WEST BENGAL  CULTURALLY ARTISTIC

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CONTENTS

- Executive Summary ......................... 3
- Advantage State .......................... 5
- West Bengal – An Introduction .......... 6
- Infrastructure Status ...................... 17
- Business Opportunities .................. 38
- Doing Business in West Bengal ......... 58
- State Acts & Policies ...................... 63

MARCH 2014

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West Bengal, India’s sixth largest economy, had a gross state domestic product (GSDP) of US$ 114.6 billion in 2012-13. The state’s GSDP expanded at a CAGR of 14.6 per cent during 2005-13.

India’s former President, Pratibha Patil, set the foundation for a US$ 482.2 million IT hub (to be jointly developed by Techno India Group, Webel and IT department of the state government) in Kolkata in September 2010, and work commenced in December 2010. The state government is also planning to develop a software and hardware technology park and negotiations are underway with Intel.

West Bengal has about 500 tanneries, and accounts for 55 per cent of India’s leather good exports. About 22-25 per cent of India’s tanning activity is undertaken in Kolkata.

Kolkata is the prime centre for India’s jute industry. About 66 per cent of India’s jute requirements are met by West Bengal, the largest jute producer in India.

West Bengal is the second largest tea-producing state in India. It also accounted for 26.3 per cent of India’s tea production.

Sources: Aranca Research
Major producer of potato

- West Bengal is the second largest producer of potato in India, accounting for about 25 per cent of the country’s potato output. The state’s potato production stood at 11.5 million tonnes in 2012-13.

Largest rice producer

- West Bengal is the largest producer of rice in India. In 2012-13 the state produced 14.9 million tonnes of rice. In 2011-12, the state produced 14.6 million tonnes of rice, 45 per cent higher compared to the normal production, driven by the Green Revolution. The state accounted for 14.2 per cent of India’s rice production.

Coal rich state

- West Bengal is the third largest state in India in term of mineral production, accounting for about one-fifth of total mineral production. Coal accounts for 99 per cent of extracted minerals.

Leading fish producer

- West Bengal is the largest producer of fish and shrimps in the country, accounting for 20 per cent of total fish production (9 million tonnes).

Sources: Aranca Research
Growing demand
Geographic and cost advantage
• Location advantage makes the state a traditional market for eastern India, the Northeast, Nepal and Bhutan. It is also a strategic entry point for markets in southeast Asia.
• Cost of operating a business is lower in Kolkata than in other metropolitan cities.

Rich labour pool
• There are 22 universities and sizeable research institutes in West Bengal. It is host to top-notch institutes like IIT Kharagpur and NIT-Durgapur.
• Knowledge of English is an advantage for the workforce of West Bengal, especially in Kolkata.

Scope for industrial progress
• West Bengal has abundant natural resources of minerals and suitable agro-climatic conditions for agriculture, horticulture and fisheries. It is in vicinity to mineral rich states like Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha.
• The contribution of the textile industry to the state’s GSDP is targeted to rise to 10.0 per cent by 2022-23 from 5.2 per cent in 2009-10.

Excellent connectivity
• West Bengal offers excellent connectivity to the rest of India in terms of railways, roadways, ports and airports.
• Major stretches of the golden quadrilateral project also pass through the northern districts of the state.

2012
Annual textile sales US$ 2.9 billion

2022-23 T
Annual textile sales US$ 21.5 billion

Advantage:
West Bengal

Sources: West Bengal Vision 2022-23
Note: T - Target

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
West Bengal is situated in eastern India and shares its borders with Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Sikkim and Assam. The state also shares international borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. The Bay of Bengal is in the south of the state.

Bengali is the official language of the state, though English and Hindi are also widely used. Nepali is spoken primarily in Darjeeling district.

Kolkata, Siliguri, Asansol, Durgapur, Raniganj, Kharagpur, Haldia, Darjeeling, Malda, Midnapore, Cooch Behar and Howrah are some of the key cities in the state.

West Bengal's climate varies from tropical savannah in the southern portions to humid sub-tropical in the north.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>West Bengal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical area (sq km)</td>
<td>88,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative districts (No)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (persons per sq km)*</td>
<td>1,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population (million)*</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male population (million)*</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female population (million)*</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)*</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)*</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation website, www.wbidc.com
*Provisional Data – Census 2011
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>West Bengal</th>
<th>All-States</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP as a percentage of all states’ GSDP</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Planning Commission Databook, 2013, current prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average GSDP growth rate (%)</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>Planning Commission Databook, 2013, current prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP (US$)</td>
<td>1,261.7</td>
<td>1,414.7</td>
<td>Planning Commission Databook, 2013, current prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW)</td>
<td>8,654.3</td>
<td>228,721.73</td>
<td>Central Electricity Authority, as of September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (No)</td>
<td>40,734,764</td>
<td>870,582,006</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadband subscribers (No)</td>
<td>579,975**</td>
<td>15,360,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Communications &amp; Information Technology, as of September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highway length (km)</td>
<td>2,681</td>
<td>79,116</td>
<td>Ministry of Road Transport &amp; Highways, Annual Report 2012-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major and minor ports (No)</td>
<td>2 + 0</td>
<td>13+187</td>
<td>Indian Ports Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airports (No)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>Airports Authority of India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Calculated in Indian rupee terms; **As of December 2011
### WEST BENGAL IN FIGURES … (2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>West Bengal</th>
<th>All-States</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>Provisional Data – Census 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>SRS Bulletin (<a href="http://www.censusindia.gov.in">www.censusindia.gov.in</a>), September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI equity inflows (US$ billion)</td>
<td>2.5*</td>
<td>206.0</td>
<td>Department of Industrial Policy &amp; Promotion, April 2000 to October 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding investments (US$ billion)</td>
<td>126.2</td>
<td>2,658.2</td>
<td>CMIE (2012-13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP projects (No)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>881</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pppindiadatabase.com">www.pppindiadatabase.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEZs (No)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>Notified as of July 2013, <a href="http://www.sezindia.nic.in">www.sezindia.nic.in</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*FDI inflows for Reserve Bank of India’s (RBI’s) Kolkata region, which includes West Bengal, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

PPP: Public-Private Partnership, SEZ: Special Economic Zone, SRS: Sample Registration System
At current prices, the gross state domestic product (GSDP) of West Bengal is estimated at US$ 114.6 billion in 2012-13.

The average annual GSDP growth rate from 2004-05 to 2012-13 was about 14.6 per cent*.

Source: West Bengal Socio-Economic Survey, 2012-2013
*In Indian rupee terms
At current prices, the net state domestic product (NSDP) of West Bengal was estimated at US$ 105.0 billion in 2012-13.

The average annual NSDP growth rate from 2004-05 to 2012-13 was about 14.7 per cent*.

Source: West Bengal Socio-Economic Survey, 2012-2013
*In Indian rupee terms
The state’s per capita GSDP in 2012-13 was US$ 1,261.7 as compared to US$ 553.3 in 2004-05.

The per capita GSDP increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 13.5 per cent* between 2004-05 and 2012-13.

GSDP per capita of West Bengal at current prices (in US$)

Source: West Bengal Socio-Economic Survey, 2012-2013

*In Indian rupee terms
The state’s per capita NSDP in 2012-13 was US$ 1,156.8 as compared to US$ 503.9 in 2004-05.

The per capita NSDP increased at an average rate of 13.6 per cent* between 2004-05 and 2012-13.

Source: West Bengal Socio-Economic Survey, 2012-2013

*In Indian rupee terms
In 2012-13, the tertiary sector contributed 59.5 per cent to the state’s GSDP at factor cost, followed by the primary sector (22.9 per cent) and secondary sector (17.7 per cent).

At a CAGR of 15.9 per cent, the tertiary sector has been the fastest growing among the three sectors from 2004-05 to 2012-13. The growth has been driven by trade, hotels, real estate, finance, insurance, transport, communications and other services.

The primary sector grew at a CAGR of 13.2 per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.

The secondary sector grew at a CAGR of 12.7 per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13. It was driven by manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply.

Source: CMIE
Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people of West Bengal. It contributed 18.0 per cent to the state’s GSDP in 2012-13.

Rice, potato, jute, sugarcane and wheat are the top five crops of the state.

Rice is the principal food crop of West Bengal. The state is the largest producer of rice in India. In 2012-13, rice production totaled 14.9 million tonnes. In 2011-12, the rice production stood at 14.6 million tonnes, 45 per cent higher than the normal output, driven by the Green Revolution.

Other major food crops in the state include rapeseed & mustard, maize, onion, pulses, coconut and tea.

The state stands first in the country in terms of jute production. In 2012-13, the state is estimated to have produced nearly 77.0 per cent of the county’s total jute.

Tea is another important cash crop. Tea gardens in the state are located in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, the northern districts of West Bengal.

### ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Annual production, 2012-13 ('000 metric tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>14,961.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>11,550.0^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute</td>
<td>8,228.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane*</td>
<td>1,681.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>907.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapeseed &amp; mustard*</td>
<td>380.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>416.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>309.1^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>254.2^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea*</td>
<td>225.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pulses</td>
<td>207.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: CMIE, Tea Board of India
**000 bales (180 kg each)
*In 2011-12
4th Advance Estimates 2012-13, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, India
^3rd Estimate for 2012-13 as per National Horticultural Board
According to the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), FDI inflows from April 2000 to August 2013 totaled US$ 2.4 billion.

The state has had a healthy FDI inflow over the years. From April 2012 to August 2013, FDI inflows totaled US$ 548 million.

Over 2012-13, outstanding investments in West Bengal totaled US$ 126.2 billion.

Of the total outstanding investments, the manufacturing sector accounted for around 33.7 per cent, followed by the electricity sector (30.4 per cent).

*FDI inflows for Reserve Bank of India’s (RBI’s) Kolkata Region, which includes West Bengal, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Break up of outstanding investments by sectors (2012-13)

- Manufacturing: 34%
- Electricity: 9%
- Services: 19%
- Mining: 7%
- Real estate: 1%
- Irrigation: 1%

Source: CMIE
West Bengal is one of the country’s leading exporters of finished leather goods. Leather exports from the state constitute about 55.0 per cent of India’s total leather goods exports.

West Bengal is the country’s leading exporter of flowers.

The state has the country’s largest brackish-water resources for shrimp farming and has been a leading exporter of shrimps from India.

West Bengal is also a key exporter of tea.

The total IT exports from software technology parks (STPKs) and non-STPK Parks in West Bengal touched US$ 1.65 billion in 2011-12. The state plans to increase its share of the country’s IT exports to 25 per cent from 3 per cent currently.

Source: Economic Review of West Bengal 2011-12

**In Indian rupee terms**

Exports from West Bengal (in US$ billion)

- 2006-07: 126.3
- 2007-08: 163.0
- 2008-09: 183.1
- 2009-10: 178.3
- 2010-11: 250.7

CAGR 18.9%**

**Annual growth rate**
West Bengal has a total road length of around 299,209 km. There are 19 national highways running through the state, covering 2,681 km.

As of February 2012, road density was 249 km per 100 sq km of area.

The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) project undertaken by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) passes through major districts in the northern part of West Bengal. As of August 2012, four-laning of Dhankuni-Kolaghat (54.4 km) Kolaghat-Kharagpur (60.5 km) and Kharagpur-Laxmanath (65.8 km) sections had been completed. Also, as of February 2013, the bridges section on NH 60 was completed; the bridges section on NH 6 is currently under development.

In February 2012, the state government announced plans to develop the Golden Highway Project by establishing an agency under public-private partnership with an initial paid-up capital of US$ 9.2 million.

The state government has laid down plans for several projects under the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), which include a new road link from Lalgarh to Netai and an additional 676 km road under PMGSY in Paschim Medinipur.

Note: PMGSY- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road type</th>
<th>Road length (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total road length</td>
<td>299,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highways</td>
<td>2,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Highways</td>
<td>4,505</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
A number of road development projects have been taken up under public-private partnerships (PPP). The Barasat-Krishnanagar section, Palsit-Dankuni road project and Panagarh-Palsit road project are some of the PPP projects taken up in the state.

In October 2010, the Union Ministry of Finance laid the foundation stone for the four-laning of a 256 km highway between Berhampore and Dalkhola. This includes Behrampore and Farakka (103 km), Farakka and Raiganj (103 kms) and Raiganj and Dalkhola (50 km). The project, costing US$ 589.2 million and to be developed on Design, Finance, Build, Operate and Transfer (DFBOT) basis, is the largest PPP model in West Bengal.

The construction of an underpass near Bidhan Nagar railway station on the southern side of New Cut Canal is in progress. This project will provide direct connectivity of BT Road, New Kolkata Terminal, VIP Road and Salt Lake Area.

The state government has requested US$ 16.8 billion from the central government for developing the infrastructure in the state, including construction of roads.
West Bengal is well connected through the railway network. The length of railway in the state was around 4,000 km as of 2011-12.

Howrah, Asansol, Sealdah, Bandel, Bardhaman, Kharagpur and New Jalpaiguri are the main junctions in West Bengal.

Indian Railways has an electric locomotive production unit, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), located on the West Bengal-Jharkhand border, with a production capacity of 230 engines.

Indian Railways has already started work to set up an electric locomotive assembly and ancillary unit at Dankuni, West Bengal.

As per the Rail Budget 2013, the budget allocation for Kolkata Metro expansion projects was US$ 87.5 million. The plan entails the addition of 85.0 km of metro rail network to the existing 25.2 km rail network. Also, the state received an allocation of US$ 18.4 million for the East-West Metro Corridor.

The extension of Metro from Dum Dum to Noapara (2.09 km) was commissioned in July 2013 and construction from Noapara to Baranagar (2.38 km) is being executed by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.

Source: Maps of India
West Bengal has two domestic and an international airport. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport is located in Dum Dum, 18 km from Kolkata; the domestic airports are at Bagdogra (Siliguri) and at Behala, 16 km from Kolkata.

For the eleven month period (April 2012 to February 2013), total commercial traffic at Kolkata airport was estimated at 9,166,207 passengers and 111,969 tonnes of cargo. During the same period, the number of flights at Kolkata airport is estimated at 85,219.

The Government of India has sanctioned US$ 680,000 to set up a perishable cargo complex at Bagdogra airport.

The Kolkata airport is being modernised at a estimated cost of US$ 521 million. It will include a new terminal, modern taxiways and extension of a runway. The upgrade will raise the airport’s handling capacity to around 25 million passengers annually, against the annual capacity of 10.3 million as of March 2012.

Bengal Aerotropolis Projects Limited (BAPL) is developing India’s first set of airport cities, Aerotropolis at Andal near Durgapur, at a cost of around US$2.2 billion. The airport is expected to become operational by April 2014.

Upgradation of Coochbehar and Bagdogra Airports has been planned under the 12th Five Year Plan. There are also plans for setting up of new airports at Malda, Coochbehar, Haldia, Burdwan, Asansol and Sagar.
West Bengal has two major ports located at Kolkata and Haldia.

In 2012-13, the combined volume of goods handled by both the ports was estimated at over 39.9 million tonnes, including 28.1 million tonnes at Haldia Dock Complex and 11.8 million tonnes at Kolkata Dock System.

DP World is developing a greenfield container terminal on the east bank of the river Hooghly in Kulpi. The port will have 900 mtr quay line and 34 hectares of paved yard. The project cost is US$ 265 million.

In March 2013, the state government approved US$ 1.4 billion for the Sagar Port Project. The 74:26 joint venture between the central and state governments is expected to have an annual capacity of 54 million tonnes and is expected to complete by 2020.

Government of India has declared the entire stretch of the Ganges between Haldia and Allahabad as National Waterway-1 (NW-1).

The 560-km Haldia-Farakka stretch of NW-1 has been developed as part of the multi-modal system for cargo from Nepal, Bhutan, north Bengal and the northeastern states.

The state government has initiated plans to reclaim the 43 km north-canal system that stretches from river Hoogly to river Raimangal on the Bangladesh border.
As of September 2013, West Bengal had a total installed power generation capacity of 8,654.3 MW; 6,202.46 MW under state utilities, 1,374.57 MW under the private sector and 1,077.26 MW under central utilities.

Of the total installed power capacity, 7,229.54 MW was contributed by thermal power, 1,248.30 MW was contributed by hydropower and 176.45 MW by renewable power.

West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency, formed in the year 1993, has implemented a large number of programmes related to solar energy, wind energy, mini & micro hydel, bio-energy, etc.

WBSEDCL came into effect from April 1, 2007, following the restructuring of the erstwhile West Bengal State Electricity Board. WBSEDCL is a major power utility, with a consumer strength of over 10 million, five zones, 17 regional offices, 53 distribution divisions and 464 customer care centers.

McNally Bharat Engineering Co Ltd was awarded a US$ 89.6 million contract by Damodar Valley Corporation for construction of a 2x600 MW thermal power project at Raghunathpur in Purulia district.
The state is laying emphasis on the development of hydel power generation capacity. WBSEDCL has identified potential to develop 6,300 MW of hydropower, which includes pumped storage potential of 4,800 MW and 1,500 MW of canal falls.

During the 11th Five Year Plan (ended March 2012), WBSEDCL renovated the 35 MW Jaldhaka Hydel power station and other smaller (2-4 MW) power stations. These power stations became operational by end-2012. Also, the generation capacity of Jaldhaka HPS and Rammam HPS rose by 10 MW and 31 MW, respectively. The 12 MW Rammam Intermediate HE Project and 3 MW Pedong HE project are in pre-construction stages.

Teesta Low Dam Project V (80 MW) has been placed for Stage-1 clearance from the Ministry of Forest and Environment. The state has almost completed detailed investigations and preparation of a detailed project report (DPR) for Teesta Intermediate Stage (84 MW) and Teesta Low Dam Project (I and II combined of 81 MW) in Darjeeling.

DPR for Rammam Stage- I HEP (56 MW) has also been undertaken. Investigations and studies are also in progress for Farakka Barrage HEP (125 MW) and Rammam Ultimate HEP (24 mw). The state is also identifying the hydropower potential in north and south Bengal rivers and the existing irrigation canal system.

### Expected growth in hydro power capacity (MW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capacity (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>1,215.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>2,300.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WBSEDCL, Central Electricity Authority as of March 2013
According to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), there were 40.7 million wireless connections and 0.53 million wireline subscribers in West Bengal as of September 2013.

Kolkata offers about 580 Mbps of international satellite connectivity through Tata-owned Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) and Software Technology Parks of India (STPI).

The state has five STPI earth stations at Kolkata, Durgapur, Kharagpur, Haldia, and Siliguri. The Department of Telecommunications has selected Digha in the East Midnapore district as the cable landing station for the submarine-cable laying project connecting India and Southeast Asia.

As of December 2011, the state had 1,380 telephone exchanges.

In April 2013, Sistema Shyam TeleServices won three blocks of 1.25 MHz each in eight telecom circles (including West Bengal) for US$ 670 million, to offer 4G LTE services.
Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 66 projects costing US$ 1.11 billion have been sanctioned for West Bengal. The projects have been sanctioned between 2006-07 and 2011-12. Key areas of development are water supply, sewerage, solid-waste management, construction of flyovers, drainage/storm water drains and mass rapid transport system. Four additional projects are in the transition phase under JNNURM.

Under the JNNURM, the schemes for all urban areas of the state, except the Kolkata Metropolitan Area and Asansol Urban Area, have been included under the schemes of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

Under the UIDSSMT scheme, projects for 25 small and medium towns have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of US$ 84.6 million.

A US$ 46.0 million Bus Rapid Transit System project funded by JNNURM and to be implemented by Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA) was 35 per cent complete as of November 2013 and is expected to be completed by March 2014.

Externally aided programmes are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor (KUSP)</td>
<td>Programme for 40 urban local bodies within Kolkata Metropolitan Area, excluding Kolkata Municipal Corporation, at a cost of US$ 155 million. The allocation of financial aid is as follows: Infrastructure (67.4%), capacity building (11.2%), economic development (5.0%), health support (4.4%) and the rest for planning, innovation and monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolkata Environment Improvement Project (KEIP)</td>
<td>Project with assistance from the Asian Development Bank and the Department for International Development (DFID), at a cost of US$ 401.3 million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Assisted Solid Waste Management &amp; Water Supply Projects</td>
<td>Project for water supply and solid-waste management in selected towns of West Bengal, at a cost of US$ 34 million.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The state has outlined opportunities of US$ 736.5 million for PPP projects, mainly in the area of tourism. The Himalayan mountain range, the largest riverine delta, a mangrove forest, Sunderban and tea gardens in Darjeeling are some of the state’s main tourist attractions.

The state has also planned the development of several airports, and budget and premium hotels in Sunderbans, Digha and other places.

Establishment of the West Bengal Infrastructure Development Fund is aimed to meet the financing needs of PPP projects.

Professional PPP consultants and PPP cells have also been created to undertake sector-specific PPP projects.

Key focus sectors for the PPP model:
- Tourism
- Health
- Education
- Road and bypass, flyovers
- Airports and heliports
- Logistic hubs
- Industrial and knowledge parks
- Townships
- Water supply and power
- Solid waste management and drainage
- Urban transport and housing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>PPP type</th>
<th>Project cost (US$ million)</th>
<th>Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barwa-Adda – Panagarh Section (Jharkhand and West Bengal)</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>315.6</td>
<td>Under bidding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farakka-Raiganj</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>253.7</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realignment to Ghoshpukur-Salsalabari</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT</td>
<td>220.9</td>
<td>Under bidding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baharampore-Farakka</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>215.2</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raiganj-Dalkhola</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>125.9</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivekananda Bridge and approach</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT</td>
<td>119.1</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office cum institutional cum commercial complex at Salt Lake</td>
<td>Urban development</td>
<td>Lease</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palsit-Dankuni</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Annuity</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>In operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panagarh-Palsit</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Annuity</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>In operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadium-based commercial complex at Rajdanga</td>
<td>Urban development</td>
<td>BOO</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-purpose berth 4A at HDC Kolkata Port Trust</td>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>BOT</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>In operation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.pppindiadatabase.com
BOT: Build-Operate-Transfer; BOO: Build-Own-Operate
Notified SEZs in West Bengal

- Burdwan: IT/ITeS parks (2), non-conventional energy parks (2)
- 24 Parganas: IT/ITeS park (2)
- Uttarpara: IT/ITeS park
- Rajarhat, Kolkata: IT/ITeS parks (4)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>No of SEZs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
<td>Kolkata, Rajarhat, 24 South Paraganas, Burdwan, Asansol, Uttarpura, North 24 Parganas</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>Kolkata (West Bengal)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free trade warehousing Zone</td>
<td>Haldia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-conventional energy</td>
<td>Burdwan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>No of SEZs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auto components</td>
<td>Kharagpur, West Bengal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>Dankuni township, West Bengal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Haldia East Mednipur, West Bengal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: sezindia.nic.in
*As of July 2013
West Bengal has a literacy rate of 77.1 per cent, according to the provisional data of Census 2011; the male literacy rate is 82.7 per cent and the female literacy rate is 71.2 per cent.

In 2011-12, the state had 75,516 primary only schools and 8,933 upper primary with secondary/higher secondary schools.

In 2011-12, the state had pupil-teacher ratio of 28:1.

Source: Census 2011 (provisional data)

### West Bengal’s education statistics (2011-12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Primary only: 75,516</th>
<th>Upper Primary with Secondary/ Higher Secondary: 8,933</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools</td>
<td>75,516</td>
<td>8,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil-teacher ratio</td>
<td>All schools: 28:1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment of students</td>
<td>10,086,047</td>
<td>4,741,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in schools)</td>
<td>Primary: 10,086,047</td>
<td>Upper primary: 4,741,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of teachers</td>
<td>Government teachers: 449,724</td>
<td>Private teachers: 59,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(all schools)</td>
<td>449,724</td>
<td>59,772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Review of West Bengal 2011-12, State Report Card, www.dise.in
West Bengal has 20 universities, 95 polytechnics, 49 industrial training institutes and industrial training centres and 15 medical colleges.

The West Bengal Government Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship Scheme has been instituted to help poor students pursue higher education. The scholarship amount varies from US$ 10 to US$ 33 per month.

In 2011-12, the budget expenditure for education, art and culture of the state was US$ 3,155.4 million, implying a CAGR of 12.2 per cent during 2010-12.

Under the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), several projects have been planned for the development of education related infrastructure:

- Five new universities will be set up across the state.
- 18 model degree colleges will be set up in 18 districts
- 60 general degree colleges will be set up in the economically backward districts of the state.
- 75 new integrated schools with residential facilities will be set up in the backward areas.

Educational infrastructure

- Universities: 20
- Polytechnics: 95
- Industrial Training Institutes and Industrial Training Centres: 49
- Medical Colleges: 15

Source: University Grants Commission, Government of India, Medical Council of India, All India Council for Technical Education, West Bengal Technical Education & Training Department

Premier institutions in West Bengal

- University of Calcutta
- Jadavpur University
- National Institute of Technology
- Rabindra Bharati University
- Vidyasagar University
- Burdwan University
- West Bengal University of Health Sciences
- Indian Statistical Institute
- Indian Institute of Technology
- Indian Institute of Management
- Bengal Engineering & Science University
- Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
- Indian Association for Cultivation of Science
- Indian Institute of Chemical Biology
The health infrastructure of West Bengal comprised of 2,312\(^{\wedge}\) hospitals, 1,257 health centres and 10,356 sub-centres as of 2010-11.

Bardhaman Health City, the first health project in West Bengal, is being set up near the Durgapur Expressway at a cost of US$ 219.4 million.

The health city will have general hospitals, specialty centres, nursing homes, medical college, dental college, nursing college, staff accommodation, hotel, entertainment facilities and other peripheral activities.

In November 2011, the state drafted a four-tier plan to improve the functioning of primary, divisional, sub-divisional and super-specialty hospitals.

**Health indicators (2011)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate*</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate*</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate**</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin, October 2013 (www.censusindia.gov.in)

*Per thousand persons
**Per thousand live births

**Health infrastructure - as of 2010-11 (P)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>2,312(^{\wedge})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total beds</td>
<td>107,346(^{\wedge})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health centres</td>
<td>1,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-centres</td>
<td>10,356</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Economic Review of West Bengal 2011-12

\(^{\wedge}\)Including private institutions, (P): Provisional
The state has launched the Antoyadaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme to ensure that families get food grains; total number of beneficiaries under this scheme is 1.98 million families.

The Mid-Day-Meal Programme is being run in various schools; as of December 2011, there were 86,288 schools running the programme with 12.37 million beneficiary students.

The Shishu Shiksha Prakalpa centres have been constituted to bring all children in the age group between five and nine years in the municipal areas under primary education. These centres are funded by the state government. As of August 2011, there were 1,067 Shishu Shiksha Prakalpa centres in the state.

In 2011-12, the budget expenditure for health and family welfare development of the state was US$ 778.4 million, implying a CAGR of 11.1 per cent during 2010-12.

Under the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), the state government has planned to upgrade the Jhargram sub-divisional hospital to district hospital. It has also proposed to set up a new blood bank at Khatra, Bankura.
Cricket and football (soccer) are popular sports in the state. Kolkata is one of the major centres for football in India and is home to top national clubs such as East Bengal, Mohun Bagan and Mohammedan Sporting Club.

Eden Gardens, Salt Lake Stadium and Netaji Indoor Stadium are some of the well known sports stadiums in the state. West Bengal is known for its premier sports clubs: Royal Calcutta Golf Club, Tollygunge Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Calcutta Rowing Club and Calcutta Cricket and Football Club.

Bengal had been the harbinger of modernism in fine arts. Birla Academy of Art and Culture Museum, Rashtriya Lalit Kala Academy, Academy of Fine Arts, Asiatic Society and Ashutosh Museum of Indian Arts are some of the art establishments in the state.

West Bengal has a rich culture and literature. Music forms in West Bengal include Rabindra Sangeet, Nazrul Geeti, Adhunik, Shyamashangeet, Jibonmukhi, Baul, Gombhira and Bhawaiya.

Dance forms include Gaudiya Nritya, Rabindra Nritya, Chhau, Raibense dance, Jhumar and Adhunik Nritya. Jatra is the traditional theatre form of West Bengal.
West Bengal has 12 growth centres for medium and large scale industries, set up by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC). There are exclusive growth centres for electronics, software technology and export processing.

The Naba Diganta Industrial Township was set up in January 2006, in Kolkata’s Salt Lake township to encourage IT and related industries.

West Bengal’s major industrial areas are Haldia, Kolkata, Asansol-Durgapur region, and Kharagpur.

WBIDC helps get clearances required for setting up industry. It also focuses on sector-specific infrastructure for industries such as food, apparel, IT, electronics, engineering, gems & jewellery, cement and chemicals.

Some of the IT projects in Kolkata

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technopolis</td>
<td>Sector V, Salt Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globsyn Crystals</td>
<td>Sector V, Salt Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinity-Benchmark</td>
<td>Sector V, Salt Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godrej Waterside</td>
<td>Sector V, Salt Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millennium City</td>
<td>Sector V, Salt Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hub</td>
<td>Sector V, Salt Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinity (Tower-II)</td>
<td>Sector V, Salt Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Videocon-Salarpuria</td>
<td>Sector V, Salt Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal Intelligent Park</td>
<td>Sector V, Salt Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascendas</td>
<td>Rajarhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keepeland</td>
<td>Rajarhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLF</td>
<td>Rajarhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitech Group</td>
<td>Rajarhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunrise City</td>
<td>EM Bypass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
Industrial parks in West Bengal

- **Borjora, Bankura** District: Plasto Steel Park (Phase-I & II)
- **Raghunathpur, Purulia** District: Raghunathpur Steel & Allied Industrial Park
- **West Midnapore District**: Vidyasagar Industrial Park, Shalboni Industrial Park, Godapiasal Industrial Park
- **Bardhhaman**: Panagarh Industrial Park, Salanpur Industrial Park, Ranigunj Aluminium & Non-ferrous Metals Park
- **Kolkata**: Manikanchan SEZ (Phase I and II), Garment Park, Shilpangan (Light Engineering Park)
- **Howrah**: Food Park (Phase I & II), Kandua Food Park, Poly Park, Rubber Park, Foundry Park
- **24 Parganas North**: Rishi Bankim Industrial Park
- **Raghunathpur, Purulia** District: Raghunathpur Steel & Allied Industrial Park

**Sources**: West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation

For updated information, please visit [www.ibef.org](http://www.ibef.org)
### Some of the industrial parks in West Bengal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Products/Services</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Park (Phase-I &amp; II)</td>
<td>Food processing</td>
<td>Sankrail, (Howrah District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly Park</td>
<td>Polymer products</td>
<td>Sankrail, (Howrah District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber Park</td>
<td>Rubber footwear, hoses, tubes, automotive rubber products</td>
<td>Sankrail, (Howrah District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolkata Biotech Park</td>
<td>Biotechnology products</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasto Steel Park (Phase-I &amp; II)</td>
<td>Iron and steel and plastic products</td>
<td>Borjora (Bankurna District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vidyasagar Industrial Park</td>
<td>Engineering and manufacturing</td>
<td>Kharagpur (West Midnapore District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shalboni Industrial Park</td>
<td>Iron &amp; steel</td>
<td>Shalboni (West Midnapore District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panagarh Industrial Park</td>
<td>Engineering and manufacturing</td>
<td>Panagarh (Bardhaman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raghunathpur Steel &amp; Allied Industrial Park</td>
<td>Iron &amp; steel, cement and power</td>
<td>Raghunathpur, (Purulia District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundry Park (Phase-I &amp; II)</td>
<td>Castings, forge and foundry products</td>
<td>Sankrail, (Howrah District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rishi Bankim Industrial Park</td>
<td>Multi-product</td>
<td>24 Parganas North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garment Park</td>
<td>Garments</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shilpangan (Light Engineer. Park)</td>
<td>Light engineering products</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, Department of Biotechnology Government of West Bengal

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
The natural resources, policy incentives and infrastructure in the state support investments in major sectors such as iron and steel, biotechnology, coal, leather, jute products, tea, IT, gems and jewellery. The state has 3000 acres of land at its disposal to set up industries.

Climatic conditions suitable for cultivation of tea and jute have made West Bengal a major centre for these products and related industries.

West Bengal occupies a predominant position in the development of micro and small scale enterprises.

The state has 2,513,303 working micro, small & medium enterprises (both registration & un-registered) providing employment to around 5.83 million persons.

In January 2013, the state government approved the proposals of 12 companies to set up industries that are expected to attract investments of US$ 372.1 million and generate direct employment for 7,842 people.

Key industries in West Bengal

- Tea
- Petroleum and petrochemicals
- Leather
- Iron and steel
- IT
- Mineral resources
- Automobile and auto components
- Biotechnology
- Fisheries
- Agriculture and horticulture
- Livestock and dairy products
- Chemicals
- Textiles
- Jute products
- Vegetable oils
- Electronics
- Engineering goods

Sources: West Bengal Government website
West Bengal is the second-largest tea growing state, and accounts for around 26.3 per cent of India’s tea production.

In 2011-12, 115,100 hectares of land was under tea cultivation in the state.

During April-October 2013, total production of tea in the state was at around 214.1 million kg.

Tea production increased at a CAGR of 2.3 per cent during FY’01 to FY’11.

Tea gardens in the state are located in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, the two northern districts of West Bengal.

Darjeeling tea has a Geographical Indication (GI) status that is recognised globally.

In 2010, the state had 307 tea estates, approximately 9,990 small growers and about 265,000 workers.

Wagh Bakri Tea, India’s third largest packaged tea company, plans to make acquisitions worth ~US$ 17 million by 2015. As a part of its plan, the company aims to acquire five to seven tea estates in Assam and West Bengal.

Source: Economic Review of West Bengal, 2011-12
Tea board of India
P: Provisional

Some of the key players

- Tata Global Beverages
- Goodricke Group Ltd
- Mcleod Russel India Ltd
- Duncans Industries Ltd

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
**Tata Global Beverages**

- Tata Global Beverages, formerly known as Tata Tea, is the largest brand of tea in India. It acquired the UK-based Tetley Group in 2000. Globally, it is the second largest tea player.
- The company has six major brands in the Indian market: Tata Tea, Tetley, Kannan Devan, Chakra Gold, Agni and Gemini. It has its headquarters and tea estates in West Bengal.

**Goodricke Group Ltd (GGL)**

- GGL, a part of Camellia plc. UK, is engaged in the cultivation, manufacture, and sale of tea in India.
- It has 17 gardens, including three gardens in Darjeeling, two in Assam and 12 in Jalpaiguri.
- Its turnover in 2012 stood at US$ 112.3 million and crop production totaled 20.73 million kg. It launched cold tea and has entered the ready-to-drink products market in 2009.

**Mcleod Russel India Ltd**

- Mcleod Russel is the largest tea producer in the world with over 100 million kg of tea every year from tea estates in Assam, West Bengal, Vietnam, Uganda and Rwanda, employing 90,000 people. It is also India’s largest tea exporter.
- The company has its registered office in Kolkata.
- The five tea estates in Jalpaiguri district produce 6.27 million kg of tea annually. The total estimated crop is 6,275 tonnes. Its turnover in 2012-13 stood at US$ 313 million.

**Duncans Industries Ltd**

- Duncans Industries Ltd, headquartered in Kolkata, is a part of the diversified Duncan-Goenka Group, established in 1859.
- The company has 12 tea estates, located in the Doors, Terai and Darjeeling.
- The company markets tea under the Runglee Rungliot, Double Diamond, Shakti, Sargam and No1 brands.
**KEY INDUSTRIES – PETROLEUM AND PETROCHEMICALS … (1/3)**

* West Bengal accounted for around 3.3 per cent of the country’s refinery crude throughput in 2010-11. The state accounts for about 4 per cent of the total production of petroleum products in India.

* Haldia Petrochemicals Limited is one of India’s largest integrated petrochemical complexes.

* Indian Oil Corporation plans to boost crude refining capacity to 1.85 million barrels per day (bpd) by 2016-17, about 41.2 per cent higher compared to the previous year. This would require an investment of US$ 3.71 billion. A part of this investment includes expanding refining capacity at the Haldia plant by 10,000 bpd from 150,000 bpd as of May 2012.

* Mitsubishi Chemicals and Corporation, a Japan-based chemicals major, has invested in a purified terephthalic acid (PTA) plant at Haldia with an investment of US$ 780 million (Phases I & II).

---

**Export of petroleum products (in US$ million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>26,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>28,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>41,352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**key players**

- Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL)
- Oil India Ltd (OIL)
- Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd (ONGC)
- Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd (HPL)

*Source: Economic Review of West Bengal, 2011-12*
### Indian Oil Corp Ltd (IOCL)

- IOCL is India’s largest company by sales with a turnover of US$ 84.9 billion in 2011-12. It is the twentieth largest petroleum company in the world.
- It owns and operates 10 of India’s 22 refineries with a combined refining capacity of 65.7 MMTPA (1.30 million barrels per day).
- It has a refinery at Haldia, with an installed capacity of 7.5 MTPA, which has grown from 2.5 MTPA in 1975.
- The company augmented the capacity of Paradip-Haldia-Barauni Crude Oil Pipeline from 11 MMTPA to 15.2 MMTPA. IOCL had approved the total project cost of US$ 122.2 million. The project is awaiting statutory clearance. The commissioning of the project is expected by 2015.

### Oil and Natural Gas Corp Ltd (ONGC)

- ONGC is India’s leading oil and gas exploration and production company, with production of 1.24 million barrels of oil equivalent per day, accounting for over 64 per cent of domestic production.
- The company has 240 onshore production installations, 202 offshore production installations, 77 drilling rigs and a 26,598-km pipeline network.
- ONGC acquired five onshore blocks spread over 16,500 sq km in West Bengal for US$ 2 billion as of December 2009. The company is expected to commence its first oil exploration activity in West Bengal at Block PA-ONN-2005/1 of the Purnea basin (acquired in 2008).
### Oil India Ltd (OIL)
- OIL, established in 1959, is primarily engaged in exploration, development, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas in India.
- OIL owns 10 crude oil pumping stations and 17 repeater stations spread across Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.
- The state-of-the-art pipeline has the capacity to transport 8 MTPA of crude and feed four public sector refineries in north-east India. The company also owns and operates a 654-km petroleum product pipeline connecting Numaligarh Refinery Limited in Assam to Siliguri in West Bengal.

### Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd (HPL)
- HPL is a modern, naphtha-based petrochemical complex located at Haldia, 125 km from Kolkata.
- It is a joint venture project of the Government of West Bengal, with the Chatterjee Group, the Tata Group and IOCL as major stakeholders.
- It has the capacity to produce 700,000 tonnes of ethylene per annum and process over 3,50,000 tonnes per annum of polymers.
- In 2010, the company has successfully completed project “Supermax” with an investment of over US$ 269.9 million in the state. The project boosted the company’s naphtha cracking capacity to 6,75,000 TPA from 5,20,000 TPA.
West Bengal is one of the leading exporters of finished leather goods. The state’s export from the leather industry constitute about 55.0 per cent of India’s total leather goods exports.

As of 2010, the state had around 529 manufacturing units producing leather and leather goods.

West Bengal Leather Industrial Development Corporation provides assistance to small & micro scale industries of the state for the development and marketing of leather goods.

The Government of West Bengal has set up an integrated leather complex on the eastern fringe of Kolkata, spread over 1,100 acres. Kolkata is the second most important tanning center of India, accounting for 22-25 per cent of the country’s tanning activity.

The state government is in the process of framing an export policy. Indian Leather Products Association, which developed a 60-acre leather goods park at Bantalla, plans to double leather exports by 2014-15.

Exports of leather and leather goods (in US$ million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>3,223</td>
<td>3,280</td>
<td>3,681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key players
- Khadim India Limited
- Bata India Limited
- Singhvi International
- Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited

Source: Economic Review of West Bengal, 2011-12
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Khadim India Ltd                | • The Khadim Group has a significant presence in the footwear segment, especially in the eastern region of India. It is the second largest footwear retailer in India.  
• It has a manufacturing unit at Kasba Industrial Estate, Kolkata. The company has an annual production capacity of 8.27 million pairs and targets to boost annual production to 27.8 million pairs within four years. The company is adding 350,000 square feet of production facility.  
• The company has 641 stores in 21 states of India, out of which 263 stores are located in West Bengal. |
| Bata India Ltd                  | • Bata India Limited, incorporated in Kolkata, is the largest shoe manufacturer in India.  
• The company has a 30.0 per cent share of the organised footwear market and its retail footprint spans more than 1,250 stores; it sells over 50 million pairs of footwear every year.  
• Bata has a manufacturing unit in Batanagar, West Bengal. The company generated gross revenues of ~US$ 116 million in 2012-13. |
| Singhvi International           | • Singhvi International, established in 1974, is engaged in the export of leather hand gloves and safety garments worldwide.  
• Factory and warehouse units are spread in and around Kolkata. It has its registered office in Kolkata. |
| Balmer Lawrie and Co Ltd        | • Balmer Lawrie is a Government of India enterprise; it is headquartered in Kolkata.  
• The company manufactures leather chemicals.  
• It has manufacturing operations at Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Mathura, Silvassa and offices at many locations in India. The company generated gross revenues of ~US$ 509 million in 2012-13. |
West Bengal has emerged as a favoured destination for the steel industry.

Its deposits of iron ore have helped attract new projects. The Chota Nagpur plateau, bordering West Bengal, is the nerve-centre of this industry.

The Joint Plant Committee (JPC) for steel has been constituted by the Government of India to formulate guidelines for production, allocation, pricing and distribution of steel materials in the country. Headquartered in Kolkata, it has regional offices in Kolkata, New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

The state accounts for about 10.0 per cent of the country’s total steel capacity.

Durgapur, popularly named the ‘Steel City of Eastern India’, has two major steel plants: Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant. Projects involving modernisation and expansion are in progress at the plant and are likely to increase its capacity to 2.12 million tonnes of saleable steel from 1.60 million tonnes currently.

Three steel parks are expected to be established in Raghunathpur at an investment of about US$ 5.9 billion. The estimated land requirement of over 7,000 acres would be distributed among Jai Balaji Industries Ltd (3,600 acres), Adhunik Corporation Ltd (2,500 acres) and Shyam Steel (1,200 acres).

Some of the key players

- JSW Steel Ltd
- SAIL
- Shyam Steel
- Super Forgings & Steel Ltd (SFSL)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JSW Steel Ltd (JSL)</td>
<td>• JSW Steel Ltd is among the largest private steel companies in India, with a capacity of 14.3 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). The company is targeting a capacity of 40 MTPA in the next decade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The company is the largest exporter of coated products in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL)</td>
<td>• SAIL is the leading steel maker in India, with a turnover of US$ 9.3 billion in 2012-13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Indian Iron &amp; Steel Company (IISCO), which was a 100 per cent subsidiary of SAIL, has been amalgamated with the parent company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The company has an integrated steel plant in Durgapur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shyam Steel</td>
<td>• Shyam Steel, established in 1953 in Howrah, is among the leading manufacturers of steel re-bars and structural steel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Its plant at Durgapur comprises a steel melting furnace, a billet casting plant and a rolling mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Forgings &amp; Steel Ltd (SFSL)</td>
<td>• Incorporated in 1968, SFSL is one of the leading manufacturers of carbon and alloy constructional grades of steel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The company was initially (in 1960) a trading unit for alloy steels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SFSL’s product line includes tools steel, stainless steel (including corrosion resistant steel), carbon alloy and construction steel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The company’s products find application in the defence, power generating industries, automobiles and ancillary units, as well as railways. A multi-locational company, SFSL has three units in West Bengal, two in Howrah and one in Bhadreshwar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
West Bengal’s textile industry is centered around handlooms, power looms, jute and silk. West Bengal is the seat of the hosiery industry in India, with 17,900 hosiery units. The state holds a distinction for the manufacture of four types of commercially traded silk: mulberry, tasar, eri and muga.

As of 2009-10, the industry size was estimated at US$ 2.9 billion.

The state’s Textile Policy 2007-12 aims to increase the sector’s contribution to 10.0 per cent of the state GDP by 2022-23 from 5.2 per cent currently. This would entail a CAGR of 17.2 per cent during 2013-23.

The positive triggers in West Bengal for the textile industry’s development include ample production of chemicals and local dyes, availability of power, cheap labour and presence of export facilities due to ports and airports.

The state’s textile industry is estimated to have generated direct employment for 1.5 million people.

In December 2013, the state government approved a project for setting up an integrated Textile Park at Belur, with an investment of US$ 235 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>No of units</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handlooms</td>
<td>3,07,829(^\ast)</td>
<td>862.1 million meters(^#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powerlooms</td>
<td>10,050(^\ast)</td>
<td>120.6 million meters(^\ast)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosiery</td>
<td>17,900(^\ast)</td>
<td>176 million kg(^\ast)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute</td>
<td>109(^*)</td>
<td>8,310 bales(^**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>8.3 lakh kgs(^*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readymade garments</td>
<td>21,251(^\ast)</td>
<td>490 million pieces(^\ast)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^\ast\)2009-10, \(^\#\)2010-11, \(^*\)2011-12, \(^**\)2012-13,
Over 500 IT and ITeS companies operate in the state, employing more than 120,000 professionals.

The state has identified IT as a priority focus sector to be developed into a growth engine for the future.

West Bengal has 16 IT/ITeS based SEZs with formal approval. A 16.19 hectares SEZ by Tata Consultancy Services has been granted formal approval. TCS plans to invest US$ 248.6 million in the IT SEZ at Rajarhat, which would be operative by 2014-15.

A number of towns such as Durgapur, Siliguri and Haldia are also emerging as suitable IT destinations with appropriate infrastructure in the form of software technology parks (STP).

Total IT exports from STPKs and Non-STPK Parks in West Bengal touched US$ 2.06 billion in 2012-13, up by 25 per cent over 2011-12.

West Bengal plans to raise its share of country’s IT exports to 25 per cent from 3 per cent currently. It has received investment proposals worth about US$ 414.3 million in the IT sector.

The state government has started work on the 13 proposed IT parks, which are expected to be completed by 2014. The IT parks will be located mostly in tier-II cities like Asansol, Kharagpur, Malda, Haldia, Durgapur, Kalyani, Rajarhat, Siliguri. The work for the IT park at Durgapur is in advanced stages.

Some of the key players
- Genpact
- Cognizant Technology Solutions
- HCL
- Tata Consultancy Services
### Genpact

- Genpact is a global remote processing operations company that provides IT-enabled services to clients across the world.
- It has an 80,000 sq ft facility in Kolkata and inaugurated the second operations centre in the city. This 0.2 million sq ft SEZ facility has the capacity to accommodate more than 3,000 employees when fully operational.

### Cognizant Technology Solutions (CTS)

- CTS is a global e-business and application development company.
- CTS services several large clients from the banking, hospitality (restaurant), healthcare, financial and information-driven sectors of the global market.
- The company has started work on the second phase of expansion at its Bantala campus, near Kolkata, at an estimated cost of US$ 41.7 million.

### HCL

- Incorporated in 1976, HCL is a leading global technology and IT enterprise with revenues of US$ 4.2 billion in FY’12. It is the largest hardware, system integration, networking solutions and distribution company in India. HCL’s operations span 31 countries. It has delivery facilities in the US, the UK, Finland, Poland, Puerto Rico, Brazil, China, Malaysia, Singapore and India.
- In India, the company has offices in 170 cities and 505 service centers reaching 4,000 towns. In West Bengal, HCL has two offices in Salt Lake City, Kolkata and one in New Town Rajarhat.

### Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)

- A Tata Group company, TCS is a well recognised global service provider for a wide range of IT solutions, consulting, BPO, engineering services and IT infrastructure.
- The company has offices in more than 42 countries and around 80 locations in India. It has nine offices in Kolkata.
Raniganj is an important coalfield in West Bengal. Other coal fields in the state are located at Barjora, Birbhum and Darjeeling. As of April 2012, the state’s total coal reserves/resources were estimated at 30.6 billion tonnes. Total proven coal reserves were estimated at 12.4 billion tonnes.

Rock phosphates deposits are found in Beldhi, Chirugora and Kutni regions of Purulia district. Deposits of granite and kaolinite are found in Purulia, Bankura and Birbhum districts.

Good quality pegmetallic-quartz is available at Mirmi in Purulia district; deposits of basalt-trap rocks used to prepare road metals are available in Birbhum district.

The state’s coal production aggregated 24.3 million tonnes in 2011-12.

In 2010-11, the gross production of coal bed methane (CBM) in the state was 41 million cubic metres.

Coal India limited has proposed to set up 16 washeries in the country, of which one is to be set up at Eastern Coalfields Ltd in West Bengal. The proposed washeries are tentatively planned to be set up during 12th and 13th plan periods.
The automobile industry in West Bengal is dominated by original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

The auto components industry comprises units manufacturing a range of products from simple nuts and bolts to complex items such as shafts, radiators and axles.

Hindustan Motors is a leading player in West Bengal. The company is engaged in the manufacturing of passenger cars (Ambassador) and multi-utility vehicles (HM-Shifeng Winner) in the state.

Easy access to raw materials such as iron and steel is an advantage for the growth of automotive and auto components industry in the state.

Key policy initiatives to support growth in automobile industry include allowing 100 per cent FDI, removal of minimum capital clauses for fresh entrants, conducting incessant modernisation of the industry & facilitate indigenous design, research & development and leveraging state’s software technology into automotive technology, wherever relevant.
West Bengal has many attributes that favour the development of the biotechnology industry. It has rich natural resources based on a diversity of flora and fauna.

TCG Life Sciences is the leading biotechnology company in West Bengal, with revenues of US$ 100 million. Other companies in this space include Chembiotek, DSR Genome Technologies, Amit Biotech, Krish Biotech and Subhasree Biotech.

A wide variety of commercial crops are cultivated, which can be improved by biotechnology interventions. Examples of such interventions are application of bio-fertilisers for soil fertility, bio-pesticides for environment friendly integrated pest management, genetic modification to produce golden rice, tissue culture for horticulture, floriculture and medicinal plants.

Research institutes such as Bose Institute, Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Jadavpur University, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur are engaged in high quality research in various areas of biotechnology.

There are three biotechnology parks in the state: Jagadish Chandra Bose Biotechnology Park (Madhyamgram), EKTA Incubation Centre (Kolkata) and Kolkata Biotech Park (Kolkata).

The budget for 2012 extended 200 per cent weighted tax deduction to biotechnology companies for research and development expenses till March 2017. Also, it allocated US$ 1 billion to Small Industries Development Bank of India to help smaller biotech companies raise capital. Additionally, it has allocated US$ 40 million for the development of new technologies for plants and seeds and US$ 70 million for agricultural universities.
The state has a long coastline (over 150 km) and innumerable water bodies, reflecting the huge potential for inland fishing and fish cultivation.

West Bengal’s fish production was 1,472 metric tonnes in 2011-12 and 1,490 metric tonnes in 2012-13 (provisional). In value terms, India’s total fisheries exports are estimated to reach US$ 4.7 billion by 2014 from US$ 3.0 billion in 2012.

It is the largest supplier of fish, and supplies nearly 80.0 per cent of the country’s carp seed. West Bengal also accounts for a significant amount of fresh water fish; and the largest producer of shrimps.

The total fish seeds production in the state was 38,196.01 million fry in 2012-13 (provisional).

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India
West Bengal has six agro-climatic zones and offers a diverse variety of environments for agriculture and horticulture production. The state is estimated to have produced 3.06 million tonnes of fruits and around 23.42 million tonnes of vegetables in 2011-12.

Floriculture is an emerging industry in West Bengal with high prospects. In 2011-12, total production of flowers (loose) is estimated at 63,910 tonnes. Total flower production stood at 3,190 MT in 2010-11.

In 2011-12, the state had gross cropped area of 9.35 million hectares.

There is good potential for exporting flowers like gladiolus, gerbera, tuberose and rose to Holland, Middle East, the UK and Japan.

Indoor plants and foliages such as asparagus, palms, cycads and ferns are also grown in the state.

Under the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), ~US$ 904 million has been allocated for the development of agriculture and allied activities.
The state has a favourable climate for poultry breeding and is considered as one of the most attractive poultry markets in India. It has enormous export potential in poultry and duck meat.

West Bengal’s indigenous cattle population is quite good.

The state’s milk production increased at a CAGR of 3.2 per cent during 2007-12 to reach 4.7 million tonnes in 2011-12. West Bengal accounted for 3.7 per cent of India’s total milk production.

The state is one of the leading producers of meat. Meat production totaled 577,300 tonnes in 2010-11.

The state produced approximately four billion eggs (hen and duck) in 2010-11.

The state produced around 4.67 million tonnes of milk in 2011-12.

In November 2013, the state assembly passed the Land Reforms Bill 2013, which will prevent any surplus land to be used for building real estate. The land could be used for poultry or dairy farming, which will boost rural economy.
West Bengal’s diversity in flora and fauna makes it an attractive destination for tourism.

West Bengal has good infrastructure for encouraging tourists. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Airport in Kolkata is an international airport. Tourist destinations are accessible due to a wide network of national and state highways. Howrah, Sealdah and New Jalpaiguri are major railway hubs.

West Bengal’s share in India’s total tourists stood at 3.74 per cent in 2010. About 95 per cent of the tourists were domestic as of 2010.

The government plans to start paragliding in major tourist spots such as Digha and Sunderbans to attract foreign tourists.

The state government has identified 11 potential tourist sites in the state where it will develop tourism infrastructure on PPP mode.

West Bengal’s tourist inflows (in millions)

2005: 14.5
2006: 16.5
2007: 19.7
2008: 20.4
2009: 21.7
2010: 22.3
2011: 23.9
2012: 31.8

CAGR 11.9%

Source: IL&FS Infrastructure, Times of India, traveldailymedia.com
‘Shilpa Bandhu’ or the State Investment Facilitation Centre (SIFC) is the state-level nodal agency for single-window clearances in West Bengal. The purpose of ‘Shilpa Bandhu’ is to provide guidance and information to investors about policies and programmes of the state. The agency is monitored by an empowered committee.

SIFC offers assistance in the following areas:

- Approvals from the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance and Foreign Investment Promotional Board
- Registration by Directorate of Industries
- Clearance from the Pollution Control Board
- All clearances related to power
- Identification, allotment, mutation/conversion of land and other infrastructural facilities
- Guidance to entrepreneurs on investment prospects in over 200 ready projects developed by WBIDC

District Industry Centre (DIC) is the district-level committee for single-window clearance that provides sanctions and clearances for setting up small scale industrial units in the state.

The committee is convened by the General Manager, District Industries Centre and includes the Environmental Engineer of the West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Superintendent Engineer/Executive Engineer of West Bengal State Electricity Board, District Officer of Housing and Urban Development Authority and the Assistant Director of Factories.
# Key Investment Promotion Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC)** | • WBIDC focuses on financing medium and large scale industries.  
• It provides assistance service and facilitates investment proposal through “Shilpa Bandhu”.  
• It promotes joint sector and assisted sector units in important industry segments. |
| **West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (WBIIDC)** | • WBIIDC is responsible for balanced and well-planned industrial development in the state. |
| **West Bengal Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd (WBSIDC)** | • Set up in 1961, WBSIDC is the promotional agency for growth and development of industries and commercial activities in the small and medium sector in the state.  
• WBSIDC has developed 38 industrial and commercial estates all over the state. |
| **West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Limited (WEBEL)** | • WEBEL is responsible for development of the electronics and IT/ITeS industries in the state.  
• It assists investors in obtaining all necessary approvals for new projects and facilitates setting up of IT and electronics industry. |
<p>| <strong>West Bengal Finance Corporation (WBFC)</strong> | • WBFC is a state level financial institution to help the small, medium and tiny sector enterprises to implement their new/expansion/modernisation or technological upgradation schemes. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC)           | "Protiti", 23, Abanindranath Tagore Sarani, (Camac Street)  
Kolkata - 700017,  
Phone: 91 33 2255 3700 - 705  
Fax: 91-33-2255 3737  
Email: wbidc@wbidc.com  
Website: http://www.wbidc.com/ |
| West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (WBIIDC) | 5-Council House Street, Third floor  
Kolkata – 700011  
Phone: 22305804-08  
Email: tridibB@wbiidc.org |
| West Bengal Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (WBSIDC) | Shilpa Bhawan, 31 Black Burn Lane  
Kolkata-700 012,  
Phone: 91-033-2237 3895  
Email: md@wbsidcl.com |
| West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Limited (WEBEL) | Webel Bhavan, Block-EP & GP, Sector-V, Salt Lake  
Kolkata-700 091  
Phone: 91- 33- 2357 1704/06  
Fax: 91-33-2357 1708 /2357 1739  
Email: contact@webel-india.com |
| West Bengal Finance Corporation (WBFC)                           | 12A, Netaji Subhas Road, 3rd and 4th floor,  
Kolkata-700 001  
Phone: 91-33-2230 0055/3259/4954/3083  
Fax: 91-33-2230 1250  
E-mail: administraton@wbfconline.org  
Website: www.wbfconline.org |
### List of approvals and clearances required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval and Clearance</th>
<th>Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incorporation of company</td>
<td>Registrar of Companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration, Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM), industrial licenses</td>
<td>Department of Industries, West Bengal State Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission for land use</td>
<td>West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC), West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation, West Bengal Small Scale Industries Development Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allotment of land</td>
<td>West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site environmental approval</td>
<td>Excise Department, Government of West Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-objection Certificate and consent under Water and Pollution Control Act</td>
<td>West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (WBSEDCL), Kolkata Electric Supply Corporation, Damodar Valley Corporation, Durgapur Projects Limited, Dishegarh Power Supply Company Limited, according to area demarcated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration under States Sales Tax Act and Central and State Excise Act</td>
<td>Public Works Department, Government of West Bengal, State Water Investigation Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Government of West Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial taxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanction of power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power feasibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power connection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval for construction activity and building plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sewerage clearance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water connection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Cost of Doing Business in West Bengal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost parameter</th>
<th>Cost estimate</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of land (per sq ft)</td>
<td>US$ 4 to US$ 100</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel room cost (per night)</td>
<td>US$ 60 to US$ 152</td>
<td>Indian hotel survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office space (rent per sq ft per month)</td>
<td>US$ 1.0 to US$ 3.0</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential space (rent per sq ft per month)</td>
<td>US$ 0.3 to US$ 1.2</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour cost (minimum wages per day)</td>
<td>US$ 2.5 to US$ 4.4</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
West Bengal Policy on Information & Communication Technology 2012

Objective

- To become one of the leading states in India in the IT & ITeS and electronic system design and manufacturing (ESDM) sectors and to enable West Bengal to transform into a knowledge-driven welfare society with extensive use of IT & ITeS in governance and in the daily lives of the people of the state.

Read more

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy 2013

Objective

- To create a sustainable ecosystem in the MSME sector, which can maximise the utilisation of resources and widen the area of operation to make the state emerge as the MSME leader in the country in the next ten years.

Read more

Investment Industrial Policy West Bengal 2013

Objective

- To eliminate systemic bottlenecks in the process of Industrialisation in the state
- To improve the ease of doing business

Read more
West Bengal ICT Incentive Scheme 2012

**Objective**
- To promote IT/ITeS projects of large, medium, small, and micro units to be set up in the state.

West Bengal Biotechnology Policy 2012 (Draft)

**Objectives**
- To bring in related industries and services of this growth industry, geared to revenue streams and payback, and appropriate business model.
- To map, conserve and sustainably use bio-resources, particularly those which are unique to the state.

West Bengal Tourism Policy 2008

**Objectives**
- To improve the market share of West Bengal in the inbound international tourism segment and also to have a dominant share in the domestic tourism market.
- To promote responsible and sustainable tourism through the integrated development of infrastructure and not sporadic, stand alone and fragmented development.
Special Economic Zone Act (SEZ) 2003

Objective

- To facilitate the development, operation, maintenance, management, administration and regulation of special economic zones in the state.

Read more
### Exchange rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR equivalent of one US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>44.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>44.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>45.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>40.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>45.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>47.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>45.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>47.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>54.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14*</td>
<td>59.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average for the period from 01 April 2013 to 07 November 2013
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