

CHAPTER - XIV

STATE PROFILES

INDUSTRIAL POLICIES OF STATES**ANDHRA PRADESH**

- Industrial Single Window Clearance Act No.17 of 2002 enacted for speedy processing and issue of various approvals/ clearances/ at single point. Under the act statutory time limits have been prescribed for various departments and concept for deemed approvals has been introduced.
- Sector specific policies such as: Biotech policy announced for promotion of biotech industry in the state, Special incentives announced for apparel industry, ICT policy for promotion of ICT industry in the state and Food Processing Policy announced to develop value added agro industries in the state by creating vital linkages between Agriculture and Industry.
- Simplified Procedures and Inspections such as: Simplified common annual returns in place of too many returns to be submitted by the industrial units , Introduction of self Certification concept except hazardous industries, Systematization of inspection procedures of Labour Department, Export Oriented units declared as public utility services and strikes have been banned, Contract labour allowed in core activities and Flexibility in working hours for women.
- A.P.Small Scale Industries Revival Scheme (APSSIRS) introduced for effective revival of sick SSI units.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

- The State Government will encourage the establishment of industrial undertakings in the private and cooperative sectors for the sustainable development of the state.
- Employment opportunities and gainful self-employment in industrial and allied sectors for the local populations of Arunachal Pradesh will be given priority.
- Investors from outside the state will be encouraged to invest in the state. Hundred percent equity ownership of an industrial unit by entrepreneurs will be allowed for a maximum period of 30 (thirty) years by the end of which period such equity holding will be reduced to 49 percent, the remaining 51 percent will be held by a local Arunachal Tribal entrepreneur or a group of local tribal entrepreneurs or the state government, if it considers necessary to do so.
- A package of incentives for all eligible industrial units has been devised.
- A programme for the development of infrastructure facilities, inter-alia including the establishment of Industrial Estates, Industrial Growth Centers, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centers, strengthening of existing Industrial Estates, Export Promotion Industrial Parks, Export Promotion Zones, Border trade, will be taken up in a phased manner.
- Reserves of minerals will be explored and exploited commercially through appropriate agencies.
- Government will make special efforts for development of local entrepreneurial, managerial and technical skills.

ASSAM

- The Industrial Policy of Assam, 2003 is formulated to achieve the following aims and objectives:
- To increase the share of the industrial sector to the State Domestic Product (SDP) from the present level of 13.29% to a level of at least 18% at the end of the terminal year of the Policy.
- To generate more employment opportunities in the State.
- To ensure development of adequate and appropriate infrastructures for industrial growth.
- To make Assam one of the preferred destinations for investment for outside investors.
- To take steps to promote rural handicrafts so as to conserve and enrich cultural heritage, traditions and customs of the state.

- To take steps to revive the potentially viable sick Public Sector Undertakings and to make the Public Sector Undertakings economically viable.
- To provide Single Window Clearance system for fast track clearance of industrial proposals.
- Thrust areas in important sectors identified.

BIHAR

- Human resource development with a view to generating and encouraging entrepreneurship.
- Development of infrastructure.
- Setting up of export oriented units as well as Growth Centres.
- Establishment and strengthening of infrastructure to promote modern information technology and biotechnology as well as food processing projects.
- Intensive campaign for up gradation of technology and bringing about improvements in quality through research and development.
- Timely detection of sickness in industrial units and provision of necessary remedies through district level monitoring agencies.

CHHATTISGARH

- The State of Chhattisgarh has decided that private investment will be encouraged in all possible areas and Government will focus only on governance. Viewing this philosophy, the Govt. has identified four basic strategies for its industrial development: cluster based industrial development; good governance and excellent infrastructure; improving the competitiveness of small scale industries and directed incentives. The identified thrust areas are: Agro-based and Forest-based industries; Mineral based industries; Traditional industries; Sunrise industries and Infrastructure Provisioning as industry.
- Encourages setting up of private sector industrial parks such as employment intensive parks, bio-tech parks, IT parks, investment oriented parks and trade centers.
- Provides to promote training institutions by large houses for IT, bio-technology, marine engineering, etc.
- Supports Environmental Protection measures

DELHI

- The Department of Industries is the nodal agency to plan, promote and develop industries in Delhi. Since Delhi is the National Capital and a Metropolis, the thrust is on encouraging modern Hi-tech, sophisticated export-oriented small scale industries in Delhi as well as those industries which do not stretch its meager resources such as land, water and electricity. The small scale sector is a free sector. No prior registration is required to set up any small scale unit. However, the setting up of a small scale unit is subject to location restrictions since these can only be set up in conforming areas. House-hold industries can be set up even in residential areas provided they conform to set norms.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

- Prior to 1965-66 there was no industry in the Union Territory. There were a few traditional craftsmen who used to make pots, leather items. Industrial development started on a low-key during 1967-68 with the establishment of an industrial estate under the cooperative sector by Dan Udyog Sahakari Sangh Ltd. Thereafter, three Government Industrial Estates have been developed at Silvassa, Masat and Khadoli. As on 30-6-2004, there were 1768 industries, which include Cottage, Village and Small Scale Industries, and 430 Medium Scale Industries in Textiles, Engineering, Plastics, Electronics, Pharmaceuticals, etc. which employ more than 43590 persons.

GOA

- The policy document strives to achieve overall economic growth. Main objectives of the policy are to:
 - Promote industries specifically identified as 'Thrust Areas.
 - Develop Goa as the 'Export/Import Hub.
 - Develop self-employment opportunities for the local youth.
 - Promote and encourage the agro-based industries, handicraft products.
 - Encourage the process of Technological upgradation/ automation in the existing units as well as new industries.
 - Create cluster development centres in rural areas.
 - Participation of women entrepreneurs in the industrial development of the State.
 - Ensure balanced growth.
 - Facilitate revival and rehabilitation of sick industrial units.

GUJARAT

Gujarat Industrial Policy announced by Government of Gujarat in Sept 2003 is aimed to comprehensively address all the issues of relevance to an entrepreneur/investor right from the stage of conceptualisation to commissioning and beyond. The main objectives of the policy are as under:

- Enabling an entrepreneur easy access to authentic source of Information
- Developing best Infrastructure
- Empowering industrial estates to make them partners-in-progress.
- Extensive use of advanced technology and good management practices
- Developing more and more Industrial Clusters and strengthening the existing clusters
- Adopting focused Marketing and Promotion activities
- Harnessing the potential of the longest coastline in the country to exploit Ports - the gateways of state's prosperity

HARYANA

- To re establish industry as a key driver of economic growth.
- To create wealth for the residents of the state and improve the quality of their life.
- To generate employment and entrepreneurial opportunities across all sectors of the economy.
- To facilitate spatial dispersal of economic activities particularly in economically and socially backward regions of the state.
- To ensure sustainable development through investments in key sectors of economy.
- To develop economic hubs through infrastructural initiatives.
- To encourage public private partnership in infrastructure projects.
- To adopt sector specific approach focusing on incentivising and infrastructural support for synergetic growth of key enterprises.
- To develop services sector especially in tourism, transport, education, health care services and financial services.
- To enhance export competitiveness and enable CAGR (Compounded Annual Growth Rate) of 20%.
- To create investor focused approach in administrative processes.
- Adopting human resource development by establishing strategic linkages between industry and technical institutions to meet future manpower requirements.
- To continue with fiscal reforms and prudent public finance management to release resources for deployment in key public investment areas.
- To formulate a policy for rehabilitation and resettlement of landlords-land acquisition oustees.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The new Industrial policy intends to:

- Serve as a guideline for achieving the objective of uniform growth of industry and service sector throughout the state.
- Disperse industries and service sector activities.
- Cull together ingredients of an Industrial Policy so as to facilitate generation of employment opportunities for local resource owners and stakeholders.
- Clearly state Government's commitment and approach to the development of key infrastructure sectors like Power, Housing, Social Infrastructure Development, Human Resource Development and Vocational Education so as to create a congenial investment climate for existing industry to grow as well as to attract further investment in the State.
- Clearly spell out Industrial Incentives of fiscal nature.
- Specially address the issues impending industrial growth such as procedures for setting up of industry, obtaining permissions required under various Labour Laws, addressing issues related to transportation of industrial produce so as to lay the foundation of strong and consistent growth of the industrial sector.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

- As per the new Industrial Policy 1998 to 2003, the new industrial units are entitled to avail of any benefit under the old package of incentives, applicable prior to the new policy.
- An open door policy for the investors from within the State, other parts of the country as also from abroad will be followed.
- In order to achieve the goal of rapid industrialisation, more emphasis will be given for development of infrastructure, growth centres and industrial estates.
- To promote research and development, technological upgradation and qualitative improvement and utilisation of state of art technology to improve product, production and productivity.

JHARKHAND

- Rationalise fiscal concessions.
- Provide adequate infrastructural support at a reasonable cost for efficient functioning of the industrial sector.
- Simplify rules, regulations and procedures to remove bottlenecks for smooth functioning of the industrial sector.
- Introduce latest scientific data collection system to make the planning process more realistic.
- Make the "Single Window System" more effective.
- Ensuring timely and adequate flow of credit to industries, specially the SSI sector.
- Diagnose incipient sickness and initiate timely measures for revival of sick industries and develop a monitoring system at district level to avoid sickness in industry.
- Development of "Craft Villages" and organising "Craft Bazaars" to provide adequate market access to artisans and craftsmen.
- Encourage setting up of fruit processing, vegetable processing, spice processing, horticulture and other food processing industries in the State by providing special incentives and basic infrastructure to these industries.
- Develop Industrial Parks for specialised activities in the fields of Information Technology, Tassar/ Mulberry, Electronics, Plastic, Chemicals, Biotech and Herb, Exports and Food Processing with adequate power, water, communication, transport and other common facilities.
- Emphasis on small power generating units and developing non-conventional sources of energy through private participation.

KARNATAKA

- To achieve an economic growth rate of 8% to 9 % over the next decade by promoting a market driven, knowledge based, efficient and competitive industrial sector through an industrial growth rate of 10% to 12 % per year.
- Enhance value addition in products and processes through rapid technology upgradation.
- Create a policy framework for business de-regulation and enable ease of doing business.
- Enhance public and private expenditure to build efficient and competitive industrial infrastructure
- Radical restructuring of the State Public Sector undertakings as well as Government Infrastructure Agencies and Financial Institutions by promoting private sector initiative in these activities.
- Give thrust to skill upgradation and human resources development.
- Establish SEZ, STPI's, EHTP.
- Encourage Cluster Development and increase the competitiveness of industries through Food Processing Park, Apparel Park, Automobile Park and other sectoral specific parks.
- Development of Growth Centres and Mini Growth Centre.
- Enforce on Environment Protection and Conservation of case resources such as land, water and energy.

KERALA

The Industrial Policy 2003 aims to accelerate the industrial growth in the State by attracting a steady stream of investment in industry, infrastructure and core strength sectors by creating a congenial investment climate in the State.

- The growth in the industrial sector is contingent on massive investment.
- Enhanced and sustained industrial growth rate and generation of higher employment.
- Creation and maintenance of an investment friendly climate.
- Maximisation of private investment in infrastructure development,
- Elimination of all restrictive labour practices, ensuring cordial industrial relations and establishment of a new work culture, with productivity orientation and productivity-linked wages.
- Special legal dispensation enabling a more liberalized environment within notified industrial zones, parks and estates.
- Re-engineering the Government's delivery mechanism to make them responsive.
- Special development of sunrise sectors.
- Maximisation of value addition within the State.
- Industrial development in a manner compatible with energy conservation and environmental concerns.
- Ensuring cost effectiveness and accountability by restructuring public enterprises.
- Providing a social safety net for those adversely affected by industrial restructuring.
- Reducing Government involvement in commercial activities and industrial production.
- Empowerment of the traditional sector to face global challenges.

MADHYA PRADESH

- Project Clearance and Implementation Board (PCIB) is constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary for sanctioning and implementation of new investment projects of over Rs. 25 crores.
- Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation council is constituted under Micro and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006.
- Restrictions are removed for State Capital Subsidy scheme for Powerlooms based on latest technology in Burhanpur of the State.
- Rebate in premium rates for the land for Mega Projects.
- Decentralization of powers for rehabilitation of Micro and Small Scale Industrial Units.
- Global Investment' Meet is scheduled to on 26th & 27 October, 2007 at Indore for attracting investment in the State.

MAHARASHTRA

- In the phase of second generation economic reforms, the objective of Maharashtra Industrial Policy 2001 is to further accelerate the flow of investment in industry and infrastructure, promoting IT, high-tech, knowledge based and biotech industries, augmenting exports from the industrial units in the State and creating large scale employment opportunities duly ensuring environmental planning. The policy has emphasized on production of Special Economic Zones and developing specialized industrial areas.

MEGHALAYA

The Objectives of this new policy are as follows: -

- Generate employment opportunities for the local people in the industries and allied sectors.
- Develop human resources and bring about improvements in the quality of life by promoting industries in sectors where the state has comparative advantage.
- Achieve a balanced and growth oriented development covering the entire state through promotion of village and small scale industries.
- Create a conducive environment for industrial development by creation of the basic Infrastructural facilities and by setting up of industrial areas, growth centre and export promotion industrial park.
- Encourage the setting up of selective medium and large industries by utilising the resource base of the state thereby ensuring sustainable industrial growth but compatible with ecological imperatives and hence encourage positive efforts towards the regeneration of the environment.
- Provide preference to local Entrepreneurship in setting up of large, medium and small-scale units.
- Promote local interests through joint ventures with external investors so as to facilitate technology transfer and capital flow by a package of suitable incentives.
- Encourage need based development of local entrepreneurial skills through intensive motivation and training programmes at district, Sub-division and block levels.
- Provide guidance to prospective entrepreneurs by building up a data bank of project-profiles and other connected information.
- Simplify rules and procedures by providing a single-window clearance facility at the District Levels for the Small Scale Sector and at the State Level for Medium and Large Scale Industries.
- Promote the setting up of ancillary units for catering to the requirements of large and medium scale industries.
- Identify sick units that can be made viable and provide a comprehensive package of assistance for their revival.
- Promote and encourage high-value, low-volume products, in view of the transportation-bottlenecks in the State.
- Encourage setting up of export-oriented, Agro based, Mineral-based, Horticultural based and Electronic units as thrust area.

MIZORAM

The main aim Industrial Policy 2000 will be to engineer rapid growth in the State by Industrialization of State to a sustainable extent for the fulfillment of the following:

- Enrichment of industrial growth potential lying in the sectors like agriculture, horticulture, forests and establishment of proper linkage amongst the industries based on resources available in these sectors.
- Formation of suitable mechanism for attracting and growth of capital formation in Mizoram by taking full advantage of the policy changes initiated by the Central Government in respect of industry, trade and commerce from time to time.

- Identifying and develop entrepreneurial and managerial skills by providing suitable training programmes at District, Sub-Division and Block levels and to create facilities for training of industrial labour on sustained basis.
- Ensuring balanced sectoral and regional growth by promoting industries under all sectors.
- Promotion and modernization of textile industry including traditional Sericulture and Handlooms and Handicrafts sectors.
- Encouraging joint ventures between local entrepreneurs and industrialists from outside the state on selective basis.
- Encouraging self-employment especially among technically qualified unemployed persons.

NAGALAND

- Create quality industrial infrastructure in compact areas such as Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres, Food Parks, Information Technology Parks, Bio-technology Parks, Cold Storage chains, Warehouses, etc.
- Create *Industrial Facilitation Committees* with the mandate to provide single window clearance to large and medium industries. Adopt the same framework at the district level.
- Strengthen the network of training institutions in the State and create quality-training facilities in sophisticated and specialized trades by encouraging investment in such facilities by the Government of India, the State Government and the private sector.
- Strengthen the role of NIDC as the premier promoter of large and medium scale industrial units by extending suitable financial and policy support to it.
- Provide an attractive incentive package of subsidies and concessions over and above the incentives available in the Central Government's North East Industrial Policy 1997 & other concessions so as to attract substantial private investment in the State.
- Conduct special drives to attract private investment from potential domestic and foreign investors.

ORISSA

- Accelerate economic development of the State.
- Harnessing resources & potential for industrial growth
- Facilitating investment in industries & infrastructure.
- Developing the required human resources for industrial employment.
- Supporting small and rural industries, artisans and craftsman.
- Promotion of new industries.
- Support to existing industries.
- Revival of sick industries.
- Mineral processing and value addition.
- Downstream industries in steel, aluminum & petro-chemicals sectors.
- Chemicals & fertilizer.
- Agro & Food processing industries.
- Handicraft & handloom.
- IT industries.

PUNJAB

- A scheme of modernisation and technology upgradation for existing industry, particularly small-scale industry, was introduced.
- To create a conducive investment climate through infrastructure creation, reduced regulations and general facilitation.
- To create a special thrust in the areas where Punjab has an edge in terms of cost and competitiveness.

RAJASTHAN

The main objectives of the State Policy is:

- To achieve global competitiveness, by improving infrastructure, development of thrust sectors, simplification of rules and procedures, greater participation of private sector, setting up of Business Centres and Industrial Complexes, Development of Integrated Industrial Parks (IIPs) and Industrial Model Towns (IMTs).

TAMIL NADU

The State Government announced a New Industrial Policy in September 2003 which aimed at facilitate new manufacturing capacity building to meet the challenges of globalisation and the demand for new areas of development. The policy aimed at:

- To encourage Private Participation in Infrastructure building.
- Reviewing the existing labour laws.
- Setting of single window mechanism for investments.
- Reduce paper-work.
- Encouraging Special Economic Zone (SEZ).
- Announcing IT Policy to provide an investor-friendly environment for the IT sector.

UTTAR PRADESH

- The Industrial Policy 1998 aims at tapping the unlimited potential of the State, by promoting private participation in the industrial and the economic growth of the State, balanced development of tinny, small and heavy sector, strengthening of traditional industries, promotion of exports, attract NRIs and foreign invest-ment, recognition of the role of service sector, up-gradation of technical entrepreneurial schemes, up-gradation of existing infrastructure, simplification of procedures, new scheme for Punar-Jeevan to a small industry, to create system of facilitation.

UTTRAKHAND

- To develop critical infrastructure facilities viz. roads, power, water supply, telecommunications, etc. with private sector participation wherever possible and feasible.
- To identify thrust areas, in particular industries based on locally available raw materials and skills and draw up integrated development plans for each such area.
- To encourage private sector participation including attracting foreign and Non Resident Indian investment.
- To strengthen and expand marketing facilities.
- To ensure protection of environment.
- To develop linkages with all concerned departments, such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Tourism, Forest, Environment, etc.
- To develop human resources.
- To provide adequate institutional arrangements to implement the above strategy through a friendly, responsive and pro-active administration at all levels.

WEST BENGAL

- The State Government has given emphasis on development of Growth Centres, Export Processing Zones (EPZ), Electronic Complexes and setting up industries in backward areas, NRI Cell, Promoting foreign technology and investment for the appropriate sectors having faith in the public sector.

PONDICHERRY

- To provide Export friendly conditions for the rapid and sustainable growth of exports.
- Upgrading technology and skills in the traditional export sectors like Textiles, Leather, Agarbathies and Handicrafts to enhance value addition and quality competitiveness.
- Enhancing the export potential of non-traditional sectors like IT & ITES, Services, Gems & Jewellery, Herbal Products etc.
- Promoting export of new value added products.
- Special Economic Zone has to be developed to house Light Engineering, IT & ITES industries.
- Incentive schemes such as MDA, TUF have been introduced for small scale industries.
promoting creativity amongst exporters by way of building strong and globally competitive brands for products manufactured/produce originating form Pondicherry. Every year one unit shall be considered to avail 75% of the expenditure incurred towards obtaining the patent or Rs. 1,50,000/- which ever is less restricted to a maximum of Rs. 1,50,000/-. Units which receive the benefit under this scheme once may not be considered again.

Source : Respective State Governments/web sites

TABLE 14.1
STATE WISE GROWTH RATE (%) GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FROM
MANUFACTURING SECTOR AT CONSTANT PRICES (1993-94 prices)
DURING THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

SI. No.	State\UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.2	6.0	-0.5	-0.3	8.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-15.2	5.4	-4.5	0.0	7.4
3.	Assam	8.6	-8.7	6.7	-1.1	15.6
4.	Bihar	78.2	-38.3	34.0	-6.1	-15.2
5.	Jharkhand	88.1	5.5	-6.5	-28.9	-14.8
6.	Goa	1.6	51.4	14.0	5.0	10.1
7.	Gujarat	-3.2	8.2	7.2	-1.1	3.2
8.	Haryana	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.6	4.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.0	2.2	13.2	16.1	6.8
10.	J & K	0.3	6.9	9.8	-15.2	23.0
11.	Karnataka	12.8	18.0	-10.2	2.9	11.9
12.	Kerala	-2.1	7.9	7.5	-5.9	-7.6
13.	Madhya Pr.	12.1	4.1	7.5	6.9	-1.9
14.	Chattisgarh	41.0	0.0	-25.6	-7.2	4.4
15.	Maharashtra	12.8	-7.4	10.0	-14.9	0.1
16.	Manipur	2.7	11.7	17.8	-9.1	17.2
17.	Meghalaya	-12.3	-6.7	14.2	10.1	4.3
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	2.4	-59.2	-51.7	12.2	18.3
20.	Orissa	2.6	18.7	14.6	-11.3	-10.9
21.	Punjab	4.6	6.5	5.9	4.8	-2.9
22.	Rajasthan	24.3	-4.5	27.5	-10.4	3.3
23.	Sikkim	0.4	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	-1.4	-3.2	9.9	8.7	-8.4
25.	Tripura	2.6	-21.1	22.1	96.6	-23.9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-4.2	-2.5	0.6	-2.3	1.5
27.	Uttarakhand	-16.2	-26.0	-2.2	47.7	-9.1
28.	West Bengal	8.2	5.5	7.3	-0.1	3.4
29.	A & N islands	3.4	-37.9	1.0	-50.9	5.8
30.	Chandigarh	10.0	3.1	3.8	-1.1	1.5
31.	Delhi	12.7	6.3	4.4	9.1	7.2
32.	Pondicherry	59.8	5.5	-4.2	26.4	8.1

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

TABLE 14.2
ANDHRA PRADESH

1	a) Geographical area (Sq. Km.)						275045
	b) Percentage Share						8.37
2	a) Population – 2001 Census ('000 No.)						76210
	b) Percentage Share						7.41
	c) Density of Population per Sq. Km.						277
3	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product – 2006-07 (In Rs.)						
	a) At Constant (1993-94) Prices						22835
	b) At Current Prices						29582
4	No. of Offices of Commercial Banks						
	as on March 31, 2008 (including RRBs)						6210
5	Investment Climate						
	i) Industrial Investment Proposals						
	Period	No. Filed/ Issued	% age	Proposed Investment (Rs. Cr.)	% age	Proposed Employment (Nos.)	% age
	a) IEMs						
	Aug. 1991-Aug. 2008	5440	7.23	345231	7.88	1040355	6.49
	b) LOIs+DILs						
	Aug. 1991-Aug. 2008	525	11.89	15090	11.60	91984	9.75
	ii) Foreign Collaboration Approvals			No.		Investment (Rs. Cr.)	
	a) Total No. of Foreign Technical Collaboration Cases Approved by all Sections Aug. 1991-Dec. 2007				280	-	
	b) Total Cases of Foreign Direct Investment Cases Approved by all Sections Aug. 1991-Dec. 2007				1360	16067.74	
6	Employment in Central Public Sector Units						
	as on 31 st March, 2007 (Lakh Nos.)						1.00

**TABLE 14.2 (CONTD.)
ANDHRA PRADESH**

Profile of the Manufacturing Sector- 2005-06

Industry Code	Industry Description	Number of Factories (Nos.)	Number of Workers (Nos.)	Invested Capital (Rs. Lakh)	Gross Value Added (Rs. Lakh)	Net Value Added (Rs. Lakh)
15	Mfr. of Food Products And Beverages	6343	137833	954749	329895	286179
16	Mfr. of Tobacco Products	414	281492	128061	87293	82779
17	Mfr. of Textiles	421	65406	286911	85290	68635
18	Mfr. of Wearing Apparel, Dressing & Dyeing Of Fur	44	4730	14993	3461	2779
19	Mfr. of Leather & Related Products	58	927	3901	773	552
20	Mfr. of Wood And Wood Products	124	2252	9215	5032	4558
21	Mfr. of Paper And Paper Products	410	16354	320443	59733	45906
22	Publishing, Printing And Related Activities	318	8672	125814	37887	29038
23	Mfr. of Coke, Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel	72	2870	544189	144664	126984
24	Mfr. of Chemicals And Chemical Products	818	50499	1026560	325286	263912
25	Mfr. of Rubber And Plastic Products	670	20602	90091	47024	39334
26	Mfr. of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2476	53817	506060	156382	121373
27	Mfr. of Basic Metals	437	31109	1058036	331893	266761
28	Mfr. of Fabricated Metal Products	664	26049	117606	85438	80585
29	Mfr. of Machinery And Equipment N.E.C.	594	19418	168513	70640	61680
30	Mfr. of Office, Accounting And Computing Machinery	5	257	871	2329	2257
31	Mfr. of Electrical Machinery And Apparatus, N.E.C	263	21448	239160	155118	145693
32	Mfr. of Radio, Television And Communication Equip.	68	9817	62894	57434	54022
33	Mfr. of Medical, Precision And Optical Instruments	19	1074	8661	5703	4980
34	Mfr. of Motor Vehicles, Trailers And Semi-Trailers	97	8753	46457	10164	5781
35	Mfr. of Other Transport Equipments	30	8432	32001	21736	19944
36	Mfr. of Furniture & Other Manufacturing N.E.C.	83	5665	37448	9172	7871
	Other Industries	470	12644	165696	49899	34451

Note : not elsewhere classified

Source: 1. Census of India. 2. C.S.O. 3. RBI

4. Deptt. of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

5. Deptt. of Public Enterprises.

TABLE 14.3
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1	a) Geographical area (Sq. Km.)						83743
	b) Percentage Share						2.55
2	a) Population – 2001 Census ('000 No.)						1098
	b) Percentage Share						0.11
	c) Density of Population per Sq. Km.						13
3	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product – 2006-07 (In Rs.)						
	a) At Constant (1993-94) Prices						20431
	b) At Current Prices						25836
4	No. of Offices of Commercial Banks						
	as on March 31, 2008 (including RRBs)						74
5	Investment Climate						
	i) Industrial Investment Proposals						
	Period	No. Filed/ Issued	% age	Proposed Investment (Rs. Cr.)	% age	Proposed Employment (Nos.)	% age
	a) IEMs Aug. 1991-Aug. 2008	37	0.05	497	0.01	5938	0.04
	b) LOIs+DILs Aug. 1991-Aug. 2008	4	0.09	1	0.00	522	0.06
	ii) Foreign Collaboration Approvals				No.	Investment (Rs. Cr.)	
	a) Total No. of Foreign Technical Collaboration Cases Approved by all Sections Aug. 1991-Dec. 2007					0	-
	b) Total Cases of Foreign Direct Investment Cases Approved by all Sections Aug. 1991-Dec. 2007				2	11.06	
6	Employment in Central Public Sector Units						
	as on 31 st March, 2007 (Lakh Nos.)						0.02

TABLE 14.4
ASSAM

1	a) Geographical area (Sq. Km.)							78438
	b) Percentage Share							2.39
2	a) Population – 2001 Census ('000 No.)							26656
	b) Percentage Share							2.59
	c) Density of Population per Sq. Km.							340
3	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product – 2006-07 (In Rs.)							
	a) At Constant (1993-94) Prices							15623
	b) At Current Prices							20166
4	No. of Offices of Commercial Banks							
	as on March 31, 2008 (including RRBs)							1371
5	Investment Climate							
	i) Industrial Investment Proposals							
	Period	No. Filed/ Issued	% age	Proposed Investment (Rs. Cr.)	% age	Proposed Employment (Nos.)	% age	
	a) IEMs							
	Aug. 1991-Aug. 2008	501	0.67	10625	0.24	70800	0.44	
	b) LOIs+DILs							
	Aug. 1991-Aug. 2008	13	0.29	2435	1.87	4606	0.49	
	ii) Foreign Collaboration Approvals				No.	Investment (Rs. Cr.)		
	a) Total No. of Foreign Technical Collaboration Cases Approved by all Sections Aug. 1991-Dec. 2007				21	-		
	b) Total Cases of Foreign Direct Investment Cases Approved by all Sections Aug. 1991-Dec. 2007				28	37.40		
6	Employment in Central Public Sector Units							
	as on 31 st March, 2007 (Lakh Nos.)							0.17

**TABLE 14.4 (CONTD.)
ASSAM**

Profile of the Manufacturing Sector- 2005-06

Industry Code	Industry Description	Number of Factories (Nos.)	Number of Workers (Nos.)	Invested Capital (Rs. Lakh)	Gross Value Added (Rs. Lakh)	Net Value Added (Rs. Lakh)
15	Mfr. of Food Products And Beverages	941	63429	185223	66631	54656
16	Mfr. of Tobacco Products	16	887	5367	11498	11362
17	Mfr. of Textiles	27	1856	4858	1849	1581
20	Mfr. of Wood And Wood Products	48	424	909	223	171
21	Mfr. of Paper And Paper Products	28	3954	45340	24653	22609
22	Publishing, Printing And Related Activities	26	653	1603	2158	1970
23	Mfr. ofCoke, Petroleum Products And Nuclear Fuel	37	6219	692969	234141	202849
24	Mfr. of Chemicals And Chemical Products	69	5959	92417	42434	38908
25	Mfr. of Rubber And Plastic Products	61	1387	12245	5449	4423
26	Mfr. of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	395	20664	31490	13725	11737
27	Mfr. of Basic Metals	49	600	4739	965	815
28	Mfr. of Fabricated Metal Products	34	642	1360	538	480
29	Mfr. of Machinery And Equipment N.E.C.	22	1007	2963	1421	1305
31	Mfr. of Electrical Machinery And Apparatus, N.E.C	15	524	2378	2450	2386
32	Mfr. of Radio, Television And Communication Equip.	6	49	451	-8	-42
34	Mfr. of Motor Vehicles, Trailers And Semi-Trailers	3	102	210	68	62
36	Mfr. ofFurniture & Other Manufacturing N.E.C.	8	68	240	70	61
	Other Industries	80	1613	6214	2651	2284

Note : not elsewhere classified
Source: 1. Census of India 2. C.S.O. 3. RBI
4. Deptt. of Industrial Policy and Promotion
5. Deptt. of Public Enterprises

**TABLE 14.5
BIHAR**

1	a) Geographical area (Sq. Km.)						94163
	b Percentage Share						2.86
2	a) Population – 2001 Census ('000 No.)						82999
	b Percentage Share						8.07
	c Density of Population per Sq. Km.						881
3	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product – 2006-07 (In Rs.)						
	a) At Constant (1993-94) Prices						8056
	b) At Current Prices						9702
4	No. of Offices of Commercial Banks						
	as on March 31, 2008 (including RRBs)						3769
5	Investment Climate						
	i) Industrial Investment Proposals						
	Period	No. Filed/ Issued	% age	Proposed Investment (Rs. Cr.)	% age	Proposed Employment (Nos.)	% age
	a) IEMs Aug. 1991-Aug. 2008	285	0.38	27062	0.62	56748	0.35
	b) LOIs+DILs Aug. 1991-Aug. 2008	33	0.75	1462	1.12	13674	1.45
	ii) Foreign Collaboration Approvals				No.	Investment (Rs. Cr.)	
	a) Total No. of Foreign Technical Collaboration Cases Approved by all Sections Aug. 1991-Dec. 2007				23	-	
	b) Total Cases of Foreign Direct Investment Cases Approved by all Sections Aug. 1991-Dec. 2007				50	739.71	
6	Employment in Central Public Sector Units						
	as on 31 st March, 2007 (Lakh Nos.)						0.17

**TABLE 14.5 (CONTD.)
BIHAR**

Profile of the Manufacturing Sector- 2005-06

Industry Code	Industry Description	Number of Factories (Nos.)	Number of Workers (Nos.)	Invested Capital (Rs. Lakh)	Gross Value Added (Rs. Lakh)	Net Value Added (Rs. Lakh)
15	Mfr. of Food Products And Beverages	180	9359	107198	28721	24202
16	Mfr. of Tobacco Products	93	2303	8225	27082	26694
17	Mfr. of Textiles	19	3766	4718	1441	1286
19	Mfr. of Leather & Related Products	7	1103	2055	922	692
20	Mfr. of Wood And Wood Products	121	1441	932	410	342
21	Mfr. of Paper And Paper Products	21	809	6268	10368	9949
22	Publishing, Printing And Related Activities	29	431	1932	846	501
23	Mfr. of Coke, Petroleum Products And Nuclear Fuel	43	1838	340220	-17990	-32623
24	Mfr. of Chemicals And Chemical Products	50	848	8388	1232	701
25	Mfr. of Rubber And Plastic Products	17	185	1816	714	601
26	Mfr. of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	786	29163	20127	6557	4750
27	Mfr. of Basic Metals	58	2155	13544	3312	2638
28	Mfr. of Fabricated Metal Products	33	452	1145	684	665
29	Mfr. of Machinery And Equipment N.E.C.	48	825	2020	790	749
31	Mfr. of Electrical Machinery And Apparatus, N.E.C	7	60	252	24	15
35	Mfr. of Other Transport Equipments	4	641	1190	97	50
36	Mfr. of Furniture & Other Manufacturing N.E.C.	5	28	261	44	38
	Other Industries	148	1492	9447	1689	974

Note : not elsewhere classified

Source: 1. Census of India 2. C.S.O. 3. RBI
4. Deptt. of Industrial Policy and Promotion
5. Deptt. of Public Enterprises