



विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
FOREIGN TRADE



MPIDC
MP Industrial Development Corporation Limited

Rajgarh

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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Harsh Dikshit (IAS)
Collector & District Magistrate
Rajgarh

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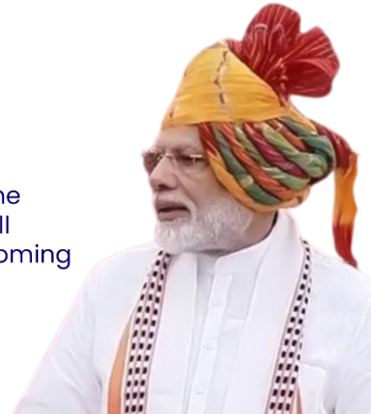
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“Each district of our country has a potential equal to that of one country, each of our districts has the capacity equal to a small country in the world. why should each district not think of becoming an export hub? Each of our districts has a diverse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

Hon'ble Prime Minister

on Independence Day Speech 15.08.2019



1. Background

1.1. About MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC)

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

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

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

The Cell envisages the following activities:

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

1.2. Brief description of District as Export Hub

The objective is to enable MSMEs, farmers and small industries to get benefit of export opportunities in the overseas markets and shift focus on District led Export Growth for self-sufficiency and self-reliance. It should attract investment in the district to boost manufacturing and exports and provide ecosystem for Innovation/ use of Technology at District level to make the exporters competitive. It should also help reduce transaction cost

for the exporter at various stages of export cycle and generate employment in the district. The focus on the districts should also provide platforms for wider and global reach of products and services from the district through E-commerce and Digital marketing.

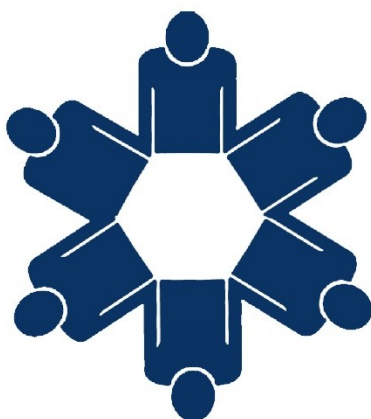
1.3. Rational for District Export Plan

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

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

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

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



District Export Promotion Committee



2. Constitution of District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC)

2.1. Role of DEPC

District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) to be constituted in each District. DEPCs may be headed by DM/Collector/DC/District Development Officer of the District and co-chaired by designated DGFT Regional Authority. All key officers related to agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, handicrafts, handlooms and industry in the district and the Lead Bank Manager along with key Export Promotion Councils, Quality and Technical Standards Bodies, Government of India departments like MSME, Heavy Industry, Revenue and Textiles will be part of the DEPC.

DEPC will focus on the specific actions required to support local exporters / manufacturers in producing exportable products in adequate quantity with the requisite quality reaching potential buyers outside India. The primary function of the DEPC is to prepare and act on District Specific Export Action Plans in collaboration with all the relevant stakeholders.

2.2. Methodology for selecting products for exports

Meetings of DLEPC

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

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

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

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

Export Data of the State and District

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

Export Data of India and the World

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

Experience of Departments and Officers

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

Swot Analysis of the Product

DGFT has done SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats) analysis of every product produced in the region with comparative studies. By calculating, analysing, taking inputs

from all stake holders. DLEPC sorted out products for exports from the districts. Detailed analysis of the products has been described in next chapters.

कार्यालय जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र राजगढ़

क्रमांक / जिव्याउकेराज / एमएसएमई / निर्यात / 2020 / 20-35 राजगढ़ दिनांक 01 / 01 / 2021

प्रति

1. कलेक्टर, राजगढ़	अध्यक्ष
2. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, कार्यालय महानिदेशक विदेश व्यापार, भोपाल	सह-अध्यक्ष
3. कार्यकारी संचालक, एमपीआईडीसी, भोपाल के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
4. वन मण्डलाधिकारी / लघु वनोपज संघ के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
5. एमएसएमई-डीआई इंदौर के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
6. उप संचालक, किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास राजगढ़	सदस्य
7. उप संचालक, पशुपालन विभाग राजगढ़	सदस्य
8. जिला अग्रणी प्रबंधक बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया राजगढ़	सदस्य
9. सहायक संचालक, जिला हाथकरवा कार्यालय, सांरगपुर	सदस्य
10. सहायक संचालक, उद्योगिकी विभाग, राजगढ़	सदस्य
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12. जिला परियोजना अधिकारी, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन / राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन, राजगढ़	सदस्य
13. फेडरेशन ऑफ इण्डियन एक्सपोर्ट आर्गनाइजेशन (FIEO) के प्रतिनिधि / एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौन्सिल (EPC) प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
14. नाबार्ड के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
15. जिले में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण हेतु सक्षम संस्था के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
16. महाप्रबंधक, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र, राजगढ़	सदस्य- सचिव

विषय- जिला स्तरीय निर्यात प्रोत्साहन समिति की बैठक का आयोजन बाबत।
संदर्भ- कलेक्टर आदेश क्रमांक एमएसएमई / निर्यात / 2020 / 01, दिनांक 01 / 01 / 2021।

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विषयान्तर्गत संदर्भ में निवेदन है की जिला स्तरीय निर्यात प्रोत्साहन समिति की बैठक का आयोजन कलेक्टर राजगढ़ के अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 06 / 01 / 2021 को समय दोपहर 12:00 बजे कार्यालय कलेक्टर सभागृह में आयोजित की गई जिसमें आपकी उपस्थिति अनिवार्य है। बैठक का एजेण्ड निम्नानुसार है।

1. जिला निर्यात प्रोत्साहन समिति के माध्यम से प्रत्येक जिले के लिए **District Export Action Plans (DEAPs)** बनाये जाने हेतु चर्चा आवश्यक जानकारी के साथ प्रस्तुत हो।
2. महानिदेशक, विदेश व्यापार, भारत सरकार, (DGFT) के सहयोग से जिले के एक्शन प्लान को मूर्त रूप देना।
3. जिले हेतु विशिष्ट उत्पादों / सेवाओं को वैश्विक निर्यात किफित हेतु कार्यवाही।


 महाप्रबंधक
 जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र राजगढ़

निरन्तर-02

प्रतिलिपि-

1. विशेष सचिव, म.प्र. शासन, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग विभाग मंत्रालय, वल्लय भवन भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ।
2. संचालक उद्योग, उद्योग संचालनालय, विष्णुचल भवन म.प्र. भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ।
3. निदेशक, सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम संस्थान, 10 पोलोग्राण्ड, इन्दौर की ओर सूचनार्थ।
4. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, कार्यालय महानिदेशक विदेश व्यापार, भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ।
5. कार्यकारी संचालक, एमपीआईडीसी, भोपाल के प्रतिनिधि की ओर सूचनार्थ।
6. वन मण्डलाधिकारी / लघु वनोपज संघ के प्रतिनिधि की ओर सूचनार्थ।
7. एमएसएमई-डीआई इंदौर के प्रतिनिधि की ओर सूचनार्थ।
8. उप संचालक, विज्ञान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास राजगढ़ की ओर सूचनार्थ।
9. उप संचालक, पशुपालन विभाग राजगढ़ की ओर सूचनार्थ।
10. जिला अग्रणी प्रबंधक बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया राजगढ़ की सूचनार्थ।
11. सहायक संचालक, जिला हाथकरवा कार्यालय, सांरगपुर की सूचनार्थ।
12. सहायक संचालक, उद्योगिकी विभाग, राजगढ़ की सूचनार्थ।
13. सहायक संचालक, मत्स्य विभाग, राजगढ़ की सूचनार्थ।
14. जिला परियोजना अधिकारी, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन / राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन, राजगढ़ की सूचनार्थ।
15. फेडरेशन ऑफ इण्डियन एक्सपोर्ट आर्गनाइजेशन (FIEO) के प्रतिनिधि / एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कोमिटी (EPC) प्रतिनिधि की ओर सूचनार्थ।
16. नार्ड के प्रतिनिधि की सूचनार्थ।
17. जिले में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण हेतु सक्षम संस्था के प्रतिनिधि की सूचनार्थ।
18. स्टेनो निज शाखा, कलेक्ट्रेट कार्यालय राजगढ़, की ओर सूचनार्थ।


 महाप्रबन्धक
 जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र राजगढ़



Economic and Export Data of Madhya Pradesh



3. Economic and export data of Madhya Pradesh
- 3.1. Rank of States/UTs contribution to GDP of India

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

Rank	State/UT	Nominal GDP (trillion INR, lakh crore ₹)
1	Maharashtra	₹28.78 lakh crore (US\$400 billion)
2	Tamil Nadu	₹18.45 lakh crore (US\$260 billion)
3	Uttar Pradesh	₹17.94 lakh crore (US\$250 billion)
4	Karnataka	₹15.35 lakh crore (US\$220 billion)

5	Gujarat	₹15.05 lakh crore (US\$210 billion)
6	West Bengal	₹12.54 lakh crore (US\$180 billion)
7	Rajasthan	₹10.20 lakh crore (US\$140 billion)
8	Andhra Pradesh	₹9.73 lakh crore (US\$140 billion)
9	Telangana	₹9.69 lakh crore (US\$140 billion)
10	Madhya Pradesh	₹9.07 lakh crore (US\$130 billion)
11	Delhi	₹8.56 lakh crore (US\$120 billion)
12	Haryana	₹8.31 lakh crore (US\$120 billion)
13	Kerala	₹7.81 lakh crore (US\$110 billion)
14	Bihar	₹6.12 lakh crore (US\$86 billion)
15	Punjab	₹5.75 lakh crore (US\$81 billion)
16	Odisha	₹5.31 lakh crore (US\$74 billion)
17	Assam	₹3.16 lakh crore (US\$44 billion)
18	Chhattisgarh	₹3.29 lakh crore (US\$46 billion)
19	Jharkhand	₹3.28 lakh crore (US\$46 billion)
20	Uttarakhand	₹2.46 lakh crore (US\$34 billion)
21	Himachal Pradesh	₹1.65 lakh crore (US\$23 billion)
22	Jammu and Kashmir	₹1.56 lakh crore (US\$22 billion)
23	Goa	₹0.731 lakh crore (US\$10 billion)
24	Tripura	₹0.553 lakh crore (US\$7.8 billion)
25	Chandigarh	₹0.421 lakh crore (US\$5.9 billion)
26	Puducherry	₹0.408 lakh crore (US\$5.7 billion)
27	Meghalaya	₹0.366 lakh crore (US\$5.1 billion)
28	Sikkim	₹0.287 lakh crore (US\$4.0 billion)
29	Manipur	₹0.325 lakh crore (US\$4.6 billion)
30	Nagaland	₹0.272 lakh crore (US\$3.8 billion)
31	Arunachal Pradesh	₹0.246 lakh crore (US\$3.4 billion)
32	Mizoram	₹0.195 lakh crore (US\$2.7 billion)
33	Andaman and Nicobar	₹0.079 lakh crore (US\$1.1 billion)

(Source: Wikipedia)

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

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

Rank	State	May-21	May-22	Growth
1	Maharashtra	13565	20313	50%
2	Gujarat	6382	9321	46%
3	Karnataka	5754	9232	60%
4	Tamil Nadu	5592	7910	41%

5	Uttar Pradesh	4710	6670	42%
6	Haryana	4663	6663	43%
7	West Bengal	3590	4896	36%
8	Delhi	2771	4113	48%
9	Telangana	2984	3982	33%
10	Odisha	3197	3956	24%
11	Rajasthan	2464	3789	54%
12	Andhra Pradesh	2074	3047	47%
13	Madhya Pradesh	1928	2746	42%
14	Chattisgarh	2026	2627	30%
15	Jharkhand	2013	2468	23%
16	Kerala	1147	2064	80%
17	Punjab	1266	1833	45%
18	Uttarakhand	893	1309	46%
19	Bihar	849	1178	39%
20	Assam	770	1062	38%
21	Himachal Pradesh	540	741	37%
22	Goa	229	461	101%
23	Jammu and Kashmir	232	372	60%
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	228	300	31%
25	Sikkim	250	279	12%
26	Other Territory	121	185	52%
27	Puducherry	123	181	47%
28	Meghalaya	124	174	40%
29	Chandigarh	130	167	29%
30	Center Jurisdiction	141	140	0%
31	Arunachal Pradesh	36	82	124%
32	Tripura	39	65	67%
33	Nagaland	29	49	67%
34	Manipur	22	47	120%
35	Mizoram	15	25	70%
36	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	24	-50%
37	Ladakh	5	12	134%
38	Lakshadweep	0	1	148%
39	Daman and Diu	0	1	153%
	Grand Total	70951	102485	44%

(Source: Ministry of Finance)

3.3 Export basket of Madhya Pradesh

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

Sr No	Hs Code	Commodity Description	FY 21-22 In Rs Cr
1	30	Pharmaceutical products	10782
2	52	Cotton	8693
3	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn textile articles	4495
4	76	Aluminium & articles thereof	4330

5	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	3877
6	29	Organic chemicals	3763
7	23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared anima	3024
8	10	Cereals	2317
9	85	Electrical machinery & equipment & parts thereof; sound &	2040
10	39	Plastics and articles thereof	2020

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

4-digit HS Code

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

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

6-digit HS Code

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

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

8-digit HS Code

Sr No	Hs Code	Commodity Description	FY 21-22 In Rs Cr
1	30049099	Other medicine put up for retail sale n.e.s	6018
2	76011010	Aluminium ingots-not alloyed	4035
3	52010015	Indian cotton of staple length 28.5mm (1.4/32) and above	2531
4	63053200	Flexible intermediate bulk containers of man made textile	1829

5	52052410	Grey Cloth 2401	1516
6	52052310	Grey Cloth	1427
7	23040030	Meal of soyabean, solvent extracted (defatted) variety	1382
8	85451100	Electrodes of a kind used for furnaces	1371
9	63026090	Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar	1346
10	10063020	Basmati rice	1002

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

Sr No	States	FY 21-22 in Rs Cr	% Share FY 21-22	FY 20-21 in Rs Cr	% Share FY 20-21	Change from FY 20-21 to FY 20-21 in %
1	Gujarat	945796	30.06	448300	20.76	110.97
2	Maharashtra	545084	17.33	431533	19.99	26.31
3	Tamil Nadu	262323	8.34	193295	8.95	35.71
4	Karnataka	193064	6.14	112076	5.19	72.26
5	Uttar Pradesh	156897	4.99	121140	5.61	29.52
6	Andhra Pradesh	143843	4.57	124744	5.78	15.31
7	Haryana	115973	3.69	85731	3.97	35.27
8	West Bengal	103600	3.29	66248	3.07	56.38
9	Odisha	127232	4.04	75718	3.51	68.03
10	Unspecified	38022	1.21	95795	4.44	-60.31
11	Telangana	81971	2.61	64539	2.99	27.01
12	Rajasthan	72000	2.29	49231	2.28	46.25
13	Madhya Pradesh	58407	1.86	47959	2.22	21.78
14	Delhi	61612	1.96	56184	2.60	9.66
15	Punjab	52903	1.68	39231	1.82	34.85
16	Kerala	34158	1.09	29152	1.35	17.17
17	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28595	0.91	19547	0.91	46.29
18	Chattisgarh	25241	0.80	17200	0.80	46.75
19	Bihar	17220	0.55	11191	0.52	53.87
20	Goa	18130	0.58	17094	0.79	6.06
21	Himachal Pradesh	16009	0.51	12314	0.57	30.02
22	Jharkhand	18247	0.58	12068	0.56	51.21
23	Uttaranchal	14414	0.46	15915	0.74	-9.43
24	Daman & Diu	5487	0.17	4600	0.21	19.26
25	Pondicherry	3667	0.12	3118	0.14	17.61
26	Assam	3358	0.11	3076	0.14	9.17
27	Jammu & Kashmir	1835	0.06	1180	0.05	55.52
28	Chandigarh	737	0.02	559	0.03	31.85
29	Sikkim	141	0.00	70	0.00	102.56
30	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.00	4	0.00	242.74
31	Meghalaya	64	0.00	80	0.00	-19.26
32	Tripura	90	0.00	83	0.00	8.19
33	Andaman & Nicobar	9	0.00	14	0.00	-38.94
34	Nagaland	8	0.00	45	0.00	-81.06

35	Manipur	7	0.00	7	0.00	-0.82
36	Ladakh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
37	Lakshadweep	1	0.00	1	0.00	0.57
38	Mizoram	29	0.00	5	0.00	467.30
39	India's Export	3146186	100.00	2159043	100.00	45.72

4. About the District

4.1. General Characteristic of the District

Rajgarh is a district in the North-western part of the Madhya Pradesh. Rajgarh is 141km from Bhopal and on NH 46. Rajgarh District was constituted after the formation of Madhya Bharat in May, 1948. Prior to this the area of the present District was parceled out among the States of Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh, Khilchipur, Dewas (Senior) Dewas (Junior) and Indore. Rajgarh was the headquarters of a mediatised State, ruled by the Umat Rajputs and branch of the great paramara clan, they enjoyed a Sanad Estate under the Sultans of Delhi and Mughal emperors in succession. The first capital was Duparia, now in Shajapur District. Later on it was shifted to Dungarpur (19 Km from Rajgarh) and then to Ratanpur (19 Km. west of Narsinghgarh) and back. In order to avoid disturbance by the frequently passing Mughal armies, the Ruler of the Estate, Mohan Singh, acquired the present side, originally known as Jhanjhanipur from the Bhils in A.D. 1640. Finally he shifted the headquarters in the year 1645, giving the place its present name.

During the reign of Akbar (A.D. 1556-1605) a Khilat and a Sanad were granted to Udaji of Tatanpur. At that time, Sarangpur was a Sarkar in the Subah of Malwa. Its jurisdiction extended from the western part of present Sehore District to the eastern part of Ujjain District. Among its twentyfour mahals many have retained their original names and are identified as Ashtah, Talain (Talen), Agra (Agar), Baijalpur (Bijalpur), Bhorsah, Khiljipur, Jirapur, Sarangpur, Sondarsi (Sundarsi), Sosner (Sunner) Sajapur, Kayath and Navgam (Tarana)¹. In 1908, Rajgarh State was divided into seven Parganas, namely Newalganj, Biaora, Kalipith, Karanwas, Kotra, Seogarh and Talen. Narsinghgarh State was divided into four Parganas, namely Huzur (Narsinghgarh), Pachor, Khujner and Chhapera. The Parganas were placed in the charge of a Tahsildar each for revenue matters and magisterial work.² Khilchipur State was divided into three Parganas. Sarangpur was as now, the tehsil headquarters of Dewas (Senior) and Dewas (Junior) States. Jarapur was a tehsil of Mahidpur District of the former Indore State. It has now been abolished and merged in Khilchipur tehsil.

In 1645 with the permission of Rajmata, Deewan Ajab Singh defeated the Bhils in the hilly region of Rajgarh and he constructed a Palace in 1745 which was having five main gates namely, Itwaria, Budhwaria, Surajpol, Panradia and Naya Darwaja. It constitutes three very ancient temples namely Raj Rajeshwar Temple, Chaturbhuj Nath Ji Temple and Narsingh Temple, and in which Rajmata and his 15 year old son Rawat Mohan Singh were living safely. In Jhanjharpur which was the capital and it is having a palace due to which this place is known as Rajgarh and it had become famous. The District is divided into five Subdivisions and nine tehsils.

Rajgarh District is situated in the northwestern part of Madhya Pradesh touching the boundary of Shajapur, Guna, Sehore and Bhopal districts. The district lies between latitude 23 degree 28' to 24 degree 18' and longitude 76 degree 11' to 77 degree 20'.

In minerals large deposits of Coal, Quartzite, Limestone and Dolomite are found in the Rajgarh 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: Biaora railway station is a main railway station in Rajgarh district which is 24 km from HQ. Trains are available for other cities from Bhopal railway station.

By Road:- Rajgarh is located on National highway (NH-52), it is 145 Kms from Bhopal and 210 Kms from Indore

By Air: Rajgarh is not well connected to other major cities of the country via regular flights. The nearest airport is Raja Bhoj Airport Bhopal. It is 145 Kms and the nearest airport is Devi Ahilya Airport Indore which is 210 Kms.

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
510170	606874	602938	725120	725169	853993	929150

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
29506	34212	33378	39858	39393	45958	49186

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	196976	276024	243814	343719	316209	406687	438671
2	Secondary	111562	108747	117656	122859	123052	132242	148515
3	Tertiary	182438	198834	208762	220196	235967	254839	273501
Total GDVA at basic prices		490975	583604	570232	686773	675228	793768	860687

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	154490	229302	191661	278319	241916	324071	347286
2	Livestock	25261	29330	33992	41791	51418	60467	69038
3	Forestry & logging	13263	13072	12889	18741	19187	18889	18430
4	Fishing & aquaculture	881	744	1488	1268	1612	2043	2479
5	Mining & quarrying	3081	3575	3784	3600	2076	1218	1438
7	Manufacturing	39214	39516	37303	37901	45708	45936	53162
8	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	17372	18130	25000	28757	20662	27463	31984
9	Construction	54975	51100	55353	56200	56682	58843	63369
11	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	51489	57013	59172	61722	65186	73746	80167
12	Transport by other means and Storage	13974	15239	15682	17251	18238	19646	23575
13	Railways	1386	1815	1859	1892	2197	2216	2366
14	Communication & services related to broadcasting	6305	7024	8339	9644	11528	10522	10102
15	Financial services	18720	20081	21755	22250	25401	24354	24609
16	Real estate, ownership of dwelling	34108	36622	39498	42166	44253	47137	50407
17	Public administration	21657	23335	24462	24871	26118	29739	32186
18	Other services	34798	37705	37996	40399	43048	47479	50089
Total GDVA at basic prices		490975	583604	570232	686773	675228	793768	860687

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

4.2. Industrial Scenario of the District

Table: Industrial Scenario of District, Rajgarh (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 Rajgarh	3.794 hact	3.794 hact	307	13	13	0	12
2	Industrial area	16.88 hact	15.88 hact	407	104	104	0	5
3	Industrial area	20.234 hact	17.000 hact	400	111	78	33	17
4	Industrial area	4.000 hact	4.000 hact	250/-	7	7	0	4
5	Industrial area	2.210 hact	2.210 hact	533/-	3	3	0	3
6	Semi Urban Industrial	0.902 hact	0.902 hact	588/-	10	5	5	1
7	Industrial area	19.700	19.700	250/-	59	0	0	0

Source: DIC, Rajgarh (MP)

Table: Industry at a Glance

Sr no	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered industrial MSME unit	No.	42
2.	Registered medium & large unit	No.	06
3.	Employment in micro and small industries	No.	150
4.	Employment in large and medium industries	No.	4250
5.	No. Of industrial area	No.	07
6.	Turnover of small scale ind.	IN LACS	17500
7.	Turnover of medium & large scale industries	IN LACS	50.000.00

Source: DIC, Rajgarh (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	Rajgarh	42	437	1450.00	4326.00

Source: DIC, Rajgarh (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	Rajgarh	06	18000.00	35000.00	5500	48000.00

Source: DIC, Rajgarh (MP))

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

NIC CODE NO.	TYPE OF INDUSTRY	No. of UNITS	EMP Nos	INVESTMEN (Rs Lakh.)	Production s Lakh.)
15	Manufacturing of Food Products & Beverages	25	275	950.00	2750.00
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	01	07	30.00	150.00
21	Manufacturing of Paper & Paper Products	02	20	80.00	275.00
22	Publishing Printing	02	15	50.00	150.00
23	Manufacturing of Coke, Refueled Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel	-	-	-	-
24	Manufacturing of Chemical Products	-	-	-	-
25	Manufacturing of Rubber & plastic Goods	03	25	75.00	286.00
26	Manufacturing of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	03	45	99.00	285.00
27	Manufacturing of Basic Metal	01			
28	Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products Except M/C Equipments				
29	Manufacturing of Machinery & Equipments	01	05		
30	Manufacturing of Office, Accounting & Computer				
31	Manufacturing of Electrical M/c				
32	Manufacturing of Radio TV equipments	05	25.00		
33	Manufacturing of Medical Precision watches & Clocks				
34	Manufacturing of Motor vehicles				
35	Manufacturing of other Transport Equipments	35.00	135.00		
36	Manufacturing of Furniture				
37	Recycling	125.00			
40	Electricity, Gas, Steam & Hot water	01	10	30.00	110.00
41	Collection of Information & Distribution Of Water	-	-	-	-
50	Maintenance & Repair of Motor	02	10	33.00	145.00

	Cycle				
52	Maintenance & Repair of Personal House hold Goods	-	-	-	-
60	Land Transport	-	-	-	-
63	Supporting & Auxiliary Activities	-	-	-	-
64	Post & Telecommunication	-	-	-	-
71	Tenting & Transport Equipments	02	20	43.00	215.00
72	Computer Related Activities	-	-	-	-
74	Other Business	-	-	-	-
85	Health & Social Work	-	-	-	-
92	Recreation, Cultural & Sporting Activities	-	-	-	-
93	Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL				

Source: DIC, Rajgarh (MP)

4.3. Export from the District

Total exports from the district – INR 33.94 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	52094200	Denim	197398092
2	52051210	Grey	63077083
3	52052410	Grey2401	21881236
4	10019910	Wheat	14312104
5	52053210	Grey	12792715
6	52114200	Denim Of Yarns Of Different Colour Of Mxd Cotn Fabrics Weighing>200 Gsm	12433928
7	23040030	Meal Of Soyabean,Solvent Extracted (Defatted) Variety	6649040
8	85446090	Othr Elctrc Cndctrs Fr A Vltg Excdg 1000 V Excl Papr Plsctc And Rubber Insulated	5207003
9	9092190	Other Seeds Of Coriander; Neither Crushed Nor Ground	1587200
10	33049990	Others	1173646

(Source: Ministry of Commerce)

4.4. Departments/Agencies for Industries and Export Promotion

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

4.	Export Inspection Council of India	303, C.S Naydu Arcade, 10/2, Greater Kailash Road, Opp. Grotlo, Opposite Grotto, New Palasia, Indore Email ID: eia-indore@eicindia.gov.in	0731-2566057
5.	ECGC Limited, Indore	408, 4th Floor, City Center, 570, M G Road, Opp High Court, Indore Email ID: indore@ecgc.in	0731-2544215
6.	APEDA Regional office, Bhopal	Kisan Bhawan, 26, Arera Hills, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Email ID: apedabho@apeda.gov.in	0755-4700764
7.	FIEO, Indore	03, Gold Arcade, 3/1, New Palasia, Near Janjirwala Square, Indore Email ID: indore@fieo.org	0731-4282335 /336
8.	EEPC India	B-202 & 220, Aurus Chambers Annex "B", 2nd Floor, Behind Mahindra Tower, S.S. Amrutwar Marg, Worli Mumbai Email ID: eepcromum@eepcindia.net	022-42125555
9.	MP Industrial Development Corporation RO- Indore	1st Floor, Atulya IT Park, Khandwa Road, Indore Email ID: ed.roind@mpidc.co.in	0731-2972623
10.	District Trade & Industries Centre, Dewas	Collector Parisar, A.B Road, Dewas (M.P.) Email ID: gmidew@mp.nic.in	07272-254903

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) The region is recently preferred as investment destination for textile, food processing and warehousing industries.
- (4) Soybean is the main crop of kharif season produced in district Soya is used for a variety of purposes from making Soya oil, Soya proteins, Soya chunks etc. Soya protein is in demand due to a large shift of people to a vegetarian based diet.
- (5) A cluster of handlooms from Saharanpur, Gujrat is established here. It is famous for the production of Kota Masuria sarees and their pagdi.
- (6) There are many steel industries present in the area, some of them are as follows - Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., Patrapali, Sanilo Steel Pvt. Ltd., Taraimal., MSP Steel & Power Ltd. Jamgaon
- (7) Some Major industrial units Near Rajgarh area:
 - a) M/s Hindustan Coca Cola Inds, Pilukhedi, Rajgarh
 - b) M/s Hind Spinners. IndlArea, Pilukhedi, Rajgarh
 - c) M/s Krishna Oil Extraction Ltd. Gangahani, Pachore. Rajgarh
 - d) M/s Sharda Solvent, Ltd. Kanchanara

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.
- (9)

Opportunities

- (1) Tremendous potential for enhanced opportunities in youth-oriented education, skill development and commercial avenues.
- (2) This region offers cheap land, labour and connectivity towards ports and the rest of India. New Delhi Mumbai expressway will open new opportunities of connectivity to north India.
- (3) Infrastructure, if not improved within a time frame, might create problems in future.
- (4) Soya flour mill, Leather footwear , Rubber Tyres, Fertilizers have good scope and opportunity in the district
- (5)

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.



Orange



6. Orange

An orange is a fruit of various citrus species in the family Rutaceae (see list of plants known as orange). Orange trees generally are grafted. The bottom of the tree, including the roots and trunk, is called rootstock, while the fruit-bearing top has two different names: budwood (when referring to the process of grafting) and scion (when mentioning the variety of orange).

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

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1	08051000	Oranges Fresh Or Dried	45785	0.0212	40732	1
India's Total Export			215904322		314702149	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

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

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

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
 Product: 08051000: Oranges Fresh or Dried

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR) Cr.	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US)
08051000	Oranges Fresh Or Dried	343	4.59

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importers 2021
 HS CODE 08051000: Oranges Fresh or Dried

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (Million USD)
		World
1	Germany	483
2	France	455
3	Netherlands	389
4	Russian Federation	313
5	China	264
6	Hong Kong, China	261
7	USA	252
8	Saudi Arabia	237
9	UK	228
10	Canada	207

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: World's Top Exporters 2021
 HS CODE 08051000: Oranges Fresh or Dried

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value exported in 2021 (Million USD)
		World
1	Spain	1442
2	South Africa	808
3	Egypt	714
4	USA	606
5	Netherlands	278
6	Australia	204
7	Greece	184
8	China	155
9	Italy	134
10	Türkiye	104

(Source: Trade Map)

SWOT Analysis

Strength-

1. India is 2nd largest producer of Oranges after Brazil in the world.

2. Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer of Orange having second largest area under cultivation.
3. Varieties Grown are Nagpur Mandarin, Kinnow, Coorg Mandarin, Mosambi.
4. Major area under world class export quality "Nagpur Mandarin"
5. Total Production of Orange in Madhya Pradesh is 523749 MT which is 14.36 % in total production of Orange in India.
6. Orange is consumed in all parts of the country and has a consistent high demand in the domestic market throughout the year.

Weakness:

1. Shelf life of Orange is too short.
2. Lack of Infrastructure for cold Chain like Cold Store, Pack house and Reefer Vans, test laboratories.
3. Farm Aggregation: Majority of the plantations including Orange Plantation in Madhya Pradesh are small land holding. Investment into the aggregator segment for the crop can be huge business opportunity for the private sector.
4. Poor Market Linkage & Packaging Techniques for fresh produce.
5. Farmers are Not Aware of the Standard Quality Norms Acceptable in International Markets.
6. Lack of Documentation and certification like Certification Authority.

Opportunities:

1. Processing of Orange: Juices, Jams, Squash, Syrups, Cosmetics, perfumes, essential oils, etc.
2. Growing export markets in Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, UAE, USA
3. Offering huge investment opportunities, Madhya Pradesh can lead the country in terms of Orange exports as the fruit is available round the year.
4. Supportive Government backing the investors which can help in taking large scale commercial farming to major Orange clusters.
5. Farmer Education: Significant investment is required in education and relevant support services to give small & marginal farmers the necessary skills and knowledge to increase productivity, improve the quality of the produce and reduce waste.
6. Processing of Orange: Juices, Jams, Squash, Syrups, Cosmetics, perfumes, essential oils, etc.

Threats:

1. India is major producer of Orange in the world but its not comes under top 10 orange exporting countries of the world.
2. Major Competitors are Spain, South Africa, Egypt, USA, Netherlands, Australia.
3. Importing regulation of Agri & Food products are different in different countries.



Cotton Yarn



7. Cotton Yarn

The spinning of cotton yarn is the initial stage of textile product processing. The process of producing yarns from the extracted fibres is called spinning. Process is The strands of cotton fibres are twisted together to form yarn. The yarn is placed on the rings of the spinning frame and is allowed to pass through several sets of rollers, which are rotating at a successively higher speed. The yarn is rolled by the rollers and wound up on the desired bobbins. This is the final stage of spinning the cotton yarn, in which drafting, twisting and winding of the yarn are all completed in one operation. The bobbins filled with yarn are then removed from ring frames and used for processing for bleaching, weaving, etc.

Export Data
 Table: Export from India
 HS CODE 5205: Cotton Yarn
 Values in Rs. Cr.

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2020-2021	%Share	2021-2022	%Share
1	5202	Cotton yarn 85% or more by cotton not put up for sale.	20,036	0.9280	38,827	1.2338
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 5205: Cotton Yarn

S.No	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Cr.		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1	Bangladesh	4805	16186	236
2	China	4930	5762	16
3	Portugal	897	1835	104
4	Egypt	880	1666	89

5	Turkey	431	1438	233
6	Peru	1036	1432	38
7	Vietnam	1169	1388	18
8	Korea	701	1083	54
9	Shri Lanka	505	719	42
10	Colombia	458	670	46

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Madhya Pradesh
HS CODE 5205: Cotton Yarn

HS CODE	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (INR) Cr.	April, 21 To March, 22 Value (Million US)
5202	Cotton yarn(other than swing third) 85% or more by of cotton.	4,521	60.6

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: world's Top Importers
HS CODE 5205: Cotton Yarn

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (Million USD)
		World
1	China	5633
2	Bangladesh	2197
3	Turkey	773
4	Korea	483
5	Portugal	481
6	Viet Nam	412
7	Russian	369
8	Italy	357
9	Peru	219
10	Guatemala	214

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: world's Top Exporters
HS CODE 5205: Cotton Yarn

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value exported in 2021 (Million USD)
		World
1	India	4696
2	Viet Nam	2931
3	Uzbekistan	1603
4	Pakistan	1160
5	USA	973

6	China	940
7	Turkey	772
8	Indonesia	558
9	Italy	186
10	Malaysia	178

(Source: Trade Map)

Swot Analysis

Strengths:-

1. Experienced promoters with over 30 years of experience in the industry Products are well accepted in the market both nationally & internationally. Strong Marketing network throughout the country.
2. Abundant Raw Material availability that helps industry to control costs and reduces the lead-time across the operation.
3. Availability of low cost and skilled manpower provides competitive advantage to industry.
4. Availability of large varieties of cotton fibre and has a fast growing synthetic fiber industry.
5. India has great advantage in Spinning Sector and has a presence in all process of operation and value chain.
6. India is one of the largest exporters of Yarn in international market and contributes around 25% share of the global trade in Cotton Yarn.

Weakness:-

1. The prices of raw materials and finished goods move in tandem with international prices, which, in turn, have positive correlation with the prices of petrochemical products.
2. Infrastructural Bottlenecks and Efficiency such as, Transaction Time at Ports and transportation Time.
3. Unfavorable labour Laws.
4. Lack of Trade Membership, which restrict to tap other potential market.
5. Lacking to generate Economies of Scale

Opportunity:

1. Large, Potential Domestic and International Market.
2. Elimination of Quota Restriction leads to greater Market Development.
3. Product development and Diversification to cater global needs.
4. Greater Investment and FDI opportunities are available.

Threat:

1. India has concluded / is in the process of concluding Free Trade Agreements (FTA) with a number of countries like Sri Lanka, Thailand, China, etc. This will lead to lower tariffs all round and may affect Indian textile units, including FIL.
2. Post WTO, when India would be exposed to international competition. FIL's position is expected to be vulnerable vis-à-vis those companies with global size and modern facilities.
3. Elimination of Quota system will lead to fluctuations in Export Demand.



Cotton



8. Cotton

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

Export Data

Table: Export from India

HS CODE 5201: Cotton Not Carded or Combed
 Values in Rs. Cr.

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

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

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

S.No.	Country / Region	Values in Rs. Lacs		
		2020-2021	2021-2022	%Growth
1.	Bangladesh	5879	12228	108
2.	China	4441	3433	-22
3.	Viet Nam	1529	2192	43
4.	Indonesia	622	1028	65
5.	Oman	94	227	140
6.	Thailand	101	191	88

7.	UAE	52	162	307
8.	Taiwan	23	73	215
9.	Italy	58	47	-19
10.	Portugal	5879	12228	108

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

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

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

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

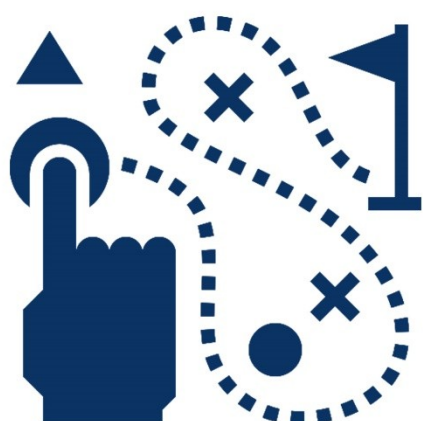
Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2021 (USD thousand)
		World
1.	China	4104
2.	Bangladesh	2758
3.	Viet Nam	2720
4.	Turkey	2413
5.	Pakistan	1772
6.	Indonesia	1104
7.	India	519
8.	Thailand	324
9.	Korea	262
10.	Mexico	256

(Source: Trade Map)

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

Rank	World's Top Exporters	Value exported in 2021 (USD thousand)
		World
1.	USA	5713
2.	Brazil	3405
3.	India	2682
4.	Australia	1500
5.	Greece	804
6.	Benin	625
7.	Burkina	454
8.	Turkiye	332
9.	Cote D'voire	263
10.	Egypt	219

(Source: Trade Map)



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-Rajgarh will facilitate the units in getting important registration in GST process and Import-Export Code</p>	DIC- Rajgarh and DGFT RA to facilitate the units in getting benefits of the schemes and also in registration under GST and Import-Export Code	Centre, State and DGFT RA	Ministry of MSME, GoI and Department of MSME, GoMP
2.	Branding	To create partnership with Indian Institute of packaging and	An agency may be appointed at district level which can extend	Centre and State	Ministry of Commerce and Industries,

		capacity building workshops on branding strategy will be conducted with the units.	support and provide ideas for the designing of the product as per global demand. Agency will also support in the preparation of attractive marketing content and logo etc.		<p>GoI</p> <p>Above mentioned nodal officers of the selected products</p>
3.	Awareness	<p>1. Incentive Policies and Documentation</p> <p>2. Customs procedures</p>	Online workshops	Centre	DGFT RA and Customs Department
4.	Quality assurance & Certification	<p>1. As per the product demand in international and domestic markets, need of quality certification will be analysed</p> <p>2. Region-wise quality parameters will be assessed and information on these parameters will be provided to the Units</p> <p>3. All necessary help will be provided to units to get the ISO and other certification with the help of experts.</p>	<p>1. Department of MSME, GoMP can establish as per the need of stakeholders associated with the commodities.</p> <p>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.</p>	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</p>	DIC-Rajgarh 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

		<p>their business through financial assistance of different schemes</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>	<p>Centre DGFT RA and ECGC</p>	<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>	<p>State and Centre</p>	<p>Ministry of MSME</p>
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) Part load not accepted at ICD 	<p>Centre</p>	<p>Railway Department (CONCOR)</p>

			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. To analyse the distribution channels associated to the product categories and Identification of new markets for the selected products	Organising more buyer-seller meets will be easiest 2-way communication for marketing of the products. Necessary support will be provided to units to adopt E-commerce platform for the marketing of the product.	State/Centre	Ministry of MSME of Commerce and Industries, Gol
9.	Regulatory	Efforts are being made to ensure that units can get all the clearances on time. DEPC will create Single window system at the district level	Will make aware of all units about rules and regulations related to exports. An assistance will be provided to units to get the required clearances and permissions.	Centre and State	
10.	Training	Export workshops programs will be designed to help export ready companies seize opportunities, navigate the complex landscape of international business, and jump start their export sales	Government can organize the district training camps to generate skilled manpower. Training on: • Export tariffs, taxes, and customs procedures; • Commercial standards, regulations and practices; • Distribution channels, business travel, and other market	DGFT RA and District Administration	

			information; • Identification of opportunities and best prospects		
11.	Supply Chain	The available local transporters will be the logistics partner with the charges fixed by companies and Govt. officials viz are ware house corporation agriculture produce marketing board etc.	We will partner with logistics and supply chain partners. Currently, we have an MoU with eBay India and Flipkart Group to market the product international and domestic markets respectively		



13. Target Till 2026

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

13.1. Reasons for doubling the export figures as a target

13.1.1. Government Policies

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

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

13.1.2. Market improvement after corona period

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

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

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

13.1.3. Price rise in commodities

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

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

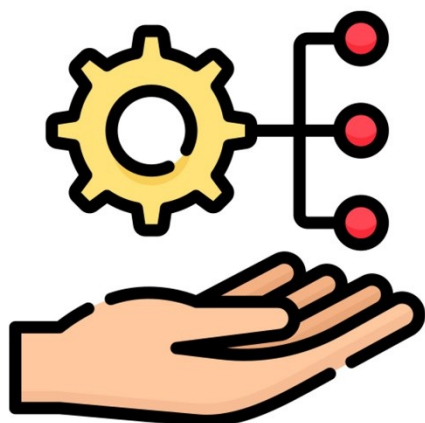
13.1.4. Negative impact on Chinese products

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

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

13.2. Whether we can achieve target!

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



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.