

**BRIEF DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL PROFILE
OF
WARDHA**

2023-24





सत्यामेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of MSME

Brief Industrial Profile of Wardha District



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Preface

The District Industrial Profile of Wardha is a comprehensive document that highlights the industrial landscape of Wardha 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.

Wardha 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 Wardha.

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 Wardha district.

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WARDHA
DISTRICT MAP

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Brief Industrial Profile of Wardha District

1. General Characteristics of the District:

For the purpose of administrative conveyance, the district is divided into 8 Tahsils and 8 Panchayat Samities. According to the 2001 Census, there was 517 Gram Panchayat for the purpose of Rural Development. Wardha district stretches over an area of 6309 Sq. Km. In the terms of area; Wardha district constitutes 2% of the total area of the Maharashtra State. Total population of the district according to 2001 census was 1236736 out of which 638990 were males and 597746 were females. Of the total population, 74% is residing in rural area and 26% is residing in urban area. The density of the population according to the 2001 census was 213 persons/Sq. Km.

1.1 Location & Geographical Area:

The district of Wardha is bounded by Nagpur district in the northeast, Chandrapur district in the southeast, Yavatmal district in the southwest and Amaravati district in the northwest. Situated on the west of the Nagpur plateau, Wardha River circles the district on its north, west and southwest boundaries. Most of the district is in the Wardha River basin. Lower Venna, Lower Wardha and Upper Wardha are the major dams in the district.

Connectivity:

Dhule – Kolkata (National Highway 6) and Varanasi – Kanyakumari (National Highway 7) pass through this district.

Mumbai – Kolkata (Central Railway) and Chennai – Delhi rail routes pass through the district. Wardha is an important station on both these routes.

Agriculture:

The major crops which are grown in Wardha are Cotton, Soyabean, Pulses (Tur, Urad and Moong), Wheat, Jowar, Paddy, Vegetables (Tomatoes, Onions, Potatoes), Fruits(Oranges, Bananas and Mangoes), Sugarcane, Turmeric.

The industries based on the Agriculture produce may be setup in the district of Wardha.

1.2 Topography:

Wardha is an agricultural district. Soybean and Pigeon Pea are principal crops of the district. Pigeon Pea is cultivated throughout the district along with Soyabean and Cotton. Cotton crop is the main cash crop of the district occupying about one-third of the total cultivated land. Sugarcane cultivation is on the rise in some talukas. Oranges and Bananas are also grown in some areas.

1.3 Availability of Minerals.

Minerals Available in the District are as tabled below:

Mining activity is one of the main revenue source for the district.

District has 66 stone quarry leases covering area 117.86 ha respectively.
(Source info. District Mining Office, Wardha/Oct.2018)

There are 134 locations of sand ghats over Wardha, Vena, Pothra, Yashoda rivers where sand deposition are allowed from replenishment and other safety point of view in the district.
(Source info. District Mining Office, Wardha).

Mineral	Mineable Reserves in Million Tonnes
Sand	6.82 (Approx.)
Stone	12.72 (Approx.) considering proposed depth of 12m. (Recovery @90%)

1.4 Forest

The area under the Forest is 972 Sq. Km. i.e. the district has 15.40% of its Geographical area under the Forest Cover. Status wise breakup of the Forest area is as under.

- Reserved Forests - : 499.29 sq.km.
- Protected Forests - : 316.82 sq.km.
- Zudpi Jungle - : 153.40 sq.km.
- Private forest - : 2.49 Sq. km

Major part of the forest is in Arvi, Karanja, Ashti, Wardha and Seloo Tahsil at North part of the district. The un-analysed areas which is 50 % of the total forest area, comes under the Revenue department. Reserved area which is 33 % where as Conservative area which is only 17 % comes under the supervision of forest department.

Rangewise and Category wise Distribution of Forests Area (in Sq.Km.) is as below:

Fine quality of Sagwan trees are found in Arvi and Hingani subrange of forest. Inspite of that, forest generally contains Dhawada, Salai, Tendu and Mawai trees. In forest Pen, Kalamb, Palas, Moha, Behada etc plants are also available. Forest land cultivates few major types of grass such as Karad, Dhonad, Musham, Makhel and Sheng etc

1.5 Rivers

River Wardha is the most important river in the city as well as the district of Wardha, there are a number of other rivers which mostly originate from the Satpura ranges and trace their flow along the western and northern boundaries of Wardha. Some of the most important river bodies which intersect Wardha and its peripheries are Vena, Bor, Dhom, Kar, Bakli and Yashoda.

1.5 Administrative setup

For the purpose of administrative conveyance, the district is divided into Eight Tahsils and Thirteen Panchayat Samities. According to the 2001 Census, there are Gram Panchayat for the purpose of Rural Development. The Geographical area of Tahsils is given in the Table.

Sl .No	Name of the Tahsil	Area in Sq. Km.
01	Wardha	775
02	Selu	765
03	Deoli	681
04	Hinganghat	911
05	Samudrapur	966
06	Karanja	751
07	Arvi	908
08	Ashti	552
	Total	6309

2. District at a glance

S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1 Geographical features				
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude			20°44'30"
	ii) Longitude			78°36'20"
	iii) Geographical Area		Sq. KM	6310
(B)	Administrative Units			
	i) Sub divisions			
	ii) Tahsils	2023	No.	8
	iii) Villages	2023	No.	1361
	iv) Patwari Circle		No.	NA
	v) Panchayat Samities	2023	No.	8
	vi) Nagar Palika	2023	No.	1
	vii) Nagar Parishad	2023	No.	6
	viii) Gram Panchayat	2023	No.	520
	ix) Revenue villages		No.	1382
	x) Assembly Area	2023	No.	4
2. Population				
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2011	Thousand	668.38
	ii) Female	2011	Thousand	632.39
(B)	Rural Population	2011	Thousand	911.69
3. Agriculture				
A.	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2021-22	Thousand Hectare	986.38
	ii) Forest cover	2021-22	Sq. Km.	590.13
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2021-22	"	37.45
	iv) Cultivable Barren land	2021-22	"	
4. Forest				
	(i) Forest	2021-22	Sq. KM	590.13
5. Livestock & Poultry				
A.	Cattle			
	i) Cows	2019	Thousand	225.19
	ii) Buffaloes	2019	Thousand	50.17
B.	Other livestock			
	i) Goats & Sheep's	2012	Thousand	132
	ii) Pigs	2019	Nos.	590

iii) Chicken & Duck	2019	Thousand	742.98
Railways			
i) Length of rail line	2020-21	Kms	397
Roads			
(a) National Highway	2020-21	Kms	463.77
(b) State Highway	2020-21	Kms	746
(c) Main District Highway	2020-21	Kms	904
(d) Other District Roads	2020-21	Kms	2208.8
(e) Rural road	2020-21	Kms	2298
(f) Kachacha Road	2020-21	Kms	--
Communication			
(a) Telephone/Mobile connection	2022-23	Nos.	--
(b) Post offices	2020-21	Nos.	183
(c) Telephone center	2020-21	Nos.	7625
(d) Density of Telephone	2022-23	Nos./1000 person	--
(e) Density of Telephone	2022-23	No. per KM.	--
(f) PCO Rural	2022-23	No.	116
(g) PCO STD	2022-23	No.	85
(h) Mobile	2022-23	No.	--
Public Health			
(a) Sub centre	2022-23	No.	122
(b) Primary Health Centre	2022-23	No.	31
(c) Dispensaries	2022-23	No.	31
(d) Sub District Hospitals	2022-23	No.	2
(e) District Hospitals	2022-23	No.	1
(f) General Hospitals	2022-23	No.	--
(g) Maternity Hospitals	2022-23	No.	--
(h) Rural Hospitals	2022-23	No.	8
(i) Private Hospitals	2022-23	No.	--
Banking Commercial			
(a) Commercial Bank	2020-21	Nos.	140
(b) Pvt. Banks	2020-21	Nos.	4
(c) District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2020-21	Nos.	9
(d) District Co-Operative Agril. & Rural Multipurpose	2020-21	Nos.	--

	Development Bank Ltd.			
(e)	The Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	2020-21	Nos.	--
Education				
(a)	Primary school & Middle schools	2020-21	Nos.	1462
(b)	Secondary & senior secondary schools	2020-21	Nos.	455
(c)	Polytechnic	2020-21	Nos.	17
(d)	ITI	2020-21	Nos.	14
	(e) Engineering Colleges	2022-24	Nos.	7

2.1 Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District Wardha as on 07/05/2024. Chart 1.1

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	Wardha	312.19	312.19	418/-	601	545	56	258
2	Deoli	258.60	258.60	303/-	108	100	8	42
3.	Hinganghat	10.30	10.30	200/-	47	47	0	28
4.	Samudrapur	15.57	15.57	200/-	34	28	6	10
5	Karanja	11.70	11.70	200/-	55	55	0	8
6	Borgaon (Meghe)	2.51	2.51	220/-	3	2	1	0
		610.87	610.87		848	777	71	346

Source:-MIDC, Nagpur.

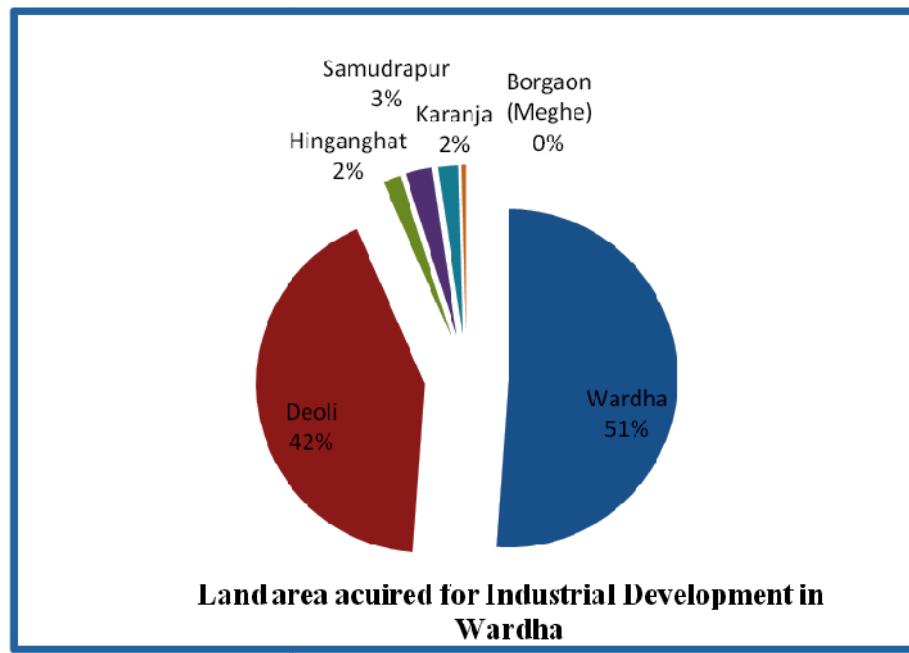


Chart 1.1

3. Industrial Scenario of Wardha Dist.

3.1 Industry at a Glance (30.06.2020)

Sr No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial Unit	No.	7463
2.	Total Industrial Unit	No.	7463
3.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	No.	18
4.	Estimated AVG. no. of Daily Worker Employed in Small Scale Industries	No.	199
5.	Employment in Large and Medium Industries	No.	11618
6.	NO. of Industrial Area	No.	8
7.	Turnover of Small Scale Ind.	In Lacs	21867.92
8.	Turnover of Medium & large Scale Industries	In Lacs	--

3.2 Details of Existing MSME Industries *Chart 1.2* (Source DIC)

Sr. No.	Sector	No. of Industries	Investment (Cr.)	Employment
1.	Textile	415	52.58	2828
2.	Plastic	93	21.67	632
3.	Paper	130	18.37	695
4.	Agro based Industries	126	11.56	1003
5.	Food based Industries	1092	11.52	4226
6.	Cement	94	10.49	616
7.	Mineral	22	5.21	125
8.	Steel	62	3.05	269
9.	IT	17	0.03	89
10.	Others	5412	280.31	28429
	Total	7463	414.79	38912

Source: DIC Nagpur

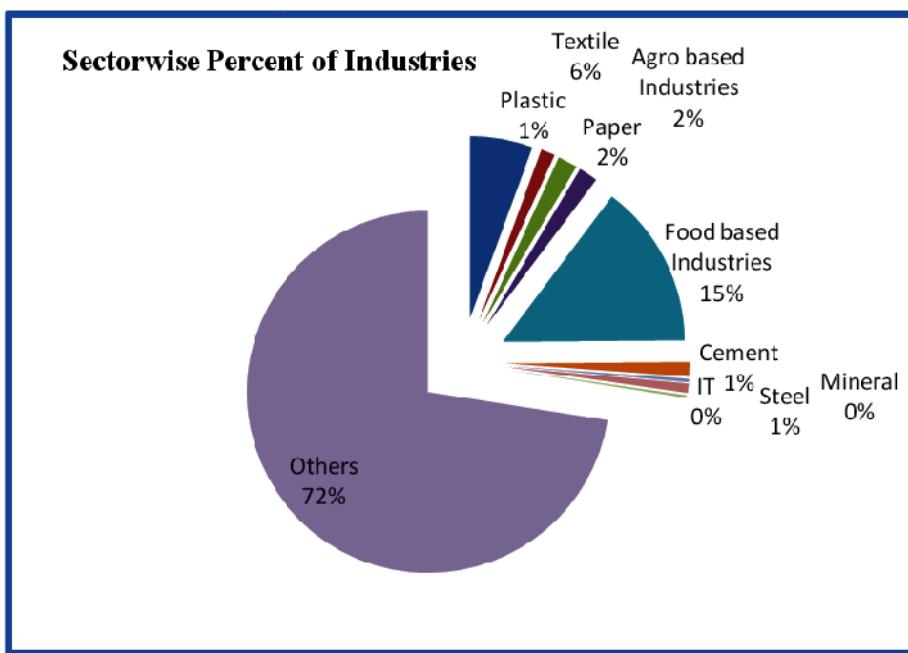


Chart 1.2

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 (*Source DIC*)

S.No	Name of LSI	Address
1	Gimatex Industries Ltd.	Hinganghat Tah. Hingangaht Distt. Wardha
2	Jaibharat Textile & Real Estate Ltd.	At. Pulgaon Tah. Deoli Distt. Wardha
3	Uttam Galva Metallics Ltd.	Bhugaon Link Rd. Wardha
4	Uttam Value Steels Ltd.	Bhugaon Link Rd. Wardha
5	Gimatex Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Explosion)	Ram Mandir ward, Hingangaht Tah. Hinganghat
6	The Rai Saheb Rekhchand Mohata Spg & Wvg Mills Ltd.	At. Burkoni Tah. Hinganghat Distt. Wardha
7	Pee Vee Textiles Ltd.	At. N.H.No.7Jam Tah. Samudrapur
8	Pee Vee Textiles Ltd. (in all Phases)	At. Jam Tah. Samudrapur
9	Mahalaxmi TMT. Pvt. Ltd.	At. MIDC Deoli Tah. Deoli
10	Suguna Foods Pvt. Ltd.	At. Tambhari Tah. Hinganghat

3.5 Sector wise Investment in Large Scale Industries *Chart 1.3*(Source DIC)

Sr. No.	Sector	No. of Industries	Investment (Cr.)	Employment
1.	Steel	3	5837.00	5649
2.	Textile	11	1271.39	4791
3.	Food based Industries	1	112.36	570
4.	Agro based Industries	2	71.10	294
5.	Explosive	1	23.70	314
6.	Cement	0	0.00	0
7.	Defence & Aviation	0	0.00	0
8.	Plastic	0	0.00	0
9.	Mineral	0	0.00	0
10.	Other	4	162.78	432
	Total	18	7315.55	11618

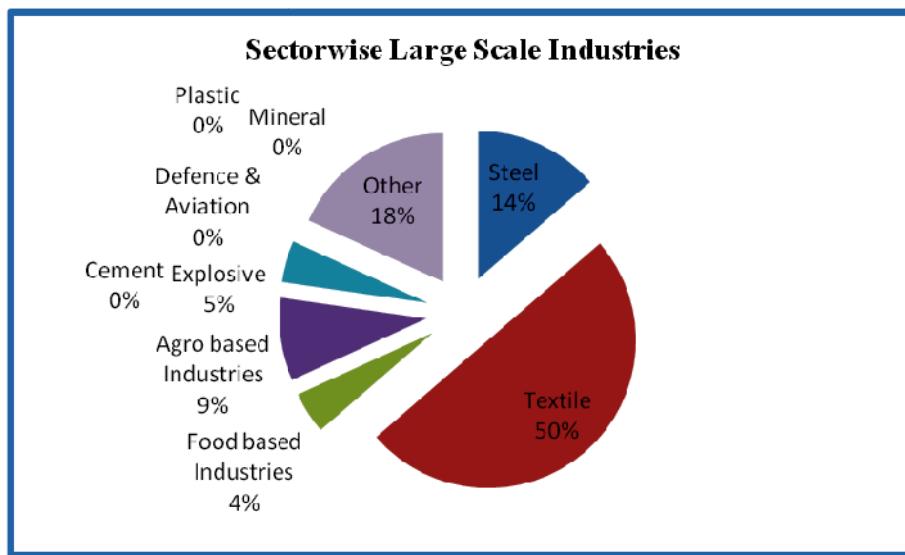


Chart 1.3

3.6 Growth Trend Chart 1.4

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	50	610	143.63	1	12	23.52	0	0	0	51	622	167.15
	2015	107	856	168.80	3	41	304.22	0	0	0	110	897	473.02
	2016	81	296	120.09	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	81	296	120.09
	2017	131	604	298.67	1	1	0.17	0	0	0	132	605	298.84
	2018	173	682	379.46	5	9	8.36	0	0	0	176	691	387.82
	2019	221	784	423.28	1	22	7.14	0	0	0	224	806	430.42
	2020	312	1241	520.65	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	312	1241	520.65
	2021	273	1802	256.38	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	273	1802	256.38
	2022	312	1196	289.07	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	312	1196	289.07
	2023	1166	4408	846.66	2	16	192.47	0	0	0	1168	4424	1039.13
Total		2826	12479	3446.69	13	101	535.88	0	0	0	2839	12580	3982.57
Service	2014	77	287	163.67	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	77	287	163.67
	2015	246	802	315.52	1	2	270.00	0	0	0	247	804	585.52
	2016	101	261	77.75	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	101	261	77.75
	2017	309	1010	574.73	1	2	9.32	0	0	0	310	1012	584.05
	2018	367	948	854.83	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	367	948	854.83
	2019	443	1338	991.02	1	300	0.00	0	0	0	444	1638	991.02
	2020	482	1499	852.74	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	482	1499	852.74
	2021	350	968	512.91	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	350	968	512.91
	2022	404	1274	622.65	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	404	1274	622.65
	2023	1061	3752	835.28	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	1061	3752	835.28
Total		3840	12139	5801.10	3	304	279.32	0	0	0	3843	12443	6080.42

Trading	2014	128	437	274.51	1	8	3.11	0	0	0.00	129	445	277.62
	2015	272	844	349.96	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	272	844	349.96
	2016	177	493	372.98	1	5	16.32	0	0	0.00	178	498	389.30
	2017	380	1051	495.98	5	12	2.86	0	0	0.00	385	1063	498.84
	2018	533	1440	881.78	3	14	17.81	0	0	0.00	536	1454	899.59
	2019	489	1382	704.14	3	8	23.40	0	0	0.00	492	1390	727.54
	2020	777	2451	1150.12	3	21	19.13	0	0	0.00	780	2472	1169.25
	2021	573	1554	641.75	1	2	1.57	0	0	0.00	574	1556	643.32
	2022	580	3411	718.20	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	580	3411	718.20
	2023	1507	4483	1659.02	1	3	10.39	0	0	0.00	1508	4486	1669.41
	Total	5416	17546	7248.44	18	73	94.59	0	0	0.00	5434	17619	7343.03
	Mfg.	2826	12479	3446.69	13	101	535.88	0	0	0	2839	12580	3982.57
	Service	3840	12139	5801.1	3	304	279.32	0	0	0	3843	12443	6080.42
	Trading	5416	17546	7248.44	18	73	94.59	0	0	0	5434	17619	7343.03
Grand Total	12082	42164	16496.23	34	478	909.79	0	0	0.00	12116	42642	17406.02	

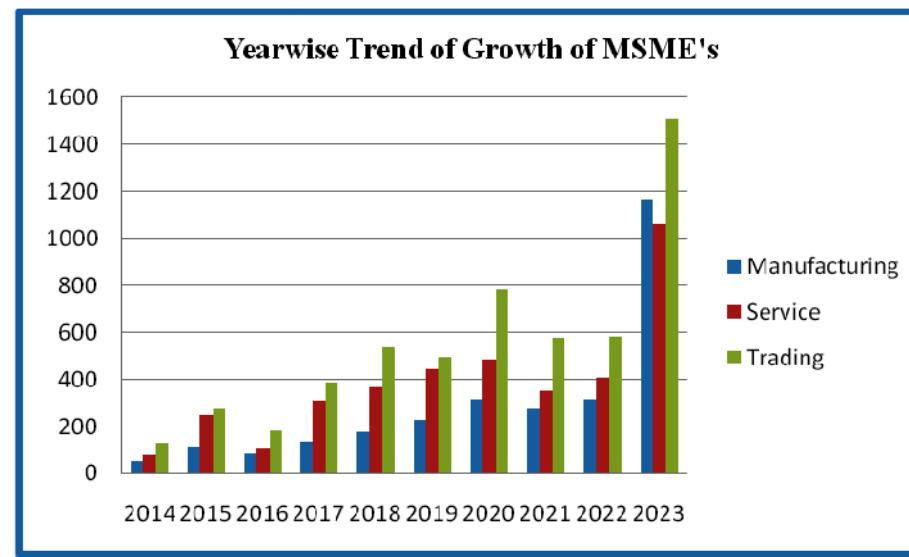


Chart 1.4

3.6.1 NIC based Industrial Units, Investment and Employees.

NIC 2008	No. Of Units	Employee	Investment (in Lakhs)
10 Manufacture of food products	2049	5783	5210.09
11 Manufacture of beverages	42	120	72
12 Manufacture of tobacco products	37	70	141.33
13 Manufacture of textiles	120	427	212.38
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	570	1144	415.71
15 Manufacture of leather and related products	58	118	27.91
16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	92	329	279.51
17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	37	106	46.34
18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	47	101	31.53
19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	4	16	0.75
20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	104	299	144.11
21 Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	36	99	26.43
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	57	247	215.98
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	143	886	536.4
24 Manufacture of basic metals	43	232	311.26
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	145	472	226.5
26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	33	89	48.75
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	89	273	159.84
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	41	122	52.75
29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	20	51	21.34
30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	30	83	21.15
31 Manufacture of furniture	93	258	127.84
32 Other manufacturing	307	1083	446.37
33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	96	263	91.61
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	22	77	30.57
36 Water collection, treatment and supply	21	74	88.41
37 Sewerage	3	10	0.1
38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	13	136	5.85

39 Remediation activities and other waste management services	0	0	0
41 Construction of buildings	367	6821	580.67
42 Civil engineering	110	646	229.89
43 Specialized construction activities	128	974	403.6
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	226	797	326.03
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1296	5044	2613.06
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2789	6617	4317.12
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	672	1418	1392.92
50 Water transport	27	76	33
51 Air transport	11	56	14
52 Warehousing and support activities for transportation	344	826	943.53
53 Postal and courier activities	27	79	46.76
55 Accommodation	75	285	188.74
56 Food and beverage service activities	1596	5247	1698.18
58 Publishing activities	57	140	29.75
59 Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	93	346	219.92
60 Broadcasting and programming activities	5	18	9.27
61 Telecommunications	56	191	83.09
62 Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	167	472	88.63
63 Information service activities	126	309	83.84
64 Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	77	388	113.36
65 Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	17	31	4.54
66 Other financial activities	136	851	117.48
68 Real estate activities	126	618	436.57
69 Legal and accounting activities	36	107	12.77
70 Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	9	36	4.74
71 Architecture and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	58	883	122.2
72 Scientific research and development	2	2	0.21
73 Advertising and market research	36	292	10.85
74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities	310	845	354.7

75 Veterinary activities	56	197	63.56
77 Rental and leasing activities	100	278	171.23
78 Employment activities	75	559	146.19
79 Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service activities	352	887	704.91
80 Security and investigation activities	4	17	0
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	107	504	146.3
82 Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	81	506	141.93
84 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8	49	7.55
85 Education	112	386	82.77
86 Human health activities	164	510	297.42
87 Residential care activities	83	236	95.86
88 Social work activities without accommodation	37	138	14.39
90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities	74	304	63.99
91 Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	6	27	12.9
93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	14	44	1
94 Activities of membership organizations	14	89	8.92
95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods	155	309	117.04
96 Other personal service activities	1314	3401	4278.31

3.7 Udyam Registration/Migration Trend

Year	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
2020	3112	76	24	3212
2021	7534	175	35	7744
2022	9121	131	122	9264
2023	11397	66	3	11466
Upto July 2024	7648	26	1	7675
Total	38812	474	185	39361

3.7 A Gender based percentage participation in MSME. Chart 1.4A

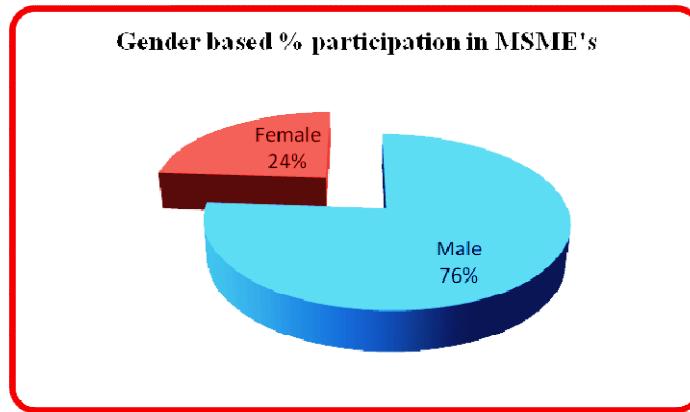


Chart 1.4A

3.8 Vendorisation /Ancillarisation of the Industry

Wardha district is one of the major cotton producing district and abundant agricultural resources, the dominant industry group is oil Mills, Dall Mills, Cotton ginning & pressing Mills in the district. Ancillary units of spare parts of oil industry, Cotton ginning & pressing units, Dall Mill units can be setup in Wardha district.

3.9. List of the units in Wardha & Near By Area (Source DIC)

List of Implemented Industrial Projects in Wardha District - Position on dt 15/11/2019

Sr No	Name of the Unit	Location	Inv Rs Crs	Empl	Product	Sector
1	S.M.Bapurao Deshmukh Sah. Soot Girni	M.I.D.C.Wardha	23.81	653	Oxygen	Ind Gases
2	Industrial.Oxygen	Bhugaon TQ Wardha	15.78	24	Fertiliser	Chemical
3	B.E.C.Fertiliser	Pulgaon Tq Deoli	11.10	87	Cotton Yarn	Textile
4	Hinganghat Textile	Ubada TQ-Hinganghat	11.66	98	Explosive Detonators	Explosive
5	Cdet.Explosive	Talegaon Tq Ashti	23.7	314	Cotton Yarn	Textile
6	Sanskars Agro. Pvt.Ltd.	Waigaon Tq Wardha	34.3	409	Solvent Extraction of Soyabeen	Agro
7	Dee Gee Orchards P Ltd	Wela Tq Hinganghat	14.50	115	Box Barms. Columns	Engg
8	Wheels India Limited	D-3 MIDC Deoli, Dist. Wardha	30.53	85	Transmission Towers	Engg
9	Trasrail Lighting Ltd (Formerly Gammon India Ltd)	At.B-1/1. MIDC, Deoli	101.97	208	Spg. & Wvg. Projects	Textile
10	Gimatex Industries Ltd	At. Hinganghat	50.28	510	Mfg. Cotton Yarn & knitted fabric	Textile
11	Jaibharat Textile & Real Estate Ltd	Pulgaon Tq Deoli	119.00	267	Steel	Steel
12	Uttam Galva Metallics Ltd	Bhugaon TQ Wardha	3331.11	2129	Cotton Polyester, Viscose Yarn	Textile
13	Gimatex Industries Ltd (Expansion)	Hinganghat	247.00	501	Steel Plant	Steel
14	Uttam Value Steel Ltd	Bhugaon TQ Wardha	2005.87	2166	Billetts, TMT Bars, Re-rolling, Sponge Iron & Captive Power	Steel
15	Mahalaxmi Ingots Pvt.Ltd	MIDC, Deoli	500.00	503	Spg. & Wvg. Projects	Textile
16	Pee Vee Textiles Ltd (In II Phases)	Jam, Tq.Samudrapur	175.00	500	Spg. & Wvg .Projects	Textile
17	Raisaheb Rekhachand Motota Spg. & Weaving	Hinganghat	48.77	450	Solvent Extraction Plant	Agro

	Mills					
18	Suguna Foods Pvt.Ltd	Hinganghat	112.3 6	570	Spg. & Wvg .Projects	Textile
19	Pee Vee Textiles Ltd (In II Phases)	Jam	230.9 6	380		Textile

3.10 Major Exportable Item Chart 1.5, 1.6 (Source DIC)

Man-Made Staple Fibres, Cotton, Explosives; Matches; Combustibles, Wood & Articles of Woods, Articles of Iron & Steel, Organic Chemicals, Edible Vegetables And Certain Roots, Sugars And Sugar Confectionery, Iron & Steel and Pharmaceutical Products.

Sr. No.	Major Commodity During the year 2021-22	Export Value (Cr.)	Prominent Country
1	Indian cotton of staple length 28.5 mm and above	288	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Oman and Vietnam
2	Others-Semi-finished products of iron and non-alloy steel	140	Taiwan
3	Woven fabrics, $\frac{3}{4}$ thread twill of polyester staple, unbleached	102	Italy and Indonesia
4	Grey	77	Bangladesh, Turkey, Egypt, China and Korea
5	Coke and semi-coke of lignite or of peat	63	Indonesia
6	Others-woven fabrics cotton	59	Bangladesh, Italy, Columbia and Korea
7	Other synthetic yarn mixed mainly/solely with cotton	54	Bangladesh, Poland, Argentina, Spain and Peru
8	Others- Plain woven fabrics of cotton	36	Bangladesh, Italy, Columbia and Korea
9	Towers for transmission line w/n assembled	28	Bangladesh, Mali, Poland and Chile
10	Single yarn of combined fabrics measuring <192.31 but ≥ 125	25	Bangladesh, Poland, Argentina, Guatemala and Israel

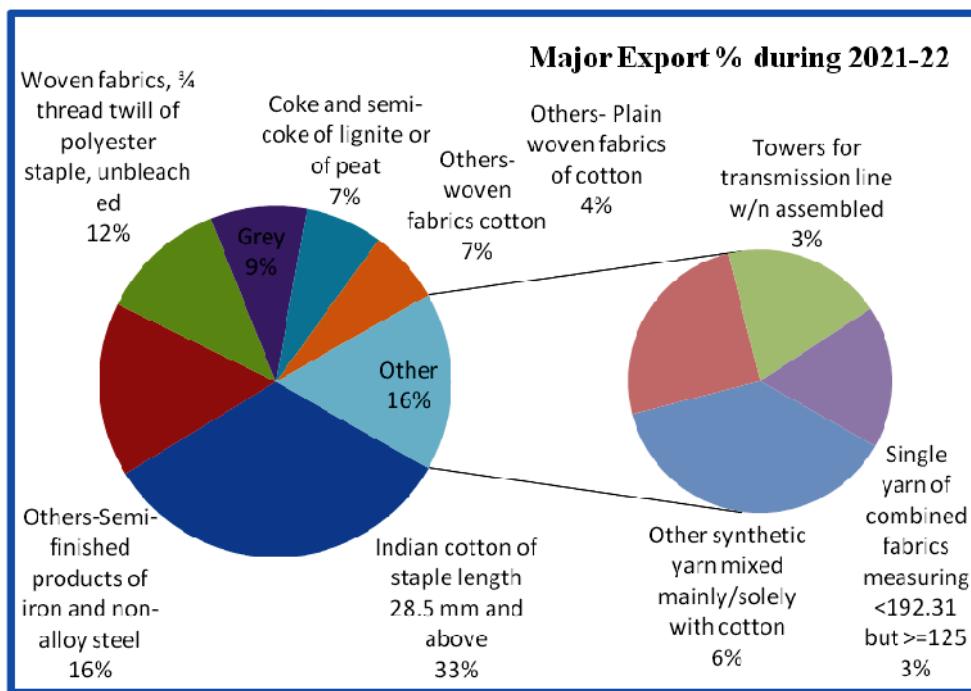


Chart 1.5

Sr. No.	Major Commodity During the year 2022-23	Export Value (Cr.)	Prominent Country
1	Indian cotton of staple length 28.5 mm and above	93	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Oman and Vietnam
2	Woven fabrics, $\frac{3}{4}$ thread twill of polyester staple, unbleached	90	Italy and Indonesia
3	Other synthetic yarn mixed mainly/solely with cotton	39	Poland, Belgium, Spain, Germany and Tunisia
4	Shuttering for concrete constructional work	35	Maldives
5	Grey	34	Bangladesh, Colombia, Peru, Brazil and Korea
6	Lecithins	29	Netherland
7	Viscose Rayon Spun Yarn	28	Bangladesh, Turkey, Egypt, Peru and USA
8	Towers for transmission line w/n assembled	25	Latvia, Bhutan, Mali and Poland
9	Other Yarn of Polyester staple fibre mix	25	Japan, Kenya, Turkey, Tunisia and Tanzania
10	Percussion Caps	15	Turkey

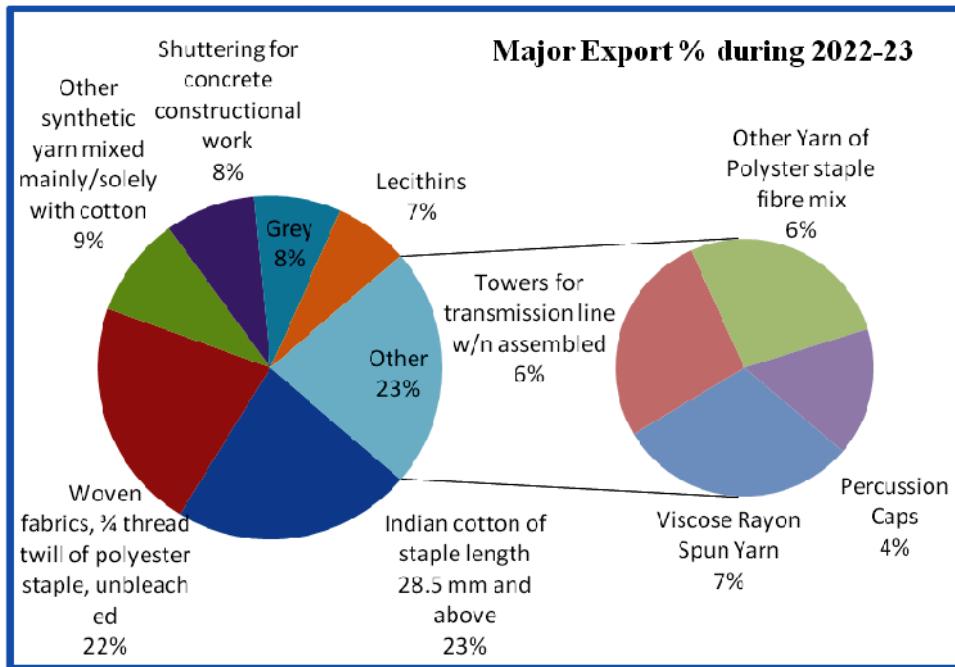


Chart 1.6

The Wardha has exported Items to Bangladesh, Italy, Maldives, Poland, Netherland, Turkey, Indonesia, Philippines, Kenya, Latvia and the neighboring countries. Item wise details are mentioned in the tables given below for the 2022-23 and 2023-24. **Chart 1.7 & 1.8**

Sr. No.	Major Commodity During the year 2022-23	Export Value (Cr.)	Prominent Country
1	Man-Made Staple Fibres	231.90	Bangladesh Pr
2	Cotton	200.24	Italy
3	Explosives; Matches; Combustibles	38.80	Maldives
4	Wood & Articles Of Woods	36.27	Poland
5	Articles Of Iron & Steel	35.60	Netherland
6	Organic Chemicals	29.02	Turkey
7	Edible Vegetables And Certain Roots	6.24	Indonesia
8	Sugars And Sugar Confectionery	4.66	Philippines
9	Iron & Steel	3.97	Kenya
10.	Pharmaceutical Products	2.67	Latvia

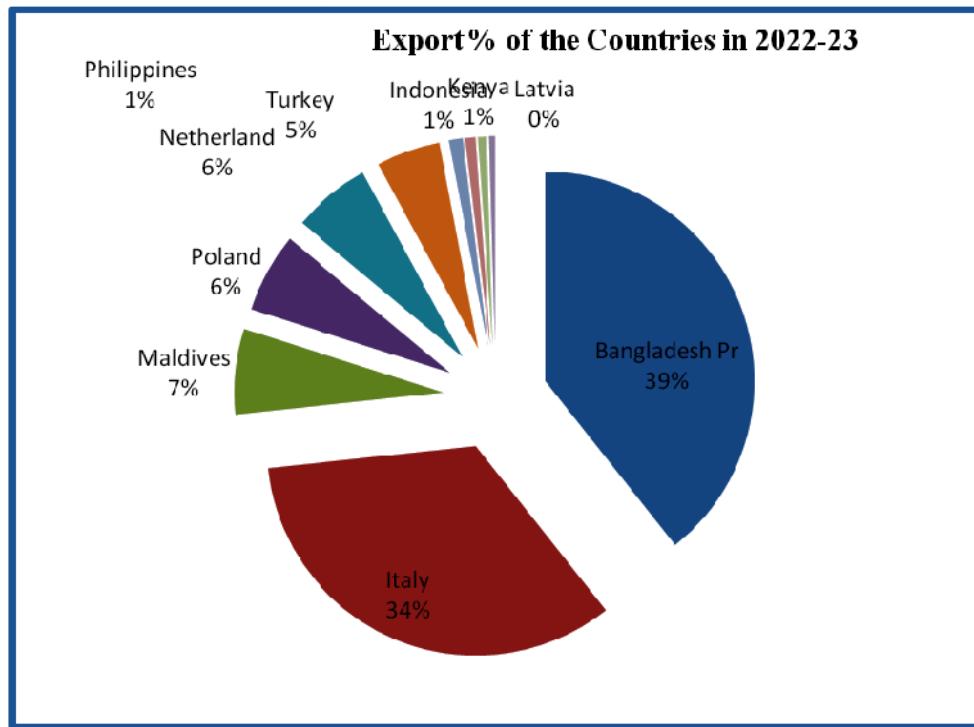


Chart 1.7

Sr. No.	Major Commodity During the year 2023-24	Export Value (Cr.)	Prominent Country
1	Cotton	439.99	Bangladesh Pr
2	Man-Made Staple Fibres	199.60	Italy
3	Explosives; Matches; Combustibles	39.01	Poland
4	Residues Waste- Food Industries	33.65	Turkey
5	Articles Of Iron & Steel	21.46	Colombia
6	Organic Chemicals	5.94	Argentina
7	Pharmaceutical Products	5.02	Indonesia
8	Vegetable Plaiting Materials	3.76	Philippines
9	Edible Fruit & Nuts; Peel Of Citrus	3.27	China P Rp
10.	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery	1.94	Peru

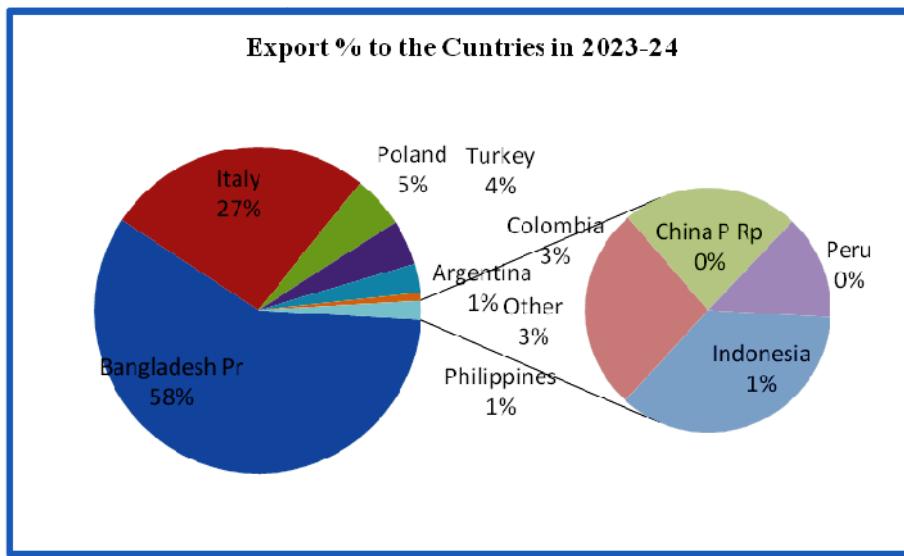


Chart 1.8

Export Trend of the Three Years

The bar chart show export fallen in the year 2022-23 and again increased in the year 2023-24.

Chart 1.9

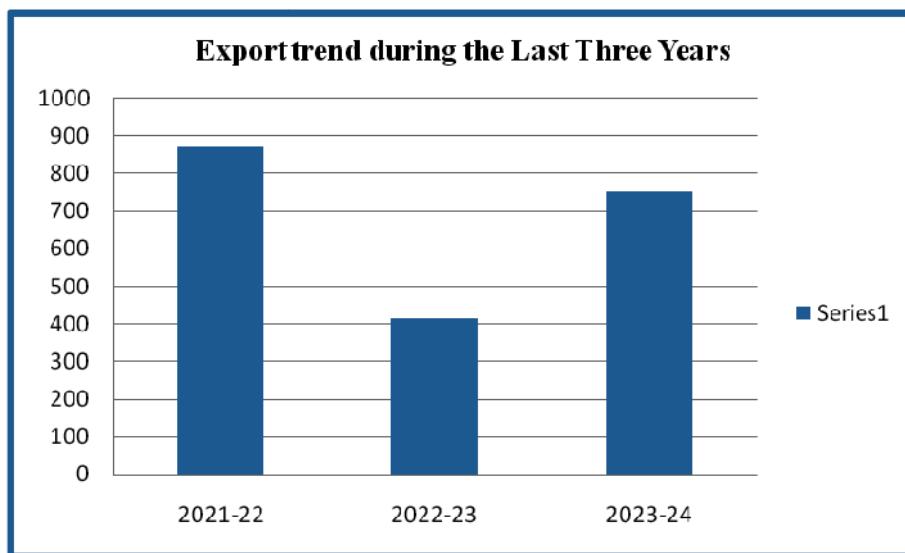
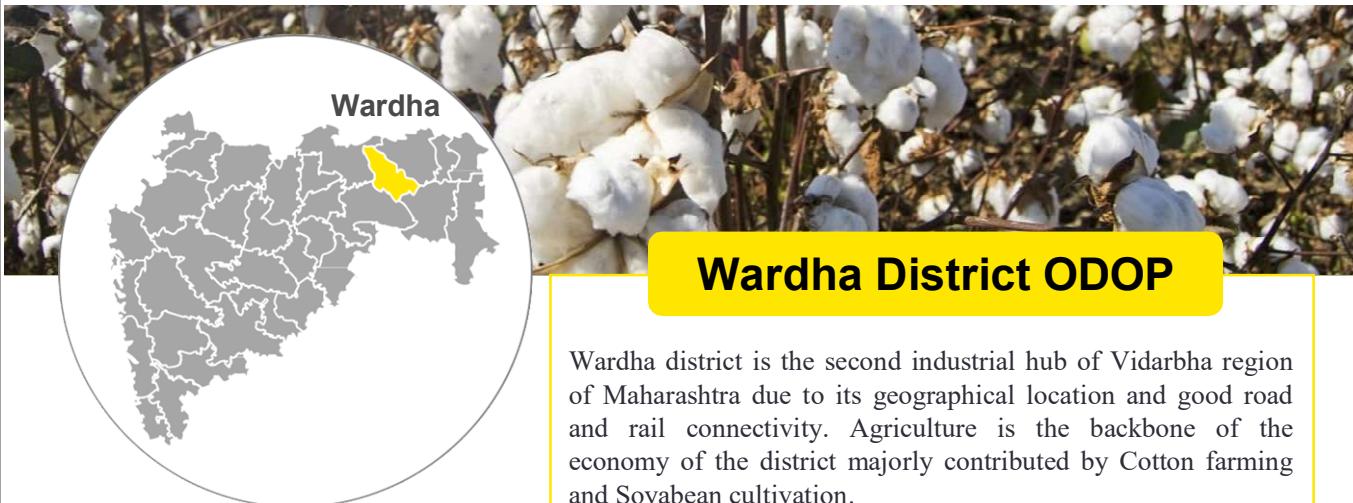


Chart 1.9

3.11 Wardha District ODOP



Wardha district is the second industrial hub of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra due to its geographical location and good road and rail connectivity. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of the district majorly contributed by Cotton farming and Soyabean cultivation.



ODOP Products	HSN Code	District Hubs
Waigaon Turmeric	09103020, 09103030, 09103090	Waigaon
Pulses(Pigeon Peas)	07136000	Wardha, Arvi, and Hinganghat
Cotton ginning and pressing	52052490, 52010015, 52010019, 52010014	Wardha

Waigaon Turmeric

- Maharashtra is second highest turmeric producing state in India
- Waigaon turmeric has GI tag for organically grown turmeric that is rich in curcum in (above 6percent, which is considered as good) and also known for many health benefits.
- It is grown in Waigaon and neighbouring villages, spread over 1300 hectares of land with Approximately production of 19,500 tonnes.

Pulses (Pigeon Peas)

- Pigeon Peas grown in Wardha district, spread over 55,801 hectares of land with production of 91,263 MT (FY 2020-21). Vidarbha region pigeon pea contains about 22 percent protein content which is three times that of cereals. It is particularly rich in Lysine, Riboflavin, Thiamine, Niacin and Iron.

Cotton ginning and pressing

- Approximately 4.75 lakhs MT cotton being produce in Wardha district annually.
- The cotton plant's cellular structure is strong, creating a tough, tear resistant and durable fabric.
- The varieties of cotton grown in the district are L-147, 1007, AK-235,197/3.
- Cotton fibre is sustainable and natural polymer. It is 100% biodegradable and has a neutral Green house gas foot print.

3.12 Service Enterprises upto 2024

Sr. No.	No. of Units	Employment	Investments (Lacs)	Production Capacity (Lacs)
1	10672	33954	17518.21	111597.16

3.12.1 Potentials areas for service industry

- 1. Education:** Wardha is home to several educational institutions, including the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV). This sector can be further developed to attract students from across India and abroad.
- 2. Healthcare:** With a growing population, Wardha needs quality healthcare services. Private hospitals, clinics, and medical tourism can be potential areas of growth.
- 3. Tourism:** Wardha has historical significance, being associated with Mahatma Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave. Developing tourist infrastructure can attract visitors interested in history and culture.
- 4. Information Technology:** With a growing number of startups and IT companies, Wardha can become an IT hub, leveraging its educated workforce and infrastructure.
- 5. Agriculture support services:** Wardha is an agricultural hub, and services like crop consulting, farm equipment rentals, and agri-tourism can support farmers and create new opportunities.
- 6. Renewable energy:** With plenty of sunlight and wind, Wardha can attract investments in solar and wind energy, creating a sustainable future.
- 7. Skill development:** With a young population, skill development centers can train youth in various trades, making them employable.
- 8. E-commerce and logistics:** With a growing online market, e-commerce and logistics services can thrive in Wardha, supporting local businesses and entrepreneurs

3.12.2 Potential for new MSMEs

- 1. Organic farming and processing:** Wardha has fertile soil and a favorable climate, making it ideal for organic farming. MSMEs can explore organic farming, processing, and marketing of organic products.
- 2. Handicrafts and handlooms:** Wardha has a rich cultural heritage. MSMEs can promote and support local artisans, creating handicrafts and handlooms, and marketing them online and offline.
- 3. Food processing and preservation:** With a strong agricultural base, MSMEs can focus on food processing, preservation, and packaging, creating value-added products from local produce.
- 4. Renewable energy solutions:** MSMEs can venture into manufacturing and installation of renewable energy solutions like solar panels, biogas plants, and wind turbines.
- 5. E-waste recycling and management:** With growing electronic waste, MSMEs can explore e-waste recycling, refurbishment, and responsible disposal services.
- 6. Customized furniture and interior design:** MSMEs can offer customized furniture and interior design services, catering to the growing demand for personalized home and office spaces.
- 7. Digital marketing and services:** MSMEs can offer digital marketing, social media management, and other online services to local businesses, helping them establish an online presence.
- 8. Herbal and Ayurvedic products:** Wardha has a rich biodiversity. MSMEs can explore the production of herbal and Ayurvedic products, such as soaps, cosmetics, and medicines.
- 9. Waste management and recycling:** MSMEs can focus on waste collection, segregation, and recycling, contributing to a cleaner and sustainable environment.
- 10. Tourism-related services:** With Wardha's historical significance, MSMEs can offer services like guided tours, homestays, and local cuisine experiences, catering to tourists and history enthusiasts

3.12.3. Skill development needed for the District:

1. Agriculture and Allied Skills:

- Organic farming
- Precision agriculture
- Agricultural entrepreneurship
- Food processing and preservation
- Floriculture and horticulture

2. Renewable Energy and Sustainability:

- Solar panel installation and maintenance
- Wind turbine maintenance
- Energy auditing and management
- Sustainable agriculture practices

3. IT and Digital Skills:

- Software development
- Data analytics
- Digital marketing
- E-commerce management
- Cyber security

4. Tourism and Hospitality:

- Tour guiding
- Hotel management
- Event management
- Customer service
- Local cuisine cooking

5. Manufacturing and Entrepreneurship:

- Lean manufacturing
- Quality control
- Supply chain management
- Entrepreneurship development
- Industrial automation

6. Healthcare and Wellness:

- Nursing and paramedical skills
- Health entrepreneurship
- Yoga and wellness instruction
- Healthcare management

7. Creative Industries:

- Graphic design
- Digital media production
- Handicrafts and handlooms
- Music and arts

8. Soft Skills:

- Communication and presentation
- Team management and leadership
- Time management and productivity

- Customer relationship management

9. Language Skills:

- English proficiency
- Foreign language training (e.g., German, French)

10. Vocational Skills:

- Electrician and electrical engineering
- Plumbing and sanitation
- Carpentry and woodworking
- Masonry and construction

4. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. 1. Name of cluster | : Vaigaon Turmeric Cluster, Samudrapur |
| 2. Number of Units | : 55 |
| 3. Product | : Turmeric Powder |
| 4. Employment | : 170 |
| 5. Turnover of the Cluster | : 307.80 |
|
 | |
| 2. 1. Name of cluster | : Sewagram Furniture & Interior |
| 2. Number of Units | : 51 |
| 3. Product | : Furniture Wood & Steel Furniture |
| 4. Employment | : 450 |
| 5. Turnover of the Cluster | : 45.05 |

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 1.10*

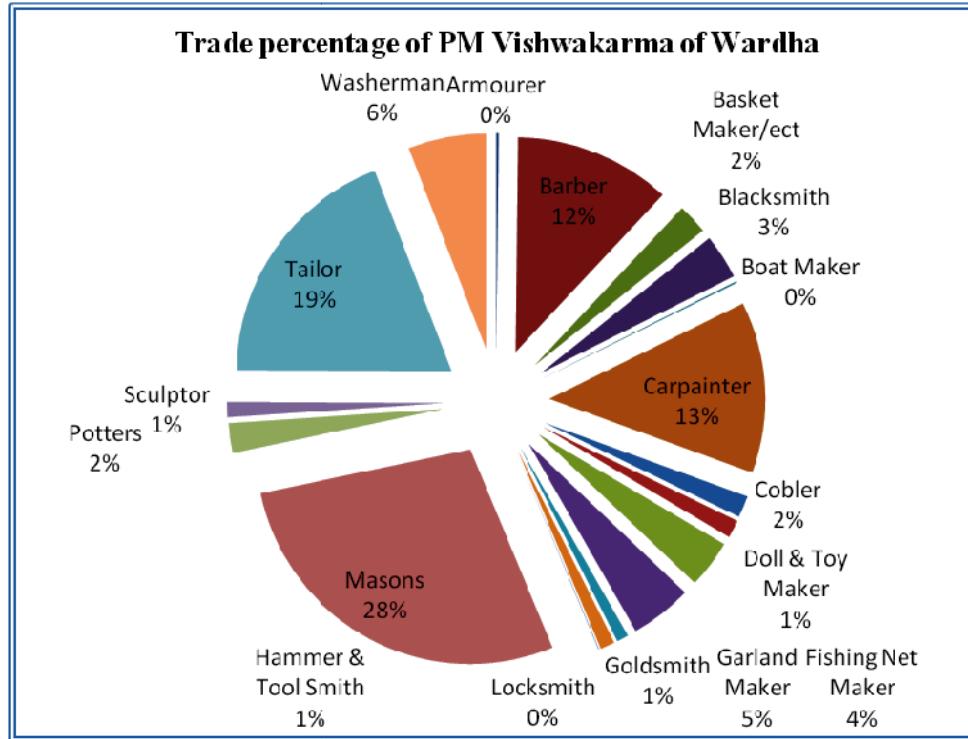


Chart 1.10

6.1 PM Vishvakarma Scheme Trade Potential

The total application which recommended by the banks and received as on 22/07/2024 were 8333 out of which the major part of trades were Barber - 12% Carpenter - 13% , Masons – 28% and Tailor 19% whereas rest of the 14 trades cover only 28%. The artisans of the four major trades may be given training of the new technology.

6.2 Gender based percentage registration in PM Vishvakarma. Char 1.10 A

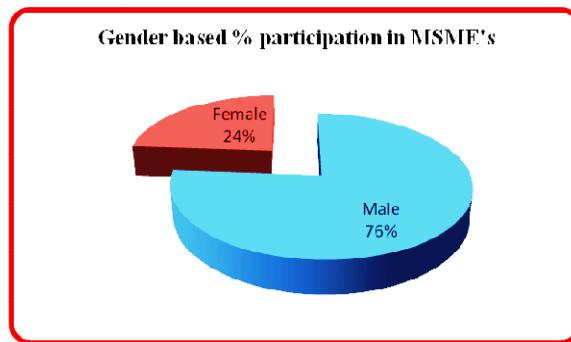


Chart 1.10A

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, including¹:**
- **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, such as the Wardha Industrial Estate, Butibori Industrial Estate, and Selu Industrial Estate, 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:** A 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 7 and State Highway 3) and railways (Wardha Railway Station), facilitating easy transportation of goods and raw materials.
- 6. Telecommunication:** Reliable telecommunication services, including internet, phone, and mobile networks, are available.
- 7. Skilled Manpower:** 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, including:

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:

- Wardha 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 in Wardha, Maharashtra, 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, civil Lines, Wardha.
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, Wardha.
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 MSME promotion -

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 projects thereby 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. Logistics and warehousing hubs are being planned along the way with Nagpur-Wardha as a major logistics corridor. It would also be developed as Electric Vehicle (EV) expressway by setting up charging stations along its length.

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.

10. Benefits of Udyog Registration

Following are the benefits of Udyog 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

10.1. Eligibility for Udyam Registration

The eligibility criteria for Udyog Aadhaar 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

10.2. Documents required for Udyog Registration

For registration of Udyog 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

11. 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.

12.1. 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.

14. 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 at Tourist 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

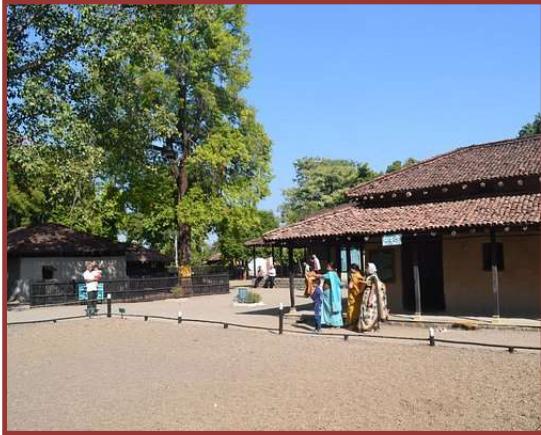
Following are the other tourism units eligible for financial incentives-

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 Wardha



Sewagram Ashram



Vishwa Shanti Stupa



Bor Wild Life Sanctuary



Gandhiji Ashram Babu Kuti



Gandhi Hill



Mahakali 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.