up to INR 5 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 20Lakhs within the given eligibility period	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of up to INR 10 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 25 Lakhs within the given eligibility period	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of up to INR 15 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 50 Lakhs within the given eligibility period	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of up to INR 20 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 50 Lakhs within the given eligibility period
Quality certification incentives, Travel for Life Registration& Certification etc.	<p>Reimbursement offered up 100% or Maximum Rs.2.00 lakh for National Certification and Rs.10.00 lakh for international Certification.</p> <p>a. Applicants shall be eligible for costs associated with quality certification as below :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of certification (registration, application fees and other payments to certifying authority) 			
Sustainability Initiatives Incentive (refer note no.11below)	Terms		Incentive	
	Maximum percentage of investment in capital cost of implementing the sustainability initiatives		Upto25%	
Stamp duty and Registration chargesexemption	Ceiling on reimbursement per project		Up to INR 25 Lakhs or actual GST paid cost whatever is less	
	50%	75%	100%	100%
	<p>Sale / Lease deeds executed in respect of purchase / lease of land/ built-up area for a tourism project, provided that the sale deed, lease deed is entered into during the period of the Policy.</p> <p>Mortgage and hypothecation for under taking tourism project during the Period of the Policy.</p>			

Fiscal incentives for other Tourism Units

Following are the other tourism units eligible for financial incentives-

1. Adventure Tourism Units (Air, Land & Water based units)
2. Agro Tourism/ Rural Tourism/Eco Tourism
3. Beach Shacks
4. Caravan & Caravan Park
5. Home Stay/ Bed & Breakfast/ Vacation Rental Homes/ Tented Accommodation / Tourist Apartments

1. Other units as mentioned in the para indicating eligible units in this chapter.

Eligibility Period (in years)	A	B	C	STZ/STD
	03	03	05	05
SGST reimbursement	50% of SGST on net paid	75% of SGST of on net paid	100% of SGST of on net paid	100% of SGST of on net paid
Electricity duty Exemption	50%	75%	100%	100%
Electricity Tariff (Difference between commercial tariff and industrial tariff)	50%	75%	100%	100%
Interest subventions	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of up to INR 2 Crores. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 05 Lakhs	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of up to INR 2 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 05 Lakhs	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of up to INR 2 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 10 Lakhs	Up to 5% Interest subventions on Loan of up to INR 2 Crore. Ceiling on total interest subventions shall be INR 10 Lakhs
Stamp duty & Registration charges exemption	50%	75%	100%	100%
	Sale / Lease deeds executed in respect of purchase / lease of land/ built- up area for a tourism project, provided that the sale deed, lease deed is entered into during the period of the Policy.			
	Mortgage and hypothecation for undertaking tourism project during the Period of the Policy.			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Above incentives shall not exceed to eligible Fixed capital investment of the project, within the given eligible period whichever is earlier. 2. Eligible units should register with Directorate of Tourism and Ministry of Tourism. Also, use of Booking platform of DoT is mandatory, if available. 3. For availing of incentives, registered units have to apply for eligibility certificate to Directorate of Tourism. 			

13.1 Tourist Places of Washim



Shri Balaji Temple



Padmatirtha



Guru Mandir



Antarikshji MahaTirth



Pohara Devi Temple

14. Export Policy 2023 of Government of Maharashtra (*For Detailed Policy the link is <https://maitri.mahaonline.gov.in/PDF/Maharashtra%20Export%20Policy%202023.pdf>*)

Objectives

Double Maharashtra's exports to reach US \$150 Bn by FY 2027-28 from the current US \$72 Bn in FY 2022-23

Establish 30 World Standard Export-Oriented Industrial Parks in Maharashtra within the next 5 years.

Attain 22% of the total state participation towards the country's \$1 trillion export target by 2030.

Policy Focus Areas:

1. Modern Export Infrastructure:

Creating advanced infrastructure to boost exports in collaboration with the state and private partners, encouraging private investments in the state's export plans.

2. Global Market Expansion:

Strengthening market access for local exporters by striking trade deals, participating in international trade events and ensuring top-notch facilities for exporting goods.

3. Supporting Small Business Exports:

Offering incentives to small businesses for exporting their products, promoting innovation, competitive technologies and aligning with global quality standards for gradual export growth.

4. Empowering Exporters:

Providing essential support and training to exporters through partnerships with export promotion councils and trade agencies, creating a conducive environment for export-focused businesses.

5. Simplified Export Processes:

Making exporting easier by improving existing systems, ensuring quick approvals and clearances via a digital platform, creating a single point of contact for export-related permissions.

14.1 The integrated facilities that will be available for investors areas below:

1. Technology and Communication Infrastructure
2. Common Infrastructure and Logistics Facilities
3. Transportation Infrastructure
4. Industrial Buildings and Warehouses
5. Port and Terminal Facilities
6. Trade Support Services
7. Business Support Centres
8. Amenities and Social Infrastructure
9. Commercial areas will be allowed as per norms of Integrated Industrial Area (IIA)
10. Simplified Regulations

14.2 The list of 14 eligible industry sectors is as below:

Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing

White Goods (ACs & LED)

Manufacturing of Medical devices

High Efficiency Solar PV Modules

Electronic/ Technology Products

Automobiles & Auto Components

Pharmaceuticals drugs

Advance Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery

Telecom and Networking Products

Specialty Steel

Food Products including Aqua Food

Drones & Drone Component

Key Starting Materials/ Drug Intermediaries
and Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients

Textile Products: MMF segment &
technical textiles

14.3 Fostering Excellence, Elevating Exports in Maharashtra Highlights of the Export Policy 2023

1. Focus on enhancing Maharashtra's participation in the global value chain.
2. Development of world-class export-oriented industrial parks.
3. Institutional arrangements for export facilitation, including the Maharashtra Export Promotion Council (MEPC) and Export

4. Convergence with other state policies to promote export, such as logistics policy, IT/ ITeS policy, textile policy, etc.
5. Commitment to sustainable and inclusive export development, capacity building and quality assurance.
6. Objective to double exports from Maharashtra to reach US \$150 billion by FY 2027-28.
7. Promotion of One District One Product (ODOP) and Geographical Indication (GI) products.
8. Emphasis on ease of doing export (EoDE) through streamlined procedures and single-window clearance.
9. Establishment of Maharashtra International Trade Fair (MITF) for promoting trade and facilitating market access.
10. Formation of Maharashtra Export Facilitation Cell (EFC) to provide comprehensive guidance and assistance to exporters.