

Role of MIDC in the Development of the Engineering Enterprises in Navi Mumbai



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The engineering industry has been titled the 'engines of growth'. The tremendous impact and influence it has on industrialization and consequently the economy can be clearly seen from the economic scenario the world over. These units have contributed to productive capital, value added products, exports of engineering goods. The engineering units have a history of more than 46 years advancing through technical collaborations, joint ventures and indigenous research and development. Today, these units have a capacity of manufacturing heavy equipments. These units largely depend on the urban and rural demand. The total units in this sector were scrutinized based on the available data from survey.

In capacity building process of engineering enterprises in Navi-Mumbai MIDC is playing significant role. In the current paper Research students trying to bring the unique support and services to the engineering enterprises in Navi-Mumbai in Maharashtra.

Key-Words: Engineering, Development, MIDC, Services,

1. Introduction

The Engineering enterprises are the hub of many economic activities in developing country like India. The role played by engineering enterprises in the economic activity of advanced industrialized countries is also very significant. The socio-economic transformation of India cannot be achieved without paying adequate attention to the development of this labour intensive and capital sparing sector. The most significant aspect of engineering enterprises development is that this sector has stimulated economic activity of a far reaching magnitude and has created a sense of confidence among a huge number of small entrepreneurs about their strength and validity. Engineering enterprises contribute significantly to social and economic development objectives such as labour absorption, income distribution, rural development, poverty eradication, regional balance and promotion of entrepreneurship.

It generates immediate employment opportunities with relative low capital, promotes more equitable distribution of national income, makes effective mobilization of untapped capital and human skills and leads to dispersal of manufacturing activities all over the country, leading to growth of villages, small towns and economically lagging regions. Particularly in developing countries, small labour intensive industries have been favored basically to create employment opportunities in an economy with abundant unskilled labour even though such industries may not always be supported on grounds of economic efficiency. In addition to this, a low capital requirement given an appropriate market environment is believed to stimulate growth of numerous indigenous industries with wide regional dispersal. This helps to promote balanced growth, more equitable income distribution as well as increased utilization of national resources.

In the developing country like India, Engineering enterprises have come to occupy a significant position in the planned industrialization of the economy. Most Engineering enterprises have a low capital intensity and high potential for employment generation. Engineering enterprises units also serve as an instrument in achieving a wide dispersal of industries. Further, Engineering enterprises units serve as a means of bringing forth indigenous entrepreneurship and savings lying dormant, particularly in semi urban and rural areas.

Engineering enterprises are important vehicles for meeting growth and equity with social justice objectives of developing economics. Achievement of these objectives is seen as desirable in almost all developing countries, though the relative importance of these objectives vary from country to country, depending on the differences in the socio-economic and political complexes. In brief, Engineering enterprises sector help in generating large scale employment, wage goods and incomes in a fairly dispersed manner, mobilizing dormant skills and resources enhancing entrepreneurship, energizing village economies aiding the process of backward area development and playing an important role in the overall process of industrialization.

In TTC MIDC area, Engineering enterprises units in Thane district have greater importance in terms of production of variety of goods and services. Similarly, it has good profile on the part of providing employment opportunities for male as well as female employees. In the entire MIDC area, there are more than 2500 Engineering enterprises have been established, which are engaged in the production of different kinds of products and supply them throughout the nation. In these way Engineering enterprises units of TTC MIDC area are a major contributor to the national income of economy. "Prosperity to all through industrialization" is the corporate philosophy of MIDC units.

The key historical policy decision taken by MIDC units certainly changed the socio-economic scenario of the Maharashtra state as its activities spread to the interior parts of Maharashtra providing basic and essential infrastructure like water supply,

roads, streets, lights, tree plantation etc. The TTC MIDC units is one of the important industrial sector comprising of a large industrial area in Thane district including more than 80% ENGEENERINGEENTERPRISES producing a variety of goods and services and at the same time providing gainful employment opportunities for people residing in nearby areas in Thane district. It also helps to improve the standard of living of the people and enable them to become self-reliant.

2. Role of Engineering Enterprises

Engineering Enterprises play a strategic role in the progress of the country. These industries, by and large, represent a stage in economic transition from traditional to modern technology. The transitional nature of this process is reflected in the diversity of these industries. Some small – scale units use simple skills and machinery, while many others use modern and sophisticated technology. The challenge of economic growth is to accelerate the productivity of agriculture and industry by improving their techniques of production. So far as industries are concerned, this will involve the adoption of a progressively superior technology, particularly in semi-urban and rural areas.

The role of Engineering Enterprises is mentioned below:

1. Development of Engineering Enterprises fits both in the short- term and long-term strategy of industrial development .besides; Engineering Enterprises permit greater distributive justice.
2. In the short-term , Engineering Enterprises help not only in conserving scarce inputs like capital , technical and managerial skill , but in fact also permit greater mobilization of these scarce inputs. For instance Engineering Enterprises provide employment opportunities at a relatively smaller capital cost.
3. The objective of balancing the development of “capital heavy” large scale industries with the development of “capital light” methods for production can provides a sheet anchor for development of Engineering Enterprises.
4. Furthermore, this sector requires comparatively lesser technical and management proficiencies which are scarce in the country. in facts , technical and managerial proficiencies requires for this sector can be development more readily and in a relatively shorter period when compared to that required for large – scale industrial complexes
5. Engineering Enterprises also help in mobilizing untapped resources of capital and skill that many otherwise remain unutilized or underutilized in any country.
6. Beside, the Engineering Enterprises serve as a nursery for technical and managerial skill in the country.
7. It may also be mentioned that Engineering Enterprises help in cultivating industrial culture and in creating a class odd artisans. Both of these factors are quite essential and conducive to industrial growth in any country, more so in any developing country.
8. Engineering Enterprises are a very potent instrument for regional development and dispersing the benefits of industrial growth over a wider area.
9. In helps taking the jobs to the people rather than people to the jobs since Engineering Enterprises when compared to large – scales units are more foot – loose and can be more widely dispersed. They have, therefore, a special role to play in any country where industrial activity has come up to in a couple of cities and urban area only. the need to eradicate this imbalance in the regional distribution of industrial activity so that benefits of higher income earring activity like manufacturing are shared by the entire people of the country and are not restricted to a microscopic minority living in metropolitan or big cities, reinforces the case for development for Engineering Enterprises.

3. Overview of Industries in Navi Mumbai

3.1 Area Detail

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation established an industrial estate at Thane Belapur Road, Navi Mumbai in 1963 which is often known as TTC MIDC Estate. The Estate is located along Thane Belapur Road towards Northern side of road and total area of the industrial estate is 27 sq.kms. There are about 2200 industrial units of various category engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, dye-intermediates, Bulk drugs, pharmaceuticals, Textile auxiliaries, Pesticides, Petrochemicals, Textile processors, Engineering units etc.

TTC MIDC Location in Navi Mumbai

Location : Name of the Industrial cluster	TTC MIDC area, Thane Belapur Road, Navi Mumbai.
Area	Approx. 27 Sq.km.
Surroundings	East: Parsik Hill range. West : Thane Municipal Area North: Parsik Hill South : Thane Belapur Road , and Navi Mumbai Township.

(Source CIDCO Industrial Survey Report, 2007)

3.2 Industrial Area

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. TTC (Trans Thane Creek) | 2562 Ha |
| 2. Tajola Industrial Estate | 900 Ha |

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 3. Jawahar Co-operative Industrial Estate | 28 Ha |
| 4. Panvel Industrial Co-Operative Estate Ltd. | 12 Ha |

3.3 Total No. of Plots

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. 1. TTC (Trans Thane Creek) | 3824 Ha |
| 2. Tajola Industrial Estate | 1200 Ha |
| 3. Jawahar Cooperative Industrial Estate | 248 Ha |
| 4. Panvel Industrial Co-Operative Estate Ltd | 103 H |

4. Engineering Enterprises Development in the Navi Mumbai

Thane-Belapur Industrial Belt (TBIB) also known as the Trans Thane Creek Area (TTCA) is situated in Zone II of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA). It is one of the major industrial belts in the country. TBIB mainly covers a strip between Thane Creek on the west, reserved forest land on the east; CBD, Belapur on the south and Thane city limit on the north admeasuring approximately 162 sq.km. The industrial development in TBIB commenced in 1961, along with declaration of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC). The objective was primarily to promote chemical, engineering and other auxiliary industrial units. Subsequently MMRDA, along with City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) has developed a number of residential and commercial zones within this area, apart from a large number of villages that are situated in this belt.

Navi Mumbai's economic base was expected to be unique - more dependence on private sector activities like wholesale trading and processing activities in agricultural produce, iron and steel stockyards and wholesale markets, port based commercial and industrial activities, private and public sector offices, training and R & D centers in selected District Business Centers (DBC's) and Central Business District (CBD) and last, but not the least, the fast emerging industrial belts along Thane - Belapur Road and at Talaja. In fact, at the time of formation of CIDCO in 1970-71, the only economic input available was about 16,000 industrial jobs in the Thane - Belapur belt; huge amounts of money were being spent by each company in transporting their workers to and from Mumbai.

5. MIDC in Action in Navi Mumbai

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

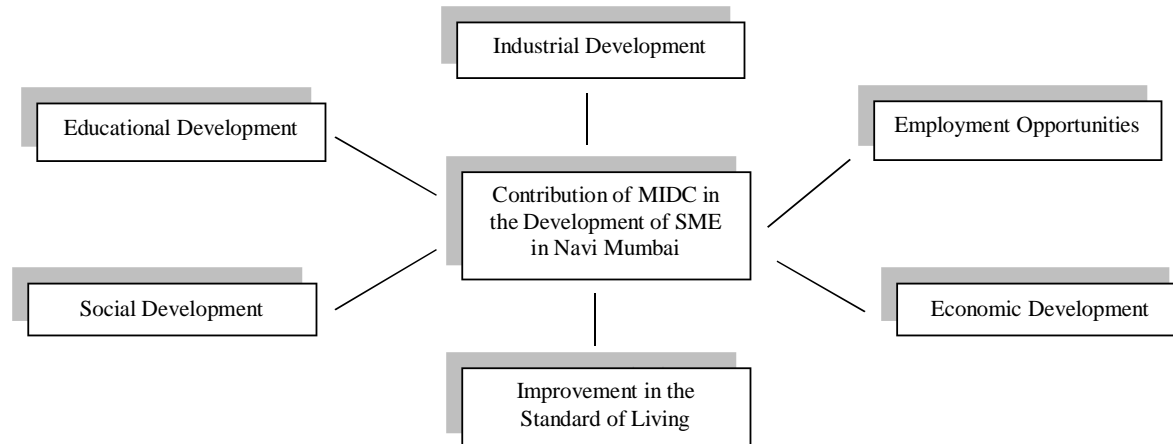
The Industrial Development Corporation was vested with tremendous powers so as to accomplish industrial development. The corporation would be empowered to raise loans to meet its requirements and would be responsible for the industrial development of the state". Prosperity to all through industrialisation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

MIDC has planned the culture of industrialization firstly in India and then in other states followed by the same. MIDC does not fly from social responsibility but keeps pace with it. The planned and systematic industrial development in the state of Maharashtra has continuously placed Maharashtra at number one position in India for highest productivity, economic performance and business efficiency of overall competitiveness. MIDC units play a vital role in the national economy by setting up the industrial area all over the state of Maharashtra. It can be represented with the help of chart given as under

Chart 5.1 indicates the clear picture of contribution made by MIDC in the development of Maharashtra State. Thus it can be stated that MIDC has played a pivotal role not only in Industrial development but also importantly in the socioeconomic development of the state and its people. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) areas are spread all over the state of Maharashtra. The MIDC started in 1st August, 1962 with Waglee state, Thane as its first industrial area and as the premier industrial infrastructure development agency of Government of Maharashtra; conceiving basic objectives of MIDC units are explained as under:

1. To set up Industrial Areas for planned and systematic industrial development.
2. To function as a special planning authority in development of industrial areas.
3. "Prosperity to all though Industrialization" is the corporate Philosophy of MIDC.

5.1 Chart 5.1: Contribution of MIDC in the Development of Maharashtra State



5.2 Achievements by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporations

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

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

1. **Industrial Development:** There is prominent industrial development has taken place due to establishment of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in State of Maharashtra. It always helped in providing the basic requirements for the development of business industries, hence as compared to other states; Maharashtra state is able to make sufficient development in industrial sector.
2. **Employment Opportunity:** Due to formation of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in Maharashtra State, there are a number of industrial sectors that came in to existence. As a result, the qualified unemployed as well as less qualified people were able to get employment opportunities in various industries. It helps to improve their standard of living, in this way MIDC units helped in providing employment opportunities to large number of people in India.
3. **Economic Development:** Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation helps in economic development of our country by providing employment opportunities and at the same time helps in increase the market size in terms of production and income, it makes possible for Government of Maharashtra to increase the national income by imposing tax on production of various kinds of goods and services. In this way MIDC units also help to make economic development of the nation.
4. **Standard of living:** Before existence of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, the life style of people in Thane district was very simple and financially weak. After formation of MIDC units in state of Maharashtra, it helped to increase standard of living of the people by providing various job facilities and supply of various quality of goods towards ultimate consumer, it also help to create awareness among them relate to their health etc. In this way MIDC units in Thane district enable people to improve their day to day life.
5. **Education development:** MIDC Units provides maximum number of employment opportunities, it induce to get highly qualified employees in order to handle new advance machineries, adapt new techniques in production etc. hence indirectly there are number of ITI colleges, Engineering Colleges, Bio-technology colleges etc came into existence to fulfill the requirement of various industries existing into the market. Ultimately there is development taken place in education field and its credit goes to MIDC only.
6. **Social development:** There are maximum numbers of changes that have taken place in the society due to existence of MIDC units in Thane district. Every person in the society gets goods services and employment. It helps them to become self-sufficient. MIDC units also help to upgrade the standard of living of people by providing good facilities, good education, quality goods etc. In this way there is overall social development taken place due to MIDC units existing in state of Maharashtra.

5.3 MIDC Celebrates 50 Years of Industrial Supremacy

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has completed 50 years of it existence on the 1st August, 2012. MIDC units have not just reached this milestone, but it can look back with justifiable pride at having brought about a most welcome

transformation of the hinterland of Maharashtra in the very important sector of industrialization. It has been universally acknowledged that MIDC units has played a pioneering role in not just taking the state of Maharashtra to the forefront in the century, but also in sustaining that position through the years particularly in the fact of stiff competition and challenges from other states. There are number of achievements made by MIDC units in these 50 years of service, Following are some of the valuable achievements of MIDC units in state of Maharashtra.

1. MIDC units help to maintain balanced industrial development in the state.
2. MIDC units built 233 industrial complexes on 1, 55,676 acres of land.
3. MIDC units installed capacity of water treatment plan 2,045 MLD.
4. MIDC Units constructed more than 2,800 kms of roads.
5. MIDC Units enabled Maharashtra state to contribute 25 per cent of the country's industrial output and 23.2 per cent of its GDP in 2010-11.
6. Due to MIDC units, Maharashtra state contributes one third share of India's total FDI.
7. MIDC units enable Maharashtra state to be an Eco-friendly state.
8. India's best I.T. Park at Hinjewadi, Pune is contributed by MIDC units.
9. MIDC units constructed State of the art fire stations in state of Maharashtra.
10. MIDC units is India's largest Gems and jewelry export zone at SEEPZ, Mumbai

6. Contribution of MIDC in the Development of Engineering Enterprises in Navi Mumbai

1. **Acquisition & Disposal of Land:** The land for industrial areas is acquired by the Government of Maharashtra under Chapter VI of the MIDC Act, 1961 and handed over to the Corporation for further disposal. Likewise, wherever available, the Government land is also handed over to the Corporation as an industrial area. The Government pays for the compensation for the private land from its own fund. The Corporation in turn plans the area and disposes the land in suitable plots by leasing out for 95 years. For this purpose the Corporation recovers the premium lease money at different rates for different industrial areas. Also the Corporation constructs built-up accommodations like Sheds and Flatted units and sale them out to the prospective industrialists together with the land there under on lease basis. As on 31.3.2002 the Corporation has planned 673.72 (Hectares) of land against which 591.02 Hectares of land has already come in possession of the Corporation.
2. **Provision of Infrastructure Facilities:** In terms of the provision of the MID Act, 1961 and the relationship prescribed by the government in that regard, the corporation is required to provide infrastructure facilities like roads, streetlight, drainage, water supply schemes and buildings for common facilities like post & telegraphs, canteen, bank, and telephone etc. The corporation meets the expenditure on such works (facilities) generally from the premium lease money received by it from the allottees. The relationship further prescribes that the industrial area, after it is fully developed, should be returned back to the Government/handed over to such agency or authority as the State Government may directs, after striking out the account of the industrial area concerned. The surplus/deficit generated out of such operations is to be made good to or recovered from the state government as the case may be.
As the development of an industrial area is a long process and instant objective, the government has prescribed certain scale of interim annual payments which are termed as on account advance payment to government. In this connection it may stated that the powers to fix the rates of premium for land for different industrial areas rest with the corporation. Since it is the aim of the government and the corporation to achieve a balanced development of the entire State with special emphasis on the development of backward regions of the state, the Corporation follows a policy of cross subsidization rate structure on A B C D zones pattern, in that the rates of land premium in developed and semi developed parts of the State are higher compared to the rates in developing and backward regions.
3. **Providing of Services:** The Corporation provides the following services to the units in its industrial areas:-

a) Assured Water Supply

From among the various services provided by the Corporation, an assured pure water supply can be regarded as a unique specialty of the MIDC. The investment on the water supply scheme (Head works) made by MIDC as on 31st March, 2002 is over Rs.5 crores with installed capacity of water supply of 25 MLD. For the purpose of regulating the water supply operations of the Corporation the Government of Maharashtra has prescribed a legal and financial relationship between the Government and the Corporation.

b) Maintenance of Industrial Areas

This is a municipal function requiring the Corporation to maintain the Roads, Street lights, Fire stations (in few areas) during the transitory period up to handing over of the industrial area either to Government or other agency as the Government may decide. The MIDC Act, vide Section 56, provides for the exits policy after the purpose of industrial development as contemplated in the Act is fulfilled. However, this has seldom become possible in the absence of a substitute agency to take over the responsibility, except in few cases like that of Marol, Wagale Estate, Pimpri Chinchwad etc. where the Corporation could hand over only the roads and street lights to local Municipal Corporations. In other areas, the Corporation carries on this function as a committed obligation. For this purpose the Corporation recovers service charges to defray the expenditure on such services.

c) Drainage (effluent disposal) and CETP Schemes

The Corporation has effluent disposal (drainage) schemes only in selected Industrial areas having chemical industries. Such schemes are designed to collect and discharge the treated effluent only. In such areas the Corporation recovers drainage cess to defray the expenditure on maintenance and to partially recover the capital cost. Also with a view to arrest pollution, the Corporation has started the operations like Hazardious waste Management and common effluent plants on Joint venture basis with the help of local industries associations.

d) Other Services

These include providing and maintaining Common Facility Centers like P&T, Banks etc. Though the Corporation does not levy any specific cess for the purpose, the C. F. C. building is subject to rentals. Such rental together with other miscellaneous income from the area covers the maintenance cost of such CFCs. The policy decisions taken by TTC MIDC certainly changed the social economic scenario of the city as its activities spread in the interior. The important policy decision of setting up "independent filtered /potable water supply system of adequate capacity" as essential infrastructure for industrial development was the most intelligent step taken by TTC MIDC right in the beginning. It stabilized the population base near the industrial areas. The strategically wise decision taken simultaneously to provide water supply to nearby domestic population from the capabilities created by TTC MIDC of their own water supply system resulted in a phenomenal urban growth in the nearby small towns and villages.

7. Suggestions

- a) Land acquisition policies of the MIDC should be updated and reframed as per the locational advantage and location disadvantage. Land acquisition and allotment policies will be incomplete if the locational advantage to the engineering enterprises is not good. Need based approach should be followed while allocating the land to the engineering enterprises.
- b) Plotting of land should be as per the alphabetical orders or some sequential order for easy identification of industrial unit in MIDC area. in many cases order of plotting is disordered. so, MIDC should rearrange the identification code for the engineering enterprises unites.
- c) Cost of land in Thane Belapur industrial belt in Navi Mumbai is very high as compared to the cost of land in other MIDC Area in Maharashtra. MIDC officials should consider the cost of land by which future migration of engineering enterprises will stop.
- d) Licensing part for getting approval should be simplified more for avoiding the constrains of the engineering enterprises in Navi Mumbai.
- e) Power is the basic requirement for industrial development. Therefore its supply will effect on the profitability of the engineering enterprises. MIDC officials should take care for un-interrupted source of power supply. if MSEB has burden of supplying power supply then private energy companies can be allowed.
- f) Power subsidy will decides the use of power and cost of product of the engineering enterprises. to survive the engineering enterprises into the competition it will be helpful. Therefore, MIDC authority should take care of providing power subsidy to the engineering enterprises
- g) As industries needs more power for functioning, energy infrastructure plays important role in providing regular supply of electricity. Energy infrastructure decides the distribution of power network to the engineering enterprises unites. up gradation of energy infrastructure reduces the chances of losses due to the shortage of power. MIDC officials should plan for timely up gradation of energy infrastructure in MIDC area.
- h) Cost of electricity and use of electricity by engineering enterprises decides their profitability. to maintain efficient use of power to engineering enterprises technical surveys are needed on periodical basis. as engineering enterprises are suffering from shortage of finance they cannot afford the cost for such technical surveys. Therefore, MIDC should conduct such kind of surveys at reasonable rates.
- i) Engineering enterprises can raise their profitability by practicing energy audit. energy audit helps in minimizing cost of production and reducing environmental defects. MIDC officials should conduct energy audit on periodic basis and keep the record of energy consumption of engineering enterprises for further action.
- j) Regular power supply is bringing positive impact on engineering enterprises development in Navi Mumbai. Availability of enough power will retain survival and growth of engineering enterprises in Navi Mumbai. it is observed that many a times the power supply are irregular or frequently uninterrupted power supply in MIDC area .the MIDC authorities should ensure regular power supply to the engineering enterprises unites located in Navi Mumbai MIDC area by keeping dialogue between MSEB.
- k) Total installed capacity of the water supply system is 1940 mld and 1286 mld is utilized sufficiently for industries. Total reservation for industrial use is 4055 mld which indicate the extent to which MIDC has right to draw water from rivers, irrigation projects and other sources. with this right, MIDC can satisfy the needs of the industrial users in Navi Mumbai.as it was identified that additional jobs taken by the engineering enterprises unites at same installed capacity of water. Specially, chemical unites needs more water supply. Therefore, special efforts should be taken by MIDC to increase the installed capacity for industrial use in general and for chemical unites in particular MISCS

water infrastructure includes 69 schemes having five dams. so, it is possible to MIDC to provide regular water supply to the industrial unites in Navi Mumbai.

- l) MIDC has develops 2864 kms length of pipelines in Maharashtra. Maintenance and repairing of pipelines is major challenge to the MIDC .maintenance of pipeline should be done periodically and if possible, subcontracting of maintenance of pipeline can be undertaken.
- m) MIDC should ensure that fire protection of the building which will help to fight the fire before arrival of fire. This will help to minimize loss of precious human life and salvaging national properties. this will help to create fire safe environment in its industrial areas by way of its 'development control rules'(dc rules) and it is a need of all industries in industrial areas in Navi Mumbai.as per growth of industries in Navi Mumbai, MIDC should increase the number of fire stations.
- n) MIDC should ensure fire prevention engineering at the planning stage of any building in MIDC area .this includes selection of location of building, approaches of roads for the plots and surrounding activities of the plot, which will facilitate fire risk free surrounding to the engineering enterprises in Navi Mumbai.
- o) there are many risks are available for engineering enterprises in Navi Mumbai for that technical support provides framework of powers and duties which will equip fire and rescue authorities to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Therefore, MIDC authorities should provide strong basis for fire and rescue authorities' ability to respond to the range of risks set out in their integrated risk management plans.
- p) Dealing with the emergencies such as flooding, terrorist attack, fighting fires and protecting people fire brigade service is required at short distance from the unit. For maintaining law and order in MIDC area police security should be increased.
- q) In many MIDC areas there is no safe roads are available for transportation and travelling in Thane Belapur industrial belt in Navi Mumbai. Safe roads are always expected by industrialist for carrying their raw materials and finished goods. As well for safe driving also safe road is compulsory thing at industrial areas. The state's road network consists of national highways, state highways, major district roads, other district roads and village roads. The road development works in the state are carried out by pwd, zp, municipal corporations, cantonment boards (cb), forest department, MIDC and cidco.MIDC officials should take serious efforts for construction and maintenance of rods as per the need of industrial areas in Navi Mumbai.
- r) In MIDC area heavy vehicles are moving at regular extent, so it is risky that same road is used by employees by walk and also industrial vehicles. Therefore MIDC needs to construct footpath facility on both the side of roads in MIDC area on the road side in Thane Belapur industrial belt in Navi Mumbai.
- s) To avoid industrial theft and robbery MIDC needs to take care of safety and security of industrial material and waste.
- t) MIDC should provide proper disposal and drainage system along with other infrastructure facility in thane trance creek in Navi Mumbai.
- u) As per the environmental protection act, 1986 engineering enterprises are expected to provide primary treatment to effluent, for which proper environmental education is necessary. Therefore, MIDC should spread environmental awareness in Thane Belapur industrial belt in Navi Mumbai.
- v) MIDC should encourage for the set up with green design and environment friendly in Navi Mumbai.

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