



विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
FOREIGN TRADE



MPDC
MP Industrial Development Corporation Limited

Harda

Madhya Pradesh

DISTRICT EXPORT PLAN

Districts
as Export Hubs

75
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.

I extend my sincere thanks to the MP Industrial Development Corporation for their extensive support in convening the meetings of District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC). I would also like to thank all members of DEPC committee who participated enthusiastically in the meetings and provided critical inputs for the report. I extend my sincere thanks to Department of Industries and Commerce and its officers and MSME department of Govt of Madhya Pradesh played pivot role of coordination among all stakeholders.

I would like to thank Chambers of Commerce and Export Promotion Councils (EPCs). The in- depth knowledge of resourceful office bearers of EPCs on exports and their hold on exporters community made us easy access to true picture of exports of the region. I thank Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO), Engineering Export Promotional Council (EEPC), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Promotion Council (APEDA) and Pharmaceutical Export Promotional Council (PHARMEXIL), Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and Engineering Export Promotional Council (EEPC).

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Rishi Garg
Collector & District Magistrate
Harda

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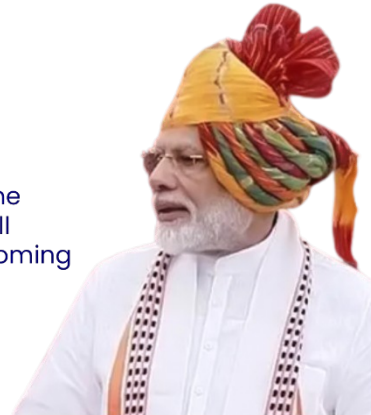
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“Each district of our country has a potential equal to that of one country, each of our districts has the capacity equal to a small country in the world. why should each district not think of becoming an export hub? Each of our districts has a diverse identity and potential for global market”

Hon'ble Prime Minister

on Independence Day Speech 15.08.2019



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.

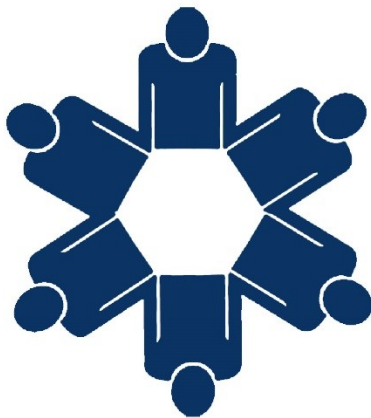
1.3. Rational for District Export Plan

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.



District Export Promotion Committee



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.

:: कार्यालय, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र हरदा (म.प्र.) ::

क्रमांक / जिव्याउके-हरदा / एमएसएमई / 2020 / 2238-2257 हरदा दिनांक 26/11/2020

आदेश

1/ म0प्र0 शासन, सूक्ष्म लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विभाग के पत्र पृ0क0/एफ/5-10/2017/अ-73 भोपाल दिनांक 18.05.2020 के अनुक्रम मे भारत सरकार वाणिज्यिक मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली के निर्देशानुसार "जिला स्तरीय निर्यात प्रोत्साहन समिति" के क्रियान्वयन हेतु जिला स्तर पर निम्नानुसार समिति गठित की जाती है।

क्रमांक	अधिकारी का पद	नामित पद
1	कलेक्टर	अध्यक्ष
2	क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी Director General of Foreign Trade, Bhopal	सह-अध्यक्ष
3	प्रबंध संचालक / प्रतिनिधि एम.पी.आई.डी.सी. भोपाल	सदस्य
4	वन मण्डलाधिकारी हरदा (सामान्य) उत्पादन वनमण्डल	सदस्य
5	क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी Export Promotion Council, Bhopal	सदस्य
6	महाप्रबंधक, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र हरदा	सदस्य / सचिव
7	उप संचालक किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास	सदस्य
8	उप संचालक पशुपालन विभाग	सदस्य
9	जिला अग्रणी बैंक प्रबंधक	सदस्य
10	जिला विकास प्रबंधक नाबार्ड	सदस्य
11	सहायक संचालक, उद्यानिकी विभाग	सदस्य
12	निदेशक एमएसएमई इन्दौर	सदस्य
13	प्रतिनिधि, क्षेत्र विशेष निर्यात संवर्द्धन परिषद	सदस्य
14	प्रतिनिधि, गुणवत्ता एवं मानक कार्यान्वयन निकाय	सदस्य
15	अध्यक्ष / प्रतिनिधि, जिला उद्योग संघ हरदा	सदस्य
16	अध्यक्ष / प्रतिनिधि, जिला व्यापारी संघ हरदा	सदस्य

2/ समिति के दायित्वों के अन्तर्गत जिले मे निर्यात की समावनाओं के लिये निर्यात योजना तैयार करना तथा नियमित समीक्षा हेतु जिला स्तरीय निर्यात संवर्द्धन समिति के तामझ सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना है।

3/ समिति आवश्यकतानुसार अन्य विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्यों एवं शासकीय विभागों / कम्पनी के अधिकारियों को भी बैठक में आमंत्रित कर सकेगी तथा आवश्यकता पडने पर स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि / विषय विशेषज्ञों को भी बैठक में आमंत्रित किया जायेगा।

4/ उपरोक्तानुसार गठित समिति द्वारा जिले के विशिष्ट उत्पादों / सेवाओं को वैश्विक स्तर पर निर्यात हेतु चिन्हित किया जाना है।

बैठक की तिथि का निर्धारण कर पृथक से अवगत कराया जाएगा।

(कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा अनुमोदित)


 महाप्रबंधक

जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र हरदा

कमरा: 2



Economic and Export Data of Madhya Pradesh



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	Arunachal 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

Harda is a district in the southern part of M.P. Harda is 154km from Indore on the NH47. During the Mughal period, Harda was a mahal in the Handia sarkar. In 1742, Marathas led by Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao captured the area, and displaced the Muslim governor of the Handia sarkar. Subsequently, Harda replaced Handia as the most important town in the area, as the local Maratha amil (chief) resided at Harda. Harda was a part of Scindia's territories. In 1801, Yashwantrao Holkar sacked Harda. Later, Harda also faced attacks from the Pindaris and the Korku tribals.

After the railway lines were laid the conditions improved, and the area developed. In 1857 British officers worked here as judges and administrative Officers. Harda was one of the largest places in the old 'Madhya Prant' and includes the area of 'Seoni Malwa.' Harda language and culture is influenced by 'Malwa' and 'Nimar'. The main dialect spoken in Harda is known as Bhuani, and the region is known as the Bhuana area which loosely translates to more fertilized land.

Harda consists of Six Tehasils, Three Sub-Divisions, and Two Hundred and Eleven Gram Panchayats and Three Nagar Palikas Three Janpad Panchayats. Harda Town is the district headquarters of this district.

District does not have any major mineral. Gitti, Stone, Muram and Sand are the minor mineral available in the district.

Stone/Gitti, Murum, Clay and Sand are the major mineral available in the district.

District at a glance

- Area: 2644 Sq. Km
- Language Spoken: Hindi, Bhuani. Gondi, Malvi, Nimadi, English

Accessibility to Exporters:

By Rail Harda railway station is a main Bhopal – Mumbai railway line. Its code is HD. The station consists of three platforms. Trains are available for many big cities. The nearest Railway Junction is ITARSI which is 76 km from Harda.

By Road:- Harda is well connected via Road link. Harda is located on Betul – Indore national Highway (NH-59A). It is 162 Kms from Bhopal and 165 Kms from Indore.

Distance from Bhopal: 153 km

Distance from Indore: 154 km

Distance from Ujjain: 212 km

Distance from Mumbai: 691 km

Distance from Mhow: 170 km

By Air : Harda is not well connected to other major cities of the country via regular flights. The nearest airport is Raja Bhoj Airport Bhopal which is 175 Kms from Harda and Devi Ahilya Airport Indore which is 175 Kms from Harda.

Nearest available ICDs/Concor

1. Icd, Pawarkheda, Hoshangabad, M.P.

2. M/S Pegasus Icd, Vill-Dhannad, Indore, Mp 453001
3. Icd 113 Concor Complex Sector Iii Pithampur Dhar
4. Acc, Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport Indore M.P.

4.1.1. District Domestic Product:

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

Gross District Domestic Product at constant 2011-12 prices (Rs Lakhs)						
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
322984	403482	304472	362778	318334	385182	387713

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
51510	62485	46188	54768	46985	56253	55889

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	186969	257886	151727	200951	141572	192499	184724
2	Secondary	41361	39297	40730	41874	46009	45038	49510
3	Tertiary	82501	90828	95499	100768	108830	120482	124911
Total GDVA at basic prices		310831	388011	287955	343593	296411	358019	359145

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	165776	151821	112024	173941	111352	144912	150068
2	Livestock	6449	7522	9081	11360	14278	16504	18947
3	Forestry & logging	10092	9487	9500	12036	12909	12464	12561
4	Fishing & aquaculture	1079	1144	1232	1381	1462	2661	2703
5	Mining & quarrying	3574	87912	19890	2233	1571	15958	445
7	Manufacturing	14532	13663	11809	12612	15880	15950	17790
8	Electricity, gas, water supply & other	6466	6706	8416	8445	9133	7292	8246

	utility services							
9	Construction	20364	18929	20504	20818	20996	21796	23473
11	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	24992	27757	28823	30135	31775	35669	39221
12	Transport by other means and Storage	7498	8173	8381	9171	9710	14573	12183
13	Railways	3838	5026	5149	5239	6083	6136	6552
14	Communication & services related to broadcasting	3881	4323	5133	5936	7095	6476	6218
15	Financial services	10383	11137	12066	12341	14088	13507	13649
16	Real estate, ownership of dwelling	11522	12391	13388	14331	15086	16152	17311
17	Public administration	8785	9450	9892	10068	10563	12048	13034
18	Other services	11603	12571	12667	13547	14429	15920	16744
Total GDVA at basic prices		310831	388011	287955	343593	296411	358019	359145

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

4.2. Industrial Scenario of the District

Table: Industrial Scenario of District, Harda (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 Harda	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Harda DIC, (MP)

Table: Industry at a Glance

Sr no	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered industrial MSME unit	Nil	Nil
2.	Registered medium & large unit	Nil	Nil
3.	Employment in micro and small industries	Nil	Nil
4.	Employment in large and medium industries	Nil	Nil
5.	No. Of industrial area	Nil	Nil
6.	Turnover of small scale ind.	Nil	Nil
7.	Turnover of medium & large scale industries	Nil	Nil

Source: Harda DIC, (MP)

Table: Data of Small Enterprises as on 31.03.2022

Sr No	District	No. of Unit	Employment	Fixed Investment	Production
				(in Lakhs)	(in Lakhs)
1	Harda	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source:Harda DIC, (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	Harda	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Harda DIC, (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 in Lakh
15	Manufacturing of Food Products & Beverages	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Manufacturing of Tobacco Products	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Manufacturing of Textile	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Manufacturing of weaving apparel Dressing & Dyeing of Fur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Manufacturing of tanning Dressing of Leather	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Manufacturing of Wood Products	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Manufacturing of Paper & Paper Products	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Publishing Printing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Manufacturing of Coke, Refueled Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Manufacturing of Chemical Products	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

25	Manufacturing of Rubber & plastic Goods	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Manufacturing of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Manufacturing of Basic Metal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products Except M/C Equipments	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Manufacturing of Machinery & Equipments	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Manufacturing of Office, Accounting & Computer	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Manufacturing of Electrical M/c	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Manufacturing of Radio TV equipments	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Manufacturing of Medical Precision watches & Clocks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Manufacturing of Motor vehicles	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Manufacturing of other Transport Equipments	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
36	Manufacturing of Furniture	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
37	Recycling	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
40	Electricity, Gas, Steam & Hot water -	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
41	Collection of Information & Distribution Of Water	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
50	Maintenance & Repair of Motor Cycle	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
52	Maintenance & Repair of Personal House hold Goods	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
60	Land Transport	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
63	Supporting & Auxiliary Activities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
64	Post & Telecommunication	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
71	Tenting & Transport Equipments	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
72	Computer Related Activities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
74	Other Business	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
85	Health & Social Work	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
92	Recreation, Cultural & Sporting Activities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
93	Other Service Activities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Harda(DIC, MP)

4.3. Export from the District

Total exports from the district – INR 18.28 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.	10019910	Wheat	18.18
2.	30049011	Medicaments Of Ayurvedic System	0.051

3.	84099941	Component Parts For Diesel Engines For Motor Vehicles,N.E.S.	0.045
4.	57039010	Carpets Etc Of Cotton (Nt Durries)	0.003
5.	87089900	Otr Prtsandaccsrs Of Vhcls Of Hdg 8701-8705	0.002
6.	30049099	Other Medcne Put Up For Retail Sale N.E.S	0.001

(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, 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, M.P. 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-Bhopal	MP Industrial Development Corporation , 21 , Arera Hills, Bhopal , 462011	0755-2575618, 257183
10.	District Trade & Industries Centre, Harda	Industry & Trade Department Collector Office District Harda Email ID: gmihar@mp.nic.in	07577-223325

4.5. SWOT Analysis of the district

Strengths

1. Industries for various garments manufacturing are there in the Harda district. These hosiery products can be exported to the countries in need of ready-made hosiery and clothes.
2. As Harda is 154 km from Indore and Indore represents largest economy in Central India with GDP standing at \$14 billion. It is a Commercial and Trading capital of the state with its history spanning over five centuries and significant footprints in

commerce, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education and entertainment.

3. As Harda is very near of the Indore district and Indore 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.
4. It provides equal connectivity to Nhava Sheva and Mundra port by road as well by rail. The region has international airport with air cargo facility.
5. Some of the key exportable products from the district include Soya De-Oiled Cake and Soya Products, Fabrics, Automobile Parts, Pharma products, General Engg. Items, Turbo charger, Machinery spares etc.

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. Marketing problems

Opportunities

1. 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.
2. Industries for various garments manufacturing are there in the Harda district. These hosiery products can be exported to the countries in need of ready-made hosiery and clothes.
3. Jute handicrafts are made in the area and apart from traditionally made articles have the opportunity to make footwear jewellery, wine bottle bags, wristbands, phone covers, boxes, trays, napkin rings, and coasters etc. These crafts have demand locally as well as internationally.
4. Solvent based chemical industry is in the area. These solvents are used for various industrial uses. Hence, these can also be a good trading item.

Threats

1. Delhi-Mumbai freight corridor and Ludhiana Dankuni freight corridor are not passing through this region of Madhya Pradesh.
2. Financial Risk in Currency Exchange Rates.
3. Lack of policy or funding support from the State and District Administration.
4. Uncertainty regarding Global supply chain.



Bamboo



5. Bamboo

Bamboos are a diverse group of evergreen perennial flowering plants in the subfamily Bambusoideae of the grass family Poaceae. Giant bamboos are the largest members of the grass family. The origin of the word "bamboo" is uncertain but it probably comes from the Dutch or Portuguese language which originally borrowed it from Malay or Kannada. Bamboo, is a subfamily of tall tree like grasses of the family Poaceae, comprising of more than 115 genera and 1,400 species. Bamboos are distributed in tropical and subtropical to mild temperate regions with the heaviest concentration and largest number of species in East and Southeast Asia and on islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans

Bamboos are typically fast-growing perennials with some species growing as much as 30 cm (1 foot) per day. The woody ringed stems, known as culms, are typically hollow between the rings (nodes) and grow in branching clusters from a thick rhizome (underground stem).

Bamboo culms can attain heights ranging from 10 to 15 cm (about 4 to 6 inches) in the smallest species to more than 40 metres (about 130 feet) in the largest. Bamboos are used for a great variety of purposes especially in East and Southeast Asia. The seeds of some species are eaten as grain, and the cooked young shoots of some bamboos are eaten as vegetables, especially in Chinese cuisines. The raw leaves are a useful fodder for livestock. The pulped fibres of several bamboo species especially *Dendrocalamus strictus* and *Bambusa* bamboos are used to make fine-quality paper.

Export Data
Table: Export from India
HS CODE 46021100: Bamboo
Values in Rs. Cr.

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1	46021100	BAMBOO	455	0.0002	273	0.0001
		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 46021100: Bamboo

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	USA	31	92	197
2	Maldives	312	34	-88
3	Austria		34	
4	Germany	5	22	343
5	UK	5	19	221
6	UAE	0.99	12	1148
7	Kuwait	0.11	7	6852
8	France	7	5	-19
9	Australia	4	5	30
10	Spain	0.71	4	598

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: World's Top Importers 2021
 HS CODE 46021100: Bamboo

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD thousand)
	World	2266
1.	USA	833
2.	Germany	161
3.	UK	145
4.	Netherlands	116
5.	France	114
6.	Japan	95
7.	Spain	74
8.	Saudi Arabia	57
9.	Poland	48
10.	Australia	47

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: World's Top Exporters in 2021
 HS CODE 46021100: Bamboo

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD thousand)
	World	2957
1.	China	1696
2.	Viet Nam	401
3.	Indonesia	126
4.	Netherlands	104
5.	Philippines	61
6.	Poland	58

7.	Germany	57
8.	Bangladesh	54
9.	Canada	45
10.	Spain	41

(Source: Trade Map)

SWOT Analysis:

Strength:

India has large potential for bamboo especially in the parts of Northeast and Bengal. Similar topography is being found in Northern part of India in Jammu region. If commercial production is adopted, India has every possibility to grow bamboo leaf and bound.

Weakness:

India's total contribution towards bamboo is insignificant. India export only 4 crores rupees bamboo every year that is negligible amount. ASEAN countries i.e. Vietnam, Malaysia Philippines have established their market in export of bamboo. The China is the biggest player in export market. To compete with China, it is very much difficult for Indian bamboo exporters.

Opportunity:

There is a large opportunity of replacement of plastic material through bamboo. There are several person and institution made plastic replacement varieties ie bottles, jar of bamboo.

Threats:

China is the biggest threat for Indian exports. It has developed their established market supply chain customer base in bamboo industries.



Wheat



6. Wheat

Wheat is a grass widely cultivated for its seed, a cereal grain that is a worldwide staple food. The many species of wheat together make up the genus *Triticum*; the most widely grown is common wheat. The archaeological record suggests that wheat was first cultivated in the regions of the Fertile Crescent around 9600 BCE. Botanically, the wheat kernel is a type of fruit called a caryopsis. Wheat is grown on more land area than any other food crop (220.4 million hectares or 545 million acres, 2014). World trade in wheat is greater than for all other crops combined.

In 2020, world production of wheat was 761 million tonnes (1.7 trillion pounds), making it the second most-produced cereal after maize. Since 1960, world production of wheat and other grain crops has tripled and is expected to grow further through the middle of the 21st century. Global demand for wheat is increasing due to the unique viscoelastic and adhesive properties of gluten proteins, which facilitate the production of processed foods, whose consumption is increasing as a result of the worldwide industrialization process and the westernization of the diet.

India is the third largest producer of the wheat crop. It has been successfully fulfilling its large domestic consumption demand in the past few years and has been exporting the surpluses to give the major exporters of the world a good competition. India produces an average of 75 million tons wheat each year but the production of this crop is generally fluctuating due to the uncertainty of the rainfall. The state of Uttar Pradesh leads the production in the country. For self-consumption purposes, the farmers retain around 48% of their production and hence it is not entered into the total production figures of the country. Indian wheat is generally medium hard bread wheat. It is a staple food of this country. That is why almost all of the wheat produced is consumed. India holds the third position in the major wheat consumer's list after European Union and China consuming around 72 million tons of wheat. The demand-supply flows within the country are largely interfered by the government of the country so as to make sure that the grain supplies be stable and prices do not get affected.

With the introduction of the new technologies in the agricultural sector, there has been a constant increase in the productivity of wheat produced and hence there has been a growth in the surplus level of the country and consequently a rising trend in the wheat export. World market sees a dependable supplier of wheat in the form of India.

The major exporters of the world namely US and Australia have lost their share in the world's export with the coming of India in the exporting scenario. The export figures of India in 2003-04 were 5 million tons. The major importers of Indian wheat are the southeastern Asian countries and the gulf countries. India was an importer of wheat in the 90s as its domestic demand was too high but now this situation has been overcoming and overturned.

Export Data
 Table: Export from India
 HS CODE 1001: Wheat
 Values in Rs. Lakhs

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1	1001	Wheat and meslin	4,17,307	0.19	15,84,545	0.5035
		India's Total	215,904,322		314,702,149	

		Export				
--	--	--------	--	--	--	--

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country Wise
HS CODE 1001: Wheat

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Lacs		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	Afghanistan	14238	2,999	-78
2	Angola	4	6	46
3	Australia	1	0.64	- 50
4	Baharain	130	154	18
5	Bangladesh	227	888	290
6	Barbados	-	0.48	-
7	Benin	0.09	0.46	429
8	Bhutan	602	417	-3
9	Brazil	-	0.01	-
10	Brunei	0.02	0.31	1135

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
HS CODE 1001: Wheat

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR) Cr.	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (US Million)
1001	Wheat and Meslin	478.03	63.70

(Source:DGCIS)

Table: world's Top Importers
HS CODE 1001: Wheat

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in
		2021 (USD thousand)
	World	61959
1	Indonesia	3548
2	China	3038
3	Nigeria	2742
4	Turkey	2692
5	Iran	2486
6	Egypt	2463
7	Algeria	2342

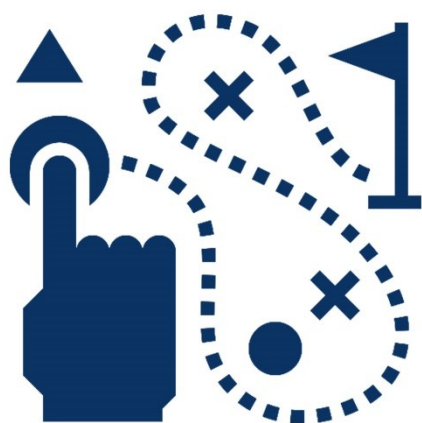
8	Italy	2296
9	Bangladesh	1958
10	Philippines	1950

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: world's Top Exporters
HS CODE 1001: Wheat

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value exported in 2021 (USD thousand)
	World	56583
1	Russian Federation	7301
2	USA	7286
3	Australia	7247
4	Canada	6639
5	Ukraine	4722
6	France	4550
7	Argentina	2973
8	Germany	1982
9	Romania	1820
10	India	1723

(Source: Trade Map)



Action Plan



7. District Export Action Plan

Table: Export Issue-Intervention Matrix for the District

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

				DGFT RA)	
1.	Administrative Support	<p>To promote setting up industrial units to promote manufacturing through PMEGP and other state level schemes with DIC-Harda</p> <p>DIC-Harda will facilitate the units in getting important registration in GST process and Import-Export Code</p>	<p>Bamboo is unique product of Harda, DIC-Harda has already taken initiative to get the GI tag of the product. If it is required will assist in aggregation of commodities for bulk orders</p>	Centre, State and DGFT RA	Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP
2.	Branding	<p>To create partnership with Indian Institute of packaging and capacity building workshops on branding strategy will be conducted with the units.</p>	<p>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.</p>	Centre and State	<p>Ministry of Commerce and Industries, GoI</p> <p>Above mentioned nodal officers of the selected products</p>
3.	Awareness	<p>1.Incentive Policies and Documentation</p> <p>2.Customs procedures</p>	Online workshops	Centre and State	DGFT RA and Customs Department
4.	Quality assurance & Certification	<p>As per the product demand in international and domestic markets, need of quality certification will be analysed</p> <p>Region-wise quality parameters will be assessed and information on these parameters will be provided to</p>	<p>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.</p>	State and Centre	Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP

		<p>the Units</p> <p>All necessary help will be provided to units to get the ISO and other certification with the help of experts.</p>			
5.	Credit Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convergence of existing schemes to support financially. • Provide term loans to small and medium enterprises to enable them to upgrade export production capability. • Assist exporters with pre-shipment and post-shipment credit. • ECGC department to provide more support • Preparing project for future funding demand from state and central Govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing project for future funding demand from state and central Govt. • Information Dissemination about existing financial schemes which the MSMEs, exporters and other relevant stakeholders can avail which would facilitate in export promotion. • Support smaller units in establishing their business through financial assistance of different schemes 	<p>Centre, State and DGFT RA</p> <p>Centre</p> <p>DGFT RA and ECGC</p>	<p>Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP</p> <p>ECGC Government of India Undertaking</p>
6.	Common Facilitation Centre	1) Common Facilitation is not available in Harda. Need assessment of cluster	Common Facility Centre should be created for exports. Need	State and Centre	Ministry of MSME

		development in the district. 2) Information sharing system (including exporters) should be developed in the district.	to strengthen the existing cluster. DTIC and DGFT RA can be the nodal department for this initiative.		
7.	Logistics	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Dhannad 	Centre	Railway Department (CONCOR)
8.	Marketing support	Support can be provided by MSME for participation in	Organising more buyer-seller meets will be easiest 2-	State/Centre	Ministry of MSME of Commerce and

		<p>international trade fairs and exhibition/Custom er visit.</p> <p>To analyse the distribution channels associated to the product categories and</p> <p>Identification of new markets for the selected products</p>	<p>way communication for marketing of the products.</p> <p>Necessary support will be provided to units to adopt E- commerce platform for the marketing of the product.</p>		Industries, Gol
9.	Regulatory	<p>Efforts are being made to ensure that units can get all the clearances on time.</p> <p>DEPC will create Single window system at the district level</p>	<p>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.</p>	Centre and State	
10.	Training	<p>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</p>	<p>Government can organize the district training camps to generate skilled manpower.</p> <p>Training on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export tariffs, taxes, and customs procedures; • Commercial standards, regulations and practices; • Distribution channels, business travel, and other market information; 	DGFT RA and District Administration	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of opportunities and best prospects 		
11.	Supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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</p>		



8. 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.

a. Reasons for doubling the export figures as a target

i. 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.

ii. 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.

iii. 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.

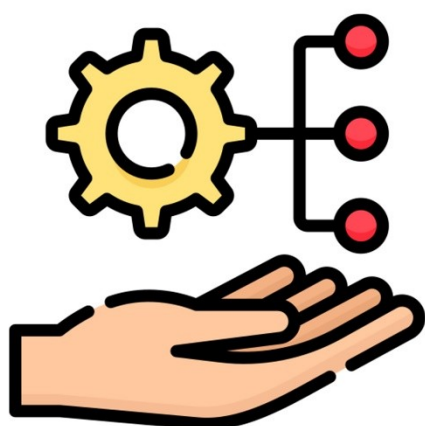
iv. Negative impact on Chinese products

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.

b. 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.



Proposed Schemes



9. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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 Export Skill Development Support (MPESDS)

MP E-Commerce Subsidy (E-COMS)

e. 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.

f. 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.



Conclusion

10. 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.

g. 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.

h. 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.

i. **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 examples of cooperative federalism.

j. **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 the 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 the world's fourth largest economy in 2024-25, only behind the US, China, and Japan.

k. **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.