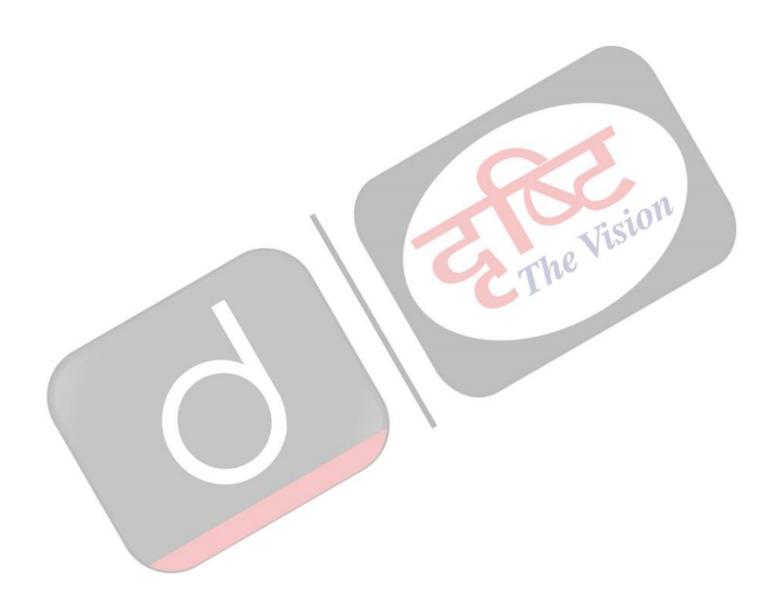


Industrial Corridors



Industrial Corridors

- □ A package of infrastructure spending allocated to a specific geographical area, to stimulate industrial development.
- □ Offer effective integration between industry and infrastructure.
- □ Constitute world-class infrastructure, such as:
 - O High-speed transportation network rail and road
 - Ports with state-of-the-art cargo handling equipment
 - Modern airports
 - O Special economic regions/industrial areas
 - O Logistic parks/transhipment hubs
 - Knowledge parks focused on catering to industrial needs
 - Complementary infrastructure such as townships/real estate

Planned Industrial Corridors

- Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC):
 Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- □ Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC): Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- □ Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC): Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC):
 Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh,
 Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- ☐ East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC): West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Industrial Corridors

Significance

□ Economic:

- Avenues for Exports: lower the cost of logistics => increasing the efficiency of industrial production structure => lowers the cost of production => Indian made products more competitive in International Markets
- Job Opportunities: Would attract investments for the development of Industries => likely to create more jobs in the market
- Provides opportunities for private sector investments
- Environmental: Establishment of Industrial
 Units in a scattered manner along the industrial corridor will curb exploitation of the environment beyond its carrying capacity
- Socio-Economic: setting up of industrial townships, educational institutions, hospitals
 raise the standards of human development.

Challenges

- □ Land Acquisition: slow due to legal and political challenges
- □ Lack of Technological know-how, skilled labour force
- Complex taxation regime: no clear definition of tax liabilities of foreign firms operating in India as permanent establishments
- Can lead to large human displacement and destruction of fertile agricultural land
- ☐ Fear of widening Rural-urban gap in terms of human development, economic well-being and standards of living



Conclusion

Industrial corridors can help India's efforts to lead the world in the fourth wave of industrial revolution.



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