

Industry Group	Investment	Employment	Gross Output	Net Value added
Paper and products	14.2	19.7	24.1	30.1
Leather and products	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.2
Rubber, plastics etc.	18.3	21.1	24.8	22.2
Chemical & chemical products	18.5	23.4	27.3	31.2
Non metallic mineral products	7.9	8.9	9.8	8.8
Basic metals and alloys	6.5	12.8	14.2	11.9
Metal products	36.7	29.6	33.7	39.5
Non-electrical machinery	26.1	24.2	30.1	30.4
Electrical machinery	18.7	20.5	23.3	24.0
Transport equipment	35.6	21.7	33.1	28.0
Other Industries	24.2	27.2	34.4	27.2
Electricity	15.2	10.5	20.3	14.0
Gas and water works	25.3	11.4	19.4	13.4
Cold Storage	3.9	1.3	4.9	4.7
Repair services	18.9	15.4	25.6	19.6
All industries	17.1	16.1	22.0	21.6

Maharashtra has made great strides in the fields of oil and gas. The spurt in India's crude oil output to 28.99 million tonnes in 1984-85 from 11.77 million tonnes in 1979-80 was mainly due to the valuable contribution of Bombay High. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), owned by the Government of India, is concentrating its exploratory efforts in the areas adjoining Bombay High. The major highlight of ONGC's exploration and production activities was the commencing of production in September 1988, in India's largest gas field, South Bassein in Bombay. In the 8th Plan period (1990-95), a significant portion of equipment and service contracts are expected to be awarded to non-Indian companies.

The Maharashtra Government has shown keen interest in the growth of the electronics industry in the state and has approved the development of special zones for the electronics industry at Nagpur, Pune and Aurangabad. The Maharashtra Electronics Corporation (MELTRON) provides the necessary bridge between industry and government to solve problems and provide necessary services to small units.

Chemical and other polluting industries in Maharashtra, are considered for location in the industrial areas having chemical zones. Since all these units are along the coastline of the state they after scope for treatment and disposal of effluents.

Due to the increasing demand for petro - chemicals, two gas cracker complexes in Maharashtra (one each in the Private and Public sectors) are amongst the projects to be implemented during the seventh and eighth plans (1985-95).

A number of projects are being promoted by the Government of Maharashtra, to cope with the ever increasing demand for electricity, according a very high priority to the power sector. In the seventh plan (1985-90) out of a total plan outlay of Cdn \$7000 million, 30% was on power. It was proposed to add 2337 MW, during the 7th plan, comprising 1482 MW of thermal power by MSEB, 500 MW by the Tata Electric Company, and 355 MW of hydro power. Maharashtra is known for relatively stable and reliable power supply. The private sector has a significant share in the power generation in the state.

The potential mineral bearing area in Maharashtra is about 12% of the total area of the state. The important minerals occurring in the state are iron ore, coal, manganese ore, silica, sand, delomite, bauxite, kyanite, sillimanite and limestone. The total estimated reserves in million tonnes for some important minerals are as follows: coal 5000, limestone 4000, bauxite 68, and silica sand 48.8. The production of coal, iron ore and limestone has gone up considerably in the state in the past few years. Mining and quarrying is expected to grow at a rate of 3% from 1970-2001, in Maharashtra.

The high-potential industries in Maharashtra are as follows. Among the agro-based industries they are paper from bagasse, alcohol from molasses, rice bran oil, paper board, solvent extraction, paints and