



विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
FOREIGN TRADE



Jabalpur

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).

I extend my special thanks to Shri Sanjay Shukla (IAS, Principal Secretary, Industries & Commerce) Government of Madhya Pradesh, Shri John Kingsly (IAS, Managing Director, MP Industrial Development Corporation - MPIDC) and Shri Suvidh Shah, (ITS, Executive Director, MP Industrial Development Corporation – MPIDC). They mobilized their subordinates and colleagues to support the project with whole heart. Their constant follow-ups made us motivated to complete the work in time. Their knowledge, experience and hold of industries are extensive and their views are progressive towards industries.

Acknowledgements of this report can only be completed by extending special thanks to Shri Shivam Tripathi (Manager-MPIDC), Shri Kumar Vibhanshu, Ms Sadhna, Ms Priyanka, Ms Arti and Shri Shubham (Export Cell MPIDC). These professionals have done a wonderful job in export data mining and exploring, primary and secondary data analysis, report writing, designing, and formatting of this report.

Dr. Ilayaraja T (IAS)
Collector & District Magistrate
Jabalpur

Table of Contents

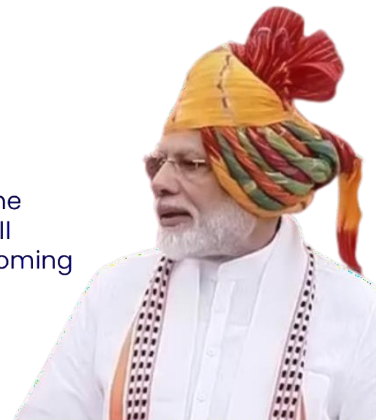
Acknowledgement.....	2
1. Background.....	4
1.1. About MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC).....	4
1.2. Brief description of District as Export Hub.....	4
1.3. Rational for District Export Plan.....	5
2. Constitution of District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC).....	6
2.1. Role of DEPC.....	6
2.2. Methodology for selecting products for exports.....	6
3. Economic and export data of Madhya Pradesh.....	9
3.1. Rank of States/UTs contribution to GDP of India.....	9
3.2 Rank of States/UTs in contribution To GST In India in Rs Cr.....	10
3.3 Export basket of Madhya Pradesh.....	11
3.4 Export from India state wise 2021-22 vis-a-vis 2020-21 in Rs Cr.....	12
4. About the District.....	14
4.1. General Characteristic of the District.....	14
4.2. Industrial Scenario of the District.....	16
4.3. Export from the District.....	19
4.4. SWOT Analysis of the district.....	19
5. Iron Ore.....	21
6. Towers for Transmission Lines.....	24
7. Broken Rice.....	27
8. Basmati Rice.....	30
9. Peas.....	33
10. District Export Action Plan.....	36
11. Target Till 2026.....	40
11.1. Reasons for doubling the export figures as a target.....	40
11.2. Whether we can achieve target!.....	41
12. Proposed Schemes to achieve Action Plan.....	42
12.1. Proposed scheme – 1: Export oriented infrastructure development scheme.....	42
12.2. Proposed scheme – 2: Export marketing and branding (EMB).....	44
12.3. Proposed scheme –3: Changing administrative structure within state.....	45
12.4. Proposed scheme –4: Exports from Madhya Pradesh Scheme (EMPS).....	45
12.5. Proposed scheme –5: Export Promotion and State Duties & Taxes Remission.....	46
13. Salient Features and Conclusion.....	47
13.1. Vision of Hon’ble Prime Minister.....	47
13.2. Changing priority of central government.....	47
13.3. Changing priority of the state government.....	48
13.4. Target: 5 trillion-dollar economy.....	48
13.5. Future: every district will be an export hub.....	48



“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.

कलेक्टर एवं जिला दंडाधिकारी जबलपुर

क्रमांक : जिव्याउके/एमएसएमई/2020-21/3043

12 figr 10/2020

आदेश

मंत्रालय वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग, महानिदेशक विदेश व्यापार आफिस मेमोरेण्डम दिनांक 26 दिसंबर 2019 के निर्देशानुसार विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशक के माध्यम से

1 शासन के सूक्ष्म लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विभाग मंत्रालय भोपाल के पत्र दिनांक 18/5/2020 के द्वारा मध्यप्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिलों में पूर्व से गठित जिला स्तरीय लघु उद्योग संवर्धन

2. यक्ष- महानिदेशक विदेश व्यापार द्वारा नामित क्षेत्रीय प्राधिकारी
 3. संयोजक- महाप्रबंधक जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केंद्र जबलपुर
 4. सदस्य- राज्य शासन के द्वारा नामित सदस्य (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग)
 5. सदस्य- अग्रणी जिला प्रबंधक
 6. सदस्य- प्रतिनिधि- एमएसएमई विभाग, भारत सरकार
 7. सदस्य- प्रतिनिधि- सेक्टर स्पेशिफिक एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल
 8. सदस्य- प्रतिनिधि- क्वालिटी एंड स्टैंडर्ड इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बॉडी
 9. सदस्य- प्रतिनिधि- जिले के व्यापार/वाणिज्य संघ
 10. भारत सरकार के विशिष्ट विभाग - कृषि, मत्स्य, प्लांटेशन बोर्ड इत्यादि
 11. सदस्य- राज्य शासन के विशिष्ट विभाग
 12. सदस्य- नाबाई
 13. सदस्य- राज्य शासन के अन्य प्रतिनिधि (आवश्यकतानुसार)
- उपरोक्त समिति में आपको सदस्य नामांकित किया गया है। अतः समिति की बैठकों की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने का कष्ट करें।


कलेक्टर

^ ' ^ = 000 = t • • o « ° a / so 5s w « p = . < = / 10 / 2020

सर्व संबंधित विभाग की ओर भारत सरकार
मंत्रालय वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग, महानिदेशक विदेश व्यापार आफिस मेमोरेण्डम दिनांक 26
दिसंबर 2019 की छापप्रति भेजकर लेख है कि जिले में गठित उपरोक्तानुसार जिला निर्यात
प्रोत्साहन समिति की बैठकों में भाग लेकर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।


कलेक्टर
जबलपुर



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	Chhattisgarh	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	Chhattisgarh	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

Jabalpur, also known for the marble rocks, is a city situated on the banks of Narmada River in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. According to the 2011 census, it is the third-largest urban agglomeration in Madhya Pradesh and the country's 37th-largest urban agglomeration.

The High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Headquarters of the West Central Railway and Army headquarters of five states (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar and Jharkhand) are located in Jabalpur. The city is also home to the Gun Carriage Factory.

The Narmada River bringing in freshwater from the Vindhyachal Ranges has developed Jabalpur district into an agrarian economy. Since it is the army headquarters, armed forces also make up a large portion of the city and economy in this city. The District has a variety of industries largely based in mineral substances of economic value found in the district, although the ready-made garments, Marbles, Stones, Cement and Matar industry is a substantial portion of production in Jabalpur.

Jabalpur has been selected as one of the hundred Indian cities to be developed as a smart city under Smart Cities Mission. Bhedaghat is a unique experience where one can see huge mountains of marble and a beautiful waterfall.

Accessibility to Exporters:

By Air

Jabalpur has airport known as the Dumna Airport, which is situated just 25 Km east of the Jabalpur city. Flights from Jabalpur to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmadabad, Agra and to other major cities are easily available. The foreign tourists generally avail the flight to Delhi or Mumbai and then board the flight to reach Jabalpur. The major operating flights are Air India Regional and SpiceJet.

By Rail

Jabalpur Railway Station lies on Mumbai-Howrah-via Allahabad main line. Served by the Western Central Railways, Jabalpur Railway Station is an important rail junction of the state as it connects Jabalpur to major Indian cities like Delhi, Nagpur, Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad,

Patna, Bhopal and Lucknow. It is located very close to the city centre and can be reached by any means of transport.

By Road

Jabalpur is connected to major Indian cities like Nagpur, Indore, Bhopal, Pune, Aurangabad, Kanha and Bandhavgarh by regular interstate bus service. Passengers can avail Volvo buses to ply between Jabalpur and Nagpur. Also, the city offers direct bus service to attractions like Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Pench National Park, Pachmarhi, Satpura National Park, Amarkantak, Khajuraho, Panna National Park etc.

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
1515711	1715254	2001510	2150426	2538781	2974919	3357025

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
53883	57312	68080	71966	84536	98375	109874

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	203320	210530	305287	324886	414137	582244	741839
2	Secondary	514406	561008	594551	619808	739646	818374	909167
3	Tertiary	740957	878398	998410	1099368	1230661	1381079	1507823
Total GDVA at basic prices		1458683	1649936	1898249	2044062	2384444	2781697	3158828

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	142998	133058	226335	200037	279661	418655	546111
2	Livestock	27165	33946	39693	57882	78183	106251	143259
3	Forestry & logging	15486	17911	16839	24165	25522	27153	27670
4	Fishing & aquaculture	1671	2052	1595	3083	25522	4500	3308
5	Mining & quarrying	15999	23563	20826	39720	26821	25684	21491

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
	Primary Sector	203320	210530	305287	324886	414137	582244	741839
7	Manufacturing	245393	286623	276581	291242	386366	420877	460924
8	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	32280	37383	41617	42902	57148	66016	77597
9	Construction	236733	237001	276354	285663	296132	331481	370645
	Secondary Sector	514406	561008	594551	619808	739646	818374	909167
11	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	204881	250440	286005	315322	347566	405359	455566
12	Transport by other means and Storage	58982	68223	75249	83811	89220	113245	108522
13	Railways	26840	36743	38474	41966	50013	55775	60611
14	Communication & services related to broadcasting	46344	54646	69655	82872	99166	93414	91619
15	Financial services	112537	122315	135626	141040	164836	157805	171196
16	Real estate, ownership of dwelling	65749	78219	92067	106013	164836	157805	151876
17	Public administration	136917	161423	184491	195765	213568	157805	277527
18	Other services	88708	106389	116843	132579	148594	173309	277527
	Tertiary Sector	740957	878398	998410	1099368	1230661	1381079	1507823
	Total GDVA at basic prices	1458683	1649936	1898249	2044062	2384444	2781697	3158828

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

4.2. Industrial Scenario of the District

Table: Industrial Scenario of District, (MP)
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	Richhai,	473	473	432	281	281	-	266
2	Adhartal	109	109	2667	163	163	-	158

3	Umariya Dungariya	687	304	-	195	121	74	40
4	Hargarh	716	671	-	108	65	43	04

Source: DIC, Jabalpur(MP) Table: Industry at a glance

Sr no	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial MSME unit	No.	1781
3.	Registered medium & large unit	No.	20
4.	Employment in micro and small industries	No.	1761
5.	Employment in large and medium industries	No.	2032
6.	No. Of industrial area	No.	04
7.	Turnover of small scale Industry.	In lacs	-
8.	Turnover of medium & largescale industries	In lacs	-

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	Jabalpur	686	10095	47117	-

Source: DIC, Jabalpur (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	Jabalpur	20	28109	-	2032	-

Source: DIC- Jabalpur

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

NIC code no.	Type of Industry	No. of units	Employment Nos.	Investment (Rs. lakh.)	Production (Rs. lakh.)
15	Manufacturing of Food Products & Beverages	338	3875	18037.5	-
16	Manufacturing of Tobacco Products	-	-	-	-
17	Manufacturing of Textile	86	660	1546	-
18	Manufacturing of weaving apparel Dressing & Dyeing of Fur	256	1807	4185	-
19	Manufacturing of tanning Dressing of Leather	11	112	678	-
20	Manufacturing of Wood Products	119	816	1793	-
21	Manufacturing of Paper & Paper Products	109	993	5554	-

22	Publishing Printing	8	131	998	-
23	Manufacturing of Coke, Refueled Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel	-	-	-	-
24	Manufacturing of Chemical Products	113	1126	4122	-
25	Manufacturing of Rubber & plastic Goods	127	1140	9110	-
26	Manufacturing of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	95	1001	4818	-
27	Manufacturing of Basic Metal	135	2023	20304	-
28	Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products Except M/C Equipments				-
29	Manufacturing of Machinery & Equipments	-	-	-	-
30	Manufacturing of Office, Accounting & Computer	-	-	-	-
31	Manufacturing of Electrical M/c	-	-	-	-
32	Manufacturing of Radio TV equipments	-	-	-	-
33	Manufacturing of Medical Precision watches & Clocks	-	-	-	-
34	Manufacturing of Motor vehicles	-	-	-	-
35	Manufacturing of other Transport Equipments	-	-	-	-
36	Manufacturing of Furniture	254	2839	22097	-
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	-	-	-	-
63	Supporting & Auxiliary Activities	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-

Source: DIC- Jabalpur

4.3. Export from the District

Total exports from the district – Rs 641 Cr (FY 21-22) (Ministry of Commerce)

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

SNo	ITCHS Code	Item Description	In Rs. Cr
1	10063020	BASMATI RICE	183.2
2	26011142	55% FE OR MORE BUT BELOW 58% FE	161.9
3	73082011	TOWERS FOR TRANSMISSION LINE W/N ASSEMBLED	104.6
4	10019910	WHEAT	53.9
5	26011141	BELOW 55% FE	31.0
6	63053200	FLEXIBLE INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINERS OF MAN MADE TEXTILE MATERIALS	24.6
7	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	18.6
8	23040020	OIL CAKE OF SOYABEAN,SOLVENT EXTRACTED (DEFATTED) VARIETY	13.9
9	10059011	YELLOW	10.3
10	10064000	BROKEN RICE	5.5

(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. Grotto, 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- Jabalpur	2rd Floor, Udyog Bhawan, Katanga Jabalpur. Email ID: ed.rojbp@mpidc.co.in	0761-4045751
10.	District Trade & Industries Centre, Dewas	3rd Floor, Udyog Bhawan, Katanga Jabalpur. Email ID: gmijab@mp.nic.in	0761-2030794

4.4. SWOT Analysis of the district

Strengths

Jabalpur earns its district GDP through a mix of activities from agriculture and the manufacturing sector. The status of MP High Court, the Army headquarters brings with it, more prospects for the local retail sector as well.

Jabalpur has 2 existing industrial clusters namely:

1. Ready-made Garment Cluster: Established in 8 acres, Project Cost 60.75 Crore
2. Misthan and Namkeen Cluster: Established in 2.21 acres, Ricchai phase
2. Existing Cluster (Identified by Ministry of MSME)
Minerals, Forest Produce, Herbal Products, Food Processing, Powerloom, Timber and Wooden Furniture

There are 3 national highways crossing the district 1397. NH-7, NH-12 and NH-12A are connecting Jabalpur to different location across India. Jabalpur station is one of the important stations on the Allahabad-Itarsi section of the Howrah-Mumbai main Railway line. Direct railway routes are there to all cities across India. Both Broad-gauge and Narrow-gauge railways are present in the district connecting to important stations and sub-stations

Weakness

There is no Inland Container Depot (ICD) or export infrastructure nearby Jabalpur. District has a good industrial base but the existing areas and clusters have limited scope of exporting their products due to consumption of the products domestically or less awareness on exporting

procedures. Emerging sectors like electronics, chemical and engineering have less existence of industries in the region. There is need of East-West industrial and rail corridor to developed Eastern and the central India equally with western region. Port connectivity to and from region is relatively costly in comparison with other eastern parts of the state.

Opportunities

There is an opportunity to develop defense cluster in the district as there is existing ordinance factory.

Jabalpur has 2 proposed industrial areas namely:

1. Industrial Area Chakdekhi: In Panagar Block
2. Industrial Area Mohniya: In Jabalpur Block
3. Power loom Cluster is proposed in Jabalpur

The region has the optimum numbers of engineers and professionals in Madhya Pradesh and availability of their expertise at low rate compared to other regions of the Eastern India. The region is recently preferred as investment destination for textile, food processing and warehousing industries.

Threats

The nearby industrial area in Chattisgarh and Odisha is developing at much faster pace than the Jabalpur region which will affect it in long run. Even Odisha has the advantage of port in the state. 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, availability of natural resources are not available in the region.



5. Iron Ore

Iron ores are rocks and minerals from which metallic iron is extracted to produce almost every iron and steel object that we use today - from paper clips to automobiles to the steel beams in skyscrapers. There are four main types of iron ore deposit: massive hematite, which is the most commonly mined, magnetite, titanomagnetite, and pisolitic ironstone. These ores vary in colour from dark grey, bright yellow, or deep purple to rusty red.

Earth's most important iron ore deposits are found in sedimentary rocks. They are formed from chemical reactions that combined iron and oxygen in marine and fresh waters. Nearly all of Earth's major iron ore deposits are in rocks that formed over 1.8 billion years ago

Export Data
 Table: Export from India
 HS CODE 2601: Iron Ore
 Values in Rs. Cr.

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share	%Growth
1	2601	Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites iron ores and concentrates, other than roasted iron	18,606	0.83	36,253	1.67	94
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 2601: Iron Ore

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	China	31442	1845570	-41.3
2	Indonesia	53751	109081	102
3	Korea	57098	76382	33
4	Oman	62830	70293	11
5	Italy	0.09	47924	556616
6	Malaysia	66043	41876	-36
7	Netherland	-	33871	0
8	Brazil	40763	30448	-25
9	Poland	5928	27024	355
10	Germany	0.04	24296	569002

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh HS CODE 2601: Iron Ore

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR) Cr.	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million USD)
2601	Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites iron ores and concentrates, other than roasted iron	352	4.75

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importers
 HS CODE 2601: Iron Ore

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD million)
		World
1	China	182641
2	Japan	17988
3	Korea	12078
4	Germany	6946
5	Taipei	4172
6	France	2395
7	Bahrain	2232
8	Turkey	2046
9	Viet Nam	2034
10	Malaysia	1599

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: World's Top Exporters
 HS CODE 2601: Iron Ore

Rank	World's Top Exporters	Value Exported in 2021 (Million USD)
		World
1.	Australia	116613
2.	Brazil	44660
3.	South Africa	10181
4.	Canada	8061
5.	Ukraine	6810
6.	Sweden	4722
7.	India	4159
8.	China	3897
9.	Russian Federation	3811
10.	Chile	2360

(Source: Trade Map)

SWOT Analysis:

Strength:

It has Strong dealer community

There are many reliable suppliers.

Automation of activities has enabled the company to scale up and scale down based on the demand conditions in the market.

Weaknesses:

Limited success outside core.

Even though the product is a success in terms of sale and export but its positioning and unique selling proposition is not clearly defined which can lead to the attacks in this segment from the new and many competitors.

Opportunity:

The new taxation policy can significantly impact the way of doing business and can open new opportunity for established players to increase its profitability.

Decreasing cost of transportation because of lower shipping prices can also bring down the cost.

The new technology provides an opportunity to practices differentiated pricing strategy in the new market.

Threats:

Rising raw material can pose a threat

Intense competition

Shortage of skilled workforce also represents a threat to steady growth of profits



Towers for transmission lines



6. Towers for Transmission Lines

A transmission tower also known as an electricity pylon is a tall structure, usually a steel lattice tower that is used to support an overhead power line. In electrical grids, they are generally used to carry high-voltage transmission lines that transport bulk electric power from generating stations to electrical substations. Utility poles are used to support lower-voltage sub transmission and distribution lines that transport power from substations to electric customers. They come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes as per the need.

Export Data

Table: Export from India

HS CODE 73082011: Towers for transmission line Values in Rs. Cr.

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share	%Growth
1	73082011	Towers for transmission line w/n assembled	2,39,722	0.11	1,96,256	0.06	-18
India's Total Export			21,59,04,322		61,47,02,149		

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country Wise
 HS CODE 73082011: Towers for transmission line

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	Bangladesh	33259	45467	36
2	Nepal	16959	23124	36
3	Oman	2234	14516	549
4	Philippines	14947	9864	-34
5	Tanzania	6118	8673	41
6	Sri Lanka	112	8487	7412
7	Colombia	2792	8284	196
8	Canada	2546	6981	174
9	Saudi Arab	21691	6422	-70

10	Chile	6305	4982	-20
----	-------	------	------	-----

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
 HS CODE 73082011: Towers for transmission line

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value Rs Cr	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US\$)
73082011	Towers for transmission line w/n assembled	252	3.38

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importers
 HS CODE 73082011: Towers for transmission line

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD million)
		World
1	USA	6263
2	Germany	4195
3	France	3040
4	UK	2041
5	Japan	2036
6	Netherlands	1776
7	Norway	1550
8	Canada	1450
9	Austria	1420
10	Australia	1277

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: World's Top Exporters
 HS CODE 73082011: Towers for transmission line

Rank	World's Top Exporter	Value exported in 2021 (USD Million)
		World
1	China	15954
2	Germany	5133
3	Poland	3568
4	Spain	2443
5	Netherlands	2180
6	Belgium	2055
7	Italy	1965
8	Turkey	1837
9	Korea	1701
10	Czech	16646

(Source: Trade Map)

SWOT Analysis:

Strengths

It has strong demand in United States, Mexico, Brazil with huge installed customer base with long term contracts also. Not only just this it's geographical coverage is across the world

Weakness

Expensive P/E is a concern
Low margins and profits

Opportunity

Wireless Tower Expansion can be the greatest opportunity
Transmission towers has emerging Markets in Global world.

Threat

Varied global economic conditions and patent litigations can a threat for the product



Broken Rice



7. Broken Rice

Broken Rice as the name indicates are rice grains “broken” or fractured during the milling process. The broken grains are deemed inferior, and so, are separated from the whole grains and sold as “Broken Rice”. There’s absolutely nothing wrong with this rice other than the grains are fragmented rather than whole. Broken 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 unbroken rice.

Broken 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 10064000: Broken Rice
 Values in Rs. Cr.

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share	%Growth
1	10064000	Broken Rice	4,38,639	0.20	845,404	0.26	92.73
India's Total Export			21,59,04,322		21,59,04,322		

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

HS CODE 10064000: Broken Rice
 Values in Rs. Cr.

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	China	61626	359039	482
2	Senegal	178903	189362	5
3	Vietnam	37921	72497	91
4	Djibouti	22619	51513	127
5	Indonesia	8808	43900	398
6	Cote	16620	21731	30
7	Gambia	10229	15507	51

8	Cameroon	1239	8496	585
9	Belarus	1440	6763	369
10	Benin	7144	5854	-18

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

HS CODE 10064000: Broken Rice
 Values in Rs. Cr.

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value Rs Cr	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US\$)
10064000	Broken Rice	51.4	69.1

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importers 2021 HS CODE 10064000: Broken Rice
 Values in Rs. Cr.

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD million)
	World	3171
1	China	934
2	Senegal	455
3	Belgium	152
4	Indonesia	141
5	Viet Nam	121
6	Zimbabwe	118
7	Ethiopia	116
8	Cote d'Ivoire	94
9	France	72
10	Djibouti	67

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: World's Top Exporters
 HS CODE 10064000: Broken Rice
 Values in Rs. Cr.

Rank	World's Top Exporter	Value exported in 2021 (USD Million)
	World	2699
1	India	1037
2	Thailand	323
3	Viet Nam	259
4	Myanmar	257
5	Pakistan	251
6	Belgium	123
7	Brazil	119
8	Netherlands	43
9	Senegal	36
10	USA	30

(Source: Trade Map)

SWOT Analysis:

Strengths:

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

Weakness: -

Production require large area to be profitable.
Increase in disease pest resurgence.
Production require huge water.
Large labour force require for production.
Disease and pest attack.

Opportunity:

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

Threat:

Incoherent Government policies.
Erratic and uneven monsoon rainfall have great effect on production.



Basmati Rice



8. Basmati Rice

Basmati is a variety of long, slender-grained aromatic rice, which is traditionally grown in India, Pakistan, and Nepal.

As of 2019, India accounted for 65% of the international trade in basmati rice, while Pakistan accounted for the remaining 35%. Many countries use domestically grown basmati rice crops. However, basmati is geographically exclusive to certain districts of India and Pakistan. According to the Indian Government agency APEDA, a rice variety is eligible to be called Basmati if it has a minimum average precooked milled rice length of 6.61 mm (0.260 in) and average precooked milled rice breadth of up to 2 mm (0.079 in), among other parameters.

Export Data
 Table: Export from India
 HS CODE 10063020: Basmati Rice
 Values in Rs. Cr.

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share	%Growth
1	10063020	Basmati Rice	29,84,770	1.38	2,63,90,22	0.83	-11.58
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 10063020: Basmati Rice

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	Iran	4385	6111	39
2	Saudi Arab	7059	4823	-32
3	Iraq	3708	2985	-19
4	UAE	1520	1646	8
5	Yemen	2067	1372	-34
6	USA	1448	1370	-5
7	Kuwait	1249	961	-23
8	UK	1037	870	-16
9	Oman	658	546	-17

10	Qatar	717	478	-33
----	-------	-----	-----	-----

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
 HS CODE 10063020: Basmati Rice

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value Rs Cr	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US\$)
10063020	Basmati Rice	1,002	13.4

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: world's Top Importers HS CODE 10063020: Basmati Rice

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD million)
	World	21155
1	China	1247
2	Philippines	1081
3	Saudi Arabia	1030
4	USA	952
5	Bangladesh	948
6	Iraq	787
7	Iran	727
8	Benin	620
9	Ethiopia	567
10	Malaysia	566

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: world's Top Exporters
 HS CODE 10063020: Basmati Rice

Rank	World's Top Exporter	Value exported in 2021 (USD Million)
	World	20949
1	India	8361
2	Thailand	2955
3	Viet Nam	1748
4	Pakistan	1576
5	USA	1250
6	China	745
7	Italy	625
8	Cambodia	414
9	Myanmar	320
10	Tanzania	280

(Source: Trade Map)

SWOT Analysis:

Strengths: -

India is second largest producer of rice in world after China.

Total Production of rice in Madhya Pradesh is 1710 thousand tonnes in which 1313 thousand tonnes is from rain fed and 397 thousand tonnes is from irrigated area.

Madhya Pradesh has favourable climate for rice production.

Rice is number one product which get exported from the state of Madhya Pradesh.

In Madhya Pradesh many seed companies are marketing their hybrids some of the major players are ProAgro, Syngenta, Ralles, Zuari, Nath, Bio seed, JK Seeds etc.

Most of the rice growing districts of the state normally received 1000 mm or more rainfall.

Weakness: -

Yield advantage in some of the hybrids is marginal and inconsistent across locations due to improper management.

Lower market price offered for the hybrid rice produce by millers/traders, is acting as a deterrent for many farmers to take up hybrid rice cultivation.

Lack of Infrastructure like Godown, Pack house and Reefer Vans, test laboratories.

Poor Market Linkage and Packaging Techniques for fresh produce.

Poor Erratic rainfall, High temperature, Khaira , (Zinc deficiency) poor fertilizer application , Poor supply of electricity, in adequate supply of fertilizers in time are identified the main constraints of rice in the state

Farmers are Not Aware of the Standard Quality Norms Acceptable in International Markets.

Opportunity:

Growing export markets in China, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, United states of America, Bangladesh, Iraq, Iran etc.

Offering huge investment opportunities, Madhya Pradesh can lead the country in terms of rice exports.

Supportive Government backing the investors which can help in taking large scale commercial farming to major rice clusters.

Farmer Education: Significant investment is required in education and relevant support services to give small marginal farmers the necessary skills and knowledge to increase productivity, improve the quality of the produce and reduce waste.

Generation of additional employment.

Threat:

Greater instability in production and productivity.

Unstable price risk (Market Consideration)

Major Competitors are Ecuador, Philippines, Costa Rica, Colombia, Belgium, Netherland, USA.

Importing regulation of Agriculture Food products are different in different countries.



9. Peas

The pea is most commonly the small spherical seed or the seed-pod of the pod fruit *Pisum sativum*. Each pod contains several peas, which can be green or yellow. Botanically, pea pods are fruit since they contain seeds and develop from the ovary of a flower. Peas are annual plants, with a life cycle of one year. They are a cool-season crop grown in many parts of the world; planting can take place from winter to early summer depending on location. The average pea weighs between 0.1 and 0.36 gram. The immature peas (and in snow peas the tender pod as well) are used as a vegetable, fresh, frozen or canned; varieties of the species typically called field peas are grown to produce dry peas like the split pea shelled from a matured pod.

Export Data
 Table: Export from India
 HS CODE 07102100: Peas
 Values in Rs. Cr.

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share	%Growth
1	07102100	Peas Shelled Or Unshelled,Frzn	7,119	0.0033	5,775	0.0018	-18.87
India's Total Export			215,904,322		314,702,149		

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country Wise
 HS CODE 07102100: Peas

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	USA	1128	1627	44
2	Saudi Arab	2808	1358	-52
3	Guatemala	140	657	368
4	Canada	248	355	43
5	UAE	443	269	-39
6	Nepal	96	266	179
7	Qatar	227	246	8
8	Algeria	50	209	315

9	Oman	139	135	-3
10	UK	244	84	-66

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
 HS CODE 07102100: Peas

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value Rs Cr	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US\$)
07102100	Peas Shelled Or Unshelled,Frzn	1,045	13.9

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importers
 HS CODE 07102100: Peas

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD million)
		World
1	USA	46495
2	Italy	43123
3	Germany	38032
4	China	30408
5	Belgium	29534
6	Algeria	27078
7	France	26508
8	Japan	24421
9	Australia	18057
10	World	503491

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: world's Top Exporters
 HS CODE 07102100: Peas

Rank	World's Top Exporter	Value exported in 2021 (USD Million)
		World
1	Spain	66143
2	New Zealand	60474
3	United Kingdom	30423
4	Poland	29802
5	France	28060
6	USA	15203
7	China	13122
8	Hungary	12048
9	Portugal	10419
10	Belgium	142805

(Source: Trade Map)

SWOT Analysis:

Strength

India is 2nd largest producers in the world contributing around 24.22% in total green peas production

Madhya Pradesh is 2nd largest producer of Peas in India contributing 15.67% in total peas production.

Low cost of Inland transport because of the access to Mumbai ports.

Existing frozen peas industry

Policy and subsidy support for processing industry

Weakness

Shelf life of Peas is short.

Lack of Infrastructure for cold Chain like Cold Store, Pack house and Reefer Vans, test laboratories.

Farm Aggregation: Majority of the plantations including Peas Plantation in Madhya Pradesh are small land holding. Investment into the aggregator segment for the crop can be huge business opportunity for the private sector.

Poor Market Linkage & Packaging Techniques for fresh produce.

Farmers are Not Aware of the Standard Quality Norms Acceptable in International Markets.

Opportunity:

Processing of Peas: Frozen Peas, Dehydration of Peas, processing it in to powders, etc.

Growing export markets in UAE, China, USA, Iran, Thailand, Bangladesh.

Offering huge investment opportunities, Madhya Pradesh can lead the country in terms of Peas exports as the fruit is available round the year.

Supportive Government backing the investors which can help in taking large scale commercial farming to major Peas clusters.

Farmer Education: Significant investment is required in education and relevant support services to give small & marginal farmers the necessary skills and knowledge to increase productivity, improve the quality of the produce and reduce waste.

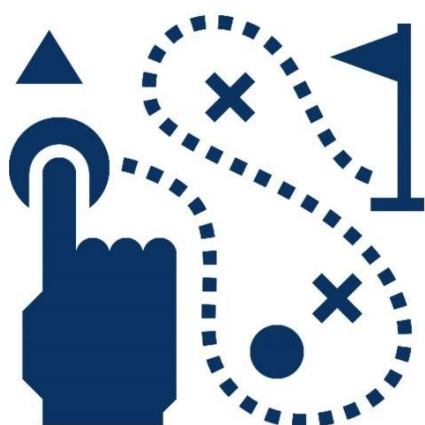
Processing of Peas: Juices, Jams, Squash, Syrups, Cosmetics, perfumes, essential oils, etc.

Threats:

India is major producer of Peas in the world but it's not comes under top 10 Peas exporting countries of the world.

Major Competitors Canada, Russia, USA, Ukrain, France, Turkey.

Importing regulation of Agri & Food products are different in different countries.



Action Plan



10. 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.	DIC-Jabalpur 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	<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 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>	<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
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 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	<p>1) Common Facilitation is not available in Jabalpur. Need assessment of cluster development in the district.</p> <p>2) Information sharing system (including exporters) should be developed in the district.</p>	<p>Common Facility Centre should be created for exports. Need to strengthen the existing cluster.</p> <p>DTIC and DGFT RA can be the nodal department for this initiative.</p>	State and Centre	Ministry of MSME
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, we have an MoU with eBay India and Flipkart Group to market the product international and domestic markets respectively. • Requirement of establishing Inland Container Depot(ICD) in the District to compete with development Industrial base in Chhattisgarh & Orissa 	Centre	Railway Department (CONCOR)
8.	Marketing support	<p>Support can be provided by MSME for participation in international trade fairs and exhibition/Customer 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>Organising more buyer-seller meets will be easiest 2-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>	State/Centre	Ministry of MSME of Commerce and Industries, GoI
9.	Regulatory	Efforts are being made to ensure that	Will make aware of all units about rules and regulations	Centre and State	

		units can get all the clearances on time. DEPC will create Single window system at the district level	related to exports. An assistance will be provided to units to get the required clearances and permissions.		
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: <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; • 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		



Target



11. 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.

11.1. Reasons for doubling the export figures as a target

11.1.1. 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.

11.1.2. 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.

11.1.3. 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.

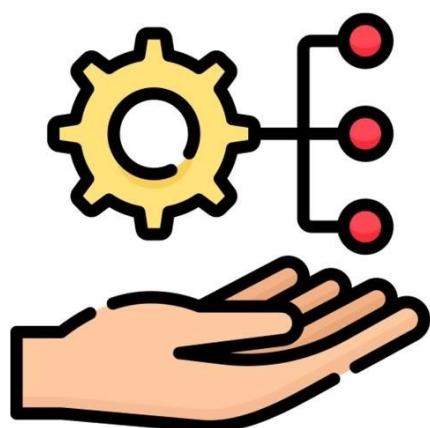
11.1.4. Negative impact on Chinese products

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.

11.2. 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.



Proposed Schemes



12. 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.

12.1. 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 5 cr fund per 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.

12.2. Proposed scheme – 2: Export marketing and branding (EMB)

Objective-

Objective of this scheme is to promote products and service produced in Madhya Pradesh as brand in international market. Some of the products of Madhya Pradesh are known for their unique manufacturing capacity and unique quality. However, majority of MSMEs are involved in manufacturing in town of export excellence, however their capacity to spend in branding is low. So, government of Madhya Pradesh may promote branding of these products as per place specification.

Nature of rewards-

Sum of Rs 10 cr may be spent to each product in specified international market every year. Mode of promotion is advertisement in TV, newspapers, Internet and through organizing exhibitions, seminars, workshop, product display, and spreading awareness about product.

Research process of the applications of Geographical Indication may also be eligible for the scheme.

Procedure-

Regional Office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce as the member of State Level Export Committee (SEC) may scrutinize the applications, verify the claims, identify requirements, study product, calculate viability of the product and projection thereof. This regional office then recommends SEC about the project about when, where and how marketing of the product will take place. This regional office may also identify the product of Geographical Indication and apply monitor and take follow up about GI.

The regional office of DGFT shall put the project before **State Level Export Committee (SEC) headed by Respected Chief Secretary**. SEC may study and scrutinize the project and may approve the project.

Fund estimate-

Each product needs a fund of Rs 10 cr; it is estimated Rs. 100 cr for 10 products in each year.

Benefits-

Without branding, no product can be exported. Our MSMEs and farmers have few financial avenues to promote their brand in international market. Rs. 10 cr is reasonably a good sum of money by which effective branding can be done, our products can be recognized.

12.3. Proposed scheme –3: Changing administrative structure within

state Exports excellence awards-

Exporters from state Government need recognition for their contribution towards export and economy. New exporters having good contribution as well as increment in export is needed to be recognized. So far, the regional government has not awarded its entrepreneurs on the basis of export promotion. Therefore, to recognize their contribution, to encourage their performance and to commit the service towards economy, the regional government may start award ceremony for exporters. Exports Awards can be given to the highest performing exporters in the segments i.e. Agro products, engineering goods, Drug Pharma sector, tourism sector, handloom sector and handicraft sector. New exporters' new entrepreneur export awards should also be given.

Structure-

The export awards may be administered by Madhya Pradesh Trade Promotion Council. The committee may be formed at the head of Export Commissioner to be assisted by DGFT official of the region. The exporter shall be recognized by the export house DGFT. It must not be under defaulter list (DEL) of DGFT.

12.4. Proposed scheme –4: Exports from Madhya Pradesh Scheme (EMPS)

Objective-

Objective of the scheme is to compensate the high transportation cost from Madhya Pradesh to seaports of India by virtue of being a landlocked state and offset other disadvantages to promote exports from Madhya Pradesh.

Nature of rewards-

Exports of notified goods/products with ITC [HS] code to notified markets as listed in Appendix (this appendix is yet to be decided), shall be rewarded under the scheme. Appendix also lists the rate(s) of rewards on various notified products [ITC (HS) code wise]. The basis of calculation of reward would be on realized FOB value of exports in free foreign exchange or on FOB value of exports as given in the Shipping Bills in free foreign exchange, whichever is less, unless otherwise specified.

Shipping Bill shall specify state of origin as Madhya Pradesh. Export invoices must be generated from Madhya Pradesh.

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.

APPENDIX, for example

S.No	HS Code	ITC(HS) Code	Description of goods	Rate of Reward
1	21		Food Supplements	0.5%
2	30		Pharma	0.5%

12.5. 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



13. 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.

13.1. 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.

13.2. 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.

13.3. 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.

13.4. 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.

13.5. 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.