



विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
FOREIGN TRADE



MP Industrial Development
Corporation Limited

Bhopal

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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Avinash Lavania (IAS)
Collector & District Magistrate
Bhopal

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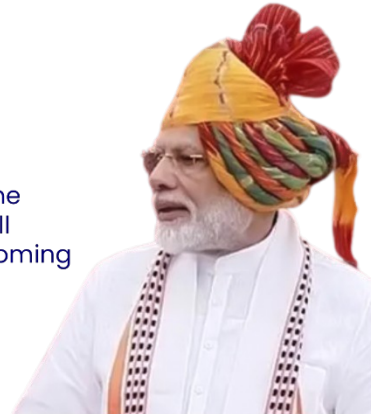
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“Each district of our country has a potential equal to that of one country, each of our districts has the capacity equal to a small country in the world. why should each district not think of becoming an export hub? Each of our districts has a diverse 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 दण्डाधिकारी, भोपाल मध्यप्रदेश
 क्रमांक-जिब्याउके-भो/एमएसएमई/2020/86 भोपाल, दिनांक 05/12/2020

:: आदेश ::

भारत सरकार, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय, महानिदेशक, विदेश व्यापार द्वारा जारी ज्ञाप क्रमांक- f No. 01/36/2180/01/AM-18TC part-1/01, दिनांक 26/12/2019 द्वारा प्रदत्त निर्देशों के पालन में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश शासन द्वारा जारी आदेश क्रमांक एफ-5-10/2017/अ-73, दिनांक 18/5/2020 से जिलों में भारत सरकार के द्वारा जारी जिला स्तरीय निर्यात प्रोत्साहन समिति का गठन किया जाना है। तदनुसार भोपाल जिले के लिये निम्नानुसार समिति गठित की जाती है:-

क्रमांक	अधिकारी का पद	नामित पद
1.	कलेक्टर	अध्यक्ष
2.	क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, कार्यालय महानिदेशक विदेश व्यापार, भोपाल	सह-अध्यक्ष
3.	कार्यकारी संचालक, एम.पी.आई.डी.सी, भोपाल के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
4.	वन मण्डलाधिकारी/लघु वनोपज संघ के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
5.	एम.एस.एम.ई.-डीआई, इंदौर के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
6.	उप संचालक, किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास, भोपाल	सदस्य
7.	उप संचालक, पर्यावरण विभाग, भोपाल	सदस्य
8.	जिला अग्रणी प्रबंधक, बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, भोपाल	सदस्य
9.	सहायक संचालक, जिला हाथकरघा कार्यालय, भोपाल	सदस्य
10.	सहायक संचालक, उद्यानिकी विभाग, भोपाल	सदस्य
11.	सहायक संचालक, मत्स्य विभाग, भोपाल	सदस्य
12.	जिला परियोजना अधिकारी, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन/ राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन, भोपाल	सदस्य
13.	फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन एक्सपोर्ट आर्गनाइजेशन (FIEO) के प्रतिनिधि/एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कॉउन्सिल (EPC) के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
14.	नाबार्ड के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
15.	जिले में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण हेतु सक्षम संस्था के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
16.	महाप्रबंधक, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केंद्र, भोपाल	सदस्य-सचिव

समिति आवश्यकतानुसार अन्य शासकीय विभागों/कंपनी के अधिकारियों को भी बैठक में आमंत्रित कर सकेगी तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर स्वेच्छिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि/विषय विशेषज्ञों को भी बैठक में आमंत्रित किया जायेगा।

उपरोक्तानुसार गठित समिति द्वारा जिले के विशिष्ट उत्पादों/सेवाओं, को वैश्विक स्तर पर निर्यात हेतु चिन्हित किया जाना है। बैठक की तिथि का निर्धारण कर पृथक से समय-समय पर अवगत कराया जाएगा।


कलेक्टर
 भोपाल, 05/12/2020

पुष्तांकमांक-जिव्याउके-भो/एमएसएमई/2020/१७०९-२३

भोपाल, दिनांक 05/12/2020

प्रतिलिपि:-

1. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, कार्यालय महानिदेशक विदेश व्यापार, भोपाल
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12. फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन एक्सपोर्ट आर्गनाइजेशन (FIEO)/
एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कॉउन्सिल (EPC) भोपाल
13. नाबार्ड, भोपाल
14. जिला गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, भोपाल


 संयुक्त संचालक उद्योग
 परिक्षेत्रीय उद्योग कार्यालय, भोपाल एवं
 प्रभासी महाप्रबंधक,
 जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केंद्र, भोपाल



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

Table: Top 10 products, exported from Madhya Pradesh in 2021-22
4-digit HS Code

Sr No	Hs Code	Commodity Description	FY 21-22 In Rs Cr
1	3004	Medicaments	10511
2	5205	Cotton Yarn	4521
3	7601	Unwrought aluminium	4125
4	5201	Cotton, not carded or combed	2734
5	2304	Oil-cake and other solid residues	2603
6	6302	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	2415
7	6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods	1858
8	1006	Rice	1664
9	8545	Carbon electrodes, Carbon brushes, lamp carbons etc	1371
10	3920	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	1268

Table: Top 10 products, exported from Madhya Pradesh in 2021-22
6-digit HS Code

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

Table: Top 10 products, exported from Madhya Pradesh in 2021-22
8-digit HS Code

Sr No	Hs Code	Commodity Description	FY 21-22 In Rs Cr
1	30049099	Other medicine put up for retail sale n.e.s	6018

2	76011010	Aluminium ingots-not alloyed	4035
3	52010015	Indian cotton of staple length 28.5mm (1.4/32) and above	2531
4	63053200	Flexible intermediate bulk containers of man made textile	1829
5	52052410	Grey Cloth 2401	1516
6	52052310	Grey Cloth	1427
7	23040030	Meal of soyabean, solvent extracted (defatted) variety	1382
8	85451100	Electrodes of a kind used for furnaces	1371
9	63026090	Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar	1346
10	10063020	Basmati rice	1002

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

Sr No	States	FY 21-22 in Rs Cr	% Share FY 21-22	FY 20-21 in Rs Cr	% Share FY 20-21	Change from FY 20-21 to FY 20-21 in %
1	Gujarat	945796	30.06	448300	20.76	110.97
2	Maharashtra	545084	17.33	431533	19.99	26.31
3	Tamil Nadu	262323	8.34	193295	8.95	35.71
4	Karnataka	193064	6.14	112076	5.19	72.26
5	Uttar Pradesh	156897	4.99	121140	5.61	29.52
6	Andhra Pradesh	143843	4.57	124744	5.78	15.31
7	Haryana	115973	3.69	85731	3.97	35.27
8	West Bengal	103600	3.29	66248	3.07	56.38
9	Odisha	127232	4.04	75718	3.51	68.03
10	Unspecified	38022	1.21	95795	4.44	-60.31
11	Telangana	81971	2.61	64539	2.99	27.01
12	Rajasthan	72000	2.29	49231	2.28	46.25
13	Madhya Pradesh	58407	1.86	47959	2.22	21.78
14	Delhi	61612	1.96	56184	2.60	9.66
15	Punjab	52903	1.68	39231	1.82	34.85
16	Kerala	34158	1.09	29152	1.35	17.17
17	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28595	0.91	19547	0.91	46.29
18	Chattisgarh	25241	0.80	17200	0.80	46.75
19	Bihar	17220	0.55	11191	0.52	53.87
20	Goa	18130	0.58	17094	0.79	6.06
21	Himachal Pradesh	16009	0.51	12314	0.57	30.02
22	Jharkhand	18247	0.58	12068	0.56	51.21
23	Uttaranchal	14414	0.46	15915	0.74	-9.43
24	Daman & Diu	5487	0.17	4600	0.21	19.26
25	Pondicherry	3667	0.12	3118	0.14	17.61
26	Assam	3358	0.11	3076	0.14	9.17
27	Jammu & Kashmir	1835	0.06	1180	0.05	55.52
28	Chandigarh	737	0.02	559	0.03	31.85
29	Sikkim	141	0.00	70	0.00	102.56

30	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.00	4	0.00	242.74
31	Meghalaya	64	0.00	80	0.00	-19.26
32	Tripura	90	0.00	83	0.00	8.19
33	Andaman & Nicobar	9	0.00	14	0.00	-38.94
34	Nagaland	8	0.00	45	0.00	-81.06
35	Manipur	7	0.00	7	0.00	-0.82
36	Ladakh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
37	Lakshadweep	1	0.00	1	0.00	0.57
38	Mizoram	29	0.00	5	0.00	467.30
39	India's Export	3146186	100.00	2159043	100.00	45.72



4. About the District

4.1. General Characteristic of the District

Bhopal is the Capital of Madhya Pradesh. Bhopal is a district in south-eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. Distance between Bhopal and Indore is 190 Km via SH 18. Bhopal district was formed in the year 1972. Bhopal is a district of Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The headquarters of the district is Bhopal which is also the state capital. Bhopal district has enacted the concept of unity in diversity. Here, people of all religions and communities live by mutual goodwill and brotherhood. The main centers of rural and urban culture in the district are Bharat Bhawan, Human Museum, Culture Bhawan, Swaraj Bhawan and Ravindra Cultural Bhawan. Van Vihar has also been developed for conservation of wild animals, in which there are rare wild animals of different species. Surrounded by lakes and hills, this district is famous for its natural shade. One of India's grand industrial units Bharat Heavy Electricals Bhopal has honored the district. This district is located between 23.07 to 23.54 north latitude and 77.12 to 77.40 east latitude from the equator and maximum height of 505 meters above sea level and minimum 180 meters. The climate of this district is sweet and healthy. This district comes in the dry part of India, the average rainfall of the district is 992 mm.

Guna district in the north of Bhopal district, Vidisha district in North-Eastern, Bhopal district in the east and south-east, Sehore district in south and south-west and Rajgarh district in north-west. Bhopal is located in the southern part of the city district. This district comes within the Bhopal Board.

Bhopal State was the second-largest Muslim-ruled princely state: the first being Hyderabad. After the independence of India in 1947, the last Nawab expressed his wish to retain Bhopal as a separate unit. Agitations against the Nawab broke out in December 1948, leading to the arrest of prominent leaders including Shankar Dayal Sharma. Later, the political detainees were released, and the Nawab signed the agreement for Bhopal's merger with the Union of India on 30 April 1949. The Bhopal state was taken over by the Union Government of India on 1 June 1949.

There are no major mineral available in Bhopal. Stone Dhoka, Stone, Clay, Murum and Sand are the minor mineral available in the district.

District at a glance

- Area: 463 Sq. Km
- Language Spoken: Hindi, English, Sindhi, Gondi, Sindi, Marathi, Malyalam, Punjabi & Bengali.
- Villages: 537

Nearest available ICDs/Concor

1. Icd Mandideep 34-A1 Nia Dist:Bhopal Mp 462046
2. Icd, Pawarkheda, Hoshangabad, Mp

Accessibility to Exporters:

By Rail: Bhopal lies in the West Central Railway Zone. Considering both North-South and East-West train routes, it is one of the most rail connected cities in India which halts more than 200 daily trains, with a total of more than 380 trains within a week. The main stations of Bhopal are the Bhopal Junction station located in old Bhopal as well as Bhopal Habibganj station located in new Bhopal. Both of the stations are equipped with WiFi, have enough waiting halls, refreshment center, passenger ticket counter and ticket vending machines, vehicle parking, communication facility, sanitary facility and dedicated government railway police force to ensure security. Altogether the city has six railway stations within its city limits.

The Bhopal Junction station as well as Bhopal Habibganj station are selected along with 47 other railway stations to emerge as The World Class Railway Station. While the work has already started on development of Bhopal Habibganj as the first world class railway station of India. The Bhopal Junction and Bhopal Habibganj have already received ISO 9001:2000 certificate.

The Bhopal Junction station houses the Divisional Railway Manager's (DRM) head office under West Central railways.

By Road:- National Highway 46 forms a ring-road around Bhopal which connects it to Jabalpur in the East (via NH 45). NH 146, a branch of NH 46, connects the city to Sagar in the East. State Highway 18 connects the city with Indore (with Sehore and Dewas on the way). State Highway 23 connects the city to Guna and Berasia in the north.

An interstate bus terminus inaugurated in 2011, the Kushabhau Thakre Inter State Bus Terminal is located near the Habibganj railway station.

The Bus Rapid Transit System, which opened in 2013, is run by Bhopal City Link Limited (BCLL). The company has identified 4 trunk and 8 standard routes in the city on which 225 buses would be operated daily (365 a day in a year), from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. 82 bus stops are built along the 24 km long corridor.

By Air: The Raja Bhoj International Airport is located near the suburb of Bairagad and is the primary airport serving the state of Madhya Pradesh, India.

There are three routes or ways to reach the airport: (1) Via Bairagad, (2) Via Panchvati, (3) Via Gandhi Nagar road (N.H 12). From within the city, VIP Road, a four lane road takes one to the airport, which lies 15 km to the north of the city. International flights began operations in 2010. Domestic direct flight services are operated by Alliance Air, Air India, SpiceJet and Indigo. As of January 2020, Bhopal has non-stop flights to New Delhi, Mumbai, Surat, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Udaipur, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Pune and Raipur. There is only one

seasonal international flight from Bhopal and that is to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia and is used mainly by Hajj pilgrims.

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
1743006	1846207	1965807	2011297	2270214	2428071	2566735

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
64305	63709	68464	69435	77889	81889	85387

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	97095	104796	110099	126566	131837	163381	175432
2	Secondary	636760	637623	654125	626063	723474	756118	785058
3	Tertiary	943571	1032997	1094948	1152303	1258560	1337341	1417118
Total GDVA at basic prices		1677425	1775416	1859172	1904932	2113871	2256840	2377609

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	63073	73172	64650	77525	82072	108066	114138
2	Livestock	18458	21676	24024	30633	35692	42202	47381
3	Forestry & logging	8147	8269	8088	10634	10904	10771	10607
4	Fishing &	896	1110	1347	1804	1768	179	2439

	aquaculture						2	
5	Mining & quarrying	6520	568	11990	5969	1401	550	867
7	Manufacturing	294477	319228	307332	274173	369145	388407	386358
8	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	40073	37486	42507	42946	42735	44241	50346
9	Construction	302210	280909	304286	308944	311593	323471	348354
11	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	229643	254471	264144	275687	291040	328622	358253
12	Transport by other means and Storage	75673	83278	84978	93775	101648	107171	117137
13	Railways	18525	24260	24855	25288	29364	29619	31626
14	Communication & services related to broadcasting	56177	62578	74296	85927	102708	93751	90003
15	Financial services	212139	227554	246522	252139	287837	275973	278870
16	Real estate, ownership of dwelling	70329	76234	84184	92066	99032	111961	122070
17	Public administration	180144	194923	205143	207975	218943	248192	268912
18	Other services	100941	109698	110826	11947	127987	142053	150247
Total GDVA at basic prices		1677425	1775416	1859172	1904932	2113871	2256840	2377609

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

4.2. Industrial Scenario of the District

Table: Industrial Scenario of District, Bhopal (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 Bhopal							

Source: DIC, Bhopal (MP)

Table: Industry at a Glance

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

Source: DIC, Bhopal (MP)

Table: Data of Small Enterprises as on 31.03.2022

S r N o	District	No. of Un it	Employme nt	Fixed Investment	Production
				(in Lakhs)	(in Lakhs)

Source: DIC, Bhopal (MP)

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

S. no.	District	Uni ts	Fixed capital investm ent (Rs. in lacs)	Worki ng capit al (Rs. in lacs)	Employme nt	Producti on (Rs. In lacs)
1	Bhopal	92	488308.86	-	9833	-

Source: DIC, Bhopal (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				
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				
21	Manufacturing of Paper & Paper Products				
22	Publishing Printing				
23	Manufacturing of Coke, Refueled Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel				
24	Manufacturing of Chemical Products				
25	Manufacturing of Rubber & plastic Goods				

26	Manufacturing of other Non Metallic Mineral Products				
27	Manufacturing of Basic Metal				
28	Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products Except M/C Equipments				
29	Manufacturing of Machinery & Equipments				
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				
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, Bhopal (MP)

4.3. Export from the District

Total exports from the district – INR 1063.37 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	10063090	Rice Excptg Parboiled (Excl Basmati Rice)	1000763582
2	52052210	Grey	267789081
3	52052310	Grey	766466626
4	52052410	Grey2401	822745093
5	69072100	Of A Water Absorption Coefficient By Weight Not Exceeding 0.5%	554432526
6	71023910	Diamond(Othr Thn Indstrl Diamond)Cut Or Otherwise Worked But Not Mounted Or Set	265778707

7	84101390	Turbines Etc Of Powr>80000 Kw	358000994
8	84833000	Bearing Housungs,Not Incorporating Ball Or Roller Bearings;Plain Shaft Bearings	806883389
9	85016470	Ac Generators (Alternatrs)Of An Output >137500 Kva But <=312500 Kva	647853996
10	85030010	Parts Of Generators(Ac/Dc)	361088258

(Source: Ministry of Commerce)

4.4. Departments/Agencies for Industries and Export Promotion

S.No	Departments/Agencies	Address	Contact
1.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade RA Indore	Ground Floor, A-Wing, CGO Building, Residency Area, Indore Email ID: mishra.gk@nic.in	0731-2498382
2.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade RA Bhopal	3rd Floor, Nirman Sadan, 52-A, Arera Hills (Behind Govt. Press) Bhopal Email ID: bhopal-dgft@nic.in	0755-2553323
3.	MSME-DFO	10, Industrial Estate, Polo Ground, Indore Email ID: dcdi-indore@dcmsme.gov.in	0731-2420723
4.	Export Inspection Council of India	303, C.S Naydu Arcade, 10/2, Greater Kailash Road, Opp. Grotlo, Opposite Grotto, New Palasia, Indore Email ID: eia-indore@eicindia.gov.in	0731-2566057
5.	ECGC Limited, Indore	408, 4th Floor, City Center, 570, M G Road, Opp High Court, Indore Email ID: indore@ecgc.in	0731-2544215
6.	APEDA Regional office, Bhopal	Kisan Bhawan, 26, Arera Hills, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Email ID: apedabho@apeda.gov.in	0755-4700764
7.	FIEO, Indore	03, Gold Arcade, 3/1, New Palasia, Near Janjirwala Square, Indore Email ID: indore@fieo.org	0731-4282335 /336
8.	EEPC India	B-202 & 220, Aurus Chambers Annex "B", 2nd Floor, Behind Mahindra Tower, S.S. Amrutwar Marg, Worli Mumbai	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, Bhopal	Plot No. 259/2,261,267/2/1, Industrial Area Special Education Zone, Acharpura, Bhopal (M.P)	0755-2551015
		Bhopal Email ID: gmibho@mp.nic.in	

4.5. SWOT Analysis of the district

Strengths

- (1) Strong legal framework and policy regime cutting across sectors.
- (2) Extensive Institutional Infrastructure already in place.
- (3) Rich experience, good practices and related learning.
- (4) Availability of resources under different programmes.
- (5) It is the capital of the state with its history spanning over five centuries and significant footprints in commerce, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education and entertainment.
- (6) There is a strong legal framework with national and state level policies.
- (7) There are many tourist attraction near Bhopal like Mandu, Sanchi, Khajuraho & Panchmarhi.

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) Cleanliness of the areas improved sanitation, elimination of beggars and touts should be given priority.
- (5)

Threats

- (1) Planned and careful handling to negotiate the present adverse image and bring it up to a positive positioning.
- (2) Infrastructure, if not improved within a time frame, might create problems in future.
- (3) Financial Risk in Currency Exchange Rates.
- (4) Lack of policy or funding support from the State and District Administration.
- (5) Uncertainty regarding Global supply chain.



6. Jute

Jute fibre comes from the stem and ribbon (outer skin) of the jute plant and first extracted by retting. The retting process involves bundling jute stems together and immersing in low, running water for few days. The tissues of the stems are then decomposed under bacterial action. The resulting soggy mass consisting of strands of overlapping fibres are then stripped off manually, washed in water and dried under the sun. Then the fibres are spun in to threads or strands. Whereas jute fibres are easily available, artisans buy the basic material from the local market itself.

Initially the jute fibres are braided to make strands. Then the braided strand is stitched by looping in with the help of needle and thread to obtain a required shape for the base of the placemat holder. Similarly the other sides of the holder is stitched with the base using same technique to obtain cube shape and joined together to make a placemat holder. Once done with the stitching, artisan start to decorate the holder by sewing the dyed fibre strand, which is dyed by using natural colours. After finishing the placemat holder, artisan start to make placemats. Once again the braided strand is stitched by coiling in. While stitching the outer layer of the placemat, artisan prefers a colored fibre strand. Then the outer layer is designed by folding in the dyed strand so that the folding gives a flower attire and stitched along with the coiled strand for the stiffness and durability. The unwanted extra fibres are removed with the help of scissor to get a fine finish.

Jute is one of the major textile fibre that is used extensively in the manufacture of different types of traditional packaging fabrics, carpet backing, mats, trendy bags, tarpaulins, lampshades, ropes, twines, decorative items, footwear, greetings cards, molded door panels, table placemats and other innumerable useful consumer products. Navodaya Kala Vikas Kendra, supported rural artisans by training them and creates work opportunity to the needy.

Table: Export from India
 HS CODE 630510: Jute Bags
 Values in Rs. Lakhs.

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1	630510	Sacks and bags for packing, made of jute or of other txtl bast fibres of hdg no.5303	72,669	0.0337	1,041	0.0331
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 630510: Jute Bags

S.No	Country/ Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	Ghana	228	343	49
2	Cote d'ivoire	103	155	49
3	Netherland	47	58	22
4	USA	40	48	20
5	UK	31	319	2
6	Kenya	190	28	13
7	Australia	1224	19	56
8	Germany	1540	17	14
9	Spain	915	17	86
10	Guinea	377	16	32

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
 Product: 630510: Jute Bags

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR) Cr.	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US)
630510	Sacks and bags for packing, made of jute or of other txtl bast fibres of hdg no.5303	1598214	21781

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importers 2021
 HS CODE Product: 630510: Jute Bags

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (Million USD)
	World	5971
1	United State Of America	832
2	Japan	435
3	Korea	351
4	Germany	349
5	France	314

6	Netherlands	277
7	Spain	182
8	United Kingdom	177
9	Belgium	157
10	Italy	156

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: World's Top Exporters 2021
HS CODE 630510: Jute Bags

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value exported in 2021 (Million USD)
		World
1	China	1835
2	India	1191
3	Viet Nam	585
4	Turkiye	404
5	USA	168
6	Netherland	165
7	Bangladesh	163
8	Germany	124
9	Belgium	120
10	Thailand	115

(Source: Trade Map)

SWOT Analysis

Strength-

1. The jute fiber is environmental friendly natural fiber. Which can be used as good alternatives in reinforcement of composite materials.
2. The structural organisation in the untreated and treated jute fiber is studied by X-ray fiber diffraction.
3. Jute plants absorb three times more CO₂ than the average tree and improve the soil fertility.
4. India's vow to ban the use of single-use plastic signals the arrival of environmentally friendly alternatives like jute that are inexpensive and comparatively more durable. The former ensures nationwide use while the latter mitigates the risk of immediate disposal, thus, solving the burgeoning litter problem.

Weakness:

5. The jute industry cannot finance the expenses because of less orders as it is facing a lot of competition in the market
6. Jute industries are facing main problems because of synthetic packing materials.
7. Jute cannot protect the products inside it from water etc.
8. Use of outdated manufacturing technology.
9. Poor Supply.
10. Huge unorganized & decentralized sector.

11. High production cost.

Opportunities:

12. Jute fabric could be a type of coarse and robust material made using rough jute threads.
13. Investment Opportunities in Jute Gunny Bags and Jute Fabric Manufacturing Plant. Production of Jute Products.
14. Mandatory use of Jute bags in food grains and sugar, cement and in fertilizers.
15. Modernization and rationalization of Jute mills have been undertaken

Threats:

1. High cost of production: Equipment's for production are all worn out, outmoded in design. Many mills are uneconomic. Products are made costlier.
2. Storage of raw Jute: Jute industry suffers from inadequate supply of raw jute.
3. Shortage of Power Supply: Load-shedding creates problem of under-utilization of capacity.
4. Emergence of substitute goods against gunny bags and loss of demand for jute goods both at home and abroad: Indian jute goods have been losing ground in the world market primarily due to keen competition from synthetic substitutes and also supplies from Bangladesh and China.



Zari Zardozi



7. Zari Zardoshi

Zardozi comes from the Persian term which means 'embroidering with gold threads'. In this embroidery, gold coils and beads are tucked onto fabric using a needle and thread. Metals like gold and silver are transformed into a zari or taar that is used to adorn motifs onto rich fabrics like silk, velvet, organza, chiffon, etc. Art is something that speaks so much about an artist's creativity and notion, whether it's painstaking or elementary. If we talk of zari-zardozi, then this art has so much to celebrate and learn from. Considered quite popular amongst embroiders and designers, it survives in the narrow alleys of the old town of Bhopal. The art has revived a lot over the years all thanks to the contribution of local artists who showcase the best possible facet of the craft at the exhibitions, and fashion houses that are introducing it in their clothing and decor range.

Zardozi comes from the Persian term which means 'embroidering with gold threads'. In this embroidery, gold coils and beads are tucked onto fabric using a needle and thread. Metals like gold and silver are transformed into a zari or taar that is used to adorn motifs onto rich fabrics like silk, velvet, organza, chiffon, etc. It is broadly said that the Begums of Bhopal gave this ancient craft a huge push by educating and motivating employees about the

intricate art. They themselves used the batuas to put currency, cloves and other personal belongings. The royal dresses were also made using the delicate work of zardozi on opulent fabrics.

Since the cost was high and raw materials quite rare, craftsmen could not carry on with the embroidery on their own. Many craftsmen left Delhi and went to the courts of Rajasthan and Punjab in search of work. With the 18th and 19th century bringing industrialization, the craft suffered another setback. It was only after receiving independence in the year 1947 that the Indian government undertook steps to promote Zari embroidery.

Strength:

If pointed advertisement awareness and easy shopping is available, there is great demand in the market especially in rich countries like USA Europe, China, Japan and others.

State offers easy availability of raw materials like cotton, silk and Manmade fibre.

Though Indian Handicraft industry is considered a cottage industry, but it has evolved as one of the major revenue generator over the years. There has been consistent growth over few years.

The region stands with sufficient number of artisans develop cluster & traditionally for this art. It cannot be found other region of the state & other parts of India. These pool of artisan the biggest strength of this art.

Weakness:

Due to no specific HS code available, there is no perfect data available for export from India as well as in the world. There are range of products available with same name.

Several handmade Zari-Zardozi Products call themselves as Madhya Pradesh made Products.

There is no distinguish this type of differences. For buyers, it is very hard to distinguish all Products. There is no easy E-Commerce Process Links available to buy these Zari-Zardozi Products.

Rural entrepreneurs are lack of promotional activities and no direct communication is there with the customers or end users to get the feedback.

Opportunities:

We can provide extensive opportunities for **training, branding and marketing of Zari-Zardozi products.**

There is huge demand of Indian Zari-Zardozi Products in domestic & international market. It is estimated that Handicraft Industry in India would grow with rapid rate in future and contributes its share towards economic development.

The Pool of artisan needs hand holding for the government for better market access to untapped markets specially developed country like USA, Europe & Japan Need authorised digital platform to cell their products.

Threats:

There is no HS code & Geographical Indication (GI) Tag due to this there is not much market demand.

There is no cluster for this product. If cluster is available they can get proper Geographical Indication (GI) Tag & other certifications which are essential for exporting to countries like Europe, USA etc.

Since, Clusters are not there, the marketing of these product in international market limited and these industries are not getting proper financial assistance from the government applicable for clusters.



Information & Technology (IT)



8. Information Technology

Information technology is the study, design, development, implementation, support or management of computer-based information systems—particularly software applications and computer hardware. IT workers help ensure that computers work well for people. Information technology (IT) is the use of computers to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data or information. IT is typically used within the context of business operations as opposed to personal or entertainment technologies. IT is considered to be a subset of information and communications technology (ICT). An information technology system (IT system) is generally an information system, a communications system, or, more specifically speaking, a computer system – including all hardware, software, and peripheral equipment – operated by a limited group of users.

IT education and job functions

A team of administrators and other technical staffers deploy and manage the company's IT infrastructure and assets. IT teams depend on a wide range of specialized information and technology skills and knowledge to support equipment, applications and activities. Third-party contractors and IT vendor support personnel augment the IT team.

The information technology profession is extremely diverse. IT workers can specialize in fields like software development, application management, hardware components such as desktop support, server or storage administrator and network architecture. Many businesses seek IT professionals with mixed or overlapping skill sets.

Common IT careers

Chief information officer: This person is responsible for IT and computer systems that support the enterprise's goals.

Chief technology officer: This person sets all technology goals and policies within an organization.

9. Tourism



There are many tourist places in Bhopal and surrounding Bhopal in terms of tourism. Bhopal is known as city of lakes, If you would like to visit nearby tourist places near bhopal Bhojpur, Bheembetika, Sanchi , Islamnagar, Samasgarh, etc. are worth a visit. The city is a blend of old and modern architecture. There are many places for tourists in Bhopal like Upper Lake, lower lake, Birla Temple, Van Vihar, Bharat Bhavan, Indira Gandhi National Museum of Man, Manu Bhaun ki tekari, cave temples, the Taj-ul-Masjid, Jama Masjid, Gauhar Mahal, Shaukat Mahal, Regional Science Centre, Fish aquarium, Kerwa dam etc.

Bhopal is located in the central part of India, Surrounded by lakes and hills, the district is famous for its natural beauty. Park's beauty attract tourists. In Bhopal, Main parks are Kamla park, Vardhman park, Kilol park, Karishma Park, Shahjahani park, Neelum park, Naunihal park, Ekant park, Chinar park and Nandan park etc.



Bhojpur Mandir



A. Bhojpur Temple

Bhojpur is situated on the Betwā River, 32 km from Bhopal, the state capital of Madhya Pradesh. The site is located on sandstone ridges typical of central India, next to a deep gorge through which the Betwā River flows. Two large dams, constructed of massive

hammer-dressed stones, were built in the eleventh century to divert and block the Betwā, so creating a large lake. The approximate size of the lake is shown in the site plan given here.

The dams were constructed of cyclopean masonry on a massive scale. The dam to the north is preserved, but the one immediately below the temple was knocked down by an exceptional surge in the Monsoon that occurred in the mid-eleventh century. A myth about the Bhojpur dams has emerged thanks to the writing of William Kincaid. He mis-interpreted an account in a Persian chronicle (recording that a dam was opened on the orders of Hoshang Shah of Malwa), as referring to Bhojpur, an idea elaborated by U. N. Day in 1965 and repeated subsequently in the years that followed. The account, translated by U. N. Day from Persian, states that the king pulled down a dam at the request of local merchants in Bhopal and Vidisha whose caravans were being raided by bandits who would take refuge at an inaccessible spot protected by the lake. This account refers to the Bhojtal at Bhopal where even today an island in the middle of the lake can be seen. The dam at Bhopal was subsequently repaired and further raised when the Kamlapati Palace was constructed in the eighteenth century.

Bhojpur takes its name from king Bhoja (reg. c. 1000–1055 CE), the most celebrated ruler of the Paramāra dynasty. There is no archaeological evidence from Bhojpur before the eleventh century, a fact confirmed by local legends which recount how Bhoja made a vow to build a series of dams "to arrest the streams of nine rivers and ninety-nine rivulets". A location was found in the kingdom that allowed the king to fulfil this vow and the dams were duly built at Bhojpur



Tribal Museum



B. Tribal Museum

The Museum of Tribal Heritage at Bhopal was commissioned by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2004 since over 30% of the population of the state is tribal. Tribal museum is constructed on shyamala hill Which is situated in city of lakes Bhopal. Museum is surrounded by buildings of great importance the State museum of Bhopal & Indira Gandhi ManavSangharama. There are 46 scheduled tribe in Madhya Pradesh. Some of which are Gond, Bhil, Baiga, Korku, Bhariya, Halba, Kaul, Mariya andSahariya

The museum of Tribal heritage at Bhopal is thus a reflection of art,culture, myth and habitation of major tribal groups found in Madhya Pradesh.This tribal museum is very thoughtfully planned and the entire campus istheme-based right from the entrance. Every artwork has some meaning to itwhich is beautifully depicted. This museum provides a new

museums vision, the visitors experience and an organizational plan which make it one of its kinds. The exhibition and display unit are creatively developed through unique design ideology which separates this museum from an orthodox museum. Best thing about the tribal museum was its way of displaying tribes and different cultures. People can actually touch the sculptures and other showcasing things were created by the tribal people themselves using the basic and old technique.



Sanchi Stupa



C. Sanchi Stupa

Sanchi is a Buddhist complex, famous for its Great Stupa, on a hilltop at Sanchi Town in Bhopal District of the State of Madhya Pradesh, India. It is located, about 23 kilometres from Bhopal town, district headquarter and 46 kilometres (29 mi) north-east of Bhopal, capital of Madhya Pradesh.

The Great Stupa at Sanchi is one of the oldest stone structures in India, and an important monument of Indian Architecture. It was originally commissioned by the Mauryan emperor Ashoka the Great in the 3rd century BCE. Its nucleus was a simple hemispherical brick structure built over the relics of the Buddha. It was crowned by the 'chhatra', a parasol-like structure symbolising high rank, which was intended to honour and shelter the relics. The original construction work of this stupa was overseen by Ashoka, whose wife Devi was the daughter of a merchant of nearby Vidisha. Sanchi was also her birthplace as well as the venue of her and Ashoka's wedding. In the 1st century BCE, four elaborately carved toranas (ornamental gateways) and a balustrade encircling the entire structure were added. The Sanchi Stupa built during Mauryan period was made of bricks. The composite flourished until the 11th century.

Sanchi is the center of a region with a number of stupas, all within a few miles of Sanchi, including Satdhara (9 km to the W of Sanchi, 40 stupas, the Relics of Sariputra and Mahamoggallana, now enshrined in the new Vihara, were unearthed there), Bhojpur (also called Morel Khurd, a fortified hilltop with 60 stupas) and Andher (respectively 11 km and 17 km SE of Sanchi), as well as Sonari (10 km SW of Sanchi). Further south, about 100 km away, is Saru Maru. Bharhut is 300 km to the northeast.

Sanchi Stupa is depicted on the reverse side of the Indian currency note of ₹200 to signify its importance to Indian cultural heritage.



Taj ul Masjid Bhopal



D. Bhopal Taj ul masjid

The Taj-ul-Masajid, is a mosque situated in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India. It is the largest mosque in India and one of the largest mosques in the world. The construction of the Taj-ul-Masajid was started by Nawab Shah Jahan Begum of Bhopal, in the newly-built walled suburb of Shahjahanabad. The exact year when construction was started is unclear; Sharma estimates it to be 1871. After Shah Jahan Begum died in 1901, the mosque continued to be built by her daughter Sultan Jahan Begum, till the end of her lifetime. The structure was planned in the midst of three water bodies, namely: Munshi Hussain Talab; Noor Mahal Talab; and Motia Talab.

The mosque was not completed due to a lack of funds, and construction did not resume until 1971. The entrance was renovated with motifs from 13th century Syrian mosques donated by the Emir of Kuwait in memory of his late wife.

The Taj-ul-Masajid largely takes inspiration from Mughal architecture. The mosque has a pink facade topped by two 18-storey high octagonal minarets with marble domes, an impressive main hallway with attractive pillars, and marble flooring resembling the likes of Jama Masjid in Delhi and the Badshahi Mosque of Lahore. It has a courtyard with a large ablution tank in the centre. It has a double-storeyed gateway with four recessed archways and nine cusped multifold openings in the main prayer hall. The massive pillars in the hall hold 27 ceilings through squinted arches of which 16 ceilings are decorated with ornate petalled designs.

The mosque also features a zenana (women's gallery), rare given that prayer from home was the norm for women at the time of the mosque's construction



Van Vihar

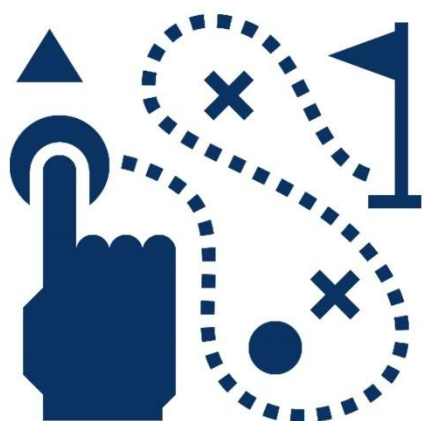


E. Van Vihar

Van Vihar National Park is a national park in Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh in central India. Declared a national park in 1979, it covers an area of about 4.45 km². It has the status of a national park, but is developed and managed as a modern zoological park, following the guidelines of the Central Zoo Authority. Animals are kept in near natural habitats. Most animals are either orphaned and brought from various parts of the state or are exchanged from other zoos. No animal is deliberately captured from the forest. Van Vihar is unique because visitors access it from a road through the park, and trenches, walls, and chain-link fencing protect the animals from poachers while providing natural habitat.

In the mid twentieth century a number of illegal stone quarries were operational in the area and, being in a serene and beautiful location on the bank of big lake, many commercial organizations were trying to take hold of this valuable piece of land. Realizing the importance of both in-situ and ex-situ conservation of wild fauna, it was decided to provide this area with a legal umbrella under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. A committee of experts was constituted to decide how to make Van Vihar a protected area. In 1983, on the committee's recommendation, the government declared an area of 4.4521 km² a national park. Out of the 4.4521 km² of land, an area 3.8839 km² was government owned land and the rest belonged to the villagers of Prempura, Dharampuri and Amkheda. Compensation of Rs. 23.52 lakhs was paid to villagers to acquire 0.5692 km² of private holdings. After the constitution of the National Park, the acquired area was enclosed in with stone walls and chain link fences,

The first technical document known as the Management Plan to manage the Van Vihar was written in the year 2000 (for a period of 10 years from 2000 to 2010), by Jagdish Chandra, IFS, & Ex-Director of Van Vihar. Efforts of staunch protection and habitat improvement measures resulted in its enrichment in a very short period of time.



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-Bhopal will facilitate the units in getting important registration in GST process and Import-Export Code</p>	DIC- Bhopal 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	An agency may be appointed at district level	Centre and State	Ministry of Commerce and

		packaging and capacity building workshops on branding strategy will be conducted with the units.	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.		Industries, Gol 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, Gol 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-Bhopal 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	<p>Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP</p>
		<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	<p>ECGC Government of India Undertaking</p>
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	<p>Ministry of MSME</p>
7.	Logistics	<p>1. There is a logistic issue of delayed consignment as part load consignments</p>	<p>● We will partner with logistics and</p>	Centre	<p>Railway Department (CONCOR)</p>

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.

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

● Train

Service to Mundra Port is required since fuel is very expensive. To initiate train service from ICD Dhannad to Mundra Port (CONCOR)

Part load not accepted at ICD Dhannad. Weekly loading can be planned at ICD Dhanna

8.	Marketing support	Support can be provided by MSME for participation in international trade fairs and exhibition/Customer visit.	Organising more buyer-seller meets will be easiest 2-way communication for marketing of the products.	State/Centre	Ministry of MSME of Commerce and Industries, Gol
		To analyse the distribution channels associated to the product categories and	Necessary support will be provided to units to adopt E-commerce platform for the		

		Identification of new markets for the selected products	marketing of the product.	
9.	Regulatory	Efforts are being made to ensure that units can get all the clearances on time. DEPC will create Single window system at the district level	Will make aware of all units about rules and regulations related to exports. An assistance will be provided to units to get the required clearances and permissions.	Centre and State
10.	Training	Export workshops programs will be designed to help export ready companies seize opportunities, navigate the complex landscape of international business, and jump start their export sales	Government can organize the district training camps to generate skilled manpower. Training on: <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	We will partner with logistics and supply chain partners.	

fixed by companies
and Govt. officials
viz are ware house
corporation
agriculture produce
marketing board etc.

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.

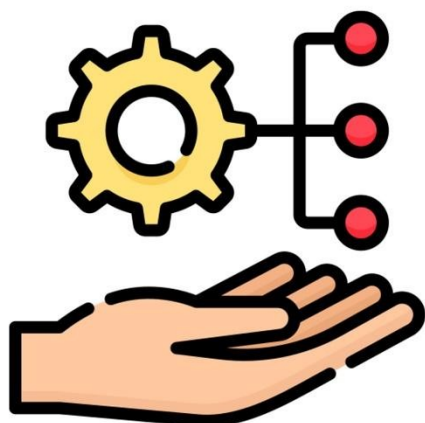
13.1.4. Negative impact on Chinese products

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.