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**DMIC : EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES****Dr. Kamal C. Agrawal****Department of Commerce,****Shri R.A. Arts, M.K. Commerce and S.R. Rathi Science College, Washim****ABSTRACT**

*In order to address existing systemic challenges and encourage a broad-based, multi-stakeholder development model for infrastructure creation, the Government of India has envisaged the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, spanning over 1,483 km between the political (Delhi) and the financial (Mumbai) capitals of the country. India has embarked on creating the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in collaboration with Japan. The DMIC project seeks to provide a boost to industrial infrastructure in the region through the up-gradation of existing infrastructure by establishing efficient and multi-modal logistics hubs, building integrated townships, expanding existing ports and developing new ports, modernizing airports and enhancing their cargo handling capacities, improving road/rail connectivity and implementing effective environment protection norms and establishing modern agro processing zones and developing IT/ITES hubs with allied infrastructure facilities. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is to be conceived as a Model Industrial Corridor of international standards with emphasis on expanding the manufacturing and services base and develop DMIC as the 'Global Manufacturing and Trading Hub'. It is expected to double the employment opportunities within the five years. DMIC Leads to economic and social development of country by creating employment by the project is estimated at 3 million people, mostly in the manufacturing and processing sectors. Make in India is a laudable effort. But we also need to create an avenue for Made in India and Made by Young Indians.*



**KEY WORD:** systemic challenges , cargo handling capacities.

**INTRODUCTION**

The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor is India's largest regional development project spanning a length of over 1,483 km between the political and commercial capitals of India (Delhi and Mumbai respectively). It has an influence area of approximately 436,486 sq km, about 14% of India's total geographic area. DMIC is notified as a mega infrastructure project being undertaken with the financial and technical assistance of the Japanese government. The project covers the states of Uttar Pradesh, NCR of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and the union territories of Diu & Daman, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. It is expected to attract investments worth USD 90 billion and create direct employment opportunities for over 3 million people.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a mega infra-structure project with the financial and technical aids from Japan, covering an overall length of 1,483 KMS passing through the six States - U.P, NCR of Delhi,

Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, with end terminals at Dadri in the National Capital Region of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Port near Mumbai. Distribution of length of the corridor indicates that Rajasthan (39%) and Gujarat (38%) together constitute 77 per cent of the total length of the alignment of freight corridor, followed by Haryana and Maharashtra 10 per cent each and Uttar Pradesh and of Delhi 1.5 per cent of total length each. This corridor will be equipped with an array of infrastructure facilities such as power facilities, rail connectivity to ports en route etc. Approximately 180 million people, 14 percent of the population, will be affected by the corridor's development. To ensure steady growth, the state government has planned an integrated industrial corridor along with the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC).

The DMIC in Maharashtra covers Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Nashik, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Pune, Dhule and Nandurbar Districts and influences 18 per cent of the total area of the state. Of all these cities covered, Aurangabad is part of the DMIC Early Bird project which includes Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park and International Convention centre and has been proposed over an area of 8,400 hectares of land i.e. 20,756 acres. As part of the DMIC the state has decided to develop the '*Sendra-Bidkin*' belt in Aurangabad as planned industrial townships to act as major investment node. The project, to be completed in three phases, will see the opening of many industries with players from national and international market joining the league. This paper provides an introduction to the DMIC project and briefly discusses the objectives, salient features, recent developments and upcoming investment and employment opportunities in the project.

#### **MAHARASHTRA – OPPORTUNITIES FOR DMIC:**

Maharashtra is the second largest state in terms of population and the third largest in terms of area. Maharashtra's per-capita income is 40 per cent higher than the all-India average. Mineral base is abundant with coal, manganese, iron-ore and tin being some of the important minerals. Mineral belt stretches across Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara and Nagpur districts. Mumbai, the capital city of Maharashtra, was once the icon of industrialization in the country. With the decline of manufacturing, it is now instead the principal financial centre and a major commercial hub. Growth in IT / ITES, banking and financial service sector is expected to further boost the share of tertiary sector in Maharashtra. Share of manufacturing sector is expected to sustain its current level owing to growth in number of Industrial clusters and specialized manufacturing zones. About 226 functioning industrial areas were set-up by MIDC in Maharashtra. Amongst several industry segments, emerging segments in the economy are food-processing, automobile / auto-component, leather, chemical and pharmaceutical and engineering.

#### **DELHI MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR PROJECT:**

The DMIC is proposed to be developed on either side along the alignment of the 1483 km long Western Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai. The project seeks to create a strong economic base with a globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure to activate local commerce, enhance investments and attain sustainable development. The DMIC project covers the six states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. DMIC Development Corporation, incorporated in January, 2008, as the project implementation agency has been restructured as a deemed Government company with 26% equity of the Govt of Japan. The Japanese Government has also announced their financial support for DMIC project to an extent of US \$ 4.5 billion in the first phase for the projects with Japanese participation involving cutting edge technology. Five projects including three transportation projects have been recommended to the Department of Economic Affairs for including them in the JICA Rolling Plan for DMIC project. Initially, eight nodes/cities in the six DMIC States have been taken up for development. To facilitate the funding for the development of a world class infrastructure at the industrial cities, DMIC Project Implementation Trust has been set up on 27th September, 2012. The DMIC Trust has taken investment decisions on nine projects. The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor is India's largest regional development project spanning a length of over 1,483 km between the political and commercial capitals of India (Delhi and Mumbai respectively). It has an influence area of approximately 436,486 sq km, about 14% of India's total geographic area. DMIC is notified

as a mega infrastructure project being undertaken with the financial and technical assistance of the Japanese government. The project covers the states of Uttar Pradesh, NCR of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and the union territories of Diu & Daman, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. It is expected to attract investments worth USD 90 billion and create direct employment opportunities for over 3 million people.

#### VISION FOR DMIC:

The vision for DMIC is to create strong economic base with globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure to activate local commerce, enhance foreign investments and attain sustainable development. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is to be conceived as a Model Industrial Corridor of international standards with emphasis on expanding the manufacturing and services base and develop DMIC as the 'Global Manufacturing and Trading Hub'.

#### PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- Developing new industrial clusters.
- Upgradation of existing industrial estates/clusters in the corridor.
- Developing Modern Integrated Agro-Processing Zones with allied infrastructure.
- Development of IT/ITeS Hubs and other allied infrastructure.
- Providing efficient logistics chain with multi-modal logistic hubs.
- Development of Knowledge Hubs with integrated approach.
- Feeder Road/Rail connectivity to ports, hinterlands and markets.
- Development of existing Port infrastructure and Greenfield Ports.
- Upgradation/ Modernization of Airports.
- Setting up Power Generation Plants with transmission facilities.
- Ensuring effective environment protection mechanism.
- Development of integrated townships.

#### FINANCIAL ASPECT OF DMIC:

Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC), was incorporated as the Project Development Agency for DMIC with 49% equity stake by Government of India and 51% from the financial institutions. DMICDC undertakes project development services for investment regions / industrial areas/ economic regions/ industrial nodes and townships, for various central government agencies and also helps in assisting state governments. In order to ensure uninterrupted availability of funds for various project development/ preparatory activities, the DMIC Project Outline, approved by Government of India and Government of Japan, envisaged setting up of a Project Development Fund (PDF) by raising at least Rs.1,000 Crore funds (\$250Million). Recently, the government allowed Japan to take 26% stake in the DMIC Development Corporation. As per the decision, the government's share will be 49%, Japanese government-owned financial institutions and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation would have 26% stake. The remaining share would be with the Indian government- owned financial institutions.

#### The 7 Investment Regions under DMIC will be as under:

1. Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat (900 sq km)
2. **Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad, Maharashtra (84 sq km)**
3. Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana (380 sq km)
4. Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan (150 sq km)
5. Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh (370 sq km)
6. Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh (250 sq km) and
7. Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra (230 sq km).

**PRIORITY INDUSTRIES UNDER DMIC:**

On the basis of the nature of the local industrial ecosystem, including access to raw materials and supply chain and the employment generation potential, the following industries have been identified as priority industries under the DMIC project:

1. Motor vehicles, auto components and other transport equipment
2. Pharmaceuticals, R&D, clinical research, contract
3. Manufacturing
4. IT/ITES (including knowledge services)
5. Bio-tech
6. Agro/Food products and beverages
7. Textiles and apparels
8. Machinery and equipment (including electrical machinery)
9. Rubber and plastics
10. Coke, refined petroleum products
11. Basic metals
12. Fabricated metal products
13. Non-metallic minerals

**IMPACT OF DMIC:**

Adopting the public-private partnership model, the project will give a major boost to Mumbai, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nandurbar, Thane and Raigad. While Nashik and Dhule will become the new industrial centres of state, Dighi in Raigad will have an international status port and Pune a world-class cargo hub. The Dighi port and Shendra (Aurangabad) will emerge as industrial townships complete with world-class infrastructure. Two major power projects will also be undertaken with the projects to meet the demand and supply which will rise with the industrial growth. The development in Shendra (Aurangabad) will require Rs. 2,790 crore for industrial development and Dighi international port and infrastructure development will require another Rs. 5,967 crore.

This State-Centre joint project will be one of the biggest in Asian countries. The state chief secretary will monitor the project's progress to ensure it meets the deadline. Apart from restoring the status of Maharashtra as a leading industrial hub. The DMIC project, which is expected to attract huge foreign investments and set up world class infrastructure, seeks to double the employment potential, triple the industrial output and quadruple exports from the region, in the first five years after it is constructed. This massive project is expected to generate employment opportunities for 3 million people throughout the country. The following table shows the sector wise employment opportunities under DMIC.

<b>Sectoral wise Employment</b>	<b>Employment</b>
Manufacturing/ Industrial Processing Area	20,00,000
Employment in agro/food processing and allied infrastructure	2,00,000
IT/ITES/Biotech Hubs	6,00,000
Knowledge Cities	1,00,000
Logistics Infrastructure	1,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,00,000</b>

**Employment and Infrastructure Prospects of DMIC:**

Conceived as a global manufacturing and trading hub, the project is expected to double employment potential, triple industrial output and quadruple exports from the region in five years. The total employment to be generated from the project is 3 million, the bulk of which will be in the manufacturing/processing sectors. The availability of labour resource is at approximately 50+ million in the immediate influence zone

and 250+ million across the states where this project passes through. India has often lacked in building quality infrastructure to support the economy. This project aims to leapfrog India in building high quality Infrastructure to make businesses cost competitive in the global market by using advanced technologies and planning just like the Golden Quadrilateral project. It will include a 4000 MW power plant, three seaports and six airports in addition to connectivity with the existing ports.

#### **DMIC and Employment Opportunities:**

The Government of India has announced a national manufacturing policy with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. It also seeks to empower rural youth by imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable. Sustainable development is integral to the spirit of the policy and technological value addition in manufacturing has received special focus. The Policy is based on a principle of industrial growth in partnership with the States. Central Government will create the enabling policy framework, provide incentives for infrastructure development on a PPP basis through appropriate financing instruments, while State Governments will identify the suitable land and be equity holders in the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs). The first phase of the NIMZ will be established along the DMIC which will see early results in the next few years. The development of this corridor will be anchored in the National Manufacturing Policy which will give its strength by providing an overarching policy framework. Infrastructure facilities costing Rs. 25,000 crore will be developed by the year 2040 in the areas through which the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. This will not only ensure unprecedented industrial development, but also provide employment to about 3 million people.

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

India has embarked on creating the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in collaboration with Japan. The DMIC project seeks to provide a boost to industrial infrastructure in the region through the up-gradation of existing infrastructure by establishing efficient and multi-modal logistics hubs, building integrated townships, expanding existing ports and developing new ports, modernizing airports and enhancing their cargo handling capacities, improving road/rail connectivity and implementing effective environment protection norms and establishing modern agro processing zones and developing IT/ITES hubs with allied infrastructure facilities. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is to be conceived as a Model Industrial Corridor of international standards with emphasis on expanding the manufacturing and services base and develop DMIC as the 'Global Manufacturing and Trading Hub'. It is expected to double the employment opportunities within the five years. DMIC Leads to economic and social development of country by creating employment by the project is estimated at 3 million people, mostly in the manufacturing and processing sectors. Make in India is a laudable effort. But we also need to create an avenue for Made in India and Made by Young Indians.

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