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IMF says India to grow at 7.4 percent in 2018

India is expected to grow at 7.4 per cent in 2018 and 7.8 per cent in 2019, leaving its nearest rival China behind respectively at 6.6 and 6.4 per cent in the two years, the IMF said.

With growth picking up after falling sharply in the second quarter of 2017 due to "one-off factors", India in 2018 and 2019 would re-emerge as one of the fastest growing major economies, it said.
China is expected to grow respectively at 6.6 and 6.4 per cent in the two years.

However, the latest IMF growth rate projection remains unchanged since the last one in October.

India's growth rate in 2016 was 7.1 per cent as against China's 6.7 per cent.

Two major economic reforms, demonetisation and goods and services tax (GST), resulted in a slight lower growth rate of 6.7 per cent in 2017.

China with 6.9 per cent growth jumped marginally ahead of India in 2017. India's projected growth provide some offset to China's gradual slowdown, the IMF said.

The latest forecast is unchanged, "with the short-term firming of growth driven by a recovery from the transitory effects of the currency exchange initiative and implementation of the national goods and services tax, and supported by strong private consumption growth," the WEO said.

According to the IMF, India has made progress on structural reforms in the recent past, including through the implementation of the GST, which will help reduce internal barriers to trade, increase efficiency, and improve tax compliance.

"While the medium-term growth outlook for India is strong, an important challenge is to enhance inclusiveness," the report said.

India's high public debt and recent failure to achieve the budget's deficit target call for continued fiscal consolidation into the medium term to further strengthen fiscal policy credibility, the report said.

The main priorities for lifting constraints on job creation and ensuring that the demographic dividend is not wasted are to ease labour market rigidities, reduce infrastructure bottlenecks, and improve educational outcomes, the IMF said.

According to the WEO, growth in China and India last year was supported by resurgent net exports and strong private consumption, respectively, while investment growth slowed.

Referring to the projected growth rate for India in 2018 and 2019, which is higher than that of the previous year of 2017, the IMF explained this is due to the strong private consumption as well as fading transitory effects of the currency exchange initiative and implementation of the national goods and services tax.

"Over the medium term, growth is expected to gradually rise with continued implementation of structural reforms that raise productivity and incentivise private investment," the WEO said.

"The growth rate in China is projected to soften down during this period," it said, adding that over the medium term, its economy is projected to continue re-balancing away from investment toward private consumption and from industry to services, but nonfinancial debt is expected to continue rising as a share of GDP, and the accumulation of vulnerabilities clouds the medium-term outlook.

The Indian economy is expected to grow at a faster pace of 7.4 per cent in the current financial year (2018-19) against the 7.1 per cent forecast earlier, according to India Ratings and Research (Ind-Ra).

This combined with an uptick in services sector activity in March that pushed up job growth to the fastest pace in 7 years, may come as a boost to economic policies followed by Narendra Modi government.

The report, however, points to a few headwinds which the government must look into so that growth doesn't slow down. While higher growth in agriculture and industrial sector may push overall economic growth from production side, both private and public expenditure is likely to fuel growth surge on expenditure side, it said.

The report by India Ratings and Research named mounting non-performing assets (NPAs) in the banking system, soaring bond yields, rising protectionism and tightening fiscal conditions as the major hurdles on the road to India's economic growth.

The latest decision by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to allow banks to spread their provisioning for marked-to-market losses on 'available for sale' and 'held for trading' portfolios for 3QFY18 and 4QFY18 equally up to four quarters may help the banks, Ind-Ra report said. This may provide banks a much needed leeway in the accounting process and give some relief from rising bond yields.

The government's increased market borrowings in second half of FY19, if accompanied by adverse fiscal and inflationary developments could put more pressure on the bond market, Ind-Ra cautioned.

The Ind-Ra report also said that the recent easing in the WPI and CPI inflation has helped ease pressure on the Reserve Bank to cut policy rates. The wholesale and retail inflation has come down to 2.48 per cent and 4.44 per cent, respectively, in February 2018 from 2.84 per cent and 5.07 per cent, respectively, in January 2018.

The report further said that any possibility of a rate cut is low during FY19 and that the ability of the Indian economy to face shocks has improved substantially over the last two decades.

India, Nordic countries vow to strengthen ties

Modi and leaders of five Nordic countries participated in first India-Nordic summit.
Prime Minister Narendra Modi along with his counterparts from Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Denmark vowed to deepen cooperation between India and the Nordic countries, as the leaders deliberated on key issues of security, economic growth and climate change.

Modi and the leaders of the five Nordic countries participated in the first India-Nordic Summit co-hosted by India and Sweden.

Modi, Danish Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen, Finnish Premier Juha Sipila, Iceland Premier Katrin Jakobsdottir, Norwegian Premier Erna Solberg and Swedish Prime Minister Stefan Lofven participated at the Summit titled 'India-Nordic Summit:Shared Values, Mutual Prosperity'.

"The Prime Ministers pledged to deepen cooperation between India and the Nordic countries and focused their discussions on key issues related to global security, economic growth, innovation and climate change," a joint statement issued after the summit said.

"They acknowledged that innovation and digital transformation drive growth in an interconnected world, which underpin a growing engagement between India and the Nordic countries," it said.

The leaders reaffirmed the importance of free trade as a catalyst for achieving inclusive growth and realising the Sustainable Development Goals.

They acknowledged that innovation and digital transformation drive growth in an interconnected world, and underpin a growing engagement between the Nordic countries and India, it said.

The role of the Nordic countries as global innovation leaders was underlined. The Nordic approach to innovation systems, characterised by a strong collaboration between public sector, private sector and academia, was discussed, and synergies were identified with India's rich pool of talent and skills.

The summit emphasised the Indian government's strong commitment to innovation and digital initiatives as key to prosperity and sustainable development, with national flagship programmes such as Make in India, Startup India, Digital India and Clean India.

Nordic solutions in clean technologies, maritime solutions, port modernisation, food processing, health, life-sciences and agriculture were also discussed.

The leaders noted that the unique strengths of India and the Nordic countries offer immense opportunities for trade and investment diversification and mutually beneficial collaboration, the statement said.

During the talks, the importance of the rules-based multilateral trading system as well as open and inclusive international trade for prosperity and growth was underlined. Modi and the leaders acknowledged that terrorism and violent extremism were major challenges for the international community.

"They discussed global security, including cyber security, based on their shared values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and their commitment to uphold the rules-based international system. They also discussed export control and non-proliferation," it said.

The Nordic countries welcomed India's application for membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and reaffirmed their commitment to work constructively within the group with the aim of reaching a positive outcome at the earliest opportunity, the statement said.

India and the Nordic nations also reaffirmed their support for the UN and the Secretary-General's reform efforts to ensure a UN fit to support member states to deliver on Agenda 2030 and took note of his proposals to strengthen the UN, including in the areas of development, peace operations, peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

The Nordic countries and India reaffirmed the need for reform of the UN Security Council, including its expansion in both permanent and non-permanent seats to make it more representative, accountable, effective and responsive to the realities of the 21st century.

The Nordic nations agreed that India is a strong candidate for a permanent seat in a reformed UN Security Council expanded with both permanent and non-permanent members, the statement said.

The leaders reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development as well as the ambitious implementation of the Paris Agreement.

They agreed that a strong partnership can help spur innovations, economic growth, sustainable solutions and mutually beneficial trade and investments.

Ahead of the summit, Modi held bilateral meetings with his counterparts from all five Nordic countries.

India has substantial economic ties with the Nordic nations. Annual India-Nordic trade is about $5.3 billion while the cumulative Nordic FDI into India is worth $2.5 billion.

Five MoUs were signed on the occasion with the Nordic countries. These include on cooperation in the field of sustainable and smart urban development, animal husbandry and dairying, food safety cooperation, and agricultural research and education with Denmark, and on the establishment of an ICCR Chair for Hindi Language with Iceland.

Modi was in Sweden on the first leg of his five-day foreign tour which will also take him to the UK and Germany.

TCS creates history! Market cap surpasses $100 billion for the first time

TCS has also crossed Accenture's market capitalisation which was at USD 98 billion. TCS market cap is 52 percent higher than all the other IT index companies.

Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), India's most valued company in terms of market capitalisation, created history on, 23rd April when its market cap surpassed the crucial USD 100 billion (~Rs 6.60 lakh crore) mark.

TCS has also overtook Accenture's market capitalisation, which was at USD 98 billion. TCS' market cap is more than that of all other IT index companies put together.

The information technology major became a USD 25 billion company back in 2010 and has never looked back since. It quickly crossed the USD 50 billion mark in 2013, followed by the USD 75 billion mark in 2014.

The rally in TCS' stock price gained momentum after India's largest IT exporter last week reported its earnings for the quarter ended March, which were ahead of consensus estimates.

Barring operating profit margin, which was in line with analysts' expectations, all of the company's earnings metrics were better than expected.

The N Chandrasekaran-led company reported a consolidated net profit of Rs 6,904 crore, 5.7 percent higher than the December quarter figure, while revenue increased 3.8 percent on quarter to Rs 32,075 crore. Strong revenue growth and higher other income, up 13.7 percent QoQ, boosted profitability.

India highest recipient of remittances at $69 bn, says World Bank report

Global remittances, which include flows to high-income countries, grew 7 per cent to USD 613 billion last year, from USD 573 billion in 2016, the bank said.

India retained the top position as recipient of remittances with its diaspora sending about USD 69 billion back home last year, the World Bank said. Remittances to India picked up sharply by 9.9 per cent, reversing the previous year's dip, but were still short of USD 70.4 billion received in 2014. In its latest Migration and Development Brief, the World Bank estimated that officially recorded remittances to low-and middle-income countries reached USD 466 billion in 2017. This was an increase of 8.5 per cent over USD 429 billion in 2016. Global remittances, which include flows to high-income countries, grew 7 per cent to USD 613 billion last year, from USD 573 billion in 2016, the bank said.

The stronger than expected recovery in remittances is driven by growth in Europe, Russia and the US. The rebound in remittances, when valued in US dollars, was helped by higher oil prices and a strengthening of euro and ruble, it added. India continued to top in terms of receiving remittance, and was followed by China (USD 64 billion), the Philippines (USD 33 billion), Mexico (USD 31 billion), Nigeria (USD 22 billion), and Egypt (USD 20 billion). The Bank said remittances to South Asia grew a moderate 5.8 per cent to USD 117 billion. Reversing previous year's sharp decline (8.9 per cent in 2016), remittances to India in 2017 picked up sharply by 9.9 percent, the bank said. As against USD 62.7 billion in 2016, it received USD 69 billion last year.

The upsurge is likely to continue into 2018 on the back of stronger economic conditions in advanced economies (particularly the US) and an increase in oil prices that should have a positive impact on the GCC countries. However, flows to Pakistan and Bangladesh were both largely flat in 2017, while Sri Lanka saw a small decline (-0.9 per cent). In 2018, remittances to the region will likely grow modestly by 2.5 percent to USD 120 billion. Pakistan received USD 20 billion in remittances, whereas Bangladesh received USD 13 billion. Remittances are expected to continue to increase in 2018, by 4.1 per cent to reach USD 485 billion. Global remittances are expected to grow 4.6 per cent to USD 642 billion in 2018. The Bank said, the global average cost of sending USD 200 was 7.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2018, more than twice as high as the Sustainable Development Goal target of 3 per cent.

Sub-Saharan Africa remains the most expensive place to send money to, where the average cost is 9.4 per cent. Major barriers to reducing remittance costs are de-risking by banks and exclusive partnerships between national post office systems and money transfer operators. These factors constrain the introduction of more efficient technologies-such as internet and smartphone apps and the use of crypto currency and blockchain-in remittance services. "While remittances are growing, countries, institutions, and development agencies must continue to chip away at high costs of remitting so that families receive more of the money.

Eliminating exclusivity contracts to improve market competition and introducing more efficient technology are high-priority issues," said Dilip Ratha, lead author of the Brief and head of KNOMAD. In a special feature, the Brief notes that transit migrants-who only stay temporarily in a transit country-are usually not able to send money home. Migration may help them escape poverty or persecution, but many also become vulnerable to exploitation by human smugglers during the transit. Host communities in the transit countries may find their own poor population competing with the new-comers for low-skill jobs, it said.

India can do a Silicon Valley in 5 yrs, innovation ecosystem needs a boost: World Bank
India has the potential to innovate on the lines of Silicon Valley but it needs to do more for expanding the innovation ecosystem as it aspires to become a middle-income country, World Bank India head Junaid Kamal Ahmad has said.

He said what drives productivity is pertinent when it comes to innovation and is a very relevant question for India as it seeks to move up the ladder from low middle income to high-income country.

"I believe firm size, firm capability and innovation have a strong relationship. More needs to be done in the innovation ecosystem in India where firms continue to remain stagnant."

In developing countries, the concept of national innovation system must be expanded, said the World Bank Chief Economist for Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions, William F Maloney.

According to the report, investments for innovation often consist of marginal improvements in processor products, rather than significant technology adoption or new product imitation.

"They very rarely involve frontier research...if a firm (or country) invests in innovation but cannot also import the necessary technology, contractor hire trained workers and engineers, or draw on new organisational techniques, the returns to that investment will be low."

Returns from investments in research and development (R&D) rise initially, but lack of complementary factors over time result in their decline, the report said.

"The policy maker's conception of the national innovation system (NIS) must go beyond the usual institutions and policies designed to offset standard innovation-related market failures. The scope of the NIS must include broader complementary factors and supporting institutions," it added.

Further, innovation cannot be supply driven, there must be demand from firms that have the capabilities to innovative.

"On this demand side, the firm and its decisions to innovate, policymakers must be concerned with the incentives for firms to accumulate the necessary physical, human and knowledge capital," Maloney said.

Boeing announces partnership with HAL, Mahindra to manufacture Super Hornet fighter jets
Eying the mega IAF contract for 110 fighter jets, Boeing announced a partnership with PSU Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Mahindra Defence Systems (MDS) for manufacturing the F/A-18 Super Hornet in India.

The US aerospace major said the partnership will also work for joint development of future technologies in India, saying it will transform India's aerospace and defence ecosystem.

The Super Hornet 'Make in India' proposal is to build an entirely new and state-of-the-art production facility that can be utilized for other programme like India's Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA) programme, the company said in a statement.

"Boeing is excited to team up with India's only company that manufactures combat fighters, HAL, and India's only company that manufactures small commercial airplanes, Mahindra.

"This partnership brings the best of Indian public and private enterprises together in partnership with the world's largest aerospace company, Boeing, to accelerate a contemporary 21st century ecosystem for aerospace & defence manufacturing in India, said Pratyush Kumar, the president of Boeing India.

The announcement was made on the second day of the Defence Expo here.

Boeing is among the leading military aircraft producers like Lockheed Martin, Saab, Dassault and Russian Aircraft Corporation MiG that are likely to vie for the deal to supply 110 fighter jets to the IAF in one of the biggest such procurement in recent years globally which could be worth over USD 15 billion.

An RFI (Request for Information) or initial tender for the mega deal was issued by the Indian Air Force (IAF) on April 6 with officials saying that the procurement would be in sync with the government's 'Make in India' initiative in the defence sector.

Aircraft manufacturers have to send their proposals by July 6. Officials had said the jets will be produced jointly by a foreign aircraft maker along with an Indian company under the recently-launched strategic partnership model which aims to bring in high-end defence technology to India.

Noting that HAL has always been at the forefront of aerospace development in India, its chairman T Suvarna Raju said the partnership will create an opportunity to strengthen indigenous platforms in India thereby contributing to the Make-in-India activities.

According to the company, the programs under progress at HAL include production of SU-30 MKI, Hawk-AJT, Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Dhruv-ALH and Cheetah/Chetak helicopters Boeing said the partnership will for production of an affordable, combat-proven fighter platform for India, while adding it will result growth momentum to the Indian aerospace ecosystem with manufacturing, skill development, innovation and engineering and job creation.

As the most advanced and least expensive aircraft per flight hour of its kind, the F/A-18 Super Hornet will deliver on India's need for a carrier and land based multi-role fighter, the company said, it said.

"The Super Hornet does not only have a low acquisition cost, but it costs less per flight hour to operate than any other tactical aircraft in U.S. forces inventory. And with a plan for constant innovation, the F/A-18 Super Hornet will outpace threats, bolster defence capabilities and make India stronger for decades to come," it said.

The F/A-18 Super Hornet has a long life ahead, with the US Navy making significant investments in the latest evolution, the Block III, Boeing noted.

Kumar said that partnership with HAL and Mahindra will enable Boeing India to optimize the full potential of the country's public and private sector to deliver next-generation F/A-18 fighter capabilities.

Future production with Indian partners will involve maximizing indigenous content and producing the F/A-18 in India for its armed forces to create a 21st century aerospace ecosystem, the statement from Boeing said The plan addresses the infrastructure, personnel training, and operational tools and techniques required to produce a next gen fighter aircraft right here in India.

In addition, Boeing will work closely with India industry to ensure they have the very latest technologies, applying lessons learned from the current Super Hornet production line, it said Boeing is the world's largest aerospace company and leading manufacturer of commercial jetliners, defence, space and security systems, and service provider of aftermarket support.

We are excited about the opportunities that this partnership with Boeing and HAL will provide for us to contribute further to Make in India' for defence, said S P Shukla, Group President, Aerospace & Defence, Mahindra Group, and Chairman, Mahindra Defence Systems.

Non-resident claims on India up $26.3-bn as foreign investments hit $1,037.3 bn in Dec

Net claims of non-residents on India increased by $26.3 billion as of end-December 2017 compared to the previous quarter, Reserve Bank data on India's international investment position (IIP) released showed.

Foreign-owned assets in India surged by $38.6 billion from $998.7 billion to $1,037.3 billion during the quarter, with broad-based contribution from foreign direct investment (FDI), portfolio investment, currency and deposits as well as trade credit. Outstanding commercial loans, however, declined marginally during the quarter.

Overseas assets held by Indian residents increased by $12.3 billion (from $595.3 billion to $607.6 billion) over the level in the previous quarter, a substantial portion of which came from increase in the reserve assets.

Appreciation of Indian rupee against the US dollar (by 2.2 per cent) during the quarter partly explained the increase in India's liabilities when valued in US dollar terms.

While reserve assets accounted for over two-thirds of India's international assets, debt and non-debt liabilities had an almost equal share in total liabilities.

The ratio of India's international financial assets to international financial liabilities stood at 58.6 per cent at end-December 2017 (59.6 per cent a quarter ago).

Peak traffic hours in 4 Indian cities costing Rs 1.4 lakh crore a year: Uber

The top four Indian cities are today 149 per cent more congested than comparable cities in Asia and the country is losing over $22 billion or Rs 1.4 lakh crore a year in peak traffic hours compared to travel time during non-peak hours in those cities, an Uber-commissioned study has revealed.

On average, commuters in Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Mumbai are taking 1.5 times longer to travel a given distance and ridesharing or shared mobility is the only solution to get rid of the traffic menace, said the study titled "Unlocking Cities: The impact of ridesharing across India" by the Boston Consulting Group (BCG).

"We continue to be at the forefront when it comes to unlocking the true potential of ridesharing for India. Through this study, we are hoping to draw the attention of administrators and urban planners on how shared cars and mobility can be part of the solution vs individual car ownership," Amit Jain, President, Uber India and South Asia, told reporters here.

According to the BCG survey, up to 89 per cent of people plan to buy a new car in the next five years.

However, over 79 per cent would refrain from buying a car if ridesharing matches car ownership for affordability and convenience, it added.

The study was launched in the presence of Uber's Global COO Barney Harford, Suresh Subudhi, Partner, BCG and Ann Lavin, Senior Director, Public Policy and Government Relations, Uber APAC.

"If car ownership trends continue, Indian cities risk coming to a complete standstill in only a few years," said Harford.

"Ridesharing can be part of the solution to traffic congestion because it uses technology to get more people into fewer cars. We can unlock our cities and their full potential, but we have to do it together," he added.

In these circumstances, ridesharing would reduce private cars by 33-68 per cent.

By reducing private cars, increasing vehicle utilisation, improving public transport adoption, and optimising infrastructure planning, ridesharing could reduce congestion by 17-31 per cent, the findings showed.

"In the coming months, we will introduce several India-first innovations that will help bring the benefits of ridesharing to many more Indians and enable us to work with the government towards a common goal: reduce private car ownership and expand access to public transit systems," Jain noted.

Overall, travel by public transport accounts for 19 per cent and 54 per cent of kms travelled in Delhi and Mumbai, respectively.

On average, 25 per cent of the private car owners surveyed in Delhi and Mumbai expressed a keen interest in becoming rideshare drivers.

"On-demand ride sharing is a practical way to reduce the number of private vehicles on the road and reduce congestion. It is important to encourage this proactively," said Suresh Subudhi, Global Sector Head -- Infrastructure and Transport, BCG.

UK can change mind on single market till 2020-end: Brussels

The European Union's chief Brexit negotiator Michel Barnier has told Prime Minister Theresa May she can change her mind on leaving the bloc's single market until 2021. Barnier revealed that Brussels would consider a reversal of the UK's commitment to quitting the single market even after Brexit, and it has until the end of 2020 to reverse its position on leaving the single market and customs union.
The European Commission official suggested the UK could yet abandon its "red lines" within the planned Brexit transition period, which is due to last until 31 December 2020.

Speaking to a group of European newspapers, Barnier said, "If Britain decides to change its red lines, we too will change our positions, we remain open, there are no dogmas."

Prime Minister May has earlier said Britain will quit the single market and customs union.

The UK will formally leave the EU on 29 March next year after the invocation of Article 50, but will remain in the bloc's single market and customs union for the 21-month transition period.

The 21-month transition period is due to end on December 31 the following year, coinciding with the end of the EU's seven-year budget.

After that point, the Prime Minister has insisted the UK will be outside the single market and the customs union, in order for Britain to establish its own immigration and trade policies.

The Prime Minister used a speech in March to repeat her "red lines" that the UK will leave the single market and customs union as well as the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice.

Last month, EU leaders left open the option for the UK to change its Brexit policy when agreeing their guidelines for the next stage of negotiations on the future EU-UK relationship.

The conclusions of the European Council summit in March said the 27 remaining EU member states had adopted an approach "compatible with the positions stated by the UK". But it added, "If these positions were to evolve, the Union will be prepared to reconsider its offer."

The Times reported this clause was part of the EU's "plan B" for Brexit negotiations. One diplomat recently told the newspaper, "This is about being helpful if, as many capitals hope, reality dawns and red lines disappear."

This ambition has reportedly been the source of a row between Davis and civil servants, who are said to believe such an aim is unrealistic with only six months left.

Speaking to European reporters, Barnier said, "If the British wish to modify their red lines, we will modify ours in consequence.

"I am not hearing that today but everything is possible, there is no dogmatism."

He added, "What creates the problem in Ireland is the decision of the United Kingdom to leave the EU but also to leave what it is not obligatory to leave, that's to say the single market and the customs union."

Brexit Secretary David Davis has said the UK will "get pretty substantively close" to a post-Brexit free trade agreement with the EU by October this year, suggesting merely technical details will be finalised in the transition period.

Responding to Barnier's remarks, Labour MP Chris Leslie, a supporter of the pro-EU Open Britain campaign, said, "These comments by Michel Barnier demonstrate yet again how ludicrous it was for the government to take single market membership off the table in the Brexit negotiations.”

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES INFO:

For further details, please visit the websites mentioned in the notice below:

	Mumbai Port Trust

1	**Mumbai Port Trust** invites Tenders for Maintenance dredging in Approach Channels, Turning Circles, Outside Berths, Indira Dock Basin, Bunder Areas and Anchorages of Mumbai Port for the left over dredging of the year 2017 18 and two years i.e. 2018 19 and 2019 20 Other details including Tender documents can be downloaded from website www.mumbaiport.gov.in. Last date for bid submission is 14.05.2018 up to 03.00 pm.

	New Mangalore Port Trust
1	**New Mangalore Port Trust** invites bids for Outsourcing of Hydrographic Survey of the Port Area for a period of 3 years Other details including Tender documents can be downloaded from website www.newmangaloreport.gov.in . Last date for bid submission is 14.05.2018 up to 03.00 pm.

	Maharashtra Maritime Board
1	**Maharashtra Maritime Board** invites Request for Proposal (RFP) for Selection of Operator for Hovercraft operation across the Thane Creek. Other details including Tender documents may be downloaded from website https://mahammb.maharashtra.gov.in. Last date for bid submission is 18.05.2018 up to 05.00 pm.
