

GURDASPUR DISTRICT EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN 2020-21



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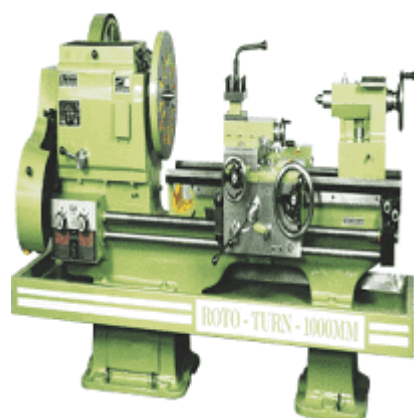
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FOREIGN TRADE
NIRYAT BHAWAN, B.S.N.L EXCHANGE BUILDING, E-BLOCK, B.R.S NAGAR,
LUDHIANA

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CHAPTER 1

DISTRICT EXPORT HUB – VISION OF HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER

	<i>"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. We need to understand this power and channelize this potential. And why should each district not think of becoming an export hub? Each district has its own handicraft and each district has its unique specialities. If some district is known for its perfumes then some other district may have saris as its distinct identity whereas some other district is known for utensils and the other district is famous for its sweets. Each of our districts has a diverse identity and potential for global market."</i>
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Hon'ble Prime Minister addressing the Nation on Independence day (15TH August, 2019)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The call of the Honorable Prime Minister of India, articulated in his speech on the eve of Independence Day, 2019, to transform every district into an export hub, has become the guiding light for economic policy across the country. Central to this vision is the idea that every region in India has traditional products and technologies which can be harnessed and promoted to create export hubs.
- 1.2. The Indian economy has grown tremendously over the last decade to occupy the position of the fifth largest economy in the world, with a share of close to 8 percent in the global Gross Domestic Product. However, its share in the world exports is disproportionately low at less than 2 percent. This can be explained to some extent by the size and diversity of the

domestic market which has the capacity to consume most of the domestic production. This means that businesses are not incentivized to diversify in the export market in the natural course of growth. Rather export is seen as a specialized activity pursued by few big business houses.

- 1.3. Another factor is the predominance of the MSME sector in India. These MSMEs often lack either the knowledge or the risk appetite to venture into the international market. However, the importance of trade as a pillar of economic growth cannot be overstated. As the trends of economic globalization only appear to intensify, it is imperative that the local economies are seamlessly integrated into the global marketplace, thereby increasing the scope and sustainability of growth.
- 1.4. Planning for export growth in India has historically been a centralized process. This new approach not only decentralizes the planning process, but also puts at its center the most valuable stakeholders, i.e. the local producers and manufacturers. Exports are emphasized not just to reduce trade deficit but as a mechanism for creating boosting rural economic growth too, making local products more attractive for consumers across the world and supporting employment generation through empowering of the MSME sector. For this purpose, the district is the ideal administrative level to integrate the rural economy with the industrial economy and to create a green channel for the MSME sector to access international markets.
- 1.5. However, as the global socio-economic and geo-political environment undergoes rapid changes after Corona pandemic, a proactive plan of action is necessary to ensure that the district is enabled to participate in and benefit from the fourth industrial revolution, i.e. Industry 4.0. This revolution is predicted to bring about transformations not only in lifestyles and consumer choices but will also change the very nature of production.
- 1.6. The district with its export performance, particularly in relation products of export excellence can aspire to be a leader in the new era. Further, in view of its existing infrastructural and institutional backbone, it is recognized

that rather than massive macroeconomic or structural measures, this initiative requires targeted interventions in specific processes and sectors

- 1.7. Therefore, the District Export Plan for the district aims to realize the vision of creating export centric economic development through limited but sustainable interventions, targeted specifically at the district level.

2. POLICY VISION

2.1 This initiative is intended as the next step in competitive and cooperative federalism, taking trade planning to the district level so that an inclusive, participative, ground root approach can be adopted. This vision then is :

“ to transform every district into an export powerhouse, competitive with and integrated into the technologically advanced global market, through a participative approach which emphasizes and values the ‘local’, connects the rural and urban economies seamlessly and produces sustainable and equitable economic development”.

3. MISSION

3.1 The mission of this plan is to synergize the efforts of the center and the state government and to create institutional mechanisms to promote trade. This institutional structure will be set up at the district and will act as both the creator and the implementor of sustainable district level export promotion strategies.

3.2 The institutional mechanisms will focus on translating the demands of modernization into scalable solutions for MSMEs as well as industry leaders to enter and succeed in the field of export. These solutions will aim to increase the competitiveness of domestic industry, boost exports through both an increase in volume and through value addition, create sustainable employment- generating economic growth and lead to rapid socio-economic development.

4. OBJECTIVES

4.1 The objectives of this District Export Promotion Plan are:

- To enhance the volume of exports from each district.
- To create a flexible and permanent institutional mechanism with participation from all stakeholders to act as a facilitator and guidance system for export incentivization.
- To identify lead products and sectors for targeted and continued interventions for export promotion
- To synergize various schemes at the center, state and district level which address industry, agriculture and exports
- To provide support both domestically and internationally to local industry from the production stage to the exporting stage.
- To increase efficiency in the supply chains and augment export infrastructure
- To augment both supply and demand through product and market diversification.

5. STRATEGY

5.1 The choice of strategy is determined by the opportunities offered by decentralised local level planning as well the constraints presented by the lack of official district level data on exports

5.2. Therefore, the approach adopted includes broad-based consultations with district administration, district industries centre, local industry including exporters, Export Promotion councils, industry associations, lead banks, inspection and control authorities etc. The information gathered from these consultations is intended to augment the limited official data through qualitative first hand testimony regarding the condition of export in the district.

5.3 An assessment of the current situation will help in the creation of an economic profile and an export profile of the district. This is used to identify the lead export products and sectors in the district as well as the major challenges and opportunities for the export community and the MSMEs. Based on the product and the problems indicated by the industry, specific solutions are designed for

implementation at the district level as well as to be recommended to the state and central government.

5.4 This exercise is not intended to be a one-time activity. The District Export Promotion Committee, which have been set up in all districts of the state, will seek to set up a mechanism to provide continuous facilitation to the industry in dealings with the complexities and concerns in the export procedures. These committees will be composed in a manner which can best serve all the needs of the industry and trade in the district.

5.5. The strategy for export promotion will not be limited to measures related to export only but will comprehensively address all aspects having direct and indirect impact from farm to fork and factory to consumer. A study of the entire value chain, particularly in the lead sectors and products is critical for this purpose. From such a study agenda points will be formulated to improve infrastructure, financing facilities, marketing and so on.

5.6 A policy with all good intentions may not yield any results without effective implementation. Mechanisms for implementing, reviewing and reporting on the policy will be also be outlined within this document. Such reviewing is intended to enable course correction based on the feedback received from the various stakeholders. Expected outcomes and timelines will be clearly outlined along with nodal agencies responsible for specific measures against which the efficacy of the policy can be assessed.

5.7 In addition to the lead sectors, certain sunrise sectors, both in goods and services will be identified to create a favorable ecosystem so that the economies of the district as well as the state continue to be competitive, sustainable and dynamic.

5.8 The policy will also consider the best way to technology to benefit exporters in the district. Digitization of processes to facilitate faster and simpler procedures will be encouraged.

CHAPTER 2

DISTRICT LEVEL EXPORT PROMOTION COMMITTEE (DLEPC) IN PUNJAB

INTRODUCTION

Government of Punjab is always known for its reactivity and supportive nature to industries and exports. By adopting industries' friendly policy, Government of Punjab through Department of Industries & Commerce notified District Level Export Promotion Committee formation vide file number Comm/Dist Export Hub/DLEPC/2020/1372-A/25 dated 19.02.20 as follows:

**GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE
NOTIFICATION**

No. Comm/ Distt Export Hub/ DL-EPC/2020/1372-A/25

Dated: 19/02/2020

With a view to promotion of exports and to convert each district into an export hub, the Governor of Punjab is pleased to constitute District Level Export Promotion Committees (DL-EPCs) under the chairmanship of the respective Deputy Commissioners, in all districts of the State, to facilitate and give an impetus to exports. The Committees would consist of the following members, including specific members in specific districts, as provided below :

S No.	Official/Department	Members
1	Collector/DM/DC/District Development Officer	Deputy Commissioner, (District Concerned), <i>Chairman</i>
2	Designated DGFT- RA	1. Dy. Director General of Foreign Trade -1, <i>Co-Chair</i> 2. Dy. Director General of Foreign Trade -2, <i>Co-Chair</i>
3	GM-District Industries Centre (DIC)	GM-District Industries Centre (DIC) (District Concerned), <i>Convenor</i>
4	Nominated member from the State Government (Commerce & Industries Department)	Joint Director, Commerce or their Representative
5	Lead Bank Manager	Lead Bank Manager (District Concerned)
6	Representative Department of MSME, GOI	Director MSME-DI, Ludhiana or their Representative
7	Representative-Sector Specific Export Promotion Councils	Rep of FIEO (All Districts), Rep of EEPC (All Districts), Rep of AEPC (All Districts), Rep of APEDA (All Districts), Rep of WVEPC (Ludhiana & Amritsar), Rep of PHARMEXCIL (Mohali) Rep of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) (Hoshiarpur)
8	Representative-Quality & Standards Implementation body	Rep of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Rep of Textile Committee
9	Representative from District Trade/Commerce Associations	Reps of District Level Trade and Industry Associations as approved by DC.
10	Sector Specific Ministry in Government of India	Rep of Ministry of Agriculture (All Districts), Rep of Ministry of Textiles (All Districts), Rep of Ministry of Commerce & Industry (All Districts), Rep of Ministry of Steel (Mandi Gobindgarh (Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib) and Batala (Distt. Gurdaspur), Rep of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (All Districts)
11	Sector Specific Ministry of the State Government	Rep of Department of Agriculture (All Districts), Rep of Department of Civil Aviation (Amritsar, Ludhiana & Mohali), Rep of Department of PWD (B&R) (Sangrur), Rep of PAGREXCO (All Districts), Rep of PSWC (Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar,

		Sangrur & Mohali) Rep of PSIEC (All Districts), Rep. of PIBP (All Districts)
12	Sectoral Agencies specific to product identified in each District (NABARD etc.)	Rep of NABARD (All Districts) Rep of LCS, Rail Cargo (Amritsar) Rep of LPAI (Amritsar) Rep of AAICLAS (Amritsar, Ludhiana & Mohali) Rep of AAI (Amritsar, Ludhiana & Mohali) Rep of CONCOR (Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar, Sangrur & Mohali)
13	Other State Government Representative (Need based)	Specific observer members as per discretion of DC

The Activities of the DL-EPCs would include but not limited to the following:

- Creation of District Export Action plan for export augmentation of identified products for exports from the district
- Monitoring sub-group activities for export promotion of identified sub-groups for each product
- Resolution, escalation and monitoring of issues in exports from the district for identified potential products through regular meetings
- Dissemination of information for trainings, seminars, guest lectures, practical training, exchange visits with other districts of excellence
- Updating online DLEPC Progress Monitoring Portal
- Report progress at identified intervals to State Level Export Promotion Committee headed by Chief Secretary, Punjab.

The Terms of Reference of the DL-EPCs would include the following:

- Benchmarking baseline export promotion of District-current situation
- Identification of potential export products from the district
- Creation of district level export action plan with quantifiable targets
- Creation of sub-groups for each identified potential export product-involving stakeholders, like manufacturers, artisans, exporters of the identified products
- Identification of bottlenecks for export of potential products
- Identifying training and development needs of district industries and coordination for training with other departments
- Act as one point facilitator for export promotion at district level
- Liaison with and report progress to State Level Export Promotion Committee
- Update Online DLEPC progress Monitoring Portal

Proposals approved by the District Level Export Promotion Committees would be sent by way of Agenda to the State Level Export Promotion Committee chaired by Chief Secretary, Punjab for final approval / decision.

Dated: 14/02/2020

sd-
Vini Mahajan, IAS
Additional Chief Secretary to Govt of Punjab,
Department of Industries and Commerce

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

S.No	Official / Department	Members
1	Collector /DM/DC/ District Development Officer	Deputy Commissioner (District Concerned) Chairman
2	Designed DGFT- RA	1. Dy. Director General of Foreign Trade 1, Co – Chairman 2. Dy Director General of Foreign Trade 1, Co – Chairman
3	GM- District industries Centre(DIC)	GM District industries Centre(DIC) District concerned), Convenor
4	Nominated member from the State Government (Commerce & Industries Department	Joint Director, Commerce or their Representative
5	Lead Bank Manager	Lead Bank Manager (District Concerned)
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7	Representative- Sector Specific Export Promotion Councils	Rep of FIEO (All Districts) Rep of EEPC (All Districts) Rep of AEPC (All Districts) Rep of APEDA(All Districts) Rep of WWEPC (Ludhiana & Amritsar) Rep of PHARMEXCIL (Mohali) Rep of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) (Hosiarpur)
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10	Sector Specific Ministry in Government of India	Rep of Ministry of Agriculture (All District) Rep of Ministry of Textile (All District) Rep of Ministry of Commerce & Industry (All District)

		Rep of Ministry of Steel(Mandi Gobindgarh (Distt.Fatehgarh sahib) and Batala (Distt. Gurdaspur). Rep of ministry of New and Renewable Energy (All Districts)
11	Sector Specific Ministry of the State Government	Rep of department of Agriculture (All districts), Rep of department of Civil Aviation (Amritsar, Ludhiana & Mohali), Rep of Department of PWD (B&R) (Sangrur), Rep of PAGREXCO (All Districts), Rep of PSWC (Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar. Sangrur & Mohali) Rep of PSHEC (All Districts). Rep of PBIP (All Districts)
12	Sectoral Agencies specific to product identified in each District (NABARD etc.)	Rep of NABARD (All Districts) Rep of LCS Rail Cargo (Amritsar) Rep of LPAI (Amritsar) Rep of AAICIAS (Amritsar, Ludhiana & Mohali) Rep of AAI (Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar, sangrur & Mohali)
13	Other State Government Representative (Need based)	Specific observer members as per discretion of DC

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DLEPC

- Creation of District Export Action plan for export augmentation of identified products for exports form the district
- Monitoring sub-group activities for export promotion of identified sub-groups for each product
- Resolution. Escalation and monitoring of issues in exports form the district for identified potential products through regular meetings.

- Dissemination of information for information for trainings, seminars, guest lectures, practical training, and exchange visits with other districts of excellence
- Updating online DLEPC Progress Monitoring Portal.
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THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

- Benchmarking baseline export promotion of District-current situation.
- Identification of potential export products from the district.
- Creation of district level export action plan with quantifiable targets.
- Creation of sub-groups for each identified potential export product-involving stakeholders, like manufacturers, artisans, exporters of the identified products.
- Identification of bottlenecks for export of potential products.
- Identifying training and development need of district industries and coordination for training with other departments
- Act as one point officers for export promotion at district level
- Liaison with and report progress to State Level Export Promotion Committee
- Update Online DLEPC progress Monitoring Portal

MEETINGS

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 ie 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.

Wide discussion was held on topic of Central and State government policies, problems in the state and districts related to industries and exports. Trade while being experts in exports suggested various items for promotion of exports from the district.

After deliberations, the committee decided following sector/products as focus products for exports from the district.

CHAPTER 3

ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PUNJAB

PUNJAB AT A GLANCE

State Profile



Title	Description
Location	North India
Area	50,362 Sq Km
Capital City	Chandigarh
Language	Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu, English
Border States	Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir
Major Cities	Chandigarh, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Patiala, Mohali, Bathinda
Energy	Installed Power Generation Capacity of 13,960 MW
Tele-Density	4th highest in the country, 100% 4G connectivity across the State
Rail	Ranked 2nd Best in the country (42km per 1000sq. km.)
Road	Ranked 2nd Best in the country (133 per sq.km.)
Air	SAS Nagar (Mohali), Amritsar (Intl.), Pathankot, Ludhiana & Bathinda

The State of Punjab is known for the enterprising spirit of its people which brought about the 'green revolution' and also made Punjab a hub of small and medium enterprise. The State is now on a threshold of transition to a new culture of innovation and technology driven enterprise. Top-notch infrastructure, excellent connectivity, premium educational institutes and conducive government policy add to the strength of the State. The cutting edge advantages Punjab offers to investors are:

Punjab Provides



Punjab Leads

in the following areas and provides business unlimited potentials to setup Punjab as their base.



Advantage Punjab



BASIC STATISTICS OF PUNJAB

S. No	Items	Unit	Number
1	Area	Sq. Km	50,362
	(i) Rural-Area		48,265
	(ii) Urban Area		2097
2	Tehsils	Number	81
3	(Population 2011)	Lakh	277.04
	Total Population		173.2
	Rural Population		
4	% of Rural to Total Population	%	62.51
5	% of urban to Total Population	%	37.49
6	Density	Per Sq. Km	550
7	Literate & Educated Persons	Number	1,89,88,611
8	Female per 1000 Male	Number	893
9	Literacy	%	76.7

POPULATION CHART OF PUNJAB

Sr No	District	YR 2001	YR 2011	YR 2011	% Increase in Population (From 2001 to 2011)	No. of Females per 1000 Males
		Rural	Urban	Total		
1	Gurdaspur	1643882	655144	22,99,026	9.3	895
2	Amritsar	1154831	1336060	24,90,891	15.48	884
3	Tarn-Taran	978611	141459	11,20,070	19.28	898
4	Kapurthala	1021388	1160365	21,81,753	11.16	913
5	Jalandhar	1021388	1160365	21,81,753	11.16	913
6	S.B.S Nagar	488857	125505	6,14,362	4.58	954
7	Hoshiarpur	1247969	334824	15,82,793	6.85	962
8	Roop Nagar	505529	177820	6,83,349	8.67	913
9	S.A.S Nagar	442112	544035	9,86,147	32.02	878
10	Ludhiana	1425201	2062681	34,87,882	15	869
11	Ferozepur	1474592	552239	20,26,831	16.08	893
12	Faridkot	400494	21794	6,18,008	12.18	889
13	Shri Mukatsar sahib	650004	252698	9,02,702	16.1	895
14	Moga	768499	223790	9,92,289	10.9	893
15	Bathinda	888943	499916	13,88,859	17.37	865
16	Mansa	605356	163452	7,68,808	11.62	880

17	Sangrur	1137633	516775	16,54,408	9.3	883
18	Barnala	405675	190619	5,96,294	13.16	876
19	Patiala	1130279	762003	18,92,282	19.4	888
20	Fatehgarh Sahib	414649	185165	5,99,814	11.39	871

CHAPTER 4

PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2017

GLIMPSE OF POLICY

1.1. Punjab – a Progressive State

The State of Punjab is known for its leadership position in the country with rapid strides in all round growth and prosperity. The State has done remarkably well in sectors across the spectrum such as Agriculture, Industry, Health, Education, Sports, Arts, Literature and Culture. The State has excellent infrastructure, human capital, progressive and enterprising people, who can transform every potential opportunity into success. Punjabi diaspora is spread across the world and has carved out a niche for itself.

1.2. Punjab – a Strong Agriculture base

1.2.1. The State has done exceedingly well in Agriculture and has earned the epithet of “Granary of India”. Punjab is the highest contributor of wheat and rice to the central procurement pool. Agriculture and allied services are one of the key strengths of the State. Punjab has highest per capita availability of milk which is almost four times higher than all India level. It is also the 2nd highest cotton and blended yarn producer in the country. Punjab has highest productivity of Kinnow, a citrus fruit in the country and highest production of honey in the country.

1.2.2. Agriculture, however, has limited potential to drive future economic growth of the State and it is the secondary and tertiary sectors, which will play an important role in future economic growth of the State and creation of jobs for its youth.

1.3. Punjab’s Industrial landscape – MSMEs, the backbone of Industry

1.3.1. Punjab has emerged as the leading hub for textile-based industries such as apparel manufacturing, spinning and hosiery exports. Further, engineering sector is a major contributor in the economy of Punjab. Over the last decade, it has grown more than 16%, and constitutes 23% of the total industrial output of Punjab.

1.3.2. The key strength of Punjab is its thriving eco-system of well-established Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. Punjab is home to approximately 1.6 lakh

MSME units, which are one of the most important pillars of the industrial growth. Punjab's industry is dominated by small and medium enterprises. It has a rich industrial base of MSME units belonging to Auto Components, Bicycle Parts, Hosiery, Sports Goods, Agricultural Implements and many others.

1.3.3. Punjab leads the Country in industrial growth for more than four decades till 1990s. The State has also given rise to some of the prominent industrial houses of the country.

1.4. Industrial and Business Development Policy 2017 – A new paradigm

1.4.1. The present policy ushers bold reforms, restructures institutions, and presents a holistic framework for sustainable industrial growth of the State. The policy is architected around eight core strategic pillars of Infrastructure, Power, MSME, Ease of Doing Business, Startup & Entrepreneurship, Skills, Fiscal & Non-Fiscal Incentives and Stakeholder Engagement supported by Sector Specific Strategies for growth. The policy gives a great thrust to the development of MSME sector. The policy also aims at promoting growth of service industries apart from the traditional manufacturing industries.

1.4.2. In true spirit of the cooperative federalism, the policy envisages substantial alignment and synergy with respective sectoral policies of the Central Government and would focus on optimum utilization of the same and further building upon it.

1.4.3. The policy envisages setting up of a Policy Implementation Unit to ensure necessary support for the implementation of various aspects of the policy.

8 KEY STRATEGIC PILLARS OF THE POLICY

1. Infrastructure

The State would develop quality industrial infrastructure with robust policies for its maintenance. The Industrial Parks and Industrial Estates would be brought under one agency and all the necessary amenities and common facilities will be provided in these estates. All the estate management policies will be simplified. The infrastructure development agency will be given statutory powers and suitably strengthened.

2. Power

The State recognizes that power is one of the most crucial input for the industry. The State will accordingly make provision for quality, reliable and cost-effective power to give a great boost to the Industry. The State is power surplus today. The State will provide power to the Industry at affordable and fixed tariff for 5 years. This would benefit industries across a broad spectrum and will bring much needed respite to the industry. The State would utilise this period of five years to build a strong support system to enhance the productivity, efficiency and competitiveness of the Industry in the State.

3. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The State has a strong base of MSME units. MSMEs play a crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost. MSMEs also help in industrialization of rural & backward areas, thereby, reducing regional imbalances. The MSMEs in the State are facing a myriad of challenges. The State would build suitable capacity to focus on the development of MSMEs to make it a highly vibrant and dynamic sector.

4. Startup and Entrepreneurship

Innovation and Entrepreneurship are crucial for future growth of State's economy. The State would support cluster specific bottom up approach to build and strengthen Startup and Entrepreneurship ecosystem in the State. The State would follow an entrepreneur centric approach fostering connections and learning. The State will facilitate networking between entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship support organizations by bringing entrepreneurs together in an environment that catalyzes learning. The State would set up a dedicated organization for spearheading its strategy and action plan for promotion of Startup and Entrepreneurship.

5. Skill Development

The State has already set up a State Skill Development Mission, which would be further strengthened. The State would ensure convergence of various skill training schemes to bring scale and synergy. The State is conscious of the dire need for the Industry to adopt next generation manufacturing to become globally competitive. Given high dependence on low skill labour, re-skilling or up-skilling

of existing workforce will be required to make them ready for the new requirements. The State would set up cluster specific skill centers for various manufacturing sectors to ensure skilled workforce for the Industry. The State would also focus on employment generating service industry and train its youth for service industry. The State would strengthen industry institute interaction to enhance the employability of youth and would set up Ghar Ghar Rozgar portal to connect skilled youth to the Industry.

6. Ease of Doing Business

The State recognizes the utmost need for providing conducive environment to the industry and businesses in the State. The State would strengthen Invest Punjab initiative by setting up “Business First” portal to provide all regulatory services and fiscal incentives to the businesses through one common integrated platform and business friendly service delivery network. Each business will be given a unique identification. This will avoid supplying information to multiple web portals and creating multiple credentials. The State would set up District Bureau of Enterprise to provide a wide range of services to the industry. The State would reengineer the processes of seven core departments connected with Industrial development and growth so as to make them extremely simple and easy to follow.

7. Fiscal and Non-Fiscal Incentives

The State would provide a variety of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to support the growth of existing industries and to attract new investments. The policy provides strong support to MSMEs to enhance their access to Finance, Technology, Market, Infrastructure and other needs. The State has identified certain thrust sectors for growth and they have been provided higher incentives. Keeping in view the significance of Anchor investors, they have been offered special incentives in the policy. It has also given a package of incentives for revival of sick industries. Extreme Border Zone has also been given special incentives. The policy provides a host of non-fiscal incentives to promote industrial growth.

8. Stakeholder Engagement

Industrial growth and development requires engagement with a very diverse set of stakeholders. The Stakeholder Engagement will be a key essential for the success of the Policy. The policy aims to identify key stakeholders from the State

and Central government, Key Industry leaders and Industry Associations, private sector, academic institutions, civil society, as well as development agencies and foreign governments that would require continuous engagement. The policy suggests approaches on how to effectively engage them throughout the implementation of the Policy.

CHAPTER 5

INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF PUNJAB

1. Industrial Infrastructure – Key to the Growth of Industries

Industrial Infrastructure is one of the key mainstays in the long term development of the Industry. The Government aims to develop robust infrastructure including core and supporting infrastructure which shall provide long term benefits to the industry and set the State on the path of planned industrial growth. It is also the endeavor of the Government to simplify laws and rules for infrastructure development, management and maintenance through a single Industrial Infrastructure Development Agency in the State.

2. Setting up of Punjab Industrial and Business Development Authority

2.1. In order to streamline all the activities pertaining to Industrial Infrastructure development, maintenance and management, Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation (PSIEC) needs to be strengthened and the State would set up Punjab Industrial and Business Development Authority (PIBDA), a statutory body to spearhead industrial development including industrial infrastructure in the State.

2.2. All Industrial estates, industrial parks, industrial focal points, industrial growth centers etc. (to be referred as Industrial Parks hereafter) developed by the Directorate of Industries (Punjab), Punjab Small Industries & Export Corporation (PSIEC), Punjab InfoTech (PICTC) and Punjab Agro Industries Corporation and other such agencies shall be transferred to the Authority for development, management and maintenance.

2.3. The Authority shall be declared local authority for the purposes of maintaining various Industrial Parks and shall also be vested with the powers of Special Urban Planning and Development Authority and other powers under Punjab Regional and Town Planning and Development Act, 1995 for ensuring planned development of various designated industrial areas under the Master Plan of respective cities.

3. Development of New Industrial Parks and Industrial Land Banks

3.1. In order to provide impetus to rapid industrial growth, the State would develop new Industrial Parks, which shall have the best-in-class infrastructure. The State through the Authority will develop 4 major Industrial Parks and 10 other Industrial Parks covering general and sector specific requirements of various industrial sectors. The State would help identify and transfer various village common lands and unutilized government lands for being developed as Industrial Parks. In addition, the Authority will also keep a ready shelf of land bank, earmarked after their due feasibility is established, which can be offered to the Industries.

3.2. In order to reduce the upfront investment from the State in assembling and developing various land pockets, making projects viable and greater benefits to the stakeholders, the State would take following steps:

4. Development of Integrated Industrial Townships

4.1. Integrated development – Live, Work and Play

Industrialization and urbanization are related phenomenon and therefore the State would have an integrated approach to face the challenges arising from the same. The State would develop integrated townships with provision of residential, industrial, commercial and other needs rather than developing industrial areas and residential areas separately. These industrial townships should follow a philosophy of Live, Work and Play to ensure high degree of quality of life and livability.

4.2. Land to the Industry at reasonable price – A large scale mixed land use project would be able to provide land to the industry at reasonable price reaping benefits from other components of the project.

5. Development along Industrial Urban Corridors

5.1. Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)

5.2. Chandigarh-Amritsar Industrial Corridor

5.3. Chandigarh-Hoshiarpur-Gurdaspur Industrial Corridor

5.4. Chandigarh-Patiala-Sangrur-Bathinda Corridor

5.5. Development of Economic Corridors along major rivers

6. Core, Support and Social Infrastructure to be provided in Industrial Estates

6.1. Though the actual infrastructure facilities will depend on the nature, size and resources available for an industrial Parks, the State would endeavor to provide the following core, support and social infrastructure in all the existing and future industrial Parks in a time bound manner:

6.5. Exhibition and Convention Centers

Exhibition centers play a key role in enabling the Industry to showcase and market their range of products. The State will set up Exhibition and Convention centers with the latest infrastructure and facilities including spacious conference halls, display areas, proper parking, etc. in Mohali, Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar in first phase.

6.6. Warehousing Facility

All the new Industrial Parks shall have the provision of warehousing facilities, which could be developed in PPP mode providing good facilities and latest infrastructure. Further, provisions shall be made to develop Warehousing facilities near existing clusters, in case such demand exists.

7. Common Environment Infrastructure

7.1. The State firmly believes that Industrial development has to be environmentally sustainable. Common Environment Infrastructure is the need of the hour for industries not capable of putting up their own Environment Management System due to technical, financial or land related constraints. This is particularly required to support MSME units in various industrial clusters.

7.2. The State in partnership with Industry Associations will facilitate setting up of common environment infrastructure such as Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Common Hazardous Waste Treatment Facilities, E-Waste Collection and Disposal facilities and other such facilities to protect the environment and promote sustainable development.

7.3. The State shall utilize various schemes such as MSME-CDP scheme of Ministry of MSME, Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) of Ministry of Textiles to avail funding for setting up of CETPs. Apart from facilitating

assistance under various Central and State Schemes, the State will also facilitate setting up of common facilities on PPP.

8. Amendment in Common Infrastructure (Regulation and Maintenance) Act 2012

Wherever SPVs for maintenance have been formed and have come forward for maintenance of industrial estates, the Authority will involve them in the maintenance of Industrial Areas. The State will further suitably amend the existing Common Infrastructure (Regulation and Maintenance) Act, 2012 regarding maintenance of Industrial Parks in line with the Policy.

9. Private Industrial Park

The State will separately formulate a scheme for promotion and development of Industrial Parks in Private Sector.

CHAPTER 6

POWER IN INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF PUNJAB

1. Punjab – Robust Power Infrastructure

Power is one of the basic factors of production for Industry. Punjab is a power surplus state and has adequate power supply to meet the demand. The state has excellent distribution network which includes 66 KVA sub-stations at every 10 km. It has the country's first ever 400 KVA ring main system covering the entire state. The state has a cumulative installed renewable energy capacity of 1,422 MW with 475 MW of Biomass power and over 800 MW of solar power. The state thus has an advantage of surplus power and a robust power infrastructure.

2. Uninterrupted and Quality Power

Punjab is the only state in North India which has been able to control the theft of power and has achieved reduction of aggregate technical and commercial losses below 15%. The Government is committed to supply uninterrupted electricity at affordable rates so as to attract industrial investments in the state.

3. Power at affordable and fixed tariff for 5 years

Power represents a major recurring expenditure. In order to enhance the cost competitiveness, the State will provide power at affordable and fixed tariff for 5 years. This would not only benefit the new industry in Punjab, but also help in reviving the existing industry of Punjab, which has always been the State's pillar of strength.

4. Up-gradation of power infrastructure to industrial areas

The State will through the concerned department and agency get the audit of the power distribution networks to the Industry conducted and any gaps such as lack of dedicated feeders, lack of proper feeder capacity, faults in distribution etc. will be appropriately addressed. In order to mobilize upfront investment in upgrading distribution infrastructure to the industrial estates, the State will explore the possibility of private sector participation for Industrial Estates at Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar.

5. Business Friendly Policies by PSPCL

PSPCL will review its policies to make them more business friendly for release of new connection, enhancement of load, splitting of connection, import of bulk power, rationalization of various electricity rates and other service charges, peak load charges, procurement from state MSME's and OTS policy etc.

6. Stand By Support to Captive Generators/ Users

The State will in consultation with Stakeholders endeavor towards an equitable policy to provide Stand by support to Captive Generators/ Users based on similar policies in other States.

CHAPTER 7

MSME DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF PUNJAB

1. MSME Sector – Engine for socio economic growth and employment generation

1.1. MSME sector plays a crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost. MSMEs also help in industrialization of rural & backward areas, thereby, reducing regional imbalances. MSME sector has emerged as an engine for socio economic growth.

1.2. The Micro Small Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act 2006 enacted by Central Government seeks to facilitate the development of these enterprises, enhance their competitiveness and provides a legal framework for recognition of both manufacturing and services entities.

1.3. Khadi and Village Industries development, which is being looked after by Khadi and Village Industries Board would also be supported as part of the MSME sector.

2. State's approach to MSME sector development

2.1. The State recognizes that different stages of MSMEs have different needs. MSME growth can be broadly classified into five stages – Ideating a Business, Starting a Business, Growing a Business, Reviving a Business and Exiting a Business. The policy will address various needs that emerge in these stages.

2.2. The Policy is not merely subsidization of factors of production but growth and performance oriented. The policy will strengthen the state institutions to support a smart MSME Ecosystem driven by efficiency and innovation.

3. Setting up of 'MSME Punjab'

3.1. Punjab has a strong base of close to 1.6 lac MSME units truly reflecting the enterprising spirit of the State. In order to address a myriad of challenges being faced by the MSMEs in the State and to make it a highly vibrant and dynamic sector, the State would set up 'MSME Punjab', as part of the Punjab Industrial and Business Development Authority to focus on the development of MSMEs.

3.2. 'MSME Punjab' will address the following key functions pertaining to MSME sector in the State:

3.3. MSME Punjab will have dedicated divisions and requisite competencies to provide necessary assistance to MSME units in Access to Finance/Credit, Access to Technology, Access to Market, Access to Skills and other needs of the Sector. The organization will be assisted by professional agencies in delivering various services to its stakeholders.

4. Setting up of District level Single Window System for MSME units

4.1. In order to strengthen support to the industry particularly MSME sector at the District Level, the State would set up a strong and effective Single Window System at the District level.

4.2. The District level Single Window System will provide following services to MSME Units:

- (i). One stop clearances for all regulatory services
- (ii). One stop clearances for all fiscal incentives
- (iii). Facilitate access to Infrastructure
- (iv). Facilitate access to Finance/ Credit
- (v). Facilitate access to Technology
- (vi). Facilitate access to Mentoring
- (vii). Facilitate other support measures to MSME sector
- (viii). Facilitate support to Self-Employment, Startup and Entrepreneurship Development

5. MSME Cluster Identification

5.1. The State would clearly identify and delineate various industry clusters based on their presence in various geographic locations. The same would be marked on GIS for their visibility and providing necessary linkages.

5.2. The State would particularly priorities following clusters for development in phase 1: Cycle and Cycle Parts, Automobiles and Auto components, Light Engineering, Machine Tools, Leather and Sports Goods, Petro-Chemicals,

Secondary Steel, NRSE Equipment's, Textile and Apparel, Agri and Food Processing, Electronics, IT/ITES, Life Sciences and Pharmaceuticals.

6. MSME Cluster Development Programs

The State will follow cluster approach for development of MSME Sector. The State will focus on optimal utilization of Central Government schemes for developing and upgrading various MSME clusters. Common facilities will be set up in partnership with SPV's of respective clusters. Apart from the Schemes of Central Government for cluster development, the State would also formulate its own scheme for cluster development based on the felt needs of the State and gaps in the Central Scheme.

7. Access to Technology for MSMEs

8. Access to Markets for MSMEs

9. Access to Infrastructure for MSMEs

The State will provide developed sheds, flatted factories and plug and play infrastructure for MSMEs across the districts.

10. Access to Finance for MSMEs

12. Common Environment Infrastructure in MSME clusters

The State will facilitate setting up of common environment infrastructure such as CETPs in various MSME clusters. Apart from utilizing assistance available under various schemes, the State will facilitate setting up of common environment infrastructure on PPP. The State will provide land and other concessions for setting up of CETP and Private Partner will make the requisite investment and will recover from industry in the form of user charges.

13. Revival and Rehabilitation of Sick MSME units

The State will closely monitor implementation of RBI's framework for identification, nursing and providing rehabilitation package to potentially viable sick units of the State. The State shall identify and prepare district wise list of sick units. The identified viable sick MSMEs shall be provided relief measures by the State for their rehabilitation and revival.

14. MSE facilitation councils at district level

14.1. MSE facilitation council has been set up under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act 2006. It functions as a State-Level Council and MSEs have to visit Chandigarh to seek Council's remedial measures for the recovery of delayed payments from buyers located anywhere in India.

14.2. In order to make the functioning of the Council effective, the State will also set up MSE Facilitation Councils under the Chairmanship of respective Deputy Commissioners at Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar, SAS Nagar, Patiala, Bathinda and Sangrur by designating them as 'Director' for providing effective services to MSE units at district level.

CHAPTER 8

STARTUP & ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF PUNJAB

1. State's approach to Innovation and Entrepreneurship

The State is known for the enterprising spirit of its people, which brought green revolution and also made Punjab a hub of small and medium enterprises. The State now has to transition to knowledge and technology driven enterprises. It has to develop a new culture of innovation. The State recognizes that innovation and entrepreneurship are crucial for future growth of State's economy.

2. Startup Punjab - Building a Strong Eco-system for Startups

The State will launch "Startup Punjab" to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startup. The State will ensure necessary convergence and synergy in various Central and State programs promoting innovation, entrepreneurship and Startup. It will promote networking of various reputed academic institutions carrying out research and innovation and other organizations running incubators and accelerators.

3. University and College Incubators

The State will promote setting up of Incubation Centres in Universities and other Academic Institutions. These incubation centers play an important role in promoting entrepreneurial culture in students. It inculcates the concept of entrepreneurship in the mind of students in place of finding the jobs after completing their study. Besides the principles and practices of good business ownership which incubator programs provide, the student business owners also enjoy a creative, innovative, and engaging environment. The State will also put in the efforts to build strong academia industry linkages and networking through these incubation centers. The incubation facilities could also be made available to non-residents or non-students to bring greater benefits and learnings for all stakeholders. The students will be provided information and support regarding available State & Central schemes, incentives and grants.

4. IKG PTU to set up Fund for Startup

In order to help youth of the State and develop them into entrepreneurs, IKG Punjab Technical University in partnership with State Government will set up Startup Fund of Rs. 100 crores, which will be used for promoting incubation centers, seed money for Startups, scale up funding and other support to the Startup units. 25% funds will be dedicated to promote Startups by SC and Women entrepreneurs.

5. Incubation Centres by other Government Organizations

There are a number of Incubation Centres set up by various Central and State Government organizations such as Biotech Incubator, STPI Incubation Centre. These incubation centers need to be promoted effectively and necessary linkages with the State Government programs and industry shall be provided.

6. Private Incubators and Accelerators

The State would also encourage private sector lead Incubation Centres and Accelerators and provide them necessary support. The State would frame a scheme to provide various fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to promote development of Incubation Centres in private sector.

7. Setting up of sector specific incubators

In order to provide impetus to entrepreneurship in the focus sectors for development, the State would encourage setting up of sector specific incubators such as Digital manufacturing, Lifesciences & Biotechnology, Agro & Food Processing and Information Technology. These incubators will be set up in and around the existing and envisaged industry clusters in the State.

8. Creation of common infrastructure and co-working spaces

The State would facilitate creation of adequate support infrastructure for boosting innovation ecosystem. Such infrastructure would be created across different sectors in all districts in Punjab and would comprise of components such as:

9. Special Focus on Women Entrepreneurship

Women entrepreneurs constitute a small percentage of overall entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs need to be encouraged for significant social and economic development and inclusive growth. The State would identify specific challenges

women entrepreneurs face in formal and informal sectors of economy including rural and urban areas and create facilitative environment for women entrepreneurs to contribute to economic development.

10. Special Focus on SC Entrepreneurship

For growth and prosperity to be truly inclusive, all sections of the society need to partake in this prosperity. Besides wage employment and education, the marginalized sections of the society also need to envision, create and scale-up ventures to be a major participant in this growth story. There is a need to substantially increase SC entrepreneurs and number of SC owned enterprises to enable the socio-economic empowerment of the SC communities.

CHAPTER 9

SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF PUNJAB

1. Punjab Skill Development Mission

Nodal agency for Skill Development Skilled workforce is essential for growth and competitiveness of Industries. The State has already set up Punjab Skill Development Mission, a nodal agency to spearhead skill development activities in the State. The Mission would further be strengthened and integrated with the Industry requirements.

2. Identifying the Skill Gap in various clusters

The State would work out specific skill development needs including advance skilling for various sectors. The State would identify skill gaps in all the major industrial clusters.

3. Convergence of various skill development schemes

The State would ensure convergence of various skill training schemes to bring scale and synergy. Various skill training schemes being run by different departments would be transferred to the Mission. At the district level, District Bureau of Employment and Enterprises will be coordinating the implementation of various skill development schemes.

4. Setting up of University of Skills and Vocational Education

The State will set up a University of Skills and Vocational Education in Punjab. The University will help upgrade the standard of skills and vocational training in the State by devising Industry relevant curriculum, offering skill based certificate, diploma and degree programs relevant for Industry and Employers. The University will co-ordinate with the Department of Technical Education, Department of Higher Education and Department of Industries and other relevant Departments and Organizations of the State and Central Government and Industry bodies to enhance employability of students.

5. Setting up of new Multi Skill Development Centres

In order to ensure quality training and make skill training aspirational, the State has already set up state of the art multi skill development centers at Ludhiana,

Jalandhar, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur and Bathinda. The State will further set up new MSDC in the remaining districts in PPP mode.

6. Setting up of cluster specific Skill Development Centre the State would work out specific skill development needs including advance skilling for various sectors. The State would identify skill gaps in all the major industrial clusters. The State will set up cluster specific Skill Development Centres, which shall allow skilling of new entrants as well as skill upgradation of existing workers in the clusters. The State will also set up Advanced Skill Development Centres for providing latest know-how and courses to meet high end skill requirement of the Industry. These may be part of the Technology Centres being set up in the State.

7. Skill Training by large employers The State would work with large employers in various industry sectors to create skill training facilities in partnership with such employers.

8. Skill Registry

In order to help both the skilled candidate and employers, the State would maintain a registry of all the skilled candidates passing out from different institutions and under various skill training schemes. The State may utilize the Labour Information Management System developed by Central Government.

9.1. Invest Punjab

The State accords highest priority to enhance the ease of doing business in the State. Improving the business environment is key to spur growth and generate employment. The State has set up 'Invest Punjab', a unified regulator vested with the powers to grant regulatory clearances across 23 departments. Building on the success of Invest Punjab, to strengthen facilitation support to the industry at the district level, the State would set up a similar mechanism at the District level to provide one stop clearance for all regulatory services and one stop disbursement of all fiscal incentives apart from providing host of other services to MSME units and other industrial units as may be notified by the State.

9.2. Business First Portal – A unified electronic portal for online services to the Businesses

9.3. The State would take the ease of doing business in the State to the next level by replacing multiple electronic interfaces by various regulatory

departments and agencies providing services to the Industries through their lifecycle by setting up a unified Business First portal. The Business First portal will provide services to both existing as well as new industries. The portal will also provide online facility for availing various fiscal incentives and centralized inspection mechanism. Business first will provide a common platform driven by robust IT infrastructure and services for all regulatory services and fiscal and non-fiscal incentives being delivered to the businesses throughout their lifecycle.

9.4. The State would follow a business centric and whole of government approach to design Business First portal. It will be one stop shop providing transparent, efficient and convenient interface, through which the government and businesses can interact ensuring less physical touch points, easy applicability and reduced timelines.

9.5. Business First portal will have a strong backend integration with every stakeholder to mandatorily perform processing of application through the portal only. It will help real time tracking of the status of various processes and generate alerts for possible delays. Business First portal will provide dashboard for review and monitoring at various levels.

9.6. Reforms in the processes of core departments providing services to Industries Apart from setting up Business First portal to provide hassle free services to the industries, the State would reform and reengineer various processes of following departments/agencies based on the national and international best practices on priority:

9.7. Deemed Approval for various Regulatory Clearances A statutory mechanism will be provided for deemed approval for various regulatory clearances at all levels. The entrepreneur will be at liberty to proceed further for execution of the project beyond the prescribed time limit subject to his certifying that all the provisions of regulations will be complied with.

9.8. Reforms in Labour Regulations

9.9. The State would allow third party certification from the competent person for approval of plan and permission to construct/extend/or take into use any building as a factory under the Factories Act, 1948.

9.10. The State would introduce self-certification for registration of principal employer's establishment under the Contracts Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and registration under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996

9.11. The State would further simplify the self-certification scheme for industries and employers under various Central and State laws regarding labour, factories and industries. The requirement of performance bank guarantee will be removed. The random inspections will be limited to not more than 5% of the units. The self-certification scheme may be made mandatory for Startups, MSME, IT/ITES, Life Sciences and Biotechnology and other such categories except for certain categories of industries based on risk profiling of the industries.

CHAPTER 10

ECONOMIC AND EXPORT DATA OF PUNJAB

RANK OF PUNJAB IN 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)

RANK OF PUNJAB IN CONTRIBUTION TO GST IN INDIA

Table: Rank of all states/UTs as per their GST collection in Oct-19 and Oct-20

Rank	State	Oct-19	Oct-20	Growth
	INDIA	73,159	80,848	11%
1	Maharashtra	15,109	15,799	5%
2	Karnataka	6,675	6,998	5%
3	Tamil Nadu	6,109	6,901	13%
4	Gujarat	5,888	6,787	15%
5	Uttar Pradesh	5,103	5,471	7%
6	Haryana	4,578	5,433	19%
7	West Bengal	3,263	3,738	15%
8	Telangana	3,230	3,383	5%
9	Delhi	3,484	3,211	-8%
10	Rajasthan	2,425	2,966	22%
11	Andhra Pradesh	1,975	2,480	26%
12	Odisha	1,994	2,419	21%
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,053	2,403	17%
14	Chhattisgarh	1,570	1,974	26%
15	Jharkhand	1,437	1,771	23%
16	Kerala	1,549	1,665	7%
17	Punjab	1,189	1,376	16%
18	Uttarakhand	1,153	1,272	10%
19	Assam	888	1,017	14%
20	Bihar	940	1,010	7%
21	Himachal Pradesh	669	691	3%
22	Jammu and Kashmir	313	377	21%

23	Goa	311	310	0%
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	130	283	118%
25	Sikkim	186	177	-5%
26	Puducherry	146	161	10%
27	Chandigarh	157	152	-3%
28	Meghalaya	113	117	4%
29	Centre Jurisdiction	97	114	17%
30	Arunachal Pradesh	41	98	138%
31	Other Territory	127	91	-28%
32	Tripura	54	57	5%
33	Manipur	43	43	0%
34	Mizoram	18	32	72%
35	Nagaland	25	30	20%
36	Andaman and Nicobar	32	19	-42%
37	Ladakh	0	15	
38	Daman and Diu	83	7	-91%
39	Lakshadweep	2	1	-55%

(Source: Ministry of Finance)

RANK OF PUNJAB IN CONTRIBUTION TO EXPORT FROM INDIA

Table: Rank of major states/UTs as per their Exports in 2018-19

Rank		FY 18-19	Average from 14-15 to 18-19	% to India's Exports
	INDIA	330.08	296.36	
1	MAHARASHTRA	72.81	69.87	24%
2	GUJARAT	67.41	59.90	20%
3	TAMIL NADU	30.53	27.95	9%
4	UNSPECIFIED	21.29	16.60	6%
5	KARNATAKA	17.34	19.58	7%
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	14.09	13.42	5%
7	UTTAR PRADESH	16.29	13.78	5%
8	HARYANA	13.83	11.88	4%

9	DELHI	9.46	9.61	3%
10	WEST BENGAL	10.06	8.80	3%
11	KERALA	9.83	6.11	2%
12	RAJASTHAN	7.06	6.22	2%
13	PUNJAB	6.04	5.90	2%
14	ODISHA	6.30	5.24	2%
15	MADHYA PRADESH	6.38	4.83	2%
16	GOA	2.06	1.93	1%
17	TELANGANA	7.17	5.46	2%
18	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	2.14	1.80	1%

(Source: DGCIS)

EXPORT BASKET OF PUNJAB

Table: Top 25 products, exported from Punjab in 2018-19 with HS Code

Sr. No	Hs Code	Commodity	FY 18-19 in Rs
1	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	66676297805
2	020230	BONELESS	15481539165
3	870899	OTR PRTSANDACSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	15092143260
4	520523	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS	14320606011
5	630260	TOILET LINEN AND KITCHEN LINEN,OF TERRY TOWELL	13054812577
6	520524	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG	12230525163
7	730840	PROPS AND SMLR EQUIPMENT FOR SCAFFOLDING, SHUTTERING	9784679992
8	820411	HND-OPRTED SPANERS AND WRENCHS NON-ADJUSTBLE	7937118251
9	294200	OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS : CEFADROXIL AND ITS SALTS, IBUPROF	7300403599
10	294190	OTHER : RIFAMPICIN AND ITS SALTS :	6797017318
11	870193	OTHER TRACTORS, OF AN ENGINE POWEREXCEEDING 37 KW BUT NOT EX	6544248014
12	610520	MENS/BOYS SHIRTS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	6365221396
13	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	6153694612
14	520512	SNGL YRN OF UNCMBD FBRS MEASURING<714.29 BUT >= 232.56 DCTX	5779119515
15	730890	OTHER STRUCTRS AND PARTS OF STRUCTRS ETC	5303709821
16	610990	T-SHIRT ETC OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS	5261764062
17	730791	FLANGES OF OTHER IRON OR STEEL	4857331851
18	731815	OTHER SCREWS AND BOLTS, WHETHER OR NOT WITH THEIR NUTS OR	4845016743
19	294110	PENICILLINS AND THR DRVTVS WTH A PENICILLANIC ACI	4493167559

20	520513	SNGL YRN OF UNCMBD FBRS MEASURNG<232.56 BUT >=192.31 DCTX(	4082197635
21	520522	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG<714.29 BUT >= 232.56 DCTX	4080109650
22	550953	OTHER YARN OF POLYSTER STAPLE FIBRS MIXED MAINLY/SOLELY WITH	3967389827
23	380899	OTHER:	3704225598
24	870192	OTHER TRACTORS, OF AN ENGINE POWER EXCEEDING 18 KW BUT NOT EX	3590313456
25	610910	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	3308127498

(Source: DGCIS)

CHAPTER 11

EXPORT POTENTIAL PRODUCTS OF THE DISTRICT

HOW WE CHOSE THE PRODUCTS FOR EXPORTS?

1. 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 ie 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.

Wide discussion was held on topic of Central and State government policies, problems in the state and districts related to industries and exports. Trade while being experts in exports suggested various item for promotion of exports from the district.

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

2. Export data of the state

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.

3. 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.

4. Experience of departments and officers

DGFT from Central Government and District Industries Centre from State Government are 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.

5. 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. In next chapters, detailed analysis of the products have been described.

CHAPTER 12

DISTRICT PROFILE - GURDASPUR

General Characteristics of the District

The district of Gurdaspur came into existence in April 1849, after annexation of Punjab by the British. It had four Tehsils of Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Batala and Shakargarh at the time of Partition of India, Tehsil Shakargarh was included in Pakistan. Two new Tehsils of Dera Baba Nanak and Dhar Kalan were created in 1995 and 1996 respectively. The District Gurdaspur now consists of three Tehsils namely Gurdaspur, Batala and Dera Baba Nanak is spread over an area of 3564 sq. kms. According to the census of 2011, the total population of Gurdaspur is 22,99,026.

Location & Geographical Area

The district Gurdaspur lies north latitude 31°-36' and 32°-34' and east Longitude 74° - 56' And 75° -24' location wise it is surrounded by Pathankot district, Chamba&Kangra district (HP) from north-east, Hoshiarpur district from South-east, Kapurthala district from south and Amritsar district & Pakistan from the west. The river Beas makes its boundary with Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala districts.

Topography

All the Tehsils of the district namely Gurdaspur, Batala and Dera Baba Nanak are plain and similar to the rest of the Punjab plains in structure. The land scape of the district has varied topography comprising undulating plain, the flood plains of the Ravi and the Beas and the up land plain. To its south lies an area of about 128 sq. kms which is highly dissected and is an undulating plain. Its elevation ranges from about 305 to 381 meters above sea level. It is traversed by a number of channels and has an undulating topography. The flood plains of the Ravi and the Beas are separated from the up land plain by sharp river cut bluffs. They are low lying, with slightly uneven topography. Sand dominates in the soil structure of the flood plains, but it diminishes in both quantity and coarseness in the upland plain. The up land plain covers a large part of the district particularly. Its elevation ranges from about 305 meters above sea level in the north-east to about 213 meters

above sea level in the south west, with a gentle gradient of about 1 metre in 1.6 km. This is the most important physiographic unit in the district.

Availability of Minerals -The minerals found in the district are building stones, foundry sand, saltpeter, etc. A brief account of the occurrence of these minerals is given below:

Building Material- Building material including boulders, shingle, sand, brick-earth, etc. These usually occur at the same place and are found in the ephemeral streams as well as in the perennial streams and on the hill slopes. Bricks-earth is found in enormous quantity throughout the district.

Foundry Sand- Occurrence of foundry sand (which includes moulding and core sand) has been reported from Dharamkot near Batala. The deposits are located 6.5 km west of Batala on the Batala-dera Baba Nanak Road. The sand is exposed on both sides of the road and extends south-wards up to the village Khan Fatta, at a distance of about 3 km from Dharamkot. The Dharamkot sand is natural moulding sand, containing about 20 percent of clay. Another deposit of natural moulding sand occurs at about 6 km from the Batala on the Batala-Qadian Road. The sand gives a yellowish tinge on the surface but is reddish brown at about one more depth. The Deposit is about 4 meters thick. At Bhagwanpur, a sand deposit occurs about 15 km west of Batala on the Dera Baba Nanak-Road. The sand deposit, about 10 km from Gurdaspur on the Gurdaspur-Naushehra Road, contains 20 per cent clay.

Saltpetre- Saltpetre occurs in the district at the village of Thikriwala, Lamin and Pandori in Tahsil Gurdaspur and Dhawan, Chataurgarh and Badowal in Tahsil Batala.

Forest-The forest covers an area of 342 Square Kilometer in 2010-11 extending over 9.6 % of the total geographical area of the district.

Administrative set up-For administrative purpose, the district has been divided into 3 Tehsils namely Gurdaspur, Batala & Dera Baba Nanak and 8 sub-tehsils namely Kahuwan, Kalanaur, Dinanagar, Naushehra Majha Singh, Dhariwal, Shiri Hargobindpur, Qadian & Fatehgarh Churrian. And 11 blocks namely Kalanaur, Fatehgarh Churrian, Batala, Shiri Hargobindpur, Dinanagar, Kuhnuwan, Dhariwal, Gurdaspur, Qadian, Dera Baba Nank & Dorangla. As per information available from Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab, there are 1539 inhabited villages in the district.

Industrial Scenario of District Gurdaspur

Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District Gurdaspur

Sr. No.	Name of Ind. Area	Land acquired (In hec)	Land developed (In hec)	No of Plots	No of allotted Plots	No of Vacant Plots	No. of Units in Production
1.	Gurdaspur	10	10	36	31	05	26
2.	Batala	25	25	50	50	-	50
3.	Ghuman	03	03	08	08	-	08
4.	F.G. Churian	02	02	08	08	-	08
5.	Sohal	04	04	08	08	-	08

Industry at a Glance

Sr No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered MSE Unit	No.	7740
2.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	No.	9
3.	Employment in MSE Sector	No.	56298
4.	Employment in Large and Medium Industries	No.	2709
5.	No. of Industrial Area	No.	5
6.	Turn over small Scale Industries	Rs. Lacs	192243
7.	Turn over Medium & Large Industries	Rs. Lacs	101871

Source: DI, Punjab

Details of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises and Artisan Units in Distt. Gurdaspur

S No.	NIC Code	Name of item	Units (Nos.)	Employment (Nos.)	Investment (INR lacs)	Production (INR lacs)
1	15	MFG OF FOOD PRODUCTS & BEVERAGES	362	5003	19147.29	85868.87
2	17	MFG OF TEXTILE INCLUDING DYEING/PROCESSING	7	120	220.01	1973.97
3	18	MFG OF HOSIERY & GARMENT INCLUDING EMBROIDERY	11	129	133.28	631.20
4	19	LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	398	952	136.88	451.90
5	20	MFG OF WOOD PRODUCTS	27	698	995.25	3302.15
6	21	MFG OF PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	16	299	578.12	2240.04
7	22	PUBLISHING PRINTING & REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA	73	498	187.35	927.80
8	23	MFG. OF COKE, REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS & NUCLEAR FUEL, BOTTLING OF LPG	18	152	131.53	774.00
9	24	MFG OF CHEMICAL & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	55	596	384.02	3341.14
10	25	MFG OF RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	73	974	814.27	3632.72
11	26	MFG OF OTHER NON-METALIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	162	3264	1375.87	9952.31
12	27	MFG OF BASIC METAL	545	9757	3518.42	39429.92
13	28	MFG OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	399	5548	935.51	6684.55
14	29	MFG OF MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT N.E.C.	645	8581	3479.32	17819.88
15	31	MFG OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY & APPARATUS N.E.C.	202	926	379.40	2455.27

16	32	MFG. OF RADIO, TELEVISION, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT & APPARATUS	177	522	64.05	184.52
17	33	MFG. OF MEDICAL, PRECISION & OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, WATCHES & CLOCKS	6	89	5.06	30.44
19	35	MFG OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT (CYCLE & PARTS)	29	486	72.69	419.72
20	36	MFG OF FURNITURE, MFG OF N.E.C	690	3999	1009.72	5242.36
21	37	RECYCLING	1	18	40.00	50.85
22	45	CONSTRUCTION	1	49	16.00	6.00
23	50	MAINTENANCE & REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLE NIC 1998 CODES 50200 & 50404	252	1609	391.86	922.68
24	52	MAINTENANCE & REPAIR OF PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS NIC 1998 CODES 52601 TO 09	1281	5231	780.55	1850.09
25	55	HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS	2	23	51.00	36.05
26	63	COLD STORAGE	4	31	206.95	393.68
27	64	POST & TELECOMMUNICATION	8	2	0.80	2.58
28	72	COMPUTER & RELATED ACTIVITIES	7	23	13.83	26.65
29	74	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES (NIC 1998 CODES 74131-33, 221,300,941-42, 950, 93&94	99	367	260.79	611.01
30	93	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	7	86	7.10	16.12
	SUB TOTAL SMEs		5557	50032	35336.92	189278.47

	Artisan Units (Non SME)	2183	6266	1186.26	2964.51
	Total	7740	56298	36523	192243

Source: DI, Punjab

Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings

List of the Large Scale Enterprises/PSUs:

- M/s New Egerton Woolens mills Branch,
- M/s The Batala Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.,
- M/s Punjab State Co-operative Milk Products Federation Limited Cattle Feed Plant,
- M/s Gurdaspur Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, G.T. Road Paniar, Gurdaspur
- M/s The Gurdaspur District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Limited, Milk Plant Gurdaspur
- M/s Abhinav Cot Spin limited Focal Point, Batala
- M/s KisanDudhUdyog Limited, VillThriwal, Tehsil Batala, Gurdaspur

Major Exportable Items: Major exportable items under large scale industries are Rice, Sugar and Knitting Yan etc.

Growth Trends: In recent past decade, the investment in large scale sector was observed in the field of Sugar-mills & Rice mills etc. The growth trends are very slow due to Chinese bulk imports.

Medium Scale Enterprises

List of the units of Medium Scale Enterprises:- M/s J.R. Agro Tech (P) Ltd.
Dadwan Road, Vill. Awakha

Major Exportable Items: The major exportable items are Rice/Basmati Rice

General issues raised by industry association during the course of meeting

- Problem of Competition from other neighboring states like J&K and H.P. they provide special package.
- Drug problems among youths o No direct rail link between Batala and major cities of the country.
- Discouragement to CGTMSE scheme by banks o Lack of Finances

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strength of the district is deep agriculture base, sound economics for rice cultivation and develop ecosystem for rice exports. Weakness of the district is its hinder geographic area making challenges of transportation cost. Adjoining Pakistan is also major producer and exporter of rice in same customers of India poses major challenges of rice exporters of the region. However, increase of value addition in agriculture, crop diversification and establishment of agro related industry in the region is future of exports in the region.

CHAPTER 13

HALDI POWDER



INTRODUCTION

Turmeric (pronounced /'tɜ:məɪk/, also /'tu:məɪk/ or /'tju:məɪk/¹) is a flowering plant, *Curcuma longa* of the ginger family, Zingiberaceae, the roots of which are used in cooking. The plant is a perennial, rhizomatous, herbaceous plant native to the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia, that requires temperatures between 20 and 30 °C (68 and 86 °F) and a considerable amount of annual rainfall to thrive. Plants are gathered each year for their rhizomes, some for propagation in the following season and some for consumption.

The rhizomes are used fresh or boiled in water and dried, after which they are ground into a deep orange-yellow powder commonly used as a coloring and flavoring agent in many Asian cuisines, especially for curries, as well as for dyeing, characteristics imparted by the principal turmeric constituent, curcumin. Turmeric powder has a warm, bitter, black pepper-like flavor and earthy, mustard-like aroma. Curcumin is approved as a food additive by the World Health Organization, European Parliament, and United States Food and Drug Administration.

Although long used in Ayurvedic medicine, where it is also known as *haridra*, there is no high-quality clinical evidence for using turmeric or curcumin to treat any disease.

Table: Export from India

HS CODE:- 09103030 Haldi Powder

Values in Rs. Lacs

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2019-2020	%Share	2020-2021(Apr-Sep(F))	%Share	%Growth
1.	09103030	POWDER	47,986.24	0.0216	28,014.89	0.0298	
		India's Total Export	221,985,418.10		94,064,243.76		

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India- Top Country wise

HS CODE:- 09103030 : Haldi Powder

S.No.	Country	Values in Rs. Lacs	Quntity in thousands	
		2018-2019	2019-2020	%Growth
1	ALGERIA	643.68	282.6	-56.1
2	ANGOLA	3.39	17.19	406.37
3	ARGENTINA	128.28	132.83	3.55
4	ARMENIA	0.28		
5	AUSTRALIA	1,417.38	1,081.08	-23.73
6	AUSTRIA	11.95	12.2	2.16
7	AZERBAIJAN	27.66	30.47	10.16
8	BAHARAIN IS	229.63	207.94	-9.45
9	BANGLADESH PR		0.13	
10	BARBADOS		3.69	

(Source: trade map)

CHAPTER 14

LATHE MACHINE

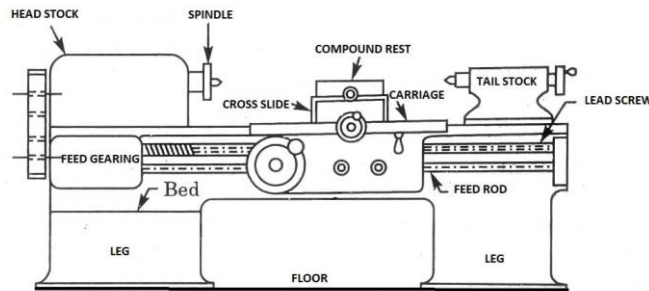


INTRODUCTION

A lathe is a machine tool that rotates a workpiece about an axis of rotation to perform various operations such as cutting, sanding, knurling, drilling, deformation, facing, and turning, with tools that are applied to the workpiece to create an object with symmetry about that axis. The purpose of a lathe is to rotate a part against a tool whose position it controls. It is useful for fabricating parts and/or features that have a circular cross section. The spindle is the part of the lathe that rotates.

The lathe is a very versatile and important machine to know how to operate. This machine rotates a cylindrical object against a tool that the individual controls. The lathe is the forerunner of all machine tools. The work is held and rotated on its axis while the cutting tool is advanced along the line of a desired cut. The lathe is one of the most versatile machine tools used in industry. With suitable attachments, the lathe may be used for turning, tapering, form turning, screw cutting, facing, dulling, boring, spinning, grinding, polishing operation. Cutting operations are performed with a cutting tool fed either parallel or at right angles to the axis of the work. The cutting tool may also be fed at an angle, relative to the axis of the work, for machining taper and angles. On a lathe, the tailstock does not rotate. Instead, the spindle that holds the stock rotates. Collets, centers, three jaw chucks, and other work-holding attachments can all be held in spindle. The tailstock can hold tools for drilling, threading, reaming, or cutting tapers. Additionally, it can support the end of the workpiece using a center and can be adjusted to adapt to different workpiece lengths.

Parts of the Lathe Machine



Lathe Machine Operations

1. Facing

It is the first operation that is done on the workpiece. It is a machining operation that is done to produce flat surfaces at the ends of the workpiece. This operation is performed by feeding the tool perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the chuck.

2. Turning

In turning operation, the excess material is removed from the surface of the workpiece to produce a cylindrical surface of desired shape and size. During the turning operation, the feed is moved along the axis of rotation of the chuck. It reduces the diameter of the cylindrical workpiece.

3. Boring

The process of removing material from hole of the workpiece is called boring. Holes are bored with the help of single point cutting tool.

4. Drilling

It is the process of making holes in the workpiece by the use of drills. The drill is held in the tailstock and the drilling operation is done by advancing the drill in the workpiece by rotating the handle of the tailstock.

5. Reaming

The process of enlarging the holes to accurate sizes is called reaming. Reaming is always performed after drilling operation. It is similar to the drilling process. The reamer is held in the tailstock to carry out reaming operation.

6. Counter Boring

The process of boring a hole to more than one diameter on the same axis is called counter boring. This operation is performed by boring tool.

7. Threading

The process of making threads on a cylindrical job is called threading.

8. Undercutting

In the undercutting operation, we enlarge the diameter if done internally and decrease the diameter if done externally. It is done at the end of the hole, near the stepped shoulder of a cylindrical surface and at the end of a threaded portion in the blot.

EXPORT DATA

Table: Export from India

HS CODE: 8458 Lathes (including turning centres) for removing metal.

Values in Rs. Lacs

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020	%Share
1	8458	LATHES (INCLUDING TURNING CENTRES) FOR REMOVING METAL	22,872.91	0.0099	19,861.85	0.0089
		India's Total Export	230,772,619		221,985,418	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country wise

HS CODE: 8458 Lathes (including turning centres) for removing metal.

Values in Rs. Lacs

S.No.	Country	Values in Rs. Lacs		
		2018-2019	2019- 2020	%Growth

1	GERMANY	3,634.69	2,883.59	-20.66
2	SPAIN	4,308.10	2,769.88	-35.71
3	BANGLADESH	1,678.56	1,905.34	13.51
4	U ARAB EMTS	1,345.81	1,826.45	35.71
5	NEPAL	971.98	787.32	-19
6	ITALY	298.62	694.89	132.7
7	RUSSIA	178.47	645.09	261.46
8	CHINA	1,173.13	579.17	-50.63
9	SOUTH AFRICA	509.18	573.99	12.73
10	U S A	2,158.20	571.07	-73.54

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Punjab

HS CODE: 8458 Lathes (including turning centres) for removing metal.

Values in Rs. Lacs

Hs Code	Commodity	April, 18 To March, 19 Value(INR)	April, 18 To March, 19 Value(US \$)
845811	HORIZONTAL LATHES,NUMERICALLY CONTROLLED	33503702	479991
845819	OTHER HORIZONTAL LATHES	73941304	1055614
845891	OTHER NUMERICALLY CONTROLLED LATHES	5989558	85736
845899	OTHER LATHES	141241667	2031114
	TOTAL	254676231	3652455

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importer

HS CODE: 8458 Lathes (including turning centres) for removing metal.

Values in Rs. Lacs

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2019 (USD thousand)
	World	7214627
1	United States of America	1208950
2	China	655015
3	Germany	622269
4	Belgium	414135
5	Italy	347159
6	France	310059
7	Russian Federation	273834
8	Mexico	212602
9	India	206633
10	Japan	198250
11	Switzerland	183040
12	Thailand	167330

(Source: Trade map)

Table: World's Top Exporters

HS CODE: 8458 Lathes (including turning centres) for removing metal.

Values in Rs. Lacs

RANK	World's Top Exporters	Value exported in 2019 (USD thousand)
	World	7256707
1	Japan	1841446
2	Germany	1105551
3	Korea, Republic of	698548
4	Taipei, Chinese	622182
5	China	497355
6	Italy	392722
7	Belgium	366113
8	United States of America	311000
9	Thailand	183368
10	Switzerland	180379

11	Austria	158276
12	Spain	144377
13	United Kingdom	118850
14	France	109011
15	Czech Republic	81355
16	Poland	80243
17	Singapore	53146
18	Netherlands	33919
19	India	33508
20	Slovakia	32390

(Source: Trade map)

ANALYSIS

Lathe machine is basic engineering machine which can be put to a gamut of uses. This has an advantage of having a large and stable demand in the world market. India ranks at 19th position in the top world exporters and has to go a long way to climb up the ladder. The biggest competitors are Japan and Germany having attained the top slots in exports.

Although, Gurdaspur is the hub of Lathe machine production in Punjab, even its share in Indian export needs to be boosted.

District has the biggest disadvantage of transportation cost. Lathe machine is widely used and diversified product having good profit margin. We need to focus on large scale production with cutting short of expenses on transportation and logistics cost, being produced in the hinterland away from ports.

CHAPTER 15

MEAT



INTRODUCTION

Meat is animal flesh that is eaten as food. Humans have hunted and killed animals for meat since prehistoric times. The advent of civilization allowed the domestication of animals such as chickens, sheep, rabbits, pigs and cattle. This eventually led to their use in meat production on an industrial scale with the aid of slaughterhouses. Meat is mainly composed of water, protein, and fat. It is edible raw, but is normally eaten after it has been cooked and seasoned or processed in a variety of ways. Unprocessed meat will spoil or rot within hours or days as a result of infection with and decomposition by bacteria and fungi.

Meat is important in economy and culture, even though its mass production and consumption has been determined to pose risks for human health and the environment. Many religions have rules about which meat may or may not be eaten. Vegetarians and vegans may abstain from eating meat because of concerns about the ethics of eating meat, environmental effects of meat production or nutritional effects of consumption.

Meaning of Meat:

Many people in the context of meat refer to food which comes from lamb; but in reality, meat is the body tissue of any animal that is eaten as food. This could be meat from chicken, lamb, cow, and even frog legs. In order to classify this broad selection of meats available, the first and foremost approach is to segregate fish from meat.

This is done because we would like to refer to meat as a tissue, which is a muscle tissue found in animals. Muscle tissues are involved in helping the animal move its body parts. This article discusses various kinds of meats and their usage in cookery.

Classification of Meats:

Before we get into the classification of the meats, let us first understand the nomenclature of these meat products. To a layman, words such as, mutton, lamb, heifer, veal, etc. would seem like something to do with meats, but they would not know what exactly each one would mean. These names of the meats are given to the specific meat that comes from a specific animal.

Meat is broadly classified into the following three types:

- Bovines Ox, cow, buffalo, bison, etc.
- Ovines Sheep, lamb, goat, deer, etc.

TYPE OF MEAT

- Swines Pigs, wild boar, etc. Red Meat: All livestock is considered red meat. ...
- Poultry: Commonly referred to as white meat, poultry includes chicken and turkey.
- Seafood: That includes fish, as well as crustaceans, like crab and lobster, and molluscs, like clams, oysters, scallops, and mussels.

EXPORT DATA

Table: Export from India

HS CODE 0202: MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN

Values in Rs. Lacs

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020	%Share
1	0202	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	2,318,549.75	1.0047	2,076,820.61	0.9356
		India's Total Export	230,772,619		221,985,418	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country wise

HS CODE 0202: MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN

Values in Rs. Lacs

S.No.	Country	Values in Rs. Lacs		
		2018-2019	2019-2020	%Growth
1	VIETNAM	1,072,441.11	666,121.54	-37.89
2	MALAYSIA	252,328.04	260,824.30	3.37
3	EGYPT A RP	77,071.45	225,466.48	192.54
4	INDONESIA	226,699.29	165,196.60	-27.13
5	IRAQ	118,895.39	120,786.03	1.59
6	SAUDI ARAB	64,310.25	75,209.13	16.95
7	HONG KONG	612.87	72,746.00	11,769.80
8	MYANMAR	73,319.89	59,839.43	-18.39
9	PHILIPPINES	83,887.93	56,172.37	-33.04
10	ALGERIA	35,484.63	50,188.50	41.44

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Punjab

Hs Code	State	Commodity	April, 18 To March, 19 Value(INR)	April, 18 To March, 19 Value(US \$)
020230	PUNJAB	BONELESS	15481539165	221347449
			15481539165	221347449

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importer

HS CODE 0202: MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2019 (USD thousand)
	World	26742672
1	China	7931483
2	United States of America	2155310
3	Korea, Republic of	2055264
4	Hong Kong, China	1636347
5	Egypt	1496747
6	Japan	1402405
7	Russian Federation	806321
8	Iran, Islamic Republic of	683927
9	Indonesia	653171
10	United Arab Emirates	643486

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: World's Top Exporters

HS CODE 0202: MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN

Rank	World's Top Exporters	Value exported in 2019 (USD thousand)
	World	28139419
1	Brazil	5610764
2	Australia	4925255
3	United States of America	3403147
4	India	3076896
5	Argentina	2334564
6	New Zealand	2069414
7	Uruguay	1505116

8	Paraguay	555482
9	United Arab Emirates	462506
10	Canada	413529

(Source: Trade Map)

ANALYSIS

Meat is staple food for the non- vegetarians residing in many regions having a large and stable demand in the world market. India ranks 4th in world exporters, however, India has the potential to increase the exports to reach the top spot. The biggest competitors are Brazil, Australia and USA, holding the top three positions in the top exporters of the cereal.

Although, Meat is produced in various districts of Punjab, together, these districts have increased production and export of the same.

Reducing contamination, improving quality and branding along with creation of better warehousing, storage, processing and packaging infrastructure can help increasing the export.

Punjab has the biggest disadvantage of transportation cost. We need to focus on increasing the scale production with cutting short of expenses on transportation.

CHAPTER 16

JAGGERY

SECTOR: AGRICULTURAL FOOD



INTRODUCTION

Jaggery is unrefined natural sugar that is produced without adding any chemicals. More than 70% of the total world jaggery production is done in India. Jaggery is popularly known as the “medicinal sugar” and is nutritionally comparable with honey. It has been used as a sweetener in Ayurvedic Medicine for 3000 years. Indian Ayurvedic medicine considers jaggery to be beneficial in treating throat and lung infections. While refined sugar mainly consists of glucose and fructose, jaggery contains glucose and sucrose. But jaggery also has minerals and vitamins which lacks in the refined sugar. The mineral content of jaggery includes calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium and iron and traces of zinc and copper. The vitamin content includes folic acid and B-complex vitamins. Thus, other than that it is a good source of energy, it also prevents rheumatic afflictions; prevents disorders of bile; helps in relieving fatigue, relaxation of muscles, nerves and blood vessels; maintains blood pressure and reduces water retention; increases hemoglobin level and prevents anaemia.

India Facts and Figures :

As the major producer of Jaggery, the country has recognized as one of the leading traders and exporters of Jaggery to the world. India exported 3,41,155.34 MT of jaggery and confectionery products to the world for the worth of Rs. 1,633.22 crores/ 227.90 USD Millions during the year 2019-20. Major Export Destinations (2019-20) : Sri Lanka Dsr, Nigeria, Nepal, Malaysia, Tanzania Rep.

EXPORT DATA

Table: Export from India

HS CODE 17011310: CANE JAGGERY

Values in Rs. Lacs

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020	%Share
1	17011310	CANE JAGGERY	7,214.93	0.0031	7,681.75	0.0035
		India's Total Export	230,772,619		221,985,418	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from India – Top Country wise

HS CODE 17011310: CANE JAGGERY

S.No.	Country	Values in Rs. Lacs	Quntity in thousands	
		2018-2019	2019-2020	%Growth
1	MALAYSIA	3,037.96	3,565	17

2	U S A	1,262.86	1,388.00	9.91
3	NEPAL	439.28	492.12	12.03
4	U ARAB EMTS	474.98	391.86	-17.5
5	CANADA	422.57	357.44	-15.41
6	SINGAPORE	235.31	249.77	6.14
7	AUSTRALIA	216	217.54	0.71
8	OMAN	310.92	215.93	-30.55
9	U K	152.65	178.06	16.64
10	SAUDI ARAB	179.66	141.55	-21.21

(Source: Ministry of Commerce, India)

Table: Export from Punjab

Hs Code	State	Commodity	April, 18 To March, 19 Value(INR)	April, 18 To March, 19 Value(US \$)
170112	PUNJAB	BEET SUGR RAW NT CONTNG FLVRNG/COLRNG MATR	113009	1608
170113	PUNJAB	CANE SUGAR SPECIFIED IN SUBHEADING NOTE 2 TO THIS CHAPTER:	30139637	426513
170114	PUNJAB	OTHER CANE SUGAR:	19488452	275009

170199	PUNJAB	SUGR REFIND NT CONTNG FRVRNG/COLRNG MATTER	8195630	119697
		TOTAL	57936728	822827

(Source: DGCIS)

Table: World's Top Importer

HS CODE 1701: Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form

Rank	World's Top Importers	Value imported in 2019 (USD thousand)
	World	22090180
1	United States of America	1656975
2	Indonesia	1366136
3	China	1121332
4	Italy	716764
5	Spain	686080
6	Algeria	646153
7	Bangladesh	641686
8	Malaysia	629931
9	Korea, Republic of	629688
10	Sudan	534813

(Source: Trade Map)

Table: World's Top Exporters

HS CODE 1701: Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form

Rank	World's Top Exporters	Value exported in 2019 (USD thousand)
	World	20501110
1	Brazil	5245545
2	Thailand	2973111
3	India	1762460
4	France	960408
5	Guatemala	694687
6	Mexico	669470
7	Germany	620625
8	South Africa	492420
9	Eswatini	421753
10	Belgium	341760

(Source: Trade Map)

ANALYSIS

Jaggery is unrefined sugar having health benefits and is free of chemical, which leads to higher demand in the world market looking at the health scenario in the present times. Punjab having the largest agro infrastructure in the country has very good opportunity to develop jaggery market in the world.

India holds third rank in the top world exporters of the product and has a huge potential of reaching the top slot. Bigger competitors are Brazil and Thailand presently holding the top two ranks, respectively.

Numerous small scale units prepare jaggery in Punjab. Promoting mechanized preparation along with improving quality and branding can capture wider and emerging market globally.

We need to grab market from world major exporters through quality improvement and cutting down the cost of transportation.