विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
FOREIGN TRADE

सत्यमेव जयते

MP Industrial Development Corporation Limited

Raisen

Madhya Pradesh

DISTRICT EXPORT PLAN



Districts as Export Hubs

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

Acknowledgement

This is the first mammoth exercise of its kind which sought the involvement of all export related trade bodies, departments of state and central governments.

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Arvind kumar Dubey (IAS)
Collector & District Magistrate
Raisen

Table of Contents

1. 4
   1.1. 4
   1.2. 4
   1.3. 5
2. 6
   2.1. 6
   2.2. 6
3. 9
   3.1. 9
   3.2 Rank of States/UTs in contribution To GST In India in Rs Cr 9
   3.3 Export basket of Madhya Pradesh 10
   3.4 Export from India state wise 2021-22 vis-a-vis 2020-21 in Rs Cr 11
4. 14
   4.1. 14
   4.2. 16
   4.3. 18
   4.4. 18
   4.5. 19
6. 21
7. 23
8. 26
12. 28
13. 34
   13.1. 34
   13.2. 35
14. 36
   14.1. 36
   14.2. 38
   14.3. 38
   14.4. 39
15. 40
   15.1. 40
   15.2. 41
   15.3. 41
   15.4. 41
   15.5. 41



1. Background

1.1. About MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC)

Madhya Pradesh is one of the fastest growing States of India. Since its formation in 1956, Madhya Pradesh has grown from being an agriculture and mining-based economy to an industry/ services-based economy. The state has a well-built infrastructure that has attracted investments in various sectors. The emergence of industrial goods among the top export items is an indication of rise in the industrial sector of Madhya Pradesh.

MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC) is Madhya Pradesh Government's trade promotion and investment attraction Nodal Agency. In order to implement the vision of the Prime Minister of India, a State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) headed by the Chief Secretary has been constituted and Export Commissioner of Madhya Pradesh has been appointed as the convener of SLEPC to draw appropriate export action plan for the State.

Thus, Export Facilitation Cell has been constituted in MPIDC by deploying trade advisors and analysts to assist department in conceptualization, implementation and monitoring of export promotion program in the state. To take this initiative forward MP Trade Portal and Export Helpline has been launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of the state.

The Cell envisages the following activities:

- Export Facilitation cell will conduct virtual outreach programmes with all the districts of Madhya Pradesh and will provide necessary support to the stakeholders.
- Plan export boot camps in the select districts to create awareness and to assist district authorities to achieve their export related objectives
- To develop and manage Trade Intelligence Platform - MPTradePortal.org for providing guidance and support to new and existing exporters in context of information about export opportunities, procedure for setting up an industry & approvals required.
- Interaction with global and domestic stakeholders, international trade agencies and international communities to prepare roadmap for export promotion

1.2. Brief description of District as Export Hub

The objective is to enable MSMEs, farmers and small industries to get benefit of export opportunities in the overseas markets and shift focus on District led Export Growth for self-sufficiency and self- reliance. It should attract investment in the district to boost

manufacturing and exports and provide ecosystem for Innovation/ use of Technology at District level to make the exporters competitive. It should also help reduce transaction cost for the exporter at various stages of export cycle and generate employment in the district. The focus on the districts should also provide platforms for wider and global reach of products and services from the district through E-commerce and Digital marketing.

1.3. Rational for District Export Plan

District Export Plan is a comprehensive plan for the district, which aims to realize the vision of creating export centric economic development through limited but sustainable & interventions, targets specifically at the district level.

The creation of institutional framework in the form of SEPC and DEPC will further consolidate the efforts for export promotion and trade facilitation through single window to provide accessible information and support to exporters. The implementation of District Export Action Plans will lead to improvement in trade logistics and infrastructure, information dissemination among local business to scale up and start exporting. The quantifiable targets identified in the DEAPs will guide the various government agencies both at the Central and the State/UT to work collectively at resolving issues faced by exporters of the district.

The District Export Action Plan will include clear identification of products (goods and services) with export potential in the district. The plan may include institutional/other responsibilities, specifics of policy, regulatory and operational reform and infrastructure/utilities/logistics interventions required across the entire chain from producer/farm to the export destination also to cover aspects like production, productivity/competitiveness, improvements required in design, tie up of producers with exporters, aggregation, sorting, testing, certification, packaging, transportation through cold chain or otherwise, import export formalities, fulfilment of destination countries standards etc. It will also include identifying bottlenecks/Issues in GI production, registration, marketing and its exports.

The plan may also include the support required by the local industry in boosting their manufacturing and exports with impetus on supporting the industry from the production stage to the exporting stage informative material on various incentives provided by the Government of India and the respective State Government may disseminate to the industry and other potential exporters.



2. Constitution of District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC)

2.1. Role of DEPC

District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) to be constituted in each District. DEPCs may be headed by DM/Collector/DC/District Development Officer of the District and co-chaired by designated DGFT Regional Authority. All key officers related to agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, handicrafts, handlooms and industry in the district and the Lead Bank Manager along with key Export Promotion Councils, Quality and Technical Standards Bodies, Government of India departments like MSME, Heavy Industry, Revenue and Textiles will be part of the DEPC.
DEPC will focus on the specific actions required to support local exporters / manufacturers in producing exportable products in adequate quantity with the requisite quality reaching potential buyers outside India. The primary function of the DEPC is to prepare and act on District Specific Export Action Plans in collaboration with all the relevant stakeholders.

2.2. Methodology for selecting products for exports

Meetings of DLEPC

DLEPC meeting is being regularly held in the district under chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner (District Collector), Co-chair with DGFT Officers, General Manager of DIC as convener with other members.

Representatives of Industrial Associations in the districts, Export Promotion Council is Federation of Indian Exports (FIEO), Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC), major industrial groups, leaders of industrial clusters, officials related to banks and industrial departments were presented in the meeting.

Long discussion was held on topic of Central and State government policies, problems in the state and districts related to industries and exports.

After deliberations, the committee identified various sector/products as focus products for exports from the district which is discussed in the next section.

Export Data of the State and District

Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is the repository of trade data of India. We have analysed last 10 years' data of exports from the state. We have compared the export potential with district infrastructure.

Export Data of India and the World

Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is the repository of trade data of India. WTO through Trade map is repository of data of world trade. We have analysed both in terms of growth of export products.

Experience of Departments and Officers

DGFT from Central Government and District Industries Centre from State Government are the bodies working at the ground level for industries and exports. Officers of the departments have wide experience of the market, products along with their strengths and weaknesses.

Swot Analysis of the Product

DGFT has done SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats) analysis of every product produced in the region with comparative studies. By calculating, analysing, taking inputs from all stake holders. DLEPC sorted out products for exports from the districts. Detailed analysis of the products has been described in next chapters.

जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र, रायसेन

टीप एवं आदेश

नस्ति क्र. 02/जिव्याउकें- राय/एमएसएमई/2020-21

विषय :- जिले को निर्यात हब के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए जिला स्तरीय निर्यात प्रोत्साहन समिति का गठन।

भारत सरकार, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग, मंत्रालय, महानिदेशक, विदेश व्यापार द्वारा जारी ज्ञाप क्रमांक No. 01/36/218/01/AM-18TC/part-I/01 दिनांक 26-12-2019 में दिए दिशा निर्देशों के पालन में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश शासन द्वारा जारी आदेश क्रमांक एफ 5-10/2017/अ-73 दिनांक 18-5-2020 से जिला स्तरीय निर्यात प्रोत्साहन समिति को जिला स्तरीय उद्योग संवर्धन बोर्ड के साथ जोड़ा गया है। निर्देशानुसार सभी जिलों में भारत सरकार के द्वारा जारी जिला स्तरीय निर्यात प्रोत्साहन समिति का गठन किया जाना है। तदनुसार रायसेन जिले के लिये निम्नानुसार समिति गठित की गई:-

क्र.	अधिकारी का पद	नामित पद
1.	कलेक्टर	अध्यक्ष
2.	क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, कार्यालय महानिदेशक विदेश व्यापार, भोपाल	सह-अध्यक्ष
3.	कार्यकारी संचालक, एमपीआईडीसी, भोपाल के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
4.	वन मण्डलाधिकारी/लघु वनोपज संघ के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
5.	एमएसएमई-डीआई इदौर के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
6.	क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी (Export Promotion Council, Bhopal)	सदस्य
7.	मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत, रायसेन	सदस्य
8.	जिला खनिज अधिकारी, रायसेन	सदस्य
9.	जिला संयोजक, आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग, रायसेन	सदस्य
10.	उप संचालक, किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास रायसेन	सदस्य
11.	उप संचालक, पशुपालन विभाग, रायसेन	सदस्य
12.	जिला अग्रणी प्रबंधक सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, रायसेन	सदस्य
13.	सहायक संचालक, जिला हाथकरघा कार्यालय, रायसेन	सदस्य
14.	सहायक संचालक, उद्यानिकी विभाग, रायसेन	सदस्य
15.	सहायक संचालक, मत्स्य विभाग, रायसेन	सदस्य
16.	जिला परियोजना अधिकारी, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन/राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन, रायसेन	सदस्य
17.	फेडरेशन ऑफ इण्डियन एक्सपोर्ट आर्गनाइजेशन (FIEO) के प्रतिनिधि/ एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौन्सिल (EPC) प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
18.	नाबार्ड के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
19.	अध्यक्ष, पीपलरिया इण्डस्ट्रीज वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन	सदस्य
20.	एसोसिएशन ऑफ इण्डस्ट्रीज, मण्डीदीप	सदस्य
21.	मण्डीदीप इण्डस्ट्रीयल एसोसिएशन	सदस्य
22.	महाप्रबंधक, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र, रायसेन/मण्डीदीप	सदस्य
23.	सहायक संचालक, पिछड़ा वर्ग तथा अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण विभाग, रायसेन	सदस्य-सचिव

महाप्रबन्धक
जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र, रायसेन



3. Economic and export data of Madhya Pradesh

3.1. Rank of States/UTs contribution to GDP of India

Table: Rank of all states/UTs as per their GDP of 2019-20

Rank	State/UT	Nominal GDP (trillion INR, lakh crore ₹)
1	Maharashtra	₹28.78 lakh crore (US$400 billion)
2	Tamil Nadu	₹18.45 lakh crore (US$260 billion)
3	Uttar Pradesh	₹17.94 lakh crore (US$250 billion)
4	Karnataka	₹15.35 lakh crore (US$220 billion)
5	Gujarat	₹15.05 lakh crore (US$210 billion)
6	West Bengal	₹12.54 lakh crore (US$180 billion)
7	Rajasthan	₹10.20 lakh crore (US$140 billion)
8	Andhra Pradesh	₹9.73 lakh crore (US$140 billion)
9	Telangana	₹9.69 lakh crore (US$140 billion)
10	Madhya Pradesh	₹9.07 lakh crore (US$130 billion)
11	Delhi	₹8.56 lakh crore (US$120 billion)
12	Haryana	₹8.31 lakh crore (US$120 billion)
13	Kerala	₹7.81 lakh crore (US$110 billion)
14	Bihar	₹6.12 lakh crore (US$86 billion)
15	Punjab	₹5.75 lakh crore (US$81 billion)
16	Odisha	₹5.31 lakh crore (US$74 billion)
17	Assam	₹3.16 lakh crore (US$44 billion)
18	Chhattisgarh	₹3.29 lakh crore (US$46 billion)
19	Jharkhand	₹3.28 lakh crore (US$46 billion)

20	Uttarakhand	₹2.46 lakh crore (US$34 billion)
21	Himachal Pradesh	₹1.65 lakh crore (US$23 billion)
22	Jammu and Kashmir	₹1.56 lakh crore (US$22 billion)
23	Goa	₹0.731 lakh crore (US$10 billion)
24	Tripura	₹0.553 lakh crore (US$7.8 billion)
25	Chandigarh	₹0.421 lakh crore (US$5.9 billion)
26	Puducherry	₹0.408 lakh crore (US$5.7 billion)
27	Meghalaya	₹0.366 lakh crore (US$5.1 billion)
28	Sikkim	₹0.287 lakh crore (US$4.0 billion)
29	Manipur	₹0.325 lakh crore (US$4.6 billion)
30	Nagaland	₹0.272 lakh crore (US$3.8 billion)
31	Arunanchal Pradesh	₹0.246 lakh crore (US$3.4 billion)
32	Mizoram	₹0.195 lakh crore (US$2.7 billion)
33	Andaman and Nicobar	₹0.079 lakh crore (US$1.1 billion)

(Source: Wikipedia)

3.2 Rank of States/UTs in contribution To GST In India in Rs Cr

Table: Rank of all states/UTs as per their GST collection in May-21 vis-à-vis May-20

Rank	State	May-21	May-22	Growth
1	Maharashtra	13565	20313	50%
2	Gujarat	6382	9321	46%
3	Karnataka	5754	9232	60%
4	Tamil Nadu	5592	7910	41%
5	Uttar Pradesh	4710	6670	42%
6	Haryana	4663	6663	43%
7	West Bengal	3590	4896	36%
8	Delhi	2771	4113	48%
9	Telangana	2984	3982	33%
10	Odisha	3197	3956	24%
11	Rajasthan	2464	3789	54%
12	Andhra Pradesh	2074	3047	47%
13	Madhya Pradesh	1928	2746	42%
14	Chattisgarh	2026	2627	30%
15	Jharkhand	2013	2468	23%
16	Kerala	1147	2064	80%
17	Punjab	1266	1833	45%
18	Uttarakhand	893	1309	46%
19	Bihar	849	1178	39%
20	Assam	770	1062	38%
21	Himachal Pradesh	540	741	37%

22	Goa	229	461	101%
23	Jammu and Kashmir	232	372	60%
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	228	300	31%
25	Sikkim	250	279	12%
26	Other Territory	121	185	52%
27	Puducherry	123	181	47%
28	Meghalaya	124	174	40%
29	Chandigarh	130	167	29%
30	Center Jurisdiction	141	140	0%
31	Arunachal Pradesh	36	82	124%
32	Tripura	39	65	67%
33	Nagaland	29	49	67%
34	Manipur	22	47	120%
35	Mizoram	15	25	70%
36	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	24	-50%
37	Ladakh	5	12	134%
38	Lakshadweep	0	1	148%
39	Daman and Diu	0	1	153%
	Grand Total	70951	102485	44%

(Source: Ministry of Finance)

3.3 Export basket of Madhya Pradesh

Table: Top 10 products, exported from Madhya Pradesh in 2021-22

2-digit HS Code

Sr No	Hs Code	Commodity Description	FY 21-22 In Rs Cr
1	30	Pharmaceutical products	10782
2	52	Cotton	8693
3	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn textile articles	4495
4	76	Aluminium & articles thereof	4330
5	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	3877
6	29	Organic chemicals	3763
7	23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared anima	3024
8	10	Cereals	2317
9	85	Electrical machinery & equipment & parts thereof; sound &	2040
10	39	Plastics and articles thereof	2020

Table: Top 10 products, exported from Madhya Pradesh in 2021-22

4-digit HS Code

Sr No	Hs Code	Commodity Description	FY 21-22 In Rs Cr
1	3004	Medicaments	10511
2	5205	Cotton Yarn	4521
3	7601	Unwrought aluminium	4125
4	5201	Cotton, not carded or combed	2734
5	2304	Oil-cake and other solid residues	2603

6	6302	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	2415
7	6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods	1858
8	1006	Rice	1664
9	8545	Carbon electrodes, Carbon brushes, lamp carbons etc	1371
10	3920	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	1268

Table: Top 10 products, exported from Madhya Pradesh in 2021-22

6-digit HS Code

Sr No	Hs Code	Commodity Description	FY 21-22 In Rs Cr
1	300490	Other medicine put up for retail sale	8780
2	760110	Aluminium-not alloyed	4038
3	520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	2734
4	230400	Oil-cake and solid residue	2603
5	630532	Flexible intermediate bulk containers of man made textile m	1829
6	100630	Semi/wholly miled rice w/n polished/glazed	1606
7	520524	Sngl yrn of cmbd fbrs measurng<192.31 but >=125 dctx(>52	1519
8	520523	Sngl yrn of cmbd fbrs measurng< 232.56 but >=192.31 dctx(	1444
9	854511	Electrodes of a kind used for furnaces	1371
10	630260	Toilet linen and kitchen linen,of terry towelling/similar	1346

Table: Top 10 products, exported from Madhya Pradesh in 2021-22

8-digit HS Code

Sr No	Hs Code	Commodity Description	FY 21-22 In Rs Cr
1	30049099	Other medicine put up for retail sale n.e.s	6018
2	76011010	Aluminium ingots-not alloyed	4035
3	52010015	Indian cotton of staple length 28.5mm (1.4/32) and above	2531
4	63053200	Flexible intermediate bulk containers of man made textile	1829
5	52052410	Grey Cloth 2401	1516
6	52052310	Grey Cloth	1427
7	23040030	Meal of soyabean, solvent extracted (defatted) variety	1382
8	85451100	Electrodes of a kind used for furnaces	1371
9	63026090	Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar	1346
10	10063020	Basmati rice	1002

3.4 Export from India state wise 2021-22 vis-a-vis 2020-21 in Rs Cr

Sr No	States	FY 21-22 in Rs Cr	% Share FY 21-22	FY 20-21 in Rs Cr	% Share FY 20-21	Change from FY 20-21 to FY 20-21 in %
1	Gujarat	945796	30.06	448300	20.76	110.97
2	Maharashtra	545084	17.33	431533	19.99	26.31

3	Tamil Nadu	262323	8.34	193295	8.95	35.71
4	Karnataka	193064	6.14	112076	5.19	72.26
5	Uttar Pradesh	156897	4.99	121140	5.61	29.52
6	Andhra Pradesh	143843	4.57	124744	5.78	15.31
7	Haryana	115973	3.69	85731	3.97	35.27
8	West Bengal	103600	3.29	66248	3.07	56.38
9	Odisha	127232	4.04	75718	3.51	68.03
10	Unspecified	38022	1.21	95795	4.44	-60.31
11	Telangana	81971	2.61	64539	2.99	27.01
12	Rajasthan	72000	2.29	49231	2.28	46.25
13	Madhya Pradesh	58407	1.86	47959	2.22	21.78
14	Delhi	61612	1.96	56184	2.60	9.66
15	Punjab	52903	1.68	39231	1.82	34.85
16	Kerala	34158	1.09	29152	1.35	17.17
17	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28595	0.91	19547	0.91	46.29
18	Chattisgarh	25241	0.80	17200	0.80	46.75
19	Bihar	17220	0.55	11191	0.52	53.87
20	Goa	18130	0.58	17094	0.79	6.06
21	Himachal Pradesh	16009	0.51	12314	0.57	30.02
22	Jharkhand	18247	0.58	12068	0.56	51.21
23	Uttaranchal	14414	0.46	15915	0.74	-9.43
24	Daman & Diu	5487	0.17	4600	0.21	19.26
25	Pondicherry	3667	0.12	3118	0.14	17.61
26	Assam	3358	0.11	3076	0.14	9.17
27	Jammu & Kashmir	1835	0.06	1180	0.05	55.52
28	Chandigarh	737	0.02	559	0.03	31.85
29	Sikkim	141	0.00	70	0.00	102.56
30	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.00	4	0.00	242.74
31	Meghalaya	64	0.00	80	0.00	-19.26
32	Tripura	90	0.00	83	0.00	8.19
33	Andaman & Nicobar	9	0.00	14	0.00	-38.94
34	Nagaland	8	0.00	45	0.00	-81.06
35	Manipur	7	0.00	7	0.00	-0.82
36	Ladakh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
37	Lakshadweep	1	0.00	1	0.00	0.57
38	Mizoram	29	0.00	5	0.00	467.30
39	India's Export	3146186	100.00	2159043	100.00	45.72



4. About the District

4.1. General Characteristic of the District

Raisen is a district in the central part of Madhya Pradesh. Raisen is 43.8km from Bhopal on the NH146. The territory of the present-day Raisen district was once part of the Nizamat-A-Mushrif district of the Bhopal princely state. After the Bhopal State of independent India came into being, Raisen was declared a separate district on 5 May 1950. The Buddhist monuments at Sanchi, a UNESCO world heritage site, are located in Raisen district. Bhimbetka rock shelters, another UNESCO world heritage site, are also located in Raisen district. Sanchi University of Buddhist-Indic Studies is the first international university located at Sanchi Town.
Raisen district is situated between the latitude 22 47' and 23 33' north and the longitude 7721' and 78 49' east. Sehore district lies in west, Vidisha district in the north, Sagar district in the east and south-east, Narsimhapur district in the south-east, Hoshangabad and Sehore districts in the south.
Raisen district has Ten tehsils – Raisen, Goharganj, Begamganj, Gairatganj, Silwani, Bareli, Udaipura, Deori, Sultanpur and Badi.

There are no major mineral available in Raisen. Fag Stone, Stone Gitti, Murum, Clay & Sand are the minor mineral available in the district.

District at a glance

- Area: 8399 Sq. Km
- Language Spoken: Hindi, English, Sindhi, Gondi, Sindi, Marathi, Malyalam, Punjabi & Bengali.
- Villages: 213

Nearest available ICDs/Concor

1. Icd Mandideep 34-A1 Nia Dist:Raisen Mp 462046
2. Icd, Pawarkheda, Hoshangabad, Mp
3. M/S Pegasus Icd, Vill-Dhannad, Indore, Mp 453001
4. Acc, Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport Indore Mp
5. Icd 113 Concor Complex Sector Iii Pithampur Dhar

Accessibility to Exporters:
By Rail: Raisen does not have a train station, and the nearest station is Bhopal, at a distance of 47 kms from Raisen and from Habibganj station distance is 45 km.

The Bhopal Junction station as well as Bhopal Habibganj station are selected along with 47 other railway stations to emerge as The World Class Railway Station. While the work has already started on development of Bhopal Habibganj as the first world class railway station of India. The Bhopal Junction and Bhopal Habibganj have already received ISO 9001:2000 certificate.
The Bhopal Junction station houses the Divisional Railway Manager's (DRM) head office under West Central railways.

By Road:- Raisen is 43.8 km from Bhopal, Its connected to Bhopal via NH-86. NH-12 also passes through the district. It is well connected with the Roads. State Highway and National Highway passes from the city.

By Air: Raisen does not have an Airport, and the nearest Airport is Bhopal, at a distance of 55 kms from Raisen

4.1.1. District Domestic Product:

Table: District Domestic Product (DDP): The DDP has increased on y-o-y basis

Per Capita Income of District at constant (2011-12) prices (Rs Lakhs)						
2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**
590495	643411	688880	731070	772366	863228	907505

Source: http://des.mp.gov.in/Portals/0/Estimates

4.1.2. Per Capita Income:

Table: Per Capita Income

Per Capita Income of District at constant (2011-12) prices (Rs Lakhs)						
2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**
39124	40022	43541	45650	47822	53241	54932

Source: Reports published by Department of Planning, Economics & Statistics

Table: Sector wise contribution in Gross District Domestic Product

S.N.	**Sector**	**Sector-Wise Gross Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs Lakh)**						
		2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**
1	Primary	220427	255441	277699	304963	299455	358795	348367
2	Secondary	189816	190864	192887	196423	214694	222765	255794
3	Tertiary	158036	172434	180926	191022	205027	220792	236476
Total GDVA at basic prices		568278	618740	651512	692408	719175	802352	840637

Source: Reports published by Department of Planning, Economics & Statistics

Table: Sub-Sector wise contribution in Gross District Domestic Product

S.N.	**Sector**	**Sector-Wise Gross Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs Lakh)**						
		2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**
1	Crops	177231	199449	227729	244658	22661	289147	273359
2	Livestock	15607	18086	21002	25609	30255	34901	40155
3	Forestry & logging	22258	22424	20988	29492	30551	29245	28948
4	Fishing & aquaculture	1503	1563	2053	2488	4137	4255	4353

5	Mining & quarrying	3827	13918	5927	2717	7900	1246	1552
7	Manufacturing	112483	117241	111830	112104	129793	140757	166455
8	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	14449	15172	17741	20034	20064	14700	16853
9	Construction	62884	58542	63316	64285	64836	67308	72485
11	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	43550	48277	50115	52320	55223	62294	68006
12	Transport by other means and Storage	12459	13578	13919	15212	16211	17084	19975
13	Railways	1759	2304	2360	2401	2788	2812	3003
14	Communication & services related to broadcasting	6459	7195	8542	9880	11809	10779	10348
15	Financial services	15623	16758	18155	18569	21198	20324	20538
16	Real estate, ownership of dwelling	29123	31367	33869	36287	38254	40919	43879
17	Public administration	19338	20736	21639	22074	23115	26454	28595
18	Other services	29724	32220	32326	34279	36429	40124	42132
Total GDVA at basic prices		568278	618740	651512	692408	719175	802352	840637

Source: Reports published by Department of Planning, Economics & Statistics

4.2. Industrial Scenario of the District

Table: Industrial Scenario of District, Raisen (Madhya Pradesh)

Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District

S. No.	Name of Ind. Area	Land acquired (In Acres)	Land developed (In Acres)	Prevailing Rate Per Sqm (In Rs.)	No of Plots/ Sheds	No of allotted Plots	No of Vacant Plots	No. of Units in Production
1	Industrial area Raisen	03	03	1200	11/02	11	nil	05

Source: DIC, Raisen (MP)

Table: Industry at a Glance

Sr no	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered industrial MSME unit	No.	22033
2.	Registered medium & large unit	No.	92
3.	Employment in micro and small industries	No.	138249
4.	Employment in large and medium industries	No.	9833

5.	No. Of industrial area	No.	01
6.	Turnover of small scale ind.	In lakhs	-
7.	Turnover of medium & large scale industries	In lakhs	-

Source: DIC, Raisen (MP)

Table: Data of Small Enterprises as on 31.03.2022

Sr No	District	No. of Unit	Employment	Fixed Investment (in Lakhs)	Production (in Lakhs)
1	Raisen	4948	35659	8966-81	-

Source: DIC, Raisen (MP)

Table: District wise status of large medium industry as on 31.03.2019

S.no.	District	Units	Fixed capital investment (Rs. in lacs)	Working capital (Rs. in lacs)	Employment	Production (Rs. In lacs)
1	Raisen	92	488308.86	-	9833	-

Source: DIC, Rajgarh (MP))

Table: Details of existing micro & small enterprises and artisan units in the district

NIC CODE NO.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	No. of UNITS	EMP Nos	INVESTMEN (Rs Lakh.)	Production s Lakh.)
15	Manufacturing of Food Products & Beverages	54	159	4929.40	-
16	Manufacturing of Tobacco Products	01	13	117.00	-
17	Manufacturing of Textile	07	380	1660.00	-
18	Manufacturing of weaving apparel Dressing & Dyeing of Fur	-	-	-	-
19	Manufacturing of tanning Dressing of Leather	-	-	-	-
20	Manufacturing of Wood Products	06	84	504.00	-
21	Manufacturing of Paper & Paper Products	14	335	2115.00	-
22	Publishing Printing	01	06	91.00	-
23	Manufacturing of Coke, Refueled Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel	-	-	-	-
24	Manufacturing of Chemical Products	10	282	2820.18	-
25	Manufacturing of Rubber & plastic Goods	65	138	8970.00	-
26	Manufacturing of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	-	-	-	-
27	Manufacturing of Basic Metal	-			
28	Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products Except M/C Equipments				
29	Manufacturing of Machinery & Equipments	55	-		
30	Manufacturing of Office, Accounting & Computer				
31	Manufacturing of Electrical M/c	1293	-		
32	Manufacturing of Radio TV equipments				

33	Manufacturing of Medical Precision watches & Clocks	7115.00	-		
34	Manufacturing of Motor vehicles				-
35	Manufacturing of other Transport Equipments	02	224	415.0	-
36	Manufacturing of Furniture	-	-	-	-
37	Recycling	-	-	-	-
40	Electricity, Gas, Steam & Hot water -	-	-	-	-
41	Collection of Information & Distribution Of Water	-	-	-	-
50	Maintenance & Repair of Motor Cycle	-	-	-	-
52	Maintenance & Repair of Personal House hold Goods	-	-	-	-
60	Land Transport	02	15	271.00	-
63	Supporting & Auxiliary Activities	03	10	200.00	-
64	Post & Telecommunication	-	-	-	-
71	Tenting & Transport Equipments	-	-	-	-
72	Computer Related Activities	-	-	-	-
74	Other Business	-	-	-	-
85	Health & Social Work	-	-	-	-
92	Recreation, Cultural & Sporting Activities	-	-	-	-
93	Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	310	5053	110119.58	-

Source: DIC, Raisen (MP)

4.3. Export from the District

Total exports from the district – INR 6936.55 Crore (FY 21-22) (Ministry of Commerce)

Table: Top 10 exportable commodities from the district in FY 21-22

SNo	ITCHS Code	Item Description	Value (INR) (Cr.)
1	85451100	Electrodes Of A Kind Used For Furnaces	13715497173
2	52052410	Grey2401	9726791049
3	52052310	Grey	7659381280
4	10063020	Basmati Rice	7349821056
5	29419090	Other Antibiotics	2595453008
6	52051310	Grey	2028909878
7	52052210	Grey	1867704900
8	52051210	Grey	1772603122
9	30042019	Other Cephalosporins And Their Derivatives	1361192815
10	52062300	Sngl Yrn Of Cmbd Fbrs Measurng <232.56 But >= 192.31 Dctx(>43 But <=52 Mtrc No)	1236048135

(Source: Ministry of Commerce)

4.4. Departments/Agencies for Industries and Export Promotion

S.No.	Departments/Agencies	Address	Contact
1.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade RA Indore	Ground Floor, A-Wing, CGO Building, Residency Area, Indore Email ID: mishra.gk@nic.in	0731-2498382
2.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade RA Bhopal	3rd Floor, Nirman Sadan, 52-A, Arera Hills (Behind Govt. Press) Bhopal Email ID: bhopal-dgft@nic.in	0755-2553323
3.	MSME-DFO	10, Industrial Estate, Polo Ground, Indore Email ID: dcdi-indore@dcmsme.gov.in	0731-2420723
4.	Export Inspection Council of India	303, C.S Naydu Arcade, 10/2, Greater Kailash Road, Opp. Grotlo, Opposite Grotto, New Palasia, Indore Email ID: eia-indore@eicindia.gov.in	0731-2566057
5.	ECGC Limited, Indore	408, 4th Floor, City Center, 570, M G Road, Opp High Court, Indore Email ID: indore@ecgc.in	0731-2544215
6.	APEDA Regional office, Bhopal	Kisan Bhawan, 26, Arera Hills, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Email ID: apedabho@apeda.gov.in	0755-4700764
7.	FIEO, Indore	03, Gold Arcade, 3/1, New Palasia, Near Janjirwala Square, Indore Email ID: indore@fieo.org	0731-4282335 /336
8.	EEPC India	B-202 & 220, Aurus Chambers Annex "B", 2nd Floor, Behind Mahindra Tower, S.S. Amrutwar Marg, Worli Mumbai Email ID: eepcromum@eepcindia.net	022-42125555
9.	MP Industrial Development Corporation RO- Indore	1st Floor, Atulya IT Park, Khandwa Road, Indore Email ID: ed.roind@mpidc.co.in	0731-2972623
10.	District Trade & Industries Centre, Raisen	3GRC+Q6F, Indra, Mandideep, Bhopal, (M.P.) Email ID: gmirai@mp.nic.in	07482-222265

4.5. SWOT Analysis of the district

Strengths

(1) Raisen is 48 Km from state capital Bhopal.
(2) Availability of resources under different programmes.
(3) District offers profound support from Bhopal especially for skilled manpower, engineering pool and trained workers.
(4) Mandideep is the Industrial hub of Raisen district which is just 20 km from Bhopal.
(5) Raisen benefits from being a neighbour of the Bhopal district. Bhopal has a diversified economy bases on well-established and successful network of mixed businesses around cotton textiles, Iron and steel, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, readymade garments, solvent plants and machinery.
(6) Excellent overall quality of life and moderate cost of living in Bhopal (which is about 15-20% lower as compared to metros) has ensured availability of senior professionals and skilled workforce at competitive rates.
(7) The region is recently preferred as investment destination for textile, food processing and warehousing industries.

Weakness

(1) Challenges like logistical, labor constraints, skilling requirement, Trade finance other regulatory challenges, compliance capacities e.g. certification, testing, inspection, IPRs, awareness, and training about Trade documentation and requirements of important trade issues like tariff and non-tariff barriers.
(2) R & D facilities are not adequate.
(3) Lack of testing facilities required.
(4) Lack of awareness about export potential of various products from the district.
(5) Power shortage and frequent electricity cut-offs.
(6) Inadequate marketing of product and lack of a comprehensive marketing plan.
(7) Absence of cooperation from concerning development departments of government for provision of basic infrastructure.
(8) Lack of adequate professional training facilities for human resource development and quality of service.

Opportunities

(1) Tremendous potential for enhanced opportunities in youth-oriented education, skill development and commercial avenues.
(2) This region offers cheap land, labour and connectivity towards ports and the rest of India. New Delhi Mumbai expressway will open new opportunities of connectivity to north India.
(3) Infrastructure, if not improved within a time frame, might create problems in future.
(4) Soya flour mill, Leather footwear, Rubber Tyres, Fertilizers have good scope and opportunity in the district.

Threats

(1) Investors who are looking forward to Madhya Pradesh for investment, their first preference is in the Indore region. For industrial establishment, the requirements of gas, heavy electricity, accessibility to port, and availability of natural resources are not available in Bhopal region.
(2) Planned and careful handling to negotiate the present adverse image and bring it up to a positive positioning.
(3) Infrastructure, if not improved within a time frame, might create problems in future.
(4) Financial Risk in Currency Exchange Rates.
(5) Lack of policy or funding support from the State and District Administration.
(6) Uncertainty regarding Global supply chain.





6. Rice

Rice as the name indicates are rice grains or fractured during the milling process. The broken grains are deemed inferior, and so, are separated from the whole grains and sold as “Rice”. There's absolutely nothing wrong with this rice other than the grains are fragmented rather than whole. Rice is fragments of rice grains, broken in the field, during drying, during transport, or during milling. Mechanical separators are used to separate the broken grains from the whole grains and sort them by size. It is as nutritious as the equivalent quantity of rice.

Rice is consumed as part of local cuisine in West Africa (where the traditional African rice is easier to break), Thailand, Bangladesh and elsewhere in South East Asia. In Vietnam it is a popular rice dish with pork.

Export Data
Table: Export from India
HS CODE 08051000: Oranges Fresh Or Dried
Values in Rs. Lakhs.

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1	10063020	Basmati Rice	2984770	1.3825	2639022	1
India's Total Export			215904322		314702149	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country Wise
HS CODE 08051000: Oranges Fresh or Dried

S.No.	Country/ Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	Bangladesh	40900	37071	-9
2	Nepal	4394	3464	-21
3	Bhutan	11	109	873
4	UAE	201	38	-81
5	USA	10	19	86
6	Baharain	13	18	38
7	Singapore	0	7	2985
8	Saudi Arab	38	2	-94
9	Oman	50	2	-95
10	Qatar	44	2	-96

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
Product: 10063020: Basmati Rice

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR) Cr.	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US)
10063020	Basmati Rice	10021563840	134427554

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importers 2021
HS CODE Product: 100630 Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (Million USD)
	World	21155620
1	China	1247504
2	Philippines	1081246
3	Saudi Arabia	1030490
4	United States of America	952212
5	Bangladesh	948492
6	Iraq	787683
7	Iran, Islamic Republic of	727041
8	Benin	620156
9	Ethiopia	567735
10	Malaysia	566099

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: World's Top Exporters 2021
HS CODE 100630 Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value exported in 2021 (Million USD)
	World	20949187
1	India	8361333
2	Thailand	2955201
3	Viet Nam	1748206
4	Pakistan	1576970
5	United States of America	1250993
6	China	745276
7	Italy	625679
8	Cambodia	414898
9	Myanmar	320805
10	Tanzania, United Republic of	280394

(Source: Trade Map)

SWOT Analysis

Strength-

1. High productivity and low-cost production technology.
2. Production inputs are cheaply available.
3. Wide variety of seeds suitable for different climate and land are available
4. It can be produced with indigenous technology.
5. No market advertising is required

Weakness:

1. Lack of Documentation and certification like Certification Authority.
2. Production requires large area to be profitable.
3. Increase in disease pest resurgence.
4. Production requires huge amounts of water.
5. Large labour force is required for production.
6. Disease and pest attack.

Opportunities:

1. Good export facility available due to government liberal policy.
2. Many scented and aromatic rice varieties are available having a great demand in developed countries.
3. Various high-end technologies are made available to make production less drudgery, high water efficient and more productive.
4. Growing population and hence, growing demand.

Threats:

1. Incoherent Government policies.
2. Erratic and uneven monsoon rainfall has a great effect on production.



7. Electrical & Electronic

This page contains the latest trade data of Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, parts and accessories of such articles. In 2020, Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, parts and accessories of such articles were the world's 1st most traded product, with a total trade of $2.58T. Between 2019 and 2020 the exports of Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, parts and accessories of such articles grew by 2.77%, from $2.51T to $2.58T. Trade in Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, parts and accessories of such articles represent 15.4% of total world trade.

Export Data

Table: Export from India

HS CODE 85: Electrical machinery, Equipment & Parts

Values in Rs. Lakhs

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts.	1,05,034	4.86	1,50,591	4.78
India's Total Export			21,59,04,322		31,47,02,149	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country Wise

HS CODE 85: Electrical machinery, Equipment & Parts

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	USA	203	267	31
2	UAE	114	205	79
3	UK	41	73	76
4	Germany	63	69	9
5	Netherland	31	62	100
6	China	52	61	16
7	France	37	51	35
8	Japan	797	38	385
9	Russia	22	38	73
10	Italy	25	32	27

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh

HS CODE 85: Electrical machinery, Equipment & Parts

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR) Cr.	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US)
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts.	2,040	27.3

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: world's Top Importers
HS CODE 85: Electrical machinery, Equipment & Parts

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (Million USD)
	World	3590767
1	China	668657
2	USA	415975
3	Hong Kong	403453
4	Germany	174001
5	Singapore	137964
6	Taipei	120664
7	Viet Nam	115537
8	Korea	114789
9	Japan	113466
10	Mexico	101161

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: world's Top Exporters
HS CODE 85: Electrical machinery, Equipment & Parts

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value exported in 2021 (Million USD)
	World	3412189
1	China	898959
2	Hong kong	395547
3	Taipei	219330
4	Korea	200785
5	USA	185404
6	Viet Nam	179539
7	Germany	173778
8	Singapore	167097
9	Japan	118985
10	Malaysia	102908

(Source: Trade Map)





8. Cotton

Cotton is a soft, fluffy staple fiber that grows in a boll, or protective case, around the seeds of the cotton plants of the genus Gossypium in the mallow family Malvaceae. The fiber is almost pure cellulose. Under natural conditions, the cotton bolls will increase the dispersal of the seeds. The plant is a shrub native to tropical and subtropical regions around the world, including the Americas, Africa, Egypt and India. The greatest diversity of wild cotton species is found in Mexico, followed by Australia and Africa. Cotton was independently domesticated in the Old and New Worlds. The fiber is most often spun into yarn or thread and used to make a soft, breathable textile. The use of cotton for fabric is known to date to prehistoric times; fragments of cotton fabric dated to the fifth millennium BC have been found in the Indus Valley Civilization, as well as fabric remnants dated back to 6000 BC in Peru. Although cultivated since antiquity, it was the invention of the cotton gin that lowered the cost of production that led to its widespread use, and it is the most widely used natural fiber cloth in clothing today.

Export Data
Table: Export from India
HS CODE 5201: Cotton Not Carded or Combed
Values in Rs. Cr.

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1	5201	Cotton,not carded or combed	13,096	0.60	19,835	0.63
		India's Total Export	21,59,04,322		31,47,02,149	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country Wise
HS CODE 5201: Cotton Not Carded or Combed

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Lacs		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1.	Bangladesh	5879	12228	108
2.	China	4441	3433	-22
3.	Viet Nam	1529	2192	43
4.	Indonesia	622	1028	65

5.	Oman	94	227	140
6.	Thailand	101	191	88
7.	UAE	52	162	307
8.	Taiwan	23	73	215
9.	Italy	58	47	-19
10.	Portugal	5879	12228	108

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
HS CODE 5201: Cotton Not Carded or Combed

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR)	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (US$)
5201	Cotton,not carded or combed	2,734	36.7

Table: world's Top Importers 2021
HS CODE 5201: Cotton Not Carded or Combed

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD thousand)
	World	18066
1.	China	4104
2.	Bangladesh	2758
3.	Viet Nam	2720
4.	Turkey	2413
5.	Pakistan	1772
6.	Indonesia	1104
7.	India	519
8.	Thailand	324
9.	Korea	262
10.	Mexico	256

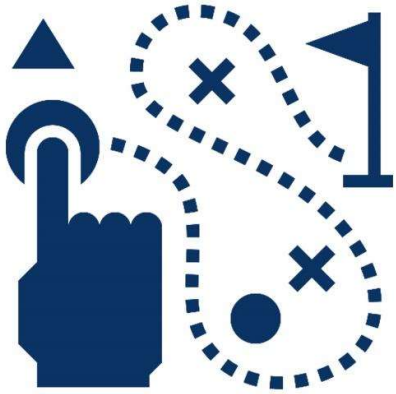
(Source: Trade Map)

Table: world's Top Exporters 2021
HS CODE 5201: Cotton Not Carded or Combed

Rank	World's Top Exporters	Value exported in 2021 (USD thousand)
	World	18129
1.	USA	5713
2.	Brazil	3405
3.	India	2682
4.	Australia	1500
5.	Greece	804
6.	Benin	625
7.	Burkina	454
8.	Turkiye	332

9.	Cote D'voire	263
10.	Egypt	219

(Source: Trade Map)





12. District Export Action Plan

Table: Export Issue-Intervention Matrix for the District

S.No.	Problems	Details	Proposed Intervention	Level of Intervention (Centre, State, District, DGFT RA)	Concerned Ministry & Department

1.	Administrative Support	To promote setting up industrial units of products selected under DEH through PMEGP and other state level schemes. To promote setting up food processing and industrial units to promote manufacturing through PMEGP and other state level schemes with DIC-Indore DIC-Raisen will facilitate the units in getting important registration in GST process and Import-Export Code	DIC- Raisen and DGFT RA to facilitate the units in getting benefits of the schemes and also in registration under GST and Import-Export Code	Centre, State and DGFT RA	Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP
2.	Branding	To create partnership with Indian Institute of packaging and capacity building workshops on branding strategy will be conducted with the units.	An agency may be appointed at district level which can extend support and provide ideas for the designing of the product as per global demand. Agency will also support in the preparation of attractive marketing content and logo etc.	Centre and State	Ministry of Commerce and Industries, GoI Above mentioned nodal officers of the selected products
3.	Awareness	1.Incentive Policies and Documentation 2.Customs procedures	Online workshops	Centre	DGFT RA and Customs Department

4.	Quality assurance & Certification	1. As per the product demand in international and domestic markets, need of quality certification will be analysed 2. Region-wise quality parameters will be assessed and information on these parameters will be provided to the Units 3. All necessary help will be provided to units to get the ISO and other certification with the help of experts.	1.Department of MSME, GoMP can establish as per the need of stakeholders associated with the commodities. 2. After achieving the targets of midterm strategy and assessment of quality parameters, it will be ensured to set up a testing facility and provide certification to the units.	State and Centre	Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP
5.	Credit Support	1. Information Dissemination about existing financial schemes which the MSMEs, exporters and other relevant stakeholders can avail. Support smaller units in establishing their business through financial assistance of different schemes 2.ECGC department to provide support to existing exporters and should create awareness about their credit linkage initiatives.	DIC-Raisen and DGFT RA to facilitate the units in getting benefits of the schemes and also in registration under GST and Import-Export Code DGFT RA along with ECGC should organise export awareness workshop on quarterly basis.	Centre, State and DGFT RA Centre DGFT RA and ECGC	Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP ECGC Governmen t of India Undertaking

6.	Common Facilitation Centre	1) Common Facilitation is not available in Indore. Need assessment of cluster development in the district. 2) Information sharing system (including exporters) should be developed in the district.	Common Facility Centre should be created for exports. Need to strengthen the existing cluster. DTIC and DGFT RA can be the nodal department for this initiative.	State and Centre	Ministry of MSME
7.	Logistics	1.There is a logistic issue of delayed consignment as part load consignments are not accepted by CONCOR. The exporters have to wait much for full container load at ICD Pitampura. There is a Request for having ICD at Sehore.	● We will partner with logistics and supply chain partners. Currently, MPIDC has an MoU with eBay India and Flipkart Group to market the product international and domestic markets respectively. ● Train Service to Mundra Port is required since fuel is very expensive. To initiate train service from ICD Dhannad to Mundra Port (CONCOR) Part load not accepted at ICD Dhannad. Weekly loading can be planned at ICD Dhanna	Centre	Railway Department (CONCOR)

8.	Marketing support	Support can be provided by MSME for participation in international trade fairs and exhibition/Customer visit. To analyse the distribution channels associated to the product categories and Identification of new markets for the selected products	Organising more buyer-seller meets will be easiest 2-way communication for marketing of the products. Necessary support will be provided to units to adopt E-commerce platform for the marketing of the product.	State/Centre	Ministry of MSME of Commerce and Industries, GoI
9.	Regulatory	Efforts are being made to ensure that units can get all the clearances on time. DEPC will create Single window system at the district level	Will make aware of all units about rules and regulations related to exports. An assistance will be provided to units to get the required clearances and permissions.	Centre and State	

10.	Training	Export workshops programs will be designed to help export ready companies seize opportunities, navigate the complex landscape of international business, and jump start their export sales	Government can organize the district training camps to generate skilled manpower. Training on: ● Export tariffs, taxes, and customs procedures; ● Commercial standards, regulations and practices; ● Distribution channels, business travel, and other market information; ● Identification of opportunities and best prospects	DGFT RA and District Administration	
11.	Supply Chain	The available local transporters will be the logistics partner with the charges fixed by companies and Govt. officials viz are ware house corporation agriculture produce marketing board etc.	We will partner with logistics and supply chain partners. Currently, we have an MoU with eBay India and Flipkart Group to market the product international and domestic markets respectively		



13. Target Till 2026

Without target, policy, projection and data analysis would be futile. This report envisages all round development of Exports from the district and targeting doubling of exports till 2026.

13.1. Reasons for doubling the export figures as a target

13.1.1. Government Policies

There has been a paradigm shift in the government policies in relation to exports. Earlier, the focus was sector wise or region wise. However, deepening of the focus and the new vision to prepare districts as export hubs would lead to double the exports and achieving the said target.

Ministry of Commerce through DGFT is engaging with State and Central government agencies to promote the initiative of Districts as Export Hubs. The objective is to convert each District of the country into an Export Hub by identifying products with export potential in the district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products, supporting local exporters/manufacturers to scale up manufacturing and find potential buyers outside India with the aim of promoting exports, promoting manufacturing & services industry in the District and generate employment in the District.

13.1.2. Market improvement after corona period

One thing is evident that markets have recovered well after the onslaught observed in the months of February and March of 2020. As markets fell following the global lockdown, equities indices experienced historic drops around the world.

Soon, the flattening of the curve and hopes of vaccine development gave a glimmer of hope of improvement in the overall economic activity at the global level. Gradual upliftment of lockdown restrictions further provided the scope of the revival of business activities.

Based on COVID-19 trajectory and geography specific characteristics, various recovery scenarios can be projected. We are seeing some signs of recovery with global market

indices clawing back close to pre-crisis levels, positive net fund flows, and improved transactional market-making activities in Q2'20.

13.1.3. Price rise in commodities

As the economic activities all over the world are gearing up, the production and demand for such commodities have risen. As the Indian economy started its unlocking phase, it saw a pent-up demand for commodities, driving prices further.

The pandemic has the potential to affect commodity demand and supply for an extended period, the analysis finds.

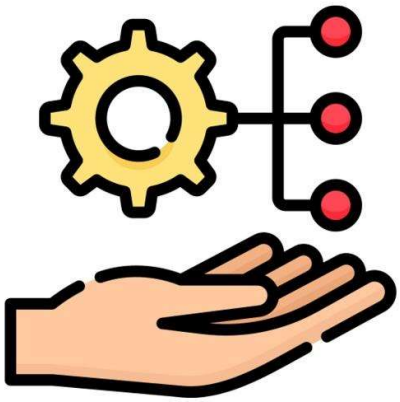
13.1.4. Negative impact on Chinese products

Unlike the financial crisis which stifled global demand for traded products, the pandemic triggers a `triple effect' on trade through the following three channels: Disruption of domestic supply, Reduction in global demand and Contagion effect spread through disrupted global value chains (GVCs).

Traditional manufacturers of hosiery, auto parts, hand tools and machine makers see huge demand from USA and Western Countries who want to see alternatives of Chinese supply.

13.2. Whether we can achieve target!

Yes, with the joint efforts of entrepreneurs, exporters, governments and their departments and other bodies and associations, we can achieve the target.





14. Proposed Schemes to achieve Action Plan

This chapter contains proposed schemes for Madhya Pradesh for promotion of exports in the region. These proposed schemes are suggested after analysing export data, export scenario, consultations with all stakeholders and understanding of WTO guidelines.

14.1. Proposed scheme – 1: Export oriented infrastructure development scheme

Objective-
To develop infrastructure in a district which can visibly and directly boost export of that region.

Nature of rewards-
To fund Rs 5 Cr in a year may be spent in each district of India on infrastructure which can visibly and directly boost exports of that district.

The fund shall be spent on following infrastructure projects:

Sr No	Type
1	Road
2	Rail and related facilities
3	Seaport and related facilities
4	Airport and related facilities
5	Pipeline (Water, Gas, Liquid, Chemical)
6	Pollution Control Plants
7	Electricity Production and Distribution
8	Development of industrial Parks
9	Water treatment plants
10	Warehouse, Logistic Park, Selling Centre
11	Inland Container Depot – ICD
12	Processing Units
13	Exhibition Centre
14	Training Facility
15	Testing Labs

16	R&D Centre
17	Small Housing Facilities for Labors
18	Geographical Indication (GI) Registration
19	Marketing Product
20	Common Facility Centre

Who can apply? -
(1) SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) created by group of exporters having minimum 20 exporters of the region. SPV shall be registered under Section 8 of Company Act as Non-Profit Organization, members of SPV shall have continuous export performance in last three years or
(2) Chamber of Commerce having at least 500 members from Madhya Pradesh before three financial years or
(3) Centre Government Department, PSU, Board, Corporation, Directorate or
(4) State Government Department, PSU, Board, Corporation, Directorate
Title and ownership-
Title and Ownership will be in the hand of the applicant.

Land purchase-

Land may be purchased or taken on long lease for not less than 30 years in the name of the applicant. Expenses related to Land and Lease shall be borne by the applicant.

Fund allocation-
The Government grant will be restricted to 80% of the cost of Project of maximum Rs.5 cr crore. The government grant will be 90% for CFCs for the applicant with more than 50% (a) micro/ village or (b) women owned or (c) SC/ST units. The cost of Project includes cost of building, pre-operative expenses, preliminary expenses, machinery & equipment, miscellaneous fixed assets, support infrastructure such as water supply, electricity and margin money for working capital.

Procedure-
The application shall be made to Regional Office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce as co-chair District Level Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) of the concerned district. Regional Office of DGFT may scrutinize the applications, verify the claims, identify requirements, study Project Report, and calculate viability of the project and projection thereof. This regional office then recommends DEC about the project.
District Level Export Promotion Committee headed by District Collector has power to decide on which mode, which type, in which place and on which price the above infrastructure can be developed on the recommendation of Regional Office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce.
DEPC then puts the project before **State Level Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) headed by Chief Secretary**. SEPC may study and scrutinize the project and may approve the project.
Chairman (Deputy Commissioner) and Co-Chair (Regional office of DGFT) shall strictly vigil on expense of funds and relation with exports. The committee shall monitor infrastructure progress development under this scheme on periodical basis. Export shall be boosted with infrastructure improvement under this scheme and direct relationship with exports must be established.

Fund estimate-
There is a requirement of INR 5 Cr/Annum for improvement of export infrastructure in the district.

Benefits-
It slowly, but in solid way, can create export infrastructure in all parts of Madhya Pradesh. Fund is small but it impacts.

14.2. Proposed scheme – 2: Madhya Pradesh Trade Policy

Objective-

To promote export ecosystem in the State, Government has introduced a comprehensive Trade Policy with the following objectives:

(i) To quadruple the export from the state within next five years;

(ii) To double the number of exporters from the state within next five years;

(iii) To develop and maintain access to strategic foreign markets for goods and services from Madhya Pradesh and manage key trading relationships while diversifying new and existing opportunities.

(iv) To achieve export growth in leading export related district, with significant growth in exports of identified products/services from each district.

(v) To achieve synergy by integrating flagship programmes and activities of the line departments of Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) & Government of India (GoI).

Nature of rewards:

MP Export Facilitation Fund (MPEFF)

International Market Development Assistance (IMDA)

MP Freight Subsidy (MPFS)

MP Export Skill Development Support (MPESDS)

MP E-Commerce Subsidy (E-COMS)

14.3. Proposed scheme –3: Madhya Pradesh Trade Promotion Council

The Madhya Pradesh Trade Promotion Council will work for the overall development of all manufacturing, service and business sectors right from entrepreneurship development, export infrastructure development and export ecosystem development in the state and outside. The MPTPC shall coordinate with all the stakeholders in the value chain and whole process of exports to establish and enhance contacts within and outside India for better business growth.

Governance Structure

The Council will comprise of a Governing Body, Executive Committee, Panel Committees which would comprise of Registered Members.

The functionaries of the Governing Body will work towards strategizing and executing the agenda of the Council.

A. Governing Body:

I. Chairman – Honourable Chief Minister, Government of Madhya Pradesh

II. Members of Governing Body: As mentioned in the Order No.: F 19-20/2022/1/4 dated 03/03/2022

III. Elected Conveners of below mentioned panel committees:
   A) Agriculture & Food Processing
   B) Pharmaceutical
   C) Textile & Garments
   D) Automobile & Engineering
   E) IT and other sector

IV. Member Secretary: Principal Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion, Government of Madhya Pradesh

B. Executive Committee:

I. Chairman – Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh

II. Members of Executive Committee: As mentioned in the Order No.: F19-20/2022/1/4 dated 24/03/2022

III. Member Secretary: State Export Commissioner (Managing Director, M.P. Industrial Development Corporation Limited), Government of Madhya Pradesh

IV. Establishment of Directorate of Trade

Sectoral Panel Committees: The Panel Committees will be the forum for member exporters to provide expert views on specific sectors to the Governing Body for consideration and prioritization. The Panel Committee will comprise of a Convener (Representative of the committee in Governing Board) and 6 sectoral industrial representatives in the respective committees.

14.4. Proposed scheme –5: Export Promotion and State Duties & Taxes Remission

Objective-

Objective of the scheme is to remit taxes and duties paid to the state which are not remitted in any other scheme i.e., stamp duty.

Nature of rewards-
Exporters shall have fulfilled ten times of exports against stamp duty paid at the time of sale deed registration or lease deed registration within six years of stamp duty paid date.
Monetary benefits shall be directly transferred to the account of the exporters in cash.

Procedure-

The applicant shall submit forms with copy of Shipping Bills, electronic Bank Realization Certificates (eBRCs) and Export Invoices with GST details to Regional Office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce as the member of District and State Level Export Promotion Committee. Exporter name mentioned in Shipping Bill is entitled for application. The office may scrutinize the applications, verify the claims, identify requirements, study the product and calculate viability of the product and projection thereof. The regional office then recommends Directorate of Industries, Government of Madhya Pradesh whether the application is fit for acceptance. Directorate would then accept the request and disburse the fund.





15. Salient Features and Conclusion

This is the first ever mammoth exercises done by Government of Madhya Pradesh with Office of the Joint Director General of Foreign Trade Bhopal where all Exporters, Entrepreneurs, Chambers of Commerce, Export Promotion Councils come together for export promotion.

15.1. Vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister

In order to implement the vision of Shri Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India, to convert each district into an export hub, the Finance Minister in her Budget 2020-21 speech, said that each district should develop as an export hub. She further said that efforts of the Centre and State Governments are being synergized and institutional mechanisms are being created.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry through Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has been engaging with States/ UTs to initiate preparation and implementation of a

District Export Plan (DEP) specific to each district in every State/ UT through an institutional structure at the district level. The institutional structure set up at the district level for implementation of the District Export Plan will be headed by the Chief/ District Development Officer with other relevant District Level Officers as members.

15.2. Changing priority of central government

Even before the pandemic, the economy was already slowing down, with deficiencies evident in both consumption and investment demand. Unlike some other countries, consumption and investment have been the main drivers of growth in India in recent times. Though export contributed to earlier versions of India's growth story, in the immediate aftermath of the pandemic, its efficacy to boost growth needs to be closely observed.

Despite repeated attempts to bolster manufacturing, the sector failed to grow, leaving services to step up. Eventually, lack of demand hit all segments irrespective of their economic nature. The pandemic, as an external shock, has finally contracted the economy.

It is a widely held view that every crisis also presents an opportunity. Given the prevalence of inequality in Indian economy, the implementation of a fiscal stimulus across sectors will not only lift the economy out of the woods but also address some of the existing distortions in income and wealth distribution.

Sector and area wise approaches and incentivization was the earlier focus of the government and the focus has been shifted to the grass root level to the districts in the states to promote them as export drivers.

15.3. Changing priority of the state government

No priority on exports was given in the previous era and export as a driver of growth of the economy has been highlighted and utilized at present.

DEPC and SEPC are example of co-operative federalism.

15.4. Target: 5 trillion-dollar economy

The government is sticking to the target of becoming a USD 5 trillion economy by 2024-25 and emphasis on infrastructure sector and other initiatives taken in Budget 2021-22 are aimed at achieving the goal.

Presently, India is the fifth largest economy in the world with GDP of around US$ 3 trillion in 2019-20. If the US$ 5 trillion target is translated into reality, the country will leave behind Germany to become world's fourth largest economy in 2024-25, only behind US, China and Japan.

15.5. Future: every district will be an export hub

Department of Industries & Commerce, through DGFT is engaging with State and Central government agencies to promote the initiative of Districts as Export Hubs. The objective is to convert each District of the country into an Export Hub by identifying products with export potential in the District, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products, supporting local exporters/manufacturers to scale up manufacturing and finding potential buyers outside India with the aim of promoting exports, manufacturing & services industry in the district and generate employment in the district.