



विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
FOREIGN TRADE



MPIDC
MP Industrial Development
Corporation Limited

Vidisha

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), Engineering Export Promotional Council (EEPC) and Pharmaceutical Export Promotional Council (PHARMEXIL).

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Umashankar Bhargav (IAS)
Collector & District Magistrate
Vidisha

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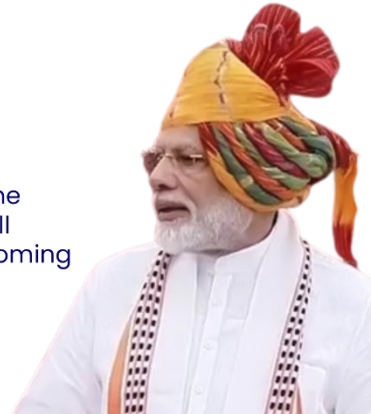
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“Each district of our country has a potential equal to that of one country, each of our districts has the capacity equal to a small country in the world. why should each district not think of becoming an export hub? Each of our districts has a diverse 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 कलेक्टर एवं जिला मजिस्ट्रेट विदिशा (म.प्र.)

क्रमांक-जि.व्या.उ.के.-वि/निर्यात/2021/74

विदिशा, दिनांक 13/10/2021

-: आदेश :-

सूक्ष्म लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम विभाग मंत्रालय भोपाल के संशोधित आदेश दिनांक 18/05/2020 के तहत क्रमांक-एफ-5-10/2017/अ-73 भारत सरकार वाणिज्यिक कर मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली के निर्देशानुसार जिला स्तर पर निर्यात की संभावनाओं के अंतर्गत जिले में निर्यात की दृष्टि से उत्पादों का चयन, जिले की निर्यात योजना तैयार करना तथा नियमित समीक्षा करने हेतु जिला स्तरीय निर्यात संवर्धन समिति का गठन निम्नानुसार किया जाता है :-

1.	कलेक्टर	अध्यक्ष
2.	पदाधिकारी, रीजनल अर्थो रिटी विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय इन्दौर	उपाध्यक्ष
3.	महाप्रबंधक, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र,	सह-संयोजक
4.	प्रतिनिधि, एमपीआईडीसी	सदस्य
5.	लीड बैंक प्रबंधक भारतीय स्टेट बैंक विदिशा	सदस्य
6.	प्रतिनिधि, सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम विभाग, भारत सरकार इन्दौर	सदस्य
7.	प्रतिनिधि, निर्यात संवर्धन कॉन्सिल (DGFT) इन्दौर	सदस्य
8.	प्रतिनिधि, क्वालिटी एवं स्टैण्डर्ड इम्प्लिमेंटेशन बॉडी दिल्ली	सदस्य
9.	प्रतिनिधि, जिला उद्योग संघ	सदस्य
10.	उप संचालक कृषि विभाग	सदस्य
11.	उप संचालक उद्यानिकी विभाग	सदस्य
12.	सहायक महाप्रबंधक नावार्ड	सदस्य
13.	सहायक संचालक मत्स्य विभाग	सदस्य

उपरोक्त समिति का मुख्य दायित्व जिले में निर्यात की दृष्टि से उत्पादों का चयन करना एवं जिले की निर्यात योजना तैयार करना होगा।

कलेक्टर

जिला - विदिशा

पृ.क्रमांक-जि.व्या.उ.के.-वि/निर्यात/2021/4803-05 विदिशा, दिनांक 13/10/2021

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. उद्योग आयुक्त, उद्योग संचालनालय, विन्ध्यांचल भवन, भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ।
2. संयुक्त महानिदेशक फॉरेन ट्रेड, तिसरी मंजिल, निर्यात सदन, गर्वरमेंट प्रेस के पीछे, 52-ए, अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ।
3. विभाग की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं पालनार्थ।

कलेक्टर

जिला - विदिशा



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	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



Our Export Products

FARM EQUIPMENT, soya extracts, soya seeds,
Soya oil & Soya insecticide & pesticide .

4. About the District

4.1. General Characteristic of the District

Vidisha district is in the central part of Madhya Pradesh. It's 67km from Bhopal on the NH 146 and Raisen Rd. The District derives its Name from the Head Quarters town of Vidisha. The earliest reference of Vidisha is contained in Ramayana by Valmiki. It is stated there that Shatrughna's Son Shatrughati was placed in charge of Vidisha. In Brahmanical religious observance again, the place is called Bhadravati, the residence of Yuvanashva who supplied the famous horse to Yudhishtira during his Ashvamedha sacrifice.

The historicity of the ancient city of Besnagar, three Kilometers from Vidisha and identified with ancient Vidisha, goes back to some centuries before the birth of Christ. Besnagar figures prominently in Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanical Literature in various forms such as Vessanagar, Vaisyanagar etc. Tradition connects the town with Raja Rukmangada who neglects his own wife for the Apsara Visva named the town Vishwas Nagar after her.

In 1904 Vidisha was raised to a District having two Tehsils of Vidisha and Basoda till the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948. The District was enlarged in 1949 by the merger of the small States of Kurwai. The Sironj Sub-Division which was formerly in Kota District of Rajasthan State and small pargana of Piklone belonging to the Bhopal State were added to the District with the formation of new Madhya Pradesh. At the same time, the town and the District were renamed as Vidisha. However, under the Mughals Aurangzeb tried to rename the City as Alamgiri Nagar after himself, but without success.

Vidisha, formerly known as Bhelsa and known as Besnagar in ancient times is a city in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. It is located 62.5 km northeast of the state capital, Bhopal. The name "Vidisha" is derived from the nearby river "Bais", mentioned in the Puranas.

There is no major mineral available in the district. Flagstone, Dhoka stone, Muram & Sand are the minor mineral available in the district.

District at a glance

- Area:
- Language Spoken: Hindi, English, Sindhi, Gondi, Sindi, Marathi, Malyalam, Punjabi & Bengali.

● Villages:

• **There is no nearby ICDs in the district. Nearest available ICDs/Concor**

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

Accessibility to Exporters:

By Rail: Vidisha Railway Station is situated on the main Railway Track Delhi to Mumbai and Delhi to Hyderabad . up and down train passing from Vidisha.

By Road:- Bhopal-Kanpur NH-146 via passing Sanchi-Vidisha-Sagar .the distance from Vidisha to Bhopal is 60 k.m. State Highway 19 Vidisha to Ashok Nagar.

By Air: Vidisha is situated at the middle of Madhya Pradesh and it is very near Capital of Bhopal , Vidisha is approachable from either side by road and rail links. Bhopal (65 Kms) is the nearest airport, which is connected to Delhi, Mumbai ,Hyderabad and Udaipur .The taxi-ride takes about 1-2 to reach Bhopal from Vidisha.

4.1.1. District Domestic Product:

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

Per Capita Income of District at constant (2011-12) prices (Rs Lakhs)						
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
579667	599771	629910	723540	745165	822756	872340

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
35925	36096	37384	42481	43018	47042	49054

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	249115	252394	305287	328998	241229	353897	366178
2	Secondary	109609	106464	112114	115050	128759	132027	142022
3	Tertiary	199133	217914	228836	241229	259519	278810	299863
Total GDVA at basic		557857	576773	595741	685276	693848	764734	808062

prices							
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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	207084	212159	208403	271850	242170	283030	290757
2	Livestock	19483	22811	26578	32320	38353	44542	49988
3	Forestry & logging	16121	15977	15813	22509	22981	22874	22487
4	Fishing & aquaculture	1038	820	1233	995	1197	1956	1674
5	Mining & quarrying	5388	628	2763	1323	868	1494	1272
7	Manufacturing	34287	35170	32849	33712	45252	48503	50955
8	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	11244	11732	14746	15832	17439	14938	17204
9	Construction	64079	59562	64519	65506	66068	68587	73863
11	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	59913	66517	69069	72192	76136	85548	93933
12	Transport by other means and Storage	15712	17155	17580	19244	20407	21682	25690
13	Railways	3736	4893	5013	5100	5922	5973	6378
14	Communication & services related to broadcasting	7047	7850	9320	10779	12884	11760	11290
15	Financial services	25168	26997	29248	29914	34149	32742	33085
16	Real estate, ownership of dwelling	30892	33229	35889	38412	40436	43259	46357
17	Public administration	21974	23636	24737	25181	26416	30134	32599
18	Other services	34690	37638	37982	40407	43169	47713	50530
Total GDVA at basic		557857	57677	59574	68527	259519	764734	

prices		3	1	6			808062
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Source: Reports published by Department of Planning, Economics & Statistics

4.2. Industrial Scenario of the District

Table: Industrial Scenario of District, Vidisha (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 Vidisha	12.14 hec.	12.14 hec.	1265 sqm	59/27	59/27	00	59/27
2	Industrial area Kanjna	52.03 hec.	52.03 hec.	550 sqm	190/00	152	38	50
2	Industrial area Kurwai	0.027 hec.	0.027 hec.	407 sqm	-/03	00	00	00

Source: DIC, Vidisha (MP)

Table: Industry at a Glance

Sr no	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered industrial MSME unit	No. 715	---
2.	Registered medium & large unit	No. 03	---
3.	Employment in micro and small industries	No. 7367	---
4.	Employment in large and medium industries	No. 276	---
5.	No. Of industrial area	No. 03	---
6.	Turnover of small scale ind.	In lacs-17392	---
7.	Turnover of medium & large scale industries	In lacs -27600	---

Source: DIC, Vidisha (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	Vidisha	29	354	4928.00(in Lakhs)	17392.00(in Lakhs)

Source: DIC, Vidisha (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	Vidisha	--	--	--	--	--

Source: DIC, Vidisha (MP)

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

NIC CODE NO.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	No. of UNITS	EMP Nos	INVESTMEN (Rs Lakh.)	Production s Lakh.)
15	Manufacturing of Food Products & Beverages	40	600	3500.00	8750.00
16	Manufacturing of Tobacco Products	-	-	-	-
17	Manufacturing of Textile	-	-	-	-
18	Manufacturing of weaving apparel Dressing & Dyeing of Fur	-	-	-	-
19	Manufacturing of tanning Dressing of Leather	-	-	-	-
20	Manufacturing of Wood Products	16	96	336.00	600.00
21	Manufacturing of Paper & Paper Products	1	75	800.00	5000.00
22	Publishing Printing	14	72	154.00	300.00
23	Manufacturing of Coke, Refueled Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel	-	-	-	-
24	Manufacturing of Chemical Products	21	315	900.00	1500.00
25	Manufacturing of Rubber & plastic Goods	5	25	150.00	302.00
26	Manufacturing of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	12	165	1500.00	2000.00
27	Manufacturing of Basic Metal	--	--	--	--
28	Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products Except M/C Equipments	10	50	45	60
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	14	75	300.00	800.00
36	Manufacturing of Furniture	-	-	-	-
37	Recycling	-	-	-	-
40	Electricity, Gas, Steam & Hot water -	-	-	-	-
41	Collection of Information & Distribution Of Water	60	150	607.00	900.00
50	Maintenance & Repair of Motor Cycle	80	165	130.00	500.00
52	Maintenance & Repair of Personal House hold Goods	-	-	-	-
60	Land Transport	-	-	-	-
63	Supporting & Auxiliary Activities	-	-	-	-
64	Post & Telecommunication	-	-	-	-

71	Tenting & Transport Equipments	41	143	102.00	405.00
72	Computer Related Activities	120	250	400.00	1200.00
74	Other Business	12	40	30.00	100.00
85	Health & Social Work	-	-	-	-
92	Recreation, Cultural & Sporting Activities	160	310	640.00	1500.00
93	Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		756	3581	10594.00	26417.00

Source: DIC, Vidisha (MP)

4.3. Export from the District

Total exports from the district – INR 101.87 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.	23040090	OTHER SOLID RESIDUES RESULTING FROM OF EXTRACTION SOYABEAN OIL	588223663
2.	38089111	ALUMINIUM PHOSPHATE (E.G. PHOSTOXIN)	74216140
3.	29232010	LECITHINS	62306026
4.	25162000	SANDSTONE	59987340
5.	38089210	MANEB	37013084
6.	38089199	OTHER INSECTICIDE NES	30284637
7.	11010000	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	24975939
8.	38089390	OTHER HERBICIDES-ANTI-SPROUTING PRODUCTS	23081230
9.	38089990	OTHER SIMILAR PRODUCTS N.E.S.	21067240
10.	38089910	PESTICIDES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INC	19918607

(Source: Ministry of Commerce)

4.4. Departments/Agencies for Industries and Export Promotion

S.No	Departments/Agencies	Address	Contact
1.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade RA Indore	Ground Floor, A-Wing, CGO Building, Residency Area, Indore Email ID: mishra.gk@nic.in	0731-2498382
2.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade RA Bhopal	3rd Floor, Nirman Sadan, 52-A, Arera Hills (Behind Govt. Press) Bhopal Email ID: bhopal-dgft@nic.in	0755-2553323
3.	MSME-DFO	10, Industrial Estate, Polo Ground, Indore Email ID: dcdi-indore@dcmsme.gov.in	0731-2420723
4.	Export Inspection Council of India	303, C.S Naydu Arcade, 10/2, Greater Kailash Road, Opp. Grotlo, Opposite	0731-2566057

		Grotto, New Palasia, Indore	
		Email ID: eia-indore@eicindia.gov.in	
5.	ECGC Limited, Indore	408, 4th Floor, City Center, 570, M G Road, Opp High Court, Indore	0731-2544215
		Email ID: indore@ecgc.in	
6.	APEDA Regional office, Bhopal	Kisan Bhawan, 26, Arera Hills, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	0755-4700764
		Email ID: apedabho@apeda.gov.in	
7.	FIEO, Indore	03, Gold Arcade, 3/1, New Palasia, Near Janjirwala Square, Indore	0731-4282335 /336
		Email ID: indore@fieo.org	
8.	EEPC India	B-202 & 220, Aurus Chambers Annex "B", 2nd Floor, Behind Mahindra Tower, S.S. Amrutwar Marg, Worli Mumbai	022-42125555
		Email ID: eepcromum@eepcindia.net	
9.	MP Industrial Development Corporation RO- Indore	1st Floor, Atulya IT Park, Khandwa Road, Indore	0731-2972623
		Email ID: ed.roind@mpidc.co.in	
10.	District Trade & Industries Centre, Dewas	Collector Parisar, A.B Road, Dewas (M.P.)	07272-254903
		Email ID: gmidew@mp.nic.in	

4.5. SWOT Analysis of the district

Strengths

- (1) District offers profound support from Bhopal especially for skilled manpower, engineering pool and trained workers.
 - (2) Rajgarh benefits from being a neighbour of the Bhopal district. Bhopal has a diversified economy bases on well-established and successful network of mixed businesses around cotton textiles, Iron and steel, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, readymade garments, solvent plants and machinery.
 - (3) Sharbati wheat is grown in abundance in Vidisha area. Soyabean, gram and urad are the main agricultural produce of this district which can be a major export from this district.
 - (4) The region is recently preferred as investment destination for textile, food processing and warehousing industries.
- (5) Potentials areas for service Sector::**
- a) Automobile Repairing and Servicing,
 - b) Data Processing,
 - c) Repairing of Electrical Items & Electric Motor.

- d) Welding.
- e) Electroplating.
- f) Flour Mill.

Weakness

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

Opportunities

- (1) Tremendous potential for enhanced opportunities in youth-oriented education, skill development and commercial avenues.
- (2) This region offers cheap land, labour and connectivity towards ports and the rest of India. New Delhi Mumbai expressway will open new opportunities of connectivity to north India.
- (3) Infrastructure, if not improved within a time frame, might create problems in future.
- (4) There are many forest produce in the state that can be produced at scale and exported for various ayurvedic medicines namely Tendu leaves, Baheda, Aonla, Charota Seeds, Safed Musli, Chironji etc.
- (5) Sharbati wheat is grown in abundance in Vidisha area. Soyabean, gram and urad are the main agricultural produce of this district which can be a major export from this district.
- (6)

Threats

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



Soya Oil



6. Soya Oils

Soyaoils are an important raw material for those seeking vegan, lactose-free products, such as soymilk and tofu. Soybean is the world's most important seed legume, which contributes to 25 % of the global edible oil, about two-thirds of the world's protein concentrate for livestock feeding. Soybean meal is a valuable ingredient in formulated feeds for poultry and fish. In India, Soybean was introduced from China in tenth century AD through the Himalayan routes, and also brought in via Burma (now Myanmar) by traders from Indonesia. As a result, soybean has been traditionally grown on a small scale in Himachal Pradesh, the Kumaon Hills of Uttar Pradesh (now Uttaranchal), eastern Bengal, the Khasi Hills, Manipur, the Naga Hills, and parts of central India covering Madhya Pradesh. It has also been reported that the Indian continent is the secondary center for domestication of the crop after China.

Export Data
 Table: Export from India
 HS CODE 1507: Soya Oil
 Values in Rs. Cr.

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1	1507	Soya bean oil and its fractions w/n Refind but not chemically modified	14,901	0.0069	15,656	15,656
India's Total Export			21,59,043		31,47,021	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country Wise
 HS CODE 1507: Soya oil

S.No	Country/ Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	Bhutan	10168	13764	35
2	Australia	304	1046	243
3	Myanmar	243	391	- 18
4	Saudi arab	132	118	- 10

5	Canada	2477	96	-96
6	New Zealand	38	67	72
7	New Caledonia		51	
8	USA	886	50	-94
9	Sri Lanka	3	24	594
10	Vietnam	19	12	-38

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
Product: 1507: Soya oil

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR) Cr.	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US)
1507	Soya bean oil and its fractions w/n Refind but not chemically modified	1.319	17.6

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importers 2021
HS CODE 1507: Soya Oil

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (Million USD)
	World	16744
1	India	4750
2	China	1051
3	Bangladesh	891
4	Algeria	817
5	Peru	728
6	Iran	704
7	Morocco	642
8	Nepal	608
9	korea	575
10	Colombia	394

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: World's Top Exporters 2021
HS CODE 1507: Soya Oil

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value exported in 2021 (Million USD)
	World	17034
1	Argentina	6930
2	Brazil	2016
3	USA	906
4	Netherlands	661
5	Paraguay	621
6	Spain	610
7	Nepal	596
8	Bolivia	571
9	Russia Federation	532

10	Turkey	341
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(Source: Trade Map)

Strength:

The Indian seed industry has shown impressive growth in serving the oilseed growers and its role is not only to provide adequate quantity of quality seeds but also to achieve varietal diversity.

Indian seed programmer largely adheres to the limited generation of breeder, foundation and certified seeds

Weakness:

The annual oilseed production of the country is faced with high degree of variation as nearly 76% of the oilseeds area is under rainfed conditions and therefore subjected to uncertainties of moisture availability.

Availability of quality seeds of improved varieties and hybrids is grossly inadequate and is one of the major constraints in enhancing the oilseed production. In oilseeds, the farmers are using predominantly the saved seeds, resulting in about 80% of the areas own with farm saved seeds of old and obsolete varieties.

Opportunity:

Biotechnology offers an impressive option to supplement the ongoing efforts on developing genetically enhanced germplasm of oilseeds for achieving sustainable food production. The situation is quite encouraging in the germplasm front with high level of resistance available for 19 (29.6%) and partial for 33 (51.5%) diseases that affect oilseed crops.

This also highlights the need for concerted efforts in utilizing these germplasm resources for the development of disease resistant varieties. Recent advances in molecular biology have great potential to identify progeny that can be selected for improved resistance and to document pathogen variability. Wherever damage is severe but the resistance is too low or absent, it could be augmented with transgenic sources.

Modern tools like molecular markers could be employed for enhancing the efficiency of resistance breeding to make oilseed production more competitive and sustainable.

Threads:

The continuous cultivation of oilseed crops without proper crop rotation has led to depletion of soil nutrients as well as increase in pest and disease incidence causing up-to 40% yield loss. The biotic stresses challenge the expectation of high yield in most of the oilseeds crops in spite of high yielding varieties under cultivation.

The crop loss under poor soil quality, wherein many of these crops are cultivated in rain fed conditions is immeasurable. The farmers, who chose to apportion their land for oilseed crops, become victims of circumstances and have only to break even at the end of the season. The technical inefficiencies in oilseed production, on an average have been found to be 25% to 33% and even higher at the farm level or processing unit level along with allocative and scale inefficiencies.



Soya Seeds



7. Soya Seed

Export Data
Table: Export from India
HS CODE 1201: Soya Seeds
Values in. Rs. Lakh

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1	1507	Soya beans, whether or not broken	31,392	0.01	0.01	0.0099
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 1201: Soya Seeds

S.No	Country Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	USA	19530	12334	-36
2	Canada	5848	8735	49
3	Belgium	4182	7324	75
4	Nepal	566	1520	168
5	France	453	437	-3
6	U arab	213	430	101
7	Taiwan	0	263	105419
8	Japan	157	100	-36
9	Qatar	49	83	67
10	Saudi Arab	21	33	56

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
 HS CODE 1201: Soya Seeds

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR) Cr.	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US)
1201	Soya beans, whether or Not broken	210	2.80

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: world's Top Importers
 HS CODE 1201: Soya Seeds

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (Million USD)
	World	91876
1	China	53528
2	Argentina	2623
3	Mexico	2537
4	Thailand	2274
5	Netherland	2194
6	Egypt	2156
7	Japan	2075
8	Spain	2034
9	Germany	1941
10	Taipei	1496

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: world's Top Exporters
 HS CODE 1201: Soya Seeds

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value exported in 2021 (Million USD)
	World	78859
1	Brazil	38638
2	USA	27522
3	Paraguay	2975
4	Argentina	2691
5	Canada	2485
6	Uruguay	896
7	Ukraine	621
8	Netherlands	596
9	UAE	563
10	Russian	408

(Source: Trade Map)

Strength:

The Indian seed industry has shown impressive growth in serving the oilseed growers and its role is not only to provide adequate quantity of quality seeds but also to achieve varietal diversity.

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Weakness:

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Availability of quality seeds of improved varieties and hybrids is grossly inadequate and is one of the major constraints in enhancing the oilseed production. In oilseeds, the farmers are using predominantly the saved seeds, resulting in about 80% of the areas own with farm saved seeds of old and obsolete varieties.

Opportunity:

Biotechnology offers an impressive option to supplement the ongoing efforts on developing genetically enhanced germplasm of oilseeds for achieving sustainable food production. The situation is quite encouraging in the germplasm front with high level of resistance available for 19 (29.6%) and partial for 33 (51.5%) diseases that affect oilseed crops.

This also highlights the need for concerted efforts in utilizing these germplasm resources for the development of disease resistant varieties. Recent advances in molecular biology have great potential to identify progeny that can be selected for improved resistance and to document pathogen variability. Wherever damage is severe but the resistance is too low or absent, it could be augmented with transgenic sources.

Modern tools like molecular markers could be employed for enhancing the efficiency of resistance breeding to make oilseed production more competitive and sustainable.

Threads:

The continuous cultivation of oilseed crops without proper crop rotation has led to depletion of soil nutrients as well as increase in pest and disease incidence causing up-to 40% yield loss. The biotic stresses challenge the expectation of high yield in most of the oilseeds crops in spite of high yielding varieties under cultivation.

The crop loss under poor soil quality, wherein many of these crops are cultivated in rain fed conditions is immeasurable. The farmers, who chose to apportion their land for oilseed crops, become victims of circumstances and have only to break even at the end of the season. The technical inefficiencies in oilseed production, on an average have been found to be 25% to 33% and even higher at the farm level or processing unit level along with allocative and scale inefficiencies.



Soya Extracts



8. Soya Extract

Export Data
 Table: Export from India
 HS CODE 230400: Soya Extracts
 Values in Rs. Lakhs

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1.	230400	Oil-cake and othr solid residue w/n grnd/in pllts form obtnd frm soya-bean oil extrctn	8,352	0.38	4,123	0.13
India's Total Export			2,15,904,322		314,702,149	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country Wise
 HS CODE 230400: Soya Extracts

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Lacs		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1.	USA	1834	609	-66
2.	France	639	568	-11
3.	Nepal	691	565	-18
4.	Germany	582	377	-35
5.	Netherland	459	339	-26
6.	Japan	205	280	36
7.	Korea rp	242	278	14
8.	Canada	239	159	-33
9.	UK	274	135	-50
10.	Sri lanka	139	125	-9

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
 HS CODE 230400: Soya Extract

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR)	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (US\$)
230400	Oil-cake and othr solid residue w/n grnd/in pllts form obtnd frm soya-bean oil extrctn	2.603	34.8

Table: world's Top Importers 2021
 HS CODE 230400: Soya Extracts

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD thousand)
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	World	34427
1.	Indonesia	2679
2.	Viet Nam	2097
3.	France	1405
4.	Philippines	1368
5.	Thailand	1368
6.	Poland	1338
7.	Spain	1325
8.	Iran	1274
9.	Netherlands	1190
10.	UK	1054

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: world's Top Exporters 2021
HS CODE 230400: Soya Extracts

Rank	World's Top Exporters	Value exported in 2021 (USD thousand)
		World
1.	Argentina	11351
2.	Brazil	73424
3.	USA	4536
4.	Netherlands	1378
5.	India	900
6.	Germany	835
7.	Paraguay	764
8.	Bolivia	707
9.	Russia	488
10.	China	471

(Source: Trade Map)

SWOT Analysis

Strength:

The Indian seed industry has shown impressive growth in serving the oilseed growers and its role is not only to provide adequate quantity of quality seeds but also to achieve varietal diversity.

Indian seed programmer largely adheres to the limited generation of breeder, foundation and certified seeds

Weakness:

The annual oilseed production of the country is faced with high degree of variation as nearly 76% of the oilseeds area is under rainfed conditions and therefore subjected to uncertainties of moisture availability.

Availability of quality seeds of improved varieties and hybrids is grossly inadequate and is one of the major constraints in enhancing the oilseed production. In oilseeds, the farmers are using predominantly the saved seeds, resulting in about 80% of the areas own with farm saved seeds of old and obsolete varieties.

Opportunity:

Biotechnology offers an impressive option to supplement the ongoing efforts on developing genetically enhanced germplasm of oilseeds for achieving sustainable food production. The

situation is quite encouraging in the germplasm front with high level of resistance available for 19 (29.6%) and partial for 33 (51.5%) diseases that affect oilseed crops. This also highlights the need for concerted efforts in utilizing these germplasm resources for the development of disease resistant varieties. Recent advances in molecular biology have great potential to identify progeny that can be selected for improved resistance and to document pathogen variability. Wherever damage is severe but the resistance is too low or absent, it could be augmented with transgenic sources. Modern tools like molecular markers could be employed for enhancing the efficiency of resistance breeding to make oilseed production more competitive and sustainable.

Threads:

The continuous cultivation of oilseed crops without proper crop rotation has led to depletion of soil nutrients as well as increase in pest and disease incidence causing up-to 40% yield loss. The biotic stresses challenge the expectation of high yield in most of the oilseeds crops in spite of high yielding varieties under cultivation.

The crop loss under poor soil quality, wherein many of these crops are cultivated in rain fed conditions is immeasurable. The farmers, who chose to apportion their land for oilseed crops, become victims of circumstances and have only to break even at the end of the season. The technical inefficiencies in oilseed production, on an average have been found to be 25% to 33% and even higher at the farm level or processing unit level along with allocative and scale inefficiencies.



Farm Equipment



9. Farm Equipment

The global pharmaceutical market is undergoing rapid transformation. There has been a dramatic shift towards emerging markets as western markets slow down. Global Pharma multinational corporations are looking at new growth drivers such as the Indian domestic market to capitalise on the growing opportunity. The huge potential of the Indian pharmaceutical industry is impossible for global Pharma companies to ignore, given that India will be one of the top 10 sales markets in the world by 2020. Some of the largest Pharma companies in the world have been in the Indian market since the 1970s, and 5 out of the top 10 domestic Pharma companies are already foreign owned, with a consolidated share of 22 – 23%.

Table: Export from India
HS CODE 843210: Ploughs for use in agriculture, horticulture or forestry
VALUES IN RS. LACS

S.No	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1.	843210	PLOUGHS	13,064	0.0061	20,318	0.0065

India's Total Export	21,59,04,322		31,47,02,149	
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(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

HS CODE 3004: Pharma Products

S.No	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Lacs		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	USA	43121	51207	18
2	South africa	3900	5429	39
3	UK	3092	4304	39
4	Russia	3048	3395	11
5	Nigeria	2130	3213	50
6	Canada	1678	2429	44
7	Australia	1696	2248	32
8	France	1553	2185	40
9	Germany	1858	2174	16
10	Brazil	1435	1435	28

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh

HS CODE 3004: Pharma Products

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR)	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (US\$)
3004	Mdcmnts (Excl ITMS of 3002, 3005/3006) Fr Thrputc/Prphylc.	503.6	6.75

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: world's Top Importers

HS CODE 3004: Pharma Products

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD thousand)
		World
1	USA	84496
2	Germany	33739
3	Switzerland	27027
4	Belgium	25288
5	China	23503
6	Japan	18139
7	France	17979
8	Italy	17327
9	UK	15033
10	Netherlands	13388

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: world's Top Exporters
 HS CODE 3004: Pharma Products

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value exported in 2021 (USD thousand)
	World	419790
1	Germany	64146
2	Switzerland	49745
3	Belgium	33117
4	USA	29020
5	France	27091
6	Italy	25745
7	Ireland	22565
8	Netherlands	19235
9	UK	19053
10	India	17122

(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.

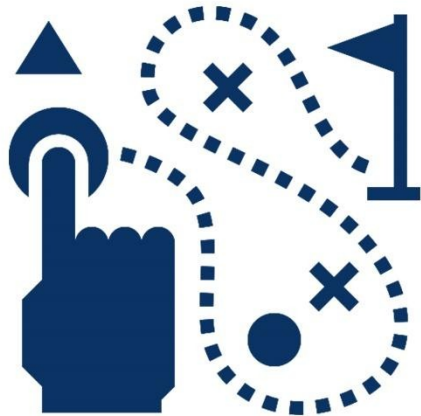
Various high end technologies are made available to make production less drudgery, high water efficient and more productive.

Growing population and hence, growing demand.

Threat:

Incoherent Government policies.

Erratic and uneven monsoon rainfall have great effect on production.



Action Plan



12. District Export Action Plan

Table: Export Issue-Intervention Matrix for the District

S.No.	Problems	Details	Proposed Intervention	Level of Intervention (Centre, State, District, DGFT RA)	Concerned Ministry & Department
1.	Administrative Support	<p>To promote setting up industrial units of products selected under DEH through PMEGP and other state level schemes.</p> <p>To promote setting up food processing and industrial units to promote manufacturing through PMEGP and other state level schemes with DIC-Indore</p> <p>DIC-Vidisha will facilitate the units in getting important registration in GST process and Import-Export Code</p>	<p>DIC- Vidisha and DGFT RA to facilitate the units in getting benefits of the schemes and also in registration under GST and Import-Export Code</p>	Centre, State and DGFT RA	Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP

2.	Branding	To create partnership with Indian Institute of packaging and capacity building workshops on branding strategy will be conducted with the units.	An agency may be appointed at district level which can extend support and provide ideas for the designing of the product as per global demand. Agency will also support in the preparation of attractive marketing content and logo etc.	Centre and State	Ministry of Commerce and Industries, GoI Above mentioned nodal officers of the selected products
3.	Awareness	1.Incentive Policies and Documentation 2.Customs procedures	Online workshops	Centre	DGFT RA and Customs Department
4.	Quality assurance & Certification	1. As per the product demand in international and domestic markets, need of quality certification will be analysed 2. Region-wise quality parameters will be assessed and information on these parameters will be provided to the Units 3. All necessary help will be provided to units to get the ISO and other certification with the help of experts.	1.Department of MSME, GoMP can establish as per the need of stakeholders associated with the commodities. 2. After achieving the targets of midterm strategy and assessment of quality parameters, it will be ensured to set up a testing facility and provide certification to the units.	State and Centre	Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP

5.	Credit Support	<p>1. Information Dissemination about existing financial schemes which the MSMEs, exporters and other relevant stakeholders can avail.</p> <p>Support smaller units in establishing their business through financial assistance of different schemes</p>	<p>DIC-Vidisha and DGFT RA to facilitate the units in getting benefits of the schemes and also in registration under GST and Import-Export Code</p>	Centre, State and DGFT RA	Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP
		<p>2. ECGC department to provide support to existing exporters and should create awareness about their credit linkage initiatives.</p>	<p>DGFT RA along with ECGC should organise export awareness workshop on quarterly basis.</p>	Centre	ECGC Government of India Undertaking
6.	Common Facilitation Centre	<p>1) Common Facilitation is not available in Indore. 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	<p>1. There is a logistic issue of delayed consignment as part load consignments are not accepted by CONCOR. The exporters have to wait much for full container load at ICD Pitampura. There is a Request for having ICD at Sehore.</p>	<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) <p>Part load not accepted at ICD Dhannad. Weekly loading can be planned at ICD Dhanna</p>	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</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</p>	State/Centre	Ministry of MSME of Commerce and Industries, Gol

		product categories and	to adopt E-commerce platform for the marketing of the product.	
		Identification of new markets for the selected products		
9.	Regulatory	Efforts are being made to ensure that units can get all the clearances on time.	Will make aware of all units about rules and regulations related to exports. An assistance will be provided to units to get the required clearances and permissions.	Centre and State
		DEPC will create Single window system at the district level		
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	We will partner with logistics and	

the logistics partner with the charges fixed by companies and Govt. officials viz are ware house corporation agriculture produce marketing board etc.

supply chain partners. Currently, we have an MoU with eBay India and Flipkart Group to market the product international and domestic markets respectively



13. Target Till 2026

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

13.1. Reasons for doubling the export figures as a target

13.1.1. Government Policies

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

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

with the aim of promoting exports, promoting manufacturing & services industry in the District and generate employment in the District.

13.1.2. Market improvement after corona period

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

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

Based on COVID-19 trajectory and geography specific characteristics, various recovery scenarios can be projected. We are seeing some signs of recovery with global market indices clawing back close to pre-crisis levels, positive net fund flows, and improved transactional market-making activities in Q2'20.

13.1.3. Price rise in commodities

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

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

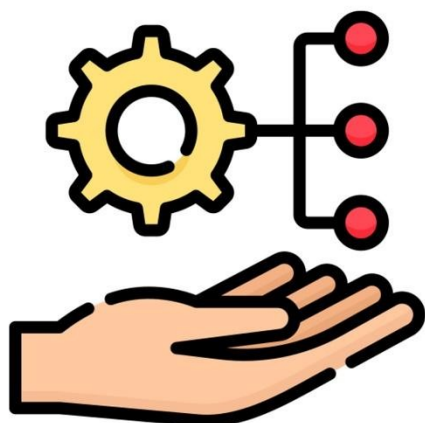
13.1.4. Negative impact on Chinese products

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

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

13.2. Whether we can achieve target!

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



Proposed Schemes



14. Proposed Schemes to achieve Action Plan

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

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

Objective-

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

Nature of rewards-

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

The fund shall be spent on following infrastructure projects:

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

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

Who can apply? -

(1) SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) created by group of exporters having minimum 20 exporters of the region. SPV shall be registered under Section 8 of Company Act as Non-Profit Organization, members of SPV shall have continuous export performance in last three years or

(2) Chamber of Commerce having at least 500 members from Madhya Pradesh before three financial years or

(3) Centre Government Department, PSU, Board, Corporation, Directorate or

(4) State Government Department, PSU, Board, Corporation, Directorate

Title and ownership-

Title and Ownership will be in the hand of the applicant.

Land purchase-

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

Fund allocation-

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

Procedure-

The application shall be made to Regional Office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce as co-chair District Level Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) of the concerned district. Regional Office of DGFT may scrutinize the applications, verify the claims, identify requirements, study Project Report, and calculate viability of the project and projection thereof. This regional office then recommends DEC about the project.

District Level Export Promotion Committee headed by District Collector has power to decide on which mode, which type, in which place and on which price the above infrastructure can be developed on the recommendation of Regional Office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce.

DEPC then puts the project before **State Level Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) headed by Chief Secretary**. SEPC may study and scrutinize the project and may approve the project.

Chairman (Deputy Commissioner) and Co-Chair (Regional office of DGFT) shall strictly vigil on expense of funds and relation with exports. The committee shall monitor infrastructure progress development under this scheme on periodical basis. Export shall be boosted with infrastructure improvement under this scheme and direct relationship with exports must be established.

Fund estimate-

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

Benefits-

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

14.2. Proposed scheme – 2: Madhya Pradesh Trade Policy

Objective-

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

- (i) To quadruple the export from the state within next five years;
- (ii) To double the number of exporters from the state within next five years;
- (iii) To develop and maintain access to strategic foreign markets for goods and services from Madhya Pradesh and manage key trading relationships while diversifying new and existing opportunities.
- (iv) To achieve export growth in leading export related district, with significant growth in exports of identified products/services from each district.
- (v) To achieve synergy by integrating flagship programmes and activities of the line departments of Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) & Government of India (GoI).

Nature of rewards:

MP Export Facilitation Fund (MPEFF)

International Market Development Assistance (IMDA)

MP Freight Subsidy (MPFS)

MP Export Skill Development Support (MPESDS)

MP E-Commerce Subsidy (E-COMS)

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

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

Governance Structure

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

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

A. Governing Body:

- I. Chairman – Honourable Chief Minister, Government of Madhya Pradesh
- II. Members of Governing Body: As mentioned in the Order No.: F 19-20/2022/1/4 dated 03/03/2022
- III. Elected Conveners of below mentioned panel committees:
 - A) Agriculture & Food Processing
 - B) Pharmaceutical
 - C) Textile & Garments
 - D) Automobile & Engineering
 - E) IT and other sector
- IV. Member Secretary: Principal Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion, Government of Madhya Pradesh

B. Executive Committee:

- I. Chairman – Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh
- II. Members of Executive Committee: As mentioned in the Order No.: F19-20/2022/1/4 dated 24/03/2022
- III. Member Secretary: State Export Commissioner (Managing Director, M.P. Industrial Development Corporation Limited), Government of Madhya Pradesh
- IV. Establishment of Directorate of Trade

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

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

Objective-

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

Nature of rewards-

Exporters shall have fulfilled ten times of exports against stamp duty paid at the time of sale deed registration or lease deed registration within six years of stamp duty paid date.

Monetary benefits shall be directly transferred to the account of the exporters in cash.

Procedure-

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



Conclusion

15. Salient Features and Conclusion

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

15.1. Vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister

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

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry through Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has been engaging with States/ UTs to initiate preparation and implementation of a District Export Plan (DEP) specific to each district in every State/ UT through an institutional structure at the district level. The institutional structure set up at the district level for implementation of the District Export Plan will be headed by the Chief/ District Development Officer with other relevant District Level Officers as members.

15.2. Changing priority of central government

Even before the pandemic, the economy was already slowing down, with deficiencies evident in both consumption and investment demand. Unlike some other countries,

consumption and investment have been the main drivers of growth in India in recent times. Though export contributed to earlier versions of India's growth story, in the immediate aftermath of the pandemic, its efficacy to boost growth needs to be closely observed.

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

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

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

15.3. Changing priority of the state government

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

DEPC and SEPC are example of co-operative federalism.

15.4. Target: 5 trillion-dollar economy

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

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

15.5. Future: every district will be an export hub

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